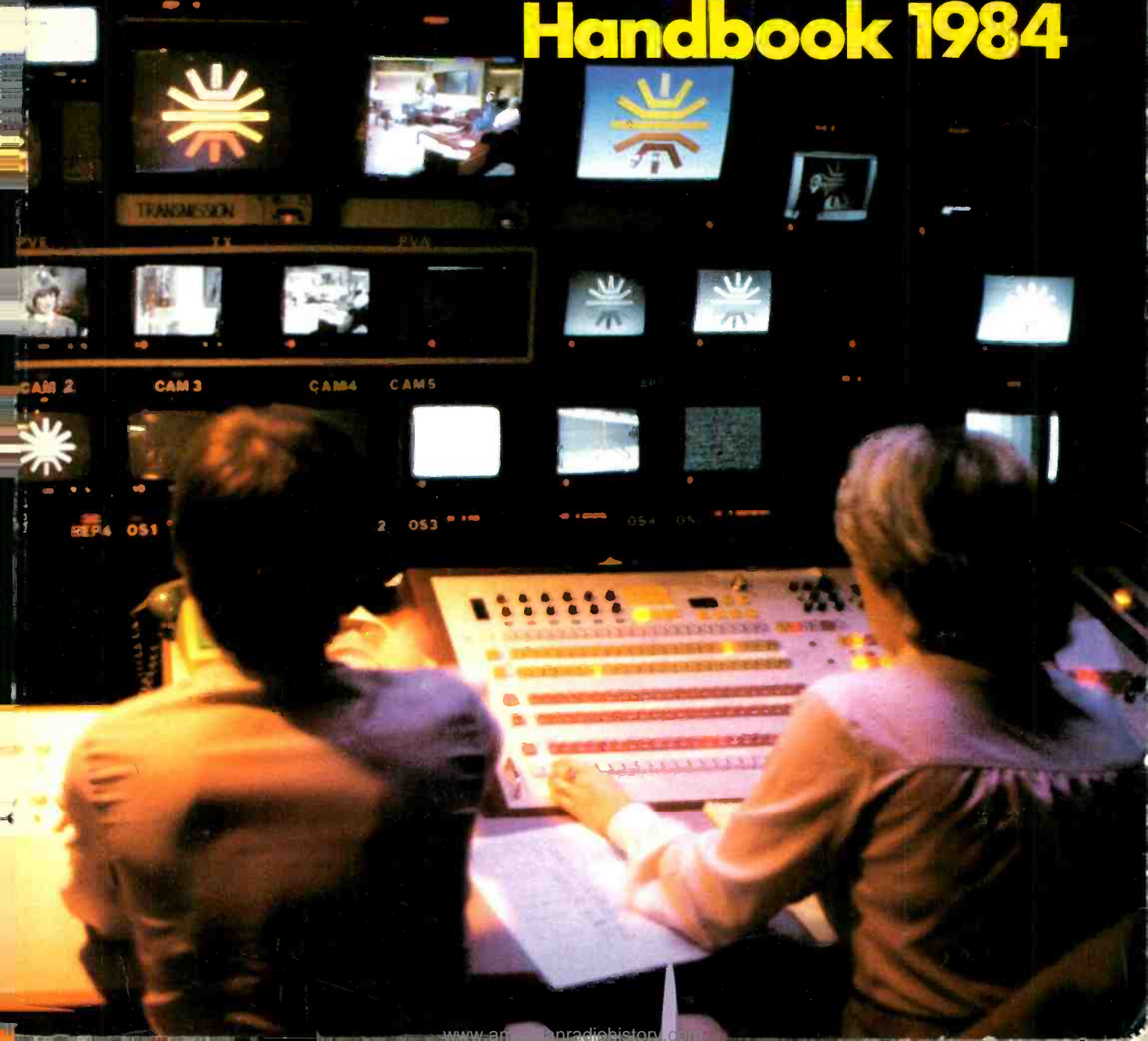


BBC

Annual Report and Handbook 1984



BBC

Annual Report and Handbook 1984

Incorporating the Annual Report and Accounts 1982–83

British Broadcasting Corporation

Front and back cover: illustrates the BBC *Breakfast Time* control gallery. *Breakfast Time*, which began on January 17, 1983, was the first regular early morning television programme in Britain.

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Foreword

Lord Howard of Henderskelfe *Chairman of the BBC*

This Report covers the period April 1982 – March 1983.

That this year marked our 60th Anniversary might have led some to expect a period of tranquil reflection on past achievement. Those who knew the BBC expected differently – and their expectations were more than fulfilled.

The historic Saturday morning House of Commons debate on the Falklands – broadcast in full on BBC Radio – marked the beginning of one of the most difficult situations the BBC has ever had to face. Throughout the war that followed there were those who felt, and told us forcefully, that as the British Broadcasting Corporation, we should carry no expression of dissent from Government policy. Our difficulty was compounded by the absence, for much of the conflict, of television pictures from the theatre of war.

Ultimately I believe our coverage was fair, balanced and a credit to all concerned. We succeeded because, although plainly not neutral between Britain and the aggressor, we upheld our overriding commitment to truth and to freedom of expression of all shades of opinion. We had built up a reputation over sixty years for being believed. At the end of the Falklands War that reputation was intact – indeed the sentence ‘I counted them out and I counted them back’ was so memorably authoritative that it has passed into common usage.

I cannot refrain from adding that the Falklands War demonstrated the folly of cutting our External Services, for the sake of minuscule savings, and that the importance

of those Services became abundantly clear once the conflict had started. That they were not more universally audible incontrovertibly demonstrated the importance of strategically sited and up-to-date relay transmitters of a power which enables them to be heard in an ever more competitive babel from around the world.

During this period, we did not only maintain our existing services, we began a new one, in the face of considerable scepticism. We were told that it was an unwarranted use of licence-payers’ money: that no-one wanted it or would watch it. Yet almost from the first, it seemed as if BBC Breakfast Time had always been with us, so successfully was the idea realised by our team at Lime Grove. I pay tribute to them for an outstanding success.

What the BBC achieved with Breakfast Time offers, in my view, lessons for the future. This is my last Foreword as Chairman of the BBC. My departure comes at a time of technological challenge which will mean that the Corporation cannot stand still. I think the success of Breakfast Time has taught us that we must not be put off by initial scepticism, but, at the same time, we must never move so far ahead that we lose the support of our licence-payers. I know that under my successor, Stuart Young, we shall continue to serve them to the best of our abilities.

I leave the BBC after eleven and a half years as Governor and Chairman confident in its high morale and its ability to meet the challenges which it will face during the next decade. Britain should be proud of a public service broadcasting system which is the envy of the rest of the world.

Mr Stuart Young

Chairman designate

Although I succeeded Lord Howard after the period covered by this report I am anxious not to let the occasion pass without paying tribute to my predecessor and looking a little to the future.

In his first foreword Lord Howard stated his main aim as being to secure the resources the BBC needed to do its job. Although the £46 licence fee settlement was not all that we had asked for; it enabled us to sustain our services and to undertake modest expansion. Both financially and constitutionally the BBC, during Lord Howard's chairmanship, has been on a sound footing for which he deserves all our thanks.

I shall seek to maintain that tradition. In particular, I want to uphold the licence fee system and the relationship it gives us with the individual licence-payer. I believe that system acts as a spur to us to deliver value for money and is, at the same time, a guarantee of our editorial independence. However we may be affected in the coming years by technological challenges, my first priorities will be the maintenance of our editorial freedom, and of the licence fee system, which together can provide a climate conducive to excellence.

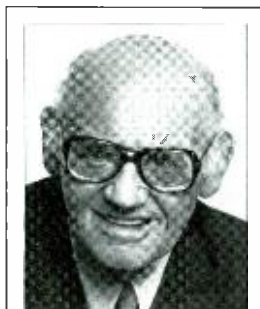
Part one

Annual Report and Accounts

of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the year 1982–83
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 1983



Lord Howard, *DL*
Chairman



Sir William Rees-Mogg
Vice-Chairman



Daphne Park
CMG, OBE



Jocelyn Barrow
OBE



Professor Christopher
Longuet-Higgins *FRS*



Sir Roger Young
*National Governor for
Scotland*



Lady Faulkner of
Downpatrick *National
Governor for N. Ireland*



Alwyn Roberts
*National Governor for
Wales*



Sir John Johnston
GCMG, KCVO



Stuart Young



Peter Moores



Sir John Boyd *CBE*

Lord Howard retired on 31.7.83

Stuart Young became Chairman of the Board on 1.8.83

Peter Moores resigned on 17.2.83

Malcolm McAlpine became a member of the Board on 1.8.83

The Board of Management

Membership as at 31 March 1983



Alasdair Milne
Director-General

Deputy D-G and Managing Director, Television: Aubrey Singer.

Managing Director, External Services: Douglas Muggerridge.

Managing Director, Radio: Richard Francis.

Managing Director, Direct Broadcasting by Satellite: Bill Cotton OBE.

Director of Finance: Paul Hughes.

Director, United States: David Webster.

Director of Engineering: Bryce McCrerrick.

Director, Public Affairs: John Wilkinson.

Director, Personnel: Christopher Martin.

Assistant D-G: Alan Protheroe MBE.

Director of Resources, Television: Brian Wenham.

Director of Programmes, Television: Michael Checkland.

The Secretary: David Barlow.

The Deputy Secretary: Brian Parker.

Introductory

The year under review was one of anniversaries, expectations and some signal events in contemporary history, to all of which the BBC sought to make appropriate response.

We duly celebrated the 60th Anniversary of broadcasting in the United Kingdom, the 50th Anniversary of the External Services, and the 25th Anniversary of the Natural History Unit at Bristol. Special programmes were produced in connection with each of these occasions. The Diamond Jubilee was commemorated by a Service of Thanksgiving in St Paul's Cathedral, which was honoured by the presence of HM The Queen and HRH The Duke of Edinburgh, and attended by a host of past and present Governors, broadcasters and members of staff. A Jubilee Concert at the Albert Hall, broadcast world-wide, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the External Services. And we proudly paid tribute to the remarkable series of educative and captivating programmes with which the Natural History Unit has enriched the life of the nation over the last quarter-century. For the BBC these commemorative acts and observances not only enabled us to pay proper tribute to those who had laid the foundations of public service broadcasting in Britain, and those who had built upon them; they also served as a salutary reminder of the sobering responsibilities which the present generation must carry if the standards and the vision of our predecessors are to survive in the new age of broadcasting which is upon us. The expectations aroused by the accelerating development of new technologies preoccupied us greatly.

In our evidence to the Hunt Committee on cable television, we stressed that we fully supported any development which would genuinely increase choice. We described our attitude as 'neither fatalistic nor Luddite' but said that no broadcasting technology should be used as an instrument of social divisiveness. We argued that it would almost certainly be uneconomical to cable more than 50-60 per cent of the country. Our view was that cable operators should never have exclusive rights to a major event. Our overriding concern – to preserve what Lord Reith called 'the best of everything for everyone' – led us

to argue for a regulatory body with 'teeth'.

The Hunt Committee, which reported in September 1982, accepted that regulation in key areas was necessary. The Committee recommended against exclusivity for certain key sporting events and advocated the 'must carry' rule which requires cable operators to provide subscribers with all existing non-subscription services from the BBC and IBA. These recommendations were welcomed by the BBC.

We were less inclined to accept the Committee's view that there should be no quota of foreign material – cheap programmes from abroad can drive out the better, but more costly domestic product. Although we were pleased by the Committee's acceptance of the need for a regulatory body, we doubted whether the recommendation in this area went far enough. We responded formally to the Hunt Committee in November 1982, in advance of the White Paper, whose publication fell outside the period covered by this review.

In many ways our attitude towards cable television had been formed by contrasting it with the potential benefits of Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS). We had, before the period covered here begins, obtained permission to provide two DBS services. We knew, however, that our duty to the licence payer demanded the most meticulous scrutiny of the implications before we could go ahead. This was, therefore, a year of general technical and financial evaluation.

The success of the BBC computer kept us in the forefront of home computer technology. It was one of the systems recommended for schools by the Department of Industry and it continued to win the highest praise from the experts. During the period under review some one hundred thousand BBC computers were sold and initial steps were taken to distribute it overseas.

Two major historical events proved, in different ways, testing times for the Corporation – the Falklands war; and the first ever visit by a Pope to the United Kingdom. As the Director-General stated in his note in last year's report, the Falklands crisis presented the BBC with problems of the most acute nature. We believe we fulfilled our

duty to speak the truth to the nation: and we gave evidence in great detail about the broadcasting problems and our handling of them to the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence. The Committee's subsequent report vindicated the way in which the BBC had perceived and discharged its duty to the public. We were exonerated from the unfair charge that BBC broadcasts had alerted Argentina to the imminence of the attack on Goose Green and indeed, our evidence was published with part of the Committee's findings.

The Falklands War was fought in the full glare of press comment and continuous radio and television reporting. Although there were some complaints about aspects of our coverage at the beginning, it is a tribute to all those involved that by the end the BBC's reputation for fairness, impartiality and truthfulness remained, we believe, undiminished.

As the war intensified, we turned part of our attention to what might in more normal years have been our major broadcasting endeavour – the visit of the Pope. This presented us with problems of a different order.

The Pope's visit caught the public imagination to an extraordinary degree, demanding extraordinary coverage. The geographical spread of his visit, the number of functions encompassed in so short a time, and the huge crowds he attracted everywhere, imposed unprecedented demands on the combined Outside Broadcast resources available to television in the UK, and stretched them and their operators to the limit. We co-operated closely with ITV, and RTE in the Irish Republic, and were able to bring all the drama and emotion of this historic series of occasions into the homes of those – and it sometimes seemed they must be few – who were not swelling the cheering crowds.

We continued the expansion of our services to the public. It seemed to us that if breakfast-time television was to be inaugurated, the public should have a choice then as at all other times under our broadcasting system, and the BBC should be on the air. We pay tribute to the remarkable work of the team who collectively brought *Breakfast Time* onto the screens in nine months from the decision being taken, with a style, professionalism and technological brilliance which won the programme a substantial and faithful audience from its first days. In addition we opened five new Local Radio stations in England – Radios Northampton, Devon, Cornwall, Cambridge

and Furness.

The demand for high quality radio programmes – at all levels of perception – reinforced our conviction that these could not much longer be met from a radio headquarters built to the standards and requirements of the 1930s, and imposing on us ever-increasing costs of maintenance and repair. We resolved therefore to take the first steps towards re-housing radio in a new building on the site of the Langham Hotel, a BBC property adjacent to the present Broadcasting House. It seemed to us sensible (and we are greatly indebted to Lord Howard for his clear-sightedness and wise leadership in this) to avoid inviting competitive designs for a building, but to make a competitive choice of architect, who could then work in the closest collaboration with the broadcasters, engineers and technicians in the design stage. In July ten firms were invited to make submissions; of the eight which did so, three were short-listed and in December they each made presentations to the Board of Governors. The eventual contract went to Norman Foster, winner of the RIBA Gold Medal.

During a year of planning and deliberation about the future we received repeated and timely reminders that our first duty was to make programmes of the highest excellence. Biddy Baxter – the editor of *Blue Peter* – received the Writers' Guild Award for distinguished services to children's television. *Cruel Garden* became the first BBC programme to win the Music award at the Prix Italia. And we won more than a dozen BAFTA awards – the highly praised, *Boys from the Blackstuff* won Best Drama Series/Serial, *Three of a Kind* won Best Light Entertainment, and *Yes, Minister* continued to amuse the judges as much as the public picking up the award for Best Comedy for the second year running. Over the course of the year an outstanding production from Schools Television, *An Everyday Miracle: Birth*, won seven awards in specialist categories.

Everyone associated with the BBC knows the concern and interest which the public takes in our affairs. The subjects selected for discussion by the General Advisory Council have reflected that concern. At its June meeting the Council discussed the Falklands War and – while voicing some reservations about a few BBC programmes shown during the early stages of the conflict – endorsed wholeheartedly the Corporation's policy of reporting events truthfully and reflecting the full range of respon-

sible opinion, even where some of this departed from the national consensus. The Council's November meeting revealed concern about the use of stereotypes in light entertainment programmes but was almost unanimous in its view that in general the programmes did not offend against good taste or decency. The Council's third meeting of the year was chiefly occupied with considering a paper on *Holding the Balance in Current Affairs Programmes*. The Council's discussion ranged widely over the issues involved and at their request the paper which prompted their discussion has since been published. In July 1982 Lord Caldecote succeeded Sir Frank Figgures as Chairman of the GAC.

Movements

The announcement that Mr Stuart Young was to succeed Lord Howard of Henderskelfe, as he was to become, was made in March 1983. In George Howard the BBC was privileged to have a Chairman whose commitment to programmes and to the highest programme standards was total. He was able to bring to the Chairmanship the benefit of eight years as a Governor and everyone in the BBC has cause to be grateful to him. We know that in Stuart Young, we have a worthy successor. Also during this period Lord Allen of Fallowfield and Baroness Serota of Hampstead retired as Governors, and Mr Peter Moores resigned.

In July 1982 Alasdair Milne formally succeeded Sir Ian Trethowan as Director-General and several senior management changes followed his accession. In January 1983 Michael Checkland and Brian Wenham joined Board of Management as Director of Resources and Director of Programmes, Television, respectively. At the same time, Bill Cotton became Managing Director, DBS.

Programmes

Television

The war in the Falklands dominated the first part of the period under review, while the beginning of breakfast television dominated the second. The Television Service came through both with credit.

The central difficulty in covering the Falklands on television was the lack of pictures from the theatre of war, together with scant official information in the early stages, because of Ministry of Defence attitudes. This was a war to be fought in the full glare of press comment and continuous radio and television reporting, and not all the implications had been fully grasped at official level. At first, some aspects of the BBC's reporting as well as some of the expertise included in current affairs programmes were misunderstood. By the end, however, the strength of the BBC's journalistic tradition carried it through. Brian Hanrahan, who went out with the Task Force for television, happened to be a reporter with a gift for creating immediate word pictures of what he was describing. His despatches enhanced radio's coverage and made many memorable television moments when allied to the pictures – eventually officially released – from the BBC/ITV 'pool', of which cameraman Bernard Hesketh and soundman John Jockel were the BBC members.

During the emergency, the length of most news bulletins was extended and *Newsnight* was frequently scheduled also at weekends on BBC-2. For three months, until Port Stanley was retaken by the Task Force, BBC coverage on both radio and television was probably watched and listened to with a greater intensity than at any time since 1945.

There were several complaints about the use of retired admirals and generals to speculate over future courses of action. This was occasioned by the need to provide news and comment at a time of lack of information from official sources. Some doubts were also expressed about the BBC's decision to continue to report the views of the Argentines, and Latin America generally: but by the end of the fighting, there was little doubt that this had been a considerable strength in the BBC's reporting, not a weak-

ness, on television as much as it was in the BBC's External Services.

The BBC's new *Breakfast Time* started on Monday, 17 January and was an immediate success. It proved to be a remarkably smooth operation which entirely concealed the technical complexities and hazards that had had to be overcome. The presenters, Frank Bough, Selina Scott and Nick Ross, managed to look at once authoritative and relaxed, as though there had been a BBC *Breakfast Time* programme for many years. Overnight, certain conventions established by the programme became traditional, not least many of the new electronic graphic devices and the range of distinguished guests invited to look through and speak about the morning newspapers.

The major outside broadcast event of the year was, of course, the Pope's visit which not only stretched BBC resources but which also involved some joint planning with Independent Television and some constructive co-operation with Radio Telefis Eireann.

In drama, the three strongest serials were *Boys from the Blackstuff*, *Smiley's People* and *The Citadel*, based on A.J. Cronin's novel. The first consisted of five plays from BBC Birmingham, all written by Alan Bleasdale, concerned with unemployed people in Liverpool. Philip Saville was the director and Michael Wearing the producer. These were slices of very real life, with fine performances from all the cast, notably Julie Walters and Bernard Hill. *Smiley's People* with Alec Guinness was a sequel to *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, and the strength and depth of each episode, if anything, surpassed the BBC's adaptation of John Le Carré's earlier adventure. The strong atmosphere of the sequences filmed abroad gave the thriller uncanny credibility, and part of the fascination was trying to unravel the story. *The Citadel* was remarkable for the power of Ben Cross's acting as Dr. Andrew Manson.

By contrast, *The Cleopatras* probably fell between two stools, being neither a comedy send-up nor a serious attempt to recreate Egypt under the Roman Empire. On the other hand, several further runs of earlier successes prospered: *Tenko*, *The Chinese Detective*, *Bergerac*, *Juliet Bravo* and *Nanny*. This last took the story into the period

of the Second World War, and provided an opportunity for Nanny to get away from rich country house life to life in the London Blitz, these episodes being recreated with great historical accuracy. A worry was the danger that Wendy Craig's part might become that of a 'super-nanny' who could work miracles. More realistic was *Claire*, a serial that took a serious social problem – the fostering of a disturbed teenage girl – and made it into a strong six-episode story, with a powerful central performance by Caroline Embling as the girl.

The tradition of book adaptation continued powerfully, notably with Donald Pleasance as Warden Septimus Harding and Nigel Hawthorne as Archdeacon Grantly in *The Barchester Chronicles*, based on Trollope's two novels *The Warden* and *Barchester Towers*. There was a splendid version of Wilkie Collins's novel *The Woman in White* and a very popular production of Daphne du Maurier's *My Cousin Rachel*.

At family viewing time on Sunday afternoon were seen good dramatic productions of *Dombey & Son* in 10 episodes, and *Beau Geste* in eight. For the latter, the barrack-room and desert scenes were particularly well created. Less successful was *The Hound of the Baskervilles*, perhaps because Tom Baker as Sherlock Holmes and Terence Rigby as Dr. Watson did not quite reflect the generally preconceived ideas of the two characters.

The televising of Shakespeare's plays into a much-acclaimed canon of performance was continued with *King Lear*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and the long sequence of history plays – three parts of *Henry VI* and *Richard III*. All were produced by Shaun Sutton and directed by Jonathan Miller: with Bernard Hill particularly notable as the Duke of York in *Henry VI: Part 2*. Incidentally, Part 3 revealed itself as one of the finest of Shakespeare's least known plays. The historical plays were all prefaced by the historian Michael Wood.

Tribute was paid to the work of two contemporary playwrights, Alan Bennett and Mike Leigh, by screening or repeating their best work. Most successful were the former's *Intensive Care* and a re-showing of the latter's *Nuts in May*. William Trevor's *The Ballroom of Romance* was directed by Pat O'Connor and produced by Kenith Trodd. Other serious plays ranged from Noel Coward's *Come into the Garden Maud* to Ibsen's *Little Eyolf*: and two distinguished productions by Louis Marks: Mikhail

Bulgakov's *The White Guard* and Arthur Schnitzler's *La Ronde*. There was an inspired dramatisation of Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse* on BBC-2, with outstanding direction by Colin Gregg and fine performances from a cast that included Rosemary Harris and Michael Gough.

Jasper Carrott was the leading new entertainer, and his series, *Carrott's Lib* on BBC-1 on a Sunday evening, proved to be one of the strongest series of the autumn. It is never easy to capitalise on previous success, yet for many the latest runs of *Sorry!*, *Hi-de-Hi* and *Yes, Minister* were all stronger and funnier than ever before. The wit with which the scripts for *Yes Minister* are written by Jonathan Lynn and Tony Jay is now appealing to a mass audience. Two new comedies were promising: *Only Fools and Horses* and *Three of a Kind*, with Tracey Ullman, Lenny Henry and David Copperfield. Kenny Everett continued to purvey his special brand of humour, as did Terry Wogan in *Blankety Blank*. In his new series *Wogan*, Terry also showed how well he could interview people.

The general level of network input from both national regions and network production centres remained high. From Birmingham, under the leadership of Robin Midgley, Head of Drama, came the previously mentioned *The Boys from the Blackstuff*, as well as five 'live' plays. The first, by Keith Dewhurst about the Battle of Waterloo, was probably the strongest. *Pebble Mill At One* remained lively, while in a series of *Now Get Out of That*, two university teams competed against each other in commando-like exercises across country. *Bird of Prey* was a lucid, sometimes witty thriller serial, also from Birmingham. From BBC Scotland, *Cloud Howe* was an enjoyable dramatisation of Lewis Grassie Gibbon's classic, with a distinguished performance by Vivien Heilbron and fine camera work by Alex Scott. Five Sunday night programmes about Glasgow produced by Colin Adams from Manchester, provided a further look at the run-down areas of Britain's inner cities.

BBC Bristol continued to turn in first-class programmes from both its Natural History and General Programmes Units. *Antiques Roadshow* went to Winchester, Lancaster, St. Austell, Leamington Spa, Exeter, Malvern and Scarborough. *Collecting Now* was an early evening series on BBC-2 which incidentally covered the subject of repairing works of art and keeping them in good condition. *Arthur Negus Enjoys* looked round houses like Temple Newsam

near Leeds and Weston Park in Shropshire, in the company of a connoisseur. *Arthur Negus at 80* was an enjoyable birthday celebration that included clips of many earlier arts programmes. *The Levin Interviews* continued with conversations between Bernard Levin and Dr. Henry Kissinger, Leonard Bernstein, V.S. Pritchett and Robert Burchfield. Editor-in-chief of the Oxford English Dictionary.

Omnibus provided music and arts lovers with a popular shop window of great variety on BBC-1 on Sunday evenings, with Richard Baker taking over as the presenter from Barry Norman at the end of 1982. An edition which published the discovery of an unknown fourteenth-century Byzantine icon, as well as throwing a spotlight on the breakthrough to world recognition of the French pianist, Cecile Ousset, was typical. Janet Baker again sang *Che Faro* from Gluck's *Orfeo Ed Euridice*; the paintings of the science fiction illustrator, Tom White, were examined, as were exhibitions of the work of Van Dyck and John Sell Cotman; John Julius Norwich talked to the traveller Dame Freya Stark; Roy Hattersley reviewed an exhibition of English landscapes; and the death of Sir Adrian Boult was marked by a tribute to his long career as a conductor.

On BBC-2, a new programme called *Timewatch*, presented by John Tusa, took a scholarly look at many different historical themes; particularly interesting was a report by Peter Ibbotson about the weeding out by civil servants of documents that survive in Government departments.

Serious music lovers were all well served by a co-production with Bavarian Television of the whole of Wagner's Ring Cycle, directed by Brian Large and introduced by Humphrey Burton, who also presented the 1982 *Young Musician of the Year* competition from Manchester. Benjamin Luxon was outstanding in Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' oratorio from Cardiff, while many considered that the television version of *Falstaff* from Covent Garden came across better on television than it had done on the stage. Six programmes about Stravinsky marked the centenary of that composer's birth, while Haydn's birth in 1732 was marked by several programmes, including his oratorio *The Creation*. Once again, BBC Television broadcast many of the Proms, highlights being Sir Georg Solti conducting Beethoven's *Missa Solemnis* and Iona

Brown playing a violin concerto by Mendelssohn.

Meanwhile, for archaeology *Chronicle* had a good run. The wreck of Henry VIII's flagship *The Mary Rose* was shown being lifted bodily from the ocean after 400 years. So did *Arena* on BBC-2, notably with *The Orson Welles Story*, in two parts, for which clips from his films were handled with particular dexterity.

The Paras was a documentary series that examined what it takes to become a fully-trained member of an elite regiment that achieved such distinction in the Falklands fighting. *Forty Minutes* again covered a wide span: the phenomena of skinheads, heart transplants, package tours, dieting and female circumcision, a horrific practice in the Sudan. One edition, *Rabbits Don't Cry* was regarded by some as too much of a polemic against the vivisection of animals in the interests of science. In *A Gentle Way With Cancer*, five editions concentrated on a Bristol cancer self-help centre. This offered no cure, but was concerned with some new and novel developments in the treatment of cancer patients. *Kingswood: A Comprehensive School* balanced an earlier series which in 1980 looked at the public school, Radley. *Hang On, I'll Just Speak to the World* was a rounded impression of the BBC's overseas broadcasting services, and *Noel Coward: A Private Life* was an enjoyable programme about the playwright. *Great Little Railways* was a sequel to the earlier railway series, but was thought by some to be over-concerned with social developments and not enough with trains. *Year of the French* on BBC-2 showed different aspects of life in France. There were six programmes about Karl Marx and five in which John Betjeman looked back on his life, including the making of earlier television programmes of great enjoyment. In *Police: Operation Carter* the cine verite technique of allowing cameras to record routine work seemed to pay rich dividends, showing what life was really like for the detective on the job. But many asked, 'Did it?' What the viewer saw may have been influenced, even if very slightly, by the presence of cameras.

Some programmes seemed almost too preoccupied with medical subjects. But it was clearly right that *Medical Express* should be. In one interesting edition, Dr. Rick Jolly, just returned from the Falklands, was able to describe the difficulties of wartime surgery. And *Horizon* provided a profile of a professor of surgery, Ian McColl, and his work at Guy's Hospital. Amongst other strong

programmes was the prize-winning *The Miracle of Life*, about genetic engineering.

Doctors' Dilemmas was concerned with various problems in medical ethics, but not everyone thought the re-enactments of some of the difficult cases quite worked. *Tomorrow's World* retained its place in the early evening on BBC-1 as a shop window for new technical developments. Equally varied was the range of *Q.E.D.*, one edition of which, *A Guide to Armageddon*, measured the effects of nuclear war. Another, *Old Wives' Tales*, dealt lightheartedly with country folklore. *Before the Massacre* was a heart-rending programme, mostly filmed by Christopher Sykes in a hospital and refugee camp in Beirut just before the slaughter of the Palestinians. And *Simon's War* a *Q.E.D.* edition which looked at the remarkable struggle back to health of a Welsh Guardsman severely burned in the Falklands, has some claim to be the documentary of the year.

A big year in television sports coverage included the skating victories of Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, tennis at Wimbledon and the Albert Hall, the Commonwealth Games, the European Athletics Championships, as well as the World Cup in football. David Coleman had one of his best years as an all-round commentator. And snooker, that relatively new sport on television, now has a permanent magnetic following in whichever weeks of the year a competition is mounted.

The normal round of purchased feature films and regular television serials, like *Dynasty* and *Dallas*, remained popular. In addition, the schedules contained three outstanding purchases: *Shogun*, a story set in Japan at the end of the sixteenth century with good filming, and a lot of original Japanese dialogue, enlivened by sub-titles; *Masada*, the tragic story of a group of Jewish zealots holding out in the fortress of Masada in the winter of 72/73 AD against the strongest forces the Roman Empire could bring against them; and *Fame*, the story of New York kids struggling to make their way in the world of American theatrical entertainment.

Among children's programmes, a single nostalgic occasion celebrated the 60th anniversary of BBC broadcasting to children, which began on radio in 1923. *Blue Peter* and *Grange Hill* continued as confidently as ever. A Writers' Guild Award to Bidy Baxter marked her twentieth year as either producer or editor of *Blue Peter*.

The natural ease of this programme twice a week – its 1982/83 presenters were Simon Groom, Sarah Greene and Peter Duncan – seems to keep it fresh for successive generations. The programme's special appeal raised £47,000 to enable 150 villages in Java to enjoy a fresh water supply for the first time in their lives, a gratifying response by ordinary children in Britain to the less fortunate in far-away places. *Grange Hill* dealt with racial bullying in an urban school. That it gave rise to fewer complaints than might have been expected was an indication of the sensitivity with which the programme was handled. From time to time the programme was criticised in the press as a possible encouragement to delinquency. However, the BBC now feels that the parents of *Grange Hill* addicts may have begun to realise that the 'baddies' in the story probably get their come-uppance more often than they do in real life.

The translation of Bill Cotton to the post of Managing Director, D.B.S. led to Brian Wenham being appointed Director of Programmes, Television and his place as Controller, BBC-2 being taken by Graeme McDonald; with Alan Hart remaining as Controller, BBC-1. This new team is now facing competition from ITV's Channel Four as well as ITV-1. And, of course, from the whole new world of young people playing video games or looking at cassette feature films. BBC Television has done well to retain 50 per cent of the available audience, but the future presents more challenges than ever. Well-trying formulae are no longer good enough. More effort will be needed to keep the schedules fresh.

Prize-winning television programmes

Abroad

In the United States, the Silver Award at the International Film and Television Festival of New York, *Playhouse: Ballroom of Romance*, produced by Kenith Trodd.

The Red Ribbon Award in the Human Sexuality Category at the American Film Festival in New York, *An Everyday Miracle: Birth*, produced by Andrew Neal; the Blue Rib-

bon Award in the Health Category, *Horizon: The Cancer Detectives of Lin Xian*, produced by Edward Goldwyn; the Red Ribbon Award in the Natural Sciences Category, *Animal Olympians*, produced by Jeffrey Boswall; the same Award in the Nature and Wildlife Category, *Water Walkers*, produced by Pelham Aldrich-Blake; the same Award in the Technology Category, *And What of the Future*, produced by David Allen.

At the 1982 5th International Wildlife Film Festival held in Missoula, the Best of Festival award, *The Flight of the Condor: Episode 3*, produced by Michael Andrews; the Outstanding Short Film, *Wildlife on One: Shipwreck*, produced by Michael Salisbury; the Merit Award for Artistic Excellence, *Wildlife on One: Flower from the Flames*, produced by Caroline Weaver; the Merit Award for Comparative Analysis, *Animal Olympians*, produced by Jeffrey Boswall.

At the 1983 International Wildlife Film Festival in Montana, the Best of Festival Award, *Wildlife on One: The Bat that Cracked the Frog Code*, produced by Keenan Smart; the Runner-up Best of Festival, *The World About Us: Kopje: A Rock for All Seasons*, produced by Barry Paine; the Merit Award for Cinematic Excellence, *The World About Us: On the Tracks of the Wild Otter*, produced by Dilys Bresse; *The Discovery of Animal Behaviour: Programme 5: Signs and Signals*, produced by John Sparks, received an Honourable Mention for Natural History Presentation; while *Wildlife on One: Grizzly*, produced by Robert Pryther, received an Honourable Mention and the International Wildlife Film Festival Special Award.

At the 1982 International Wildlife Film Festival held in Massachusetts: the Gold Tusker Award, *The Flight of the Condor: Programme 1: Ice, Wind and Fire*, produced by Michael Andrews; the Silver Tusker Award, *Bellamy's Backyard Safari: Taking the Plunge*, produced by Dr. Mike Weatherley; the award for the Best Sound Track and Best Camera Work for All Festival Entries, *The Flight of the Condor: Programme 1: Ice, Wind and Fire* (sound by Donald MacIver, cameramen Hugh Miles and Rodger Jackman); the award for Best Wildlife Photography Under Controlled Conditions, *Bellamy's Backyard Safari: Taking the Plunge*, produced by Dr. Mike

Weatherley; the Special Recognition Plaque for Excellence in Wildlife Photography, *Wildlife on One: Ambush at Masai Mara*, cameraman Hugh Miles, producer Peter Bale; the Special Recognition Plaque for Technical Creative Excellence, *Wildlife on One: Twentieth Century Fox*, produced by Mike Benyon.

At the International Educational Film Festival in Alabama, the Sadie Award went to the BBC for 'an outstanding contribution to education and/or to its media'.

At the 4th Biennial John Muir Medical Film Festival in California, 1982, the Human Reproduction Award, *An Everyday Miracle: Birth*, produced by Andrew Neal (this programme had also won five other awards).

At the 1982 Columbus Film Festival held in Columbus, Ohio, the Christ Statuette in the Education Category, *The World About Us: Tree of Thorns*, produced by Barry Paine; the Christ Statuette in the Travel – United States and Foreign – Category, *Great Railway Journeys of the World: Three Miles High*, produced by Tony Morrison, series producer, Roger Laughton.

At the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, the Certificate of Merit, *To Serve Them All My Days*, produced by Ken Riddington.

At the Prix Italia in Venice (Sept-Oct 1982), the Prix Italia for Music was won by *Cruel Garden*, directed by Colin Nears and produced by John Needham.

At the Golden Rose Festival of Montreux, 1982, a Special Jury Mention went to *The Kenny Everett Television Show*, directed by Bill Wilson, executive producer, James Moir; the Silver Rose and the Press Prize, *Three of a Kind*, produced by Paul Jackson. At the 1982 Golden Ring Festival in Lausanne, 2nd Prize in Category 1: Coverage of Sporting Events, *London's Marathon*, produced by John Shrewsbury and Martin Hopkins.

At the Jacobs Awards in Dublin, the Television Award, *Playhouse: Ballroom of Romance* (a co-production with R.T.E.), produced by Kenith Trodd.

At the European Television Magazines Association Awards in Cannes, an Award was won by BBC Television News for its worldwide reputation for independent and

fair reporting, particularly during the Falklands conflict. *Police*, produced by Roger Graef, was commended for breaking new ground in television documentary film making.

At the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union in Singapore (Oct. 1982) the A.B.U. Prize for Television Programmes for Children, *Think Again: Chairs*, produced by Albert Barber.

At the 7th International Consumer Film Festival, the Gold Award for Television Films (General Topics Category) *That's Life*, produced by Gordon Watts.

At the Prix Jeunesse in Munich (June 1982), first prize in the Information Category, *Think Again*, produced by Albert Barber, second prize in the Music/Light Entertainment category, *The Song and the Story*, presenter Isla St Clair, producer David Turnbull.

At the International Festival of Television Sports Programmes in Portoroz, Yugoslavia, the Silver Shot (2nd Prize) for *World Cross-Country Championships*, produced by John Shrewsbury.

Home

The BBC won the following 1982 British Academy of Film and Television Arts Awards: Desmond Davis Award for outstanding creative contribution to television: Philip Saville, Best Single Drama: *Ballroom of Romance*, directed by Pat O'Connor (a co-production with R.T.E.). Best Drama Series/Serial: *Boys from the Blackstuff*, produced by Michael Wearing, directed by Philip Saville. Best Factual Series: *Palice*, produced by Roger Graef and Charles Stewart. Best Light Entertainment Programme: *Three of a Kind*, produced by Paul Jackson. Best Comedy Series: *Yes, Minister*, produced by Peter Whitmore. Best Programme/Series without category: *Arena*, produced by Alan Yentob. Best Actuality Coverage: BBC News coverage of the Falklands war, editor, Peter Woon. Best Actress: Beryl Reid, for *Smiley's People*; Best Actor: Sir Alec Guinness, for *Smiley's People*. Best Light Entertainment Performance: Nigel Hawthorne, for *Yes Minister*. Best Original Television Music: Patrick Gowers, for

Smiley's People, *The Woman in White* and *I Remember Nelson* (ITV). Richard Dimbleby Awards for the year's most important personal contribution on the screen in factual television: Brian Hanrahan (and Michael Nicholson of ITN). Writer's Award: Alan Bleasdale, for *Boys from the Blackstuff*. Best Foreign Television Programme: *Horizon: The Miracle of Life*.

The 1982 British Academy of Film and Television Arts Crafts Awards:

Video Lighting: Clive Thomas, for *La Ronde/John David/Too Little to Talk to Billy* and *Frost in May*. Film Cameraman: Kenneth MacMillan, for *Smiley's People*. Graphics: Graham McCallum, for *Jane* and *Gulliver in Lilliput*. Film Sound: Malcolm Hirst, David Motta, Peter Copeland and David Old, for *Police*. Sound Supervisor: Ramon Bailey, jointly with David Baumber, for *Boys from the Blackstuff*.

The 1982 Royal Television Society Programme Awards: Writer's Award: the late Jack Pulman, for *Private Schulz*. Performance Award: Ian Richardson, for *Private Schulz*. Design Award: Tim Harvey, for *The Borgias*. Technique Award: the *Gulliver in Lilliput* team. Electronic Effects: Dave Jarvis; Lighting: Bert Postlethwaite; Design: Dick Coles; Co-ordinating Technical Manager: Norman Brierley; Senior Cameraman: Peter Ware.

Cyril Bennett Award: the Natural History Unit, Bristol, for an outstanding contribution to television programming over 25 years. Silver Medal (for outstanding creative achievement behind the camera), Innes Lloyd, for *Going Gently*, *PQ 17* and *Speed King*.

The 1983 Royal Television Society programme awards: Silver Medal for Outstanding Creative Achievement Behind the Camera: Ron Neil, Editor, *Breakfast Time*. Regional Programme Award: Ian Keill, producer of *Jane*. Writer's Award: Alan Bleasdale, for *Boys from the Blackstuff*. Regional Award: Patrick Taggart of BBC South, for *Cavalcade*. Design Award: Juanita Waterson, for the costume design in *Barchester Chronicles*.

The 1982 Royal Television Society Journalism Awards: Best Regional News Magazine: Richard Horobin, BBC South, for *South Today*. Best Home Current Affairs: Sally Doganis for *Panorama: The Media/War*.

Journalist of the Year: Brian Hanrahan (jointly with Michael Nicholson of ITN) for the Falklands coverage.
Cameraman of the Year: Bernard Hesketh.

The Royal Television Society Educational Scholarship Award: Andree Molyneaux, for *Charlotte and Jane*.

The Broadcasting Press Guild Awards: Best Drama Series: *Boys from the Blackstuff*, produced by Michael Wearing, directed by Philip Saville. Best Actor: Bernard Hill, for *Boys from the Blackstuff*. Best Actress: Patricia Routledge, for *A Woman of No Importance*. Best Documentary Series: *Police*, produced by Roger Graef and Charles Stewart.

The Variety Club of Great Britain Awards: BBC Television Personality of the Year: Noel Edmonds. Special Award for Coverage of the Falklands News: Brian Hanrahan (jointly with Mike Nicholson of ITN). Most Promising Actress: Caroline Embling.

The 1982 Television and Radio Industries Club Awards: BBC Television Personality of the Year: Terry Wogan. BBC Programme of the Year: *Smiley's People*, produced by Jonathan Powell. Television Situation Comedy of the Year: *To The Manor Born*, produced by Gareth Gwenlan. Television Science-Based Programme of the Year: *Tomorrow's World*, editor, David Filkin. VTR Editor: Mike Bloore, for *Boys from the Blackstuff*. Design Award: Chris Pemsel, for *Barchester Chronicles* and *The Bell*.

The Radio Industries Club of Scotland: Topicality Programme or Series: *The Visit of Pope John Paul II to Scotland*, produced by David Martin. Drama: *Cloud Howe*, directed by Tom Cotter and produced by Rod Graham. Documentary Programme or Series: *Hooked*, produced by Paul Streater. Television Personality of the Year: Dougie Donnelly.

The 1982 Pye Colour Television Awards at the Writers' Guild of Great Britain: Best Regional Production: *Inner World*, produced by Peter Jarvis of BBC South West. Best Written Comedy Contribution to any Television Programme: Roy Clarke for *Last of the Summer Wine*. Outstanding Female Television Personality: Jan Leeming. Most Promising Writer New to Television: Marcella Evaristi for *Eve Set the Balls of Corruption Rolling*.

Distinguished Services to Children's Television: Bidy Baxter.

The 1983 Pye Television Awards: Best Regional Production: *King's Country*, produced by John King, BBC South. Best Original Drama for Children's Television: *Baker Street Boys*, written by Anthony Read. Distinguished Services to Children's Television: John Craven.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science's awards: Award Certificate of Merit: *Q.E.D.: A Guide to Armageddon*, producer Mick Jackson, executive producer: Mick Rhodes. Certificate of Merit: *Horizon: Finding a Voice*, produced by Martin Freeth.

Both the Blue Circle Awards for Television Industrial Journalism were won by Jonathan Crane of Science Features Department.

The Gold Award of the British Industrial Scientific Film Association (Safety Category) *Play it Safe: Programme 1: Scalding Hot*, produced by Peter Riding.

Wildscreen '82: Best Cameraman Award: Hugh Miles (freelance) for *Wildlife on One: The Impossible Bird, Osprey* and *The Flight of the Condor*.

The Design and Art Directors Silver Award for the Most Outstanding Drama-Type Corporate Design: Tim Clay for *No Country for Old Men*.

The TV Times Awards for 1982: Best Male Television Personality: Terry Wogan. Best Children's Personality: Noel Edmonds.

The Glenfiddich Television Broadcaster of the Year Award: Madhur Jaffrey for *Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cookery*.

Direct Broadcasting by Satellite

Since the announcement by the Home Secretary in March 1982 that the United Kingdom's first Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS) television channels had been awarded to the BBC, there have been a number of major developments. At the same time, the Home Secretary set up a Committee of Inquiry into Cable Expansion and Broadcasting Policy under the chairmanship of Lord Hunt. The Hunt Inquiry's Report was published on 12 October 1982 and the debate about development of cable television in the United Kingdom continued throughout the winter.

In November 1982, as a result of the rapidly increasing volume of work in the field of DBS and cable, the Board of Governors appointed Bill Cotton, Director of Programmes, Television and Director of Development, to the new post of Managing Director, DBS. This was the first in a series of senior appointments to the new BBC Directorate of DBS Development. Later in November, Christopher Irwin, Head of Radio Scotland, was appointed to the new post of General Manager, DBS Development. In March 1983 Gunnar Rugheimer, General Manager, Programme Acquisition, was appointed Controller, DBS Acquisition and Programming.

The new DBS Directorate was formally constituted from 1 January 1983. Discussions had taken place throughout 1982 with the potential providers of a satellite for the new services. On 7 March 1983 a Heads of Agreement subject to contract was signed by the BBC and United Satellites Limited for two satellite channels for the BBC's DBS services, which are due to start in 1986. The agreement covers a period of operation of a satellite service of at least seven years. United Satellites Limited is a new company formed by British Telecom, British Aerospace and the General Electric Company. United Satellites Limited will build three satellites, forming the series, Unisat 1. It is proposed that two of the satellites will be launched into space in 1986, either by the European rocket Ariane or on the American Space Shuttle. One satellite will be used for transmitting the BBC's two DBS

services and the second will be a 'flying spare'. The third satellite will be held in readiness on the ground in case either of the flying satellites has to be replaced.

It is planned that the BBC's new DBS services will start in 1986. The satellites will be placed 36,000 kilometres above the equator, positioned at 31° West. They will appear to be in a stationary orbit, travelling through space at the same speed at which the earth spins. Television pictures will be sent up to the satellite from a large dish aerial at an earth station. The signals will then be transmitted back to earth, the 'footprint' of the satellite covering the whole of the United Kingdom and parts of Western Europe. This means that anyone living in the area of the 'footprint' should be able to pick up the BBC's new services. Viewers wishing to watch the two services will be able to receive the signals in several ways – with a suitable receiver and small dish aerial, from a local community dish aerial or from a cable television station. The fact that the United Kingdom 'footprint' covers parts of Western Europe may give the BBC the opportunity to sell its services in other countries.

During the year, a technical committee set up by the Home Secretary under the chairmanship of Sir Antony Part looked into technical transmission standards for DBS. Their report recommended that DBS services should be transmitted in the MAC-C standard, developed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The Government accepted their recommendation and discussion followed with other countries, especially in Europe, in the hope they would adopt the same transmission standard.

DBS 1 will be a subscription channel based on major feature films, whilst DBS 2 will offer a more general service. There will also be a number of digital sound channels affording stereo sound with the television services, some high quality radio channels and the potential of other data services.

Cable

The Hunt Inquiry took written and oral evidence from interested parties and completed its deliberations in the six months prescribed by the Home Secretary. The Report was published on 12 October 1982.

In its evidence to the Hunt Committee the BBC said

that there were two ways in which broadcasting in the United Kingdom should be protected. Firstly, that there should be a quota system set for cable operators that insisted on a large proportion of their programmes being British. Secondly, that there should be a guarantee to the British viewers of network television that they should not be deprived of major events, including sport, to which they are accustomed and which could be denied them if events were purchased exclusively by cable systems unable to deliver services throughout the United Kingdom. To this end the BBC suggested that cable television should not be permitted on a pay-per-view basis.

The main recommendations of the Hunt Committee were firstly, that cable stations should be obliged to carry BBC-1, BBC-2, ITV and Channel 4. It recommended that cable should be allowed to develop with a minimum of regulation, but that a new body should be created, a cable authority, which would be responsible amongst other things for granting franchises to cable operators. It did not recommend restrictions on the amount of foreign programmes that cable stations could transmit. It suggested that cable stations should be allowed to carry advertising but that pay-per-view should not be allowed initially. It also included a short list of 'protected' major sporting events.

The BBC welcomed the proposal for the establishment of a new cable authority to award franchises and monitor performance. The BBC supported the recommendation that cable operators, like the existing broadcasters, should not be allowed to obtain exclusive rights to national sporting events. It agreed that these events might need to be the subject of regulation by the Home Secretary and that such a list would need to be revised from time to time. However, the BBC believed there would be great difficulties in implementing such a recommendation. The BBC regretted that there was no adequate provision to ensure the use of British material on cable stations, nor adequate provision for community programming and local access – a major potential advantage of cable.

During the long debate which followed the publication of the Hunt Report, the BBC emphasised that it was not against the development of cable television, but that it was concerned about the way in which cable television was to be regulated. Its greatest concern was that viewers should not be deprived of those programmes and events

which have been traditionally available on the public service networks.

The findings of the Hunt Inquiry were debated in Parliament in December 1982, when the Home Secretary announced that a White Paper would be published in the spring of 1983, which would set out the basis for legislation for the development of cable television.

Ceefax

The year saw the number of receivers with the Teletext facility rise to a million in Britain. A high proportion of all new TV sets have this facility and it is estimated that 10 million viewers will be able to receive Teletext by the end of 1985.

The BBC's Teletext system has three services and all have expanded. Ceefax – the main information service on both channels – now opens BBC 1's day with half an hour of information called *CEEFAX AM* before Breakfast Television starts. And Ceefax now sends its own reporters to major sporting events such as Wimbledon, the Open Golf Championship and the World Snooker Championships. On occasion, specially-adapted BBC micro-computers are used as terminals to enable the reporters to provide the public with up-to-the-minute scores.

The second service – sub-titling for the deaf and hard of hearing – increased the number of programmes handled and has begun building up a major sub-titling unit in Glasgow with a view to providing sub-titling for all major pre-recorded programmes broadcast at peak hours.

The latest development of Teletext, Telesoftware, now uses further Ceefax pages to broadcast computer programs. Although the viewer can see these programs on his Teletext screen, and could in theory copy them down, they are primarily aimed directly at computers.

Radio

The year's highlights

1982–1983 was the year of the Falklands war. After the television wars of recent years, this was, in reporting terms, a 'radio war' — made vivid by the voices and descriptive powers of Robert Fox and Brian Hanrahan. Back home, live coverage of highly charged Parliamentary debates and important Ministerial statements, coupled with specialist analysis and reports from other world capitals gave listeners as full and rounded a service as possible.

It was the BBC's 60th anniversary year and BBC Radio broadcast live coverage of a special service held in St Paul's Cathedral in May 1982 to mark the event. Later in the year a number of other anniversary programmes were mounted.

New local radio stations serving Cambridgeshire and Northampton opened in 1982, as did Radio Furness, a small opt-out station linked to Radio Cumbria in Carlisle. January 1983 saw the opening of Radios Devon and Cornwall, and the withdrawal of the last of the old English Regional services which Local Radio has replaced.

The debate on the future relationship between the BBC's Network, National Regional and Local Radio services was taken an important stage further with the publication in November 1982 of *BBC Radio for the Nineties*. This discussion paper offers a set of principles and a broad brief for each of the services with the object of giving a sense of direction to future development. Public comment on the principles and on the paper as a whole has been invited before more detailed programme proposals are put to the Board of Governors.

The central idea is that BBC Radio should be providing five main services – four UK Networks and a full pattern of Local and National Regional Radio – and that the listener should be offered five clear, complementary choices. This, in effect, means asking the present services to look at their relationship with one another, at possible gaps or unnecessary overlaps, and at those rather confusing times of day when one of the Networks seeks to provide two programmes simultaneously, on different frequencies, while Local and National Regional Radio

duplicate the Network output.

Not only is it felt that BBC Radio should offer clear choices, but also that the listener should be able to find them easily – and *BBC Radio for the Nineties* argues for all the main services to be carried in a simple pattern on vhf. In this context the Home Secretary's announcement of the Government's objectives for the forthcoming international conference on vhf and of its intention to allocate a new vhf network to Radio 1 is welcome. Radio 1's need for a vhf outlet is urgent. It is BBC Radio's most popular service, its medium wave coverage is limited to only 55 per cent of the population after dark, and as a music service, it needs stereo. Radio 2's listeners, who are deprived of their vhf service at certain times so that it can be shared by Radio 1, will also very much appreciate the Government's decision.

Also looking to the future, the BBC has recognised the need to provide Radio with a new studio centre. Broadcasting House, which came into use in 1932, is no longer economical or practical. It is planned to develop a new broadcasting centre for radio on the Langham site opposite Broadcasting House. The BBC held a competition in the autumn of 1982 to select an architect. After receiving submissions and presentations from eight international architectural partnerships, the Board of Governors appointed Norman Foster, 1983 winner of the Royal Institute of British Architects' Royal Gold Medal, as consultant architect.

One internal change remains to be noted – the re-organisation of the old News Division so that Radio News is now separate from Television News and comes under Radio Directorate alongside Radio Current Affairs. A News and Current Affairs section is included in this year's Radio Programmes chapter.

Radio 1

Radio 1 attracts up to nine million listeners every day and some 45 per cent of the population tune in at some time each week. The past 12 months have been marked by a consolidation of the existing output and, in December, by an expansion of 14½ hours per week. This at long last gave the network 18 hours of output a day, from 6.00 am until midnight, seven days a week, and resulted in a number of new presenters joining the existing team of star DJs.

The weekdays now start with Mike Smith who is followed, on the *Breakfast Show*, by the well established Mike Read. Simon Bates in the morning is as popular as ever and Dave Lee Travis at lunchtime is a great favourite. His first broadcast of the new *Top 40 Chart* on Tuesdays attracts special attention. Steve Wright has added considerably to the afternoon audience. Peter Powell at tea-time leads the shift towards more youth-orientated programmes in the evening. Through the winter, on Fridays, he also introduced the BBC-2 television programme *The Oxford Road Show* with much cross-fertilisation from his radio work. David Jensen and John Peel feature contemporary rock music in the evenings, introducing many new young groups both on record and specially recorded in the studios.

At the weekends, new DJs Adrian John and Pat Sharp took over the early morning shows and another new DJ, Janice Long, joined the network from Radio Merseyside to present the new Saturday mid-evening show from Manchester. Janice became Radio 1's second regular girl DJ, joining Anne Nightingale who took on the same mid-evening time on Sundays. Gary Davies also joined the network from commercial radio to present the late Saturday evening show. The regular weekend stars continued to shine – Tony Blackburn, Keith Chegwin, Maggie Philbin, Adrian Juste, Paul Gambaccini and Jimmy Savile. Noel Edmonds did his share of Sunday mornings and young TV comedian Lenny Henry proved to be a popular DJ at this time of week through the summer. The *Top 40* introduced by Tommy Vance held its place as the most popular show on British radio between 5.00 and 7.00 pm on Sundays.

Radio 1's programmes, aiming to inform as well as entertain listeners, included a 13-week series titled *What Next?* looking forward to aspects of life in the year 2000. A new current affairs show *Frontline* quickly made its mark on Tuesdays and *Mailbag* and the arts magazine *Walter's Weekly* continued. The Radio 1 news service *Newsbeat* took over all the hourly news summaries, in addition to the twice daily 15-minute magazines.

Other notable series included Paul Gambaccini's profiles of rock stars, *The Guitar Greats* and *The Story of Pop Radio* the latter being produced as part of the BBC's 60th anniversary celebrations. There were two major campaigns to help the young unemployed and school leavers,



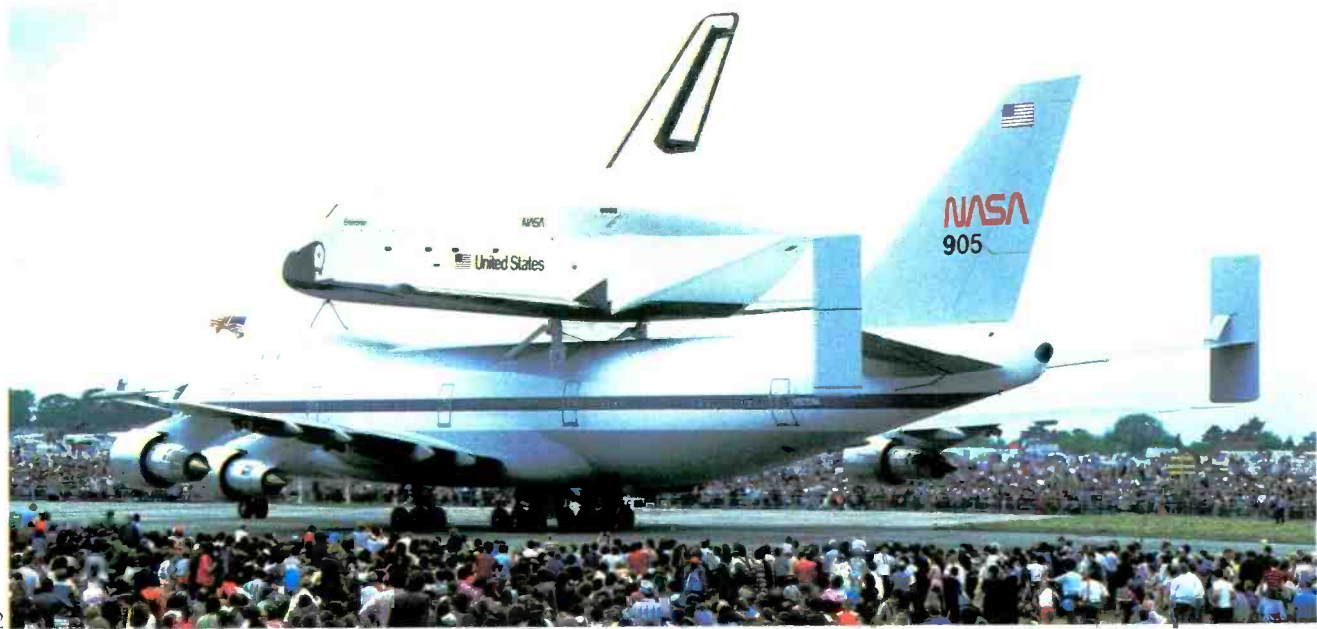
1) The Prince and Princess of Wales with baby William during the Royal Tour of Australia.

2) Mrs Margaret Thatcher during her 1983 General Election campaign.



Television

- 1) Michael Foot with the People's March for Jobs.
- 2) American space-shuttle pick-a-back is demonstrated in England.
- 3) The Harrier Jet which made an emergency landing on a Spanish cargo ship.
- 4) The Lebanon massacre.
- 5) George Howard (now Lord Howard) recently retired Chairman of the BBC, with the BBC Radio Time Capsule which was buried at his home Castle Howard, as part of the BBC's 60th anniversary celebrations.





3



4



5

Television

1) London's Marathon.

2) Tom Watson, 1983 Open Golf Champion.

3) Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean who won the World Ice Dancing Championship.



2



1



3



1) **The Barbara Woodhouse Roadshow.**

2) Two recruits from 480 Platoon.
The Paras.

3) Safe against one million volts of artificial lightning. From **QED: Acts of God**. QED is BBC-1's new award-winning series.



Television

1) **Pop Quiz.** Host Mike Read with Cheryl Baker from Bucks Fizz.

2) **Pantomime Dames:** a Christmas documentary.

3) Bridgett Guihen, a keeper at Battersea Dogs' Home in **Just Another Day.**



4) **Jane at War:** a re-creation of the famous *Daily Mirror* wartime strip using actors and graphics, starring Glynis Barber. Winner of a BAFTA Craft Award for Graphic Design.







1



2

1) Wagner's Ring Cycle: Siegfried performed by Manfred Jung.

2) Wayne Sleep in The Hot Shoe Show.

Karen Kay who
completed her first
TV series for BBC-2
in 1983.





1) **Odd One Out:** Paul Daniels.

2) **The Keith Harris Show.**

3) **Leo Sayer.**

4) **The 1,000th edition of Top of the Pops.**



Television



1

1) **The Late Late Breakfast Show** with Noel Edmonds.

2) **Three of a Kind**: David Copperfield, Lenny Henry and Tracey Ullman. The series won the Silver Rose at the Montreux International Television Festival and also the Montreux Press Prize awarded by the International Press Jury.



2

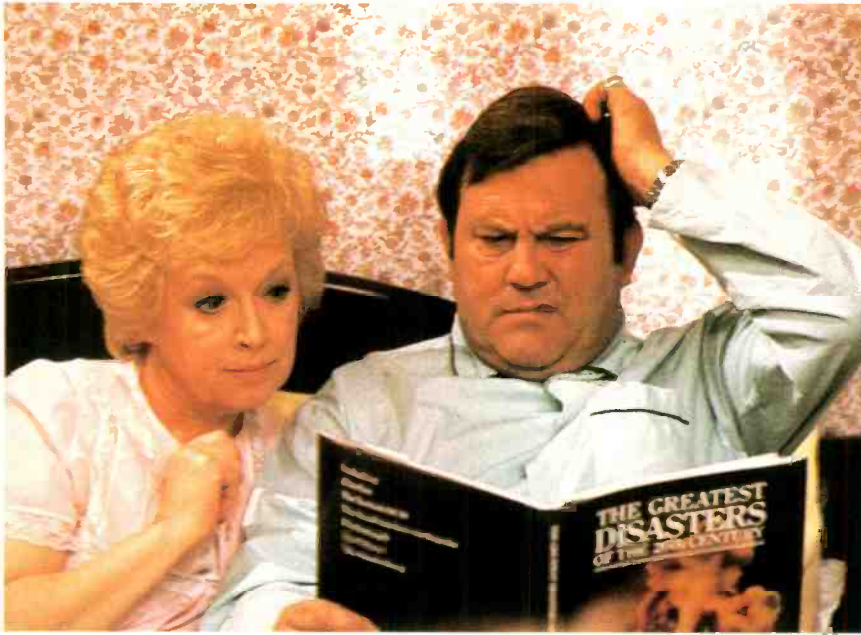


1) **The Black Adder** starring (right) Rowan Atkinson.

2) **Jasper Carrott**.

3) **Solo**: Felicity Kendal with Peter Howitt.





1) **Only Fools and Horses** with (left to right) David Jason, Lennard Pearce and Nicholas Lyndhurst.

2) **Terry and June**: Terry Scott and June Whitfield.

3) **Yes Minister**: (left to right) Paul Eddington, Derek Fowles and Nigel Hawthorne. Winner of the BAFTA Best Comedy Award.

Overleaf **Are You Being Served?** with (left to right) John Inman, Wendy Richard, Frank Thornton, Mollie Sugden and Mike Berry.





Action Special in the spring of 1982, and *Which Way Now?* aimed at 13 to 14-year-olds early in 1983. This last campaign, fronted by Peter Powell, resulted in some 100,000 applications for the information packs.

There were two more examples of co-operation with BBC TV – a series of *Sight and Sound in Concert* was broadcast simultaneously with BBC-2 and *The Rock and Pop Awards* were again a joint venture between Radio 1, BBC-1's *Nationwide* and the *Daily Mirror*.

The *Summer Roadshow* once again toured the nation's coastline with 34 live broadcasts, including for the first time four from Northern Ireland. There were all kinds of other outside broadcasts including a *Week Out* in Merseyside in March, with virtually the whole of the network output being broadcast from the area. This was timed to follow a great improvement of reception in the area as a medium wave transmitter was opened, operating on 271m/1107kHz.

Radio 2

For the BBC's Diamond Jubilee, Radio 2 revived a number of old favourites from the 40s and 50s. The listeners clearly approved, and in 1983 *Workers' Playtime*, *Grand Hotel* and *Music While You Work* are firmly back in the regular schedule. Light Entertainment mounted a two-hour spectacular in the Adelphi Theatre with a cast that read like the *Who's Who* of show business, and the Popular Music Department produced a Jubilee Gala Concert from the Royal Festival Hall which, like most of their public concerts up and down the country, was a sell-out.

Terry Wogan, Jimmy Young, Gloria Hunniford, Ed Stewart, David Hamilton, John Dunn, Brian Matthew, David Jacobs, Pete Murray, Kenny Everett, Ray Moore, Humphrey Lyttelton, Benny Green, Alan Dell, Alan Keith, Charlie Chester, Jim Lloyd, Peter Clayton and Desmond Carrington entertained their huge audiences as usual, and guest presenters David Frost, Diana Dors, Bob Monkhouse, Cliff Michelmores, Max Boyce, Gillian Reynolds and Harry Carpenter added some surprises.

Hinge and Bracket, Kenneth Williams, Leslie Phillips and Bernie Clifton starred in new series, joining established favourites Les Dawson, Roy Castle and The Grumbleweeds. *Star Sound* and *Monday Movie Quiz* reflected the

activity in Wardour Street, and Roy Hudd gave a funnier version of current events in his ever popular *The News Huddlines*. New panel games joined regulars like *The Impressionists*, *Wit's End* and *Town and Country Quiz*, and the late Don Davies' quiz series *Beat the Record* and *Three in a Row* maintained popularity with Keith Forde and Stuart Hall. The former also launched a new Saturday show called *Sounds of the Sixties*, and the latter a new Monday night 'entertainment' live from Manchester. Hubert Gregg's *Thanks for the Memory* went into its 20th year, and *Be My Guest* featured among others Stuart Burrows and James Herriot.

Nick Page had breakfast 'phone-ins' with Cliff Richard, Delia Smith, Lord Soper and the Archbishop of Canterbury; while *Sunday Half Hour* visited 50 different churches all over the UK. Special religious programmes marked Good Friday, Easter and Christmas Day and the channel reflected, with live reports and recordings, the historic visit of Pope John Paul.

Radio 2 was not only out and about throughout the UK – Brian Matthew was at festivals in Edinburgh and Belfast, Terry Wogan went to a North Sea oil rig – but abroad, too – Gloria Hunniford to Calais and Cannes; Jimmy Young to Australia; and Ed Stewart to the Falklands.

The year in sport was dominated by World Cup soccer from Spain and by the Commonwealth Games from Australia, hosted by Terry Wogan in London. The World Cup coincided with the Wimbledon tennis fortnight, bringing at times up to ten hours of sport on the network in a single day. *Sport on 2* went to the Grand National, the FA Cup Final and Wimbledon; while Angela Rippon joined the team at the National, Cheltenham and Ascot. Cliff Morgan covered the Marathon in London, and the World Heavyweight Title Fight between Larry Holmes and Gerry Cooney was taken live from Las Vegas. *Brain of Sport* went into its 9th year, and *The World of . . .* featured Alex Higgins, Barry Sheene and Daley Thompson.

Although the channel seeks principally to entertain, it is well equipped to handle 'breaking' news through its flexibility: its bulletins, summaries and news flashes brought the realities of the war in the South Atlantic swiftly to the waiting public. It was a busy year.

Radio 3

A 150 years after the death of Goethe, Radio 3 celebrated his life and work with a season of plays, poetry and lieder recitals. The music schedules were also influenced by the many anniversaries which fell during the year. Virtually every significant work of Haydn's was broadcast, including all 106 symphonies, and a number of centenaries were marked – the entire works of Stravinsky, much of Szymanowski and substantial amounts of Kodaly and Grainger. The achievements of two senior British composers, both of whom have since died, were recognised by many performances. The entire published output of Sir William Walton was transmitted and many of the works of Herbert Howells, including a memorable performance of his *Missa Sabrinensis*, were broadcast close to the time of his 90th birthday. The 60th anniversary of the BBC was marked by a six-programme retrospective devoted to BBC commissions.

Five works (by Hugh Wood, Nigel Osborne, Naresh Sohal, Roger Smalley and Richard Rodney Bennett) were commissioned for the 1982 Proms: and the experiment of broadcasting a second performance of four of them a few days later was generally welcomed. The Proms as a whole were all well received. Among the best attended was the concert by the Ensemble InterContemporain, when Pierre Boulez directed two performances of his *Répons*. Other visiting musicians were La Petite Bande and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

The BBC Symphony Orchestra, which appeared at 18 Proms, welcomed its new chief conductor, John Pritchard, in October in two concerts of English music. Earlier in the year, the orchestra undertook a lengthy tour of Australia and was broadcast on Radio 3 by satellite from the Sydney Opera House. The visit also enabled the orchestra to give a short series of concerts in Hong Kong on the way home.

The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra became the BBC Philharmonic and was augmented by ten players. The BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra announced a new team of three conductors, headed by Jerzy Maksymiuk, and contributed an important series of five programmes of Honegger, Milhaud and Poulenc. The BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra derived great stimulus from its further augmentation and the opening of the St. David's

Hall in Cardiff. They were seen, as well as heard there, when Radio 3 joined BBC-2 for a broadcast of Mendelssohn's *Elijah*.

The simultaneous transmission with BBC-2 of Wagner's *Ring of the Nibelung* in the Bayreuth production on ten Sunday evenings created much interest. Collaboration with television also enhanced the enjoyment of many listeners during the live broadcast of the first European recital for very many years by Vladimir Horowitz from the Royal Festival Hall.

Significant broadcasts not associated with public events included the premiere of Thea Musgrave's radio opera *An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge* (which was commended at the Prix Italia), the 26-part *Decade* series, two series featuring non-Western music (*Aspects of the East* and *Another World*) and *Lost and Found*, 11 programmes of recently re-discovered music from the Middle Ages to Napoleonic times.

The year under review was particularly strong in poetry. *Poetry Now* and *The Living Poet* continued to offer outlets for contemporary work; we also broadcast D.M. Thomas's translation of Pushkin's *The Bronze Horseman*, a new version of *The Song of Roland* by C.H. Sisson and an abridgement in modern verse by Terence Tiller of *The Romance of the Rose*.

Plays by living British writers were much in evidence, some of them commissioned by the BBC to mark its 60th anniversary: *Flos* by David Pownall, *Watching the Plays Together* by Rhys Adrian, *The Dog it was that Died* by Tom Stoppard and *Autumn Sunshine* by William Trevor. *Amadeus*, with the original National Theatre cast, translated effectively to radio. Patrick Magee, in what was, sadly, to be his last performance gave a powerful interpretation of Beckett's *Ill Seen, Ill Said*. Peter Redgrove's *Florent and the Tuxedo Millions* won the Italia Prize for Drama.

Professor Colin Blakemore presented two important documentary series, on brain research and on artificial intelligence; and John Key visited India to gather material for *A Cacophony of Cultures* in which he examined the complexities of contemporary social and cultural life there. There were also documentaries on Chagall, on Grazia Deledda, on Wyndham Lewis, on Bunuel and on Graham Sutherland; contributors to these and other programmes included Carel Weight, Dr. Walter Bodmer, Charles Marowitz, Dame Elizabeth Frink, Frederick

Raphael, Sir Isaiah Berlin, Professor Nicholas Lash, Sir John Plumb, Dr. Edward Norman, E.P. Thompson, Dr. Henry Kissinger, Lord Beloff, John Sparrow and A.H. Halsey.

The network strengthened its current affairs coverage during the year. A series of live discussions entitled *Third Opinion* was introduced late on Friday evening, and the debate on nuclear weapons in the Synod of the Church of England was broadcast in its entirety.

A publishing event of significance was the appearance of *3*, a new monthly colour magazine. It has met with a warm welcome from the Radio 3 audience and attracted much favourable comment in the world of magazine publishing.

Radio 4

The BBC's 60th anniversary year was a period full of action and reaction for Radio 4. First came the Falklands conflict with stirring debates in Parliament and dramatic events to report from the South Atlantic; then came the Pope on British soil for the first time in history, with all the interest and pomp and circumstance that the visit excited; and finally an internal event: debate on the very future of BBC Radio in the discussion series *Broadcasting Tomorrow*.

It was indeed a year for the News and Current Affairs teams to show their mettle and show it they did, as the section on News and Current Affairs, below, explains. Programmes were constantly changed to keep the nation informed of the Falklands fighting and the network showed that it could respond to the demands of a major news story of international importance. The cancellations and schedule changes at short notice brought minimal criticism from listeners who in calmer times are swift to complain about disruption.

As events returned to normal, *Today*, *The World at One*, *P.M.*, *The Six O'Clock News* and *The World Tonight* continued to provide their varied and important diet of topical information to many of the 5 million Britons who tune in to Radio 4 at some time each day. Live coverage of Parliament took place on appropriate occasions, sometimes on the network as a whole, sometimes on vhf only, and on an experimental basis, the format of *Yesterday in Parliament* was altered to take account of the patterns of

listening in the busy morning period.

Also on the political and economic front, there were two outstanding documentary series from the *Analysis* team: Mary Golding with *People of the Pacific Century* and Michael Charlton's *The Eagle and the Small Birds*, the products of months of careful research and recording around the Pacific and in Eastern Europe and elsewhere. Another well researched and timely series was *The Place in the Sun* – five programmes made on location in Southern Africa. *File on Four* maintained its reputation for fast and accessible reporting of events: note-worthy were programmes on Guatemala, Hungary, the safety of helicopters and the IRA propaganda war in America.

It was a year remarkable for the diversity of new series exploring varied ideas. *Groundswell* made a good start looking into aspects of ecology and the environment; *Baby-talk* traced the early months of a child developing language skills; *Dialects* explored speech from the English shires and townships; *Utopias* featured, in dramatic reconstruction, communities with great futures perhaps now behind them; Anthony Clare invited diverse interviewees to sit *In the Psychiatrist's Chair* with some riveting results; *Hot Air* took a balloonist's eye view of the countryside; *Homing-in* helped some to 'do-it-themselves' and entertained others; *Eccentric Travellers* relived astonishing journeys of the past; *Foreign Correspondents* recalled colourful journalists; *Asian Links* met settlers in Britain in their new communities; *A World in Common* set out around the world to reflect the Third World to the First with all its strengths and frailties; *European Journey* reflected the Continent to the island British.

From the echoes of Empire came *Tales from the South China Seas*, a fascinating evocation of memory and anecdote from those who ruled and served there. Marghanita Laski's distinguished examination of *Kipling's India*; and *Worlds of Faith* which examined the religions that have come from abroad and now form an important part of Britain's mixed culture.

Finally, three recent series carried interest as they touched appropriate nerves: *Action Makes the Heart Grow Stronger* – on the physiological problems of the heart; *In Business* – on the business world at a time of recession; and *But Chancellor* – about the Treasury, which made a major contribution to lay understanding of the mysteries of Government.

While these many new series refreshed the output, old favourites from *Checkpoint* and *Bookshelf*, *Start the Week* and *Talking about Music* to *Woman's Hour* and *You and Yours*; *Money Box* and *The Living World*, *Down Your Way* and *Any Questions?*; *A Small Country Living* and *Origins*; *Gardeners' Question Time* and *Medicine Now*, *Week Ending* and *I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue*, all enlightened or entertained in their various fields. *Kaleidoscope* celebrated its tenth birthday and the *Brain of Britain* quiz embarked on its thirtieth year.

Drama continued to be a key element of the network and for the 60th anniversary of the BBC two special series of plays were notable: a 'Dramatic Revival' season from British Theatre of 1956-1971 with such plays as *Look Back in Anger* and *The Birthday Party*; and a portfolio of special new commissions from such notable playwrights as John Mortimer, Don Haworth, Bill Naughton, and John Arden. Perhaps the play that triggered the greatest response was *When the Wind Blows*, an adaptation by Raymond Briggs of his cartoon tale in which a simple symbolic couple try, and fail, to cope in the aftermath of a nuclear war. Alongside a distinguished list of classic serials some contemporary fiction was successfully dramatised, including *The Other Side of Silence* by Ted Allbeury and John Howlett's *Maximum Credible Accident*.

The Reith Lectures were delivered this year by Professor Dennis Donoghue on *The Arts without Mystery* and his thesis provided some stimulating reaction from Frederick Raphael and Sir Roy Strong.

The Pope's visit was celebrated with a wide range of programmes: a documentary series on *Peter as Pilgrim*, an ecumenical service from Canterbury Cathedral, a mass from Westminster Cathedral and extensive and complex outside broadcast coverage of arrivals, open air masses, rallies and departures.

Despite all the events and reportage and series and magazines, single features still made a strong contribution to the network. These ranged from *I, William Shakespeare*, a major investigation of Shakespeare, man and playwright, to individual programmes on *Esperanto*, *Lead in Petrol*, *Chemical Weapons*, *Sir Walter Scott*, *Dieppe*, *Sybil Thorndike*, *The Cruise Missile Crisis*, *Simenon at 80*, *the State and Church in East Germany*, *Clement Attlee*, *Prisoners of the Japanese* and the March 1982 British Expedition to Everest led by Chris Bonnington which

ended in tragedy. Many features aroused an appreciative response from listeners, one particularly: an atmospheric and telling evocation of the life and death of the tawny owl in *Year of the Owl* from the Natural History Unit in Bristol.

The BBC's 60th anniversary was celebrated with many memories of earlier programmes, including a critical analysis of broadcast journalism and also a programme which looked ahead to the future. The former Chairman of the BBC, Lord Swann, and a panel of thinkers from different academic disciplines, chose examples of life today which were buried in a time capsule made to last for 2,000 years in the grounds of Chairman George Howard's home at Castle Howard.

Radio News and Current Affairs

Three dramatic and emotionally-charged events dominated the lives of news and current affairs broadcasters. The resulting coverage – with a number of remarkable and courageous 'firsts' – added to the lustre of more than half-a-century of BBC Radio journalism.

After days of confusion and tension between Britain and Argentina, it was a Radio News foreign specialist and radio 'ham', Laurie Margolis, who picked up the fateful signal on 2nd April. Argentine forces had swept across the Falkland Islands in a full-scale invasion. Britain went to war. The BBC went too. Reporters set sail with the Task Force and it was radio listeners who first heard (from TV's Brian Hanrahan) the words that have since become something of a catchphrase: 'I counted them all out and I counted them all back'. Radio News' Robert Fox recorded probably the most dramatic despatch of all on Friday 21st May, when he waded ashore with 2 Para on a dark, cold night and reported back to London: 'A British parachute force is back on the Falklands'. Fox – later to be awarded an MBE – kept with the advance units and was the first to report the fall of Goose Green and the death of Colonel 'H'. Listeners to Radio 4's *Today* programme on 15th June were the first to hear confirmation of the capitulation of the Argentine forces in Port Stanley.

While the Task Force was sailing south, BBC Radio News was busy deploying a dozen or so staff throughout the United States and Latin America – the bulk in Argentina. They played a crucial role in reporting and analysing

the changing mood and conflicting claims of the Buenos Aires junta. It was they who first reported signs of the collapse of the Argentine invasion force. During this period, the *Six O'Clock News* was broadcast live from a foreign capital – Washington – for the first time. Back in London, a 24-hour 'War Desk' had been set up in the Radio Newsroom and Broadcasting House became the central traffic area for all war-zone despatches – BBC, ITN and IRN's. Current Affairs mounted special programmes – most importantly, extra editions of *Today*, *The World at One*, *P.M.* and *The World Tonight* at weekends. All the key debates and Ministerial statements in the Commons were broadcast live. And key staff, such as Defence Correspondent, Chris Lee, remained at Broadcasting House for the 10 weeks of the war, broadcasting regularly through an 18-hour day.

As the war intensified and the broadcasters themselves came under varying kinds of fire – from shells in the Falklands, mobs in Buenos Aires and politicians in London, BBC Radio News and Current Affairs turned part of its attention to an event which would have been, in any other year, its major broadcasting endeavour – the visit of Pope John Paul. For six days in May and June, BBC Radio News and Current Affairs, after a year of complex planning, mounted its biggest ever national, local radio and regional effort to catch the sounds and significance of this historic visit. So vast were the crowds, that at times BBC staff slept in fields and streets next to their equipment. In London, a combined production team of news and current affairs staff provided montages of commentary, music, singing and homily which vied for precious airtime with the increasingly dramatic despatches from the Falklands and Argentina.

Then, as Britain reflected on the visit of the Pope and rejoiced at the liberation of her islanders, Israel swept into the Lebanon and once again into the world's headlines. By air, sea and road, radio staff were despatched to the Middle East – some straight from the Falklands coverage. Despite severe communications problems and physical danger, a stream of on-the-spot despatches chronicled the intensity and ferocity of the fighting. These culminated in the first eye-witness accounts by former Middle East Correspondent, Tim Llewellyn, of the massacres in the Beirut refugee camps. Confirmation of the events surrounding the massacres was given on radio in a dramatic

exclusive report from Jerusalem which received world-wide attention. It was from Michael Elkins in one of his last news despatches before retiring.

Throughout the events, the BBC's reputation for direct, courageous, unfettered reporting, and thoughtful analysis, had again been tested – and had been enhanced.

English Local Radio

The Local Radio network in England was increased by another five stations. Radios Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon and Northampton are similar to the '22-man' stations already operating in Lincolnshire and Norfolk. Radio Furness, however, follows the pattern set in the Channel Islands last year and has a full-time staff of only four. What makes Radio Furness unique, for the time being at least, is that it is the first local station to operate as an 'opt-out' of another local station. Radio Furness transmits its own programmes, relating to life in South Cumbria, for about two hours each day. For the rest of the time it receives a sustaining service from Radio Cumbria, the former Radio Carlisle, re-named once Radio Furness enabled the BBC to provide a county-wide local radio service. There are plans to repeat this relationship between large and small stations elsewhere in the country.

Radios Cornwall and Devon opened simultaneously in January to replace the South-West Regional programme *Morning Sou'-West*. Delays in building work at Exeter meant that Radio Devon had to go on-air from temporary caravan studios sited in an expanse of mud and builders' rubble, and with its newsroom some forty miles away in Plymouth. But the quality and vigour of the output has been unaffected, even on the day when the temperature inside the caravan studio was at zero. Radio Devon and Radio Cornwall in Truro work closely together, and present a number of shared programmes.

Programme sharing was also a feature of Local Radio in the North. During the summer, Radios Leeds, Humber-side, Cleveland, Sheffield and Newcastle shared their manpower, resources and transmitters to provide joint coverage of the Pope's visit to York. The 26-hour broadcast was BBC Local Radio's biggest to date. It featured BBC Radio York coming on-air for two days of public service before closing down until its official – and permanent – opening in the summer of 1983.

In the east Radio Northampton was able to announce, after it had been on-air six months, that its daily broadcasts of job vacancy information had so far helped a total of 1113 people back into employment. Radio Cambridgeshire within a few weeks of opening, broadcast from the Cambridge Union a Festival Debate on Cable Television. Radio Oxford broadcast the 'King and Country' debate from the Oxford Union, while in Guernsey, the States became the second Parliament within the British Isles to welcome BBC microphones on a permanent basis, and States' proceedings now form a regular part of Radio Guernsey's output.

At Radio Medway, a feature of the output for some years now has been the Lent Course. It was estimated in 1982 that 100,000 people, meeting in over 1,000 house groups, throughout Kent and Essex took part. During this particular course, it was announced that the 1983 course would be based on the life of Christ and followed by a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. By the end of the year, nearly 400 people had applied and paid their deposits, making sure that the total of 450 would be reached. This is a major project, bringing listeners together to extend the experiences they gained during the radio programmes.

Prize-winning radio programmes

Prix Italia 1982: Drama: *Florent and the Tuxedo Millions* by Peter Redgrove and Brian Miller (Radio 3) Bristol. BBC Radio's music entry, *An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge* received a special commendation.

Prix Futura 1983: Drama: *Supersaver* by Peter Gibbs, directed by John Tyderman (Radio 4).

Television and Radio Industries Club: Personality of the Year: Gloria Hunniford; Radio Programme of the Year: *Friday Night is Music Night* (Radio 2).

Variety Club of Great Britain, Radio Personality of the Year: Gloria Hunniford (Radio 2). Terry Wogan was given a special Tribute Luncheon by the Club.

Giles Cooper Awards for the best BBC Radio plays, 1981: Peter Barnes for *The Jumping Minuses of Byzantium* (Radio 3); Don Haworth for *Talk of Love and War* (Radio 3); Harold Pinter for *Family Voices*; David Pownall for *Beef* (Radio 3); John P. Rooney for *The Dead Image*

(Radio 4); Paul Thain for *The Biggest Sand-castle in the World* (Radio 4): The Giles Cooper Awards for 1982 will be announced in June 1983.

Radio Industries Club of Scotland: Best Topicality Programme: *A Little Local Difficulty* (Radio Scotland); Best Drama: *Herman* (Radio Scotland).

Broadcasting Press Guild: Outstanding contribution to Radio 'Personality': Frank Delaney and Rosemary Hart, (Radio 4); Best contribution to radio 'programme': *Walter's Weekly* (Radio 1).

Sony Awards for 1982: Best Drama Production: *Over the Hills and Far Away*, producer, Cherry Cookson (Radio 4); Society of Authors Best Drama Script: *The Journal of Vassilije Bogdanovic*, writer Alan Plater (BBC World Service); Best Actor: John Nettles in *Mirror Image* (Radio 3); Best Magazine Programme: *Woman's Hour* (Radio 4); Best Current Affairs Programme: *The World This Weekend* (Radio 4); Radio Reporter of the Year: Michael Elkins (BBC News); Best Light Entertainment Programme: *Radio Active* (Radio 4); Best Popular Music Programme: *Terry Wogan* (Radio 2); Best Classical Music Programme: *Decade - The 1800's* (Radio 3); Best Children's Programming: *Listening Corner* (Radio 4); National DJ of the Year: Mike Read (Radio 1); UK Radio Personalities of the Year: Brian Johnston, Sue Macgregor. Award for Technical Excellence: *Dark Heritage*, producer Jane Morgan. Gold Award for Outstanding Contribution to Radio: Frank Muir and Denis Norden.

The Sandford St Martin (Church of England) Trust: The Open Award: *Priestland's Progress* (Radio 4); Local Radio Award: *Walsingham* (Radio Norfolk); Special Award for outstanding contribution to Religious Radio: Gerald Priestland.

DJ Programme Awards: Radio 1: Steve Wright was voted Best DJ by the *London Standard*, *Record Mirror* and *Pop Pix*. Tommy Vance was voted Best DJ by *Sounds*. John Peel's programme was voted best by *New Musical Express* and *Melody Maker*. Mike Read's programme was voted best by *Smash Hits*.

Rediffusion/Radio Magazine Local Radio Awards: Broadcaster of the Year: Roger Bennett (Radio Bristol); Best Specialist Music Entry: Radio Bristol; Best Outside

Broadcast: Radio Merseyside; Best 'Phone-in: Radio Merseyside; Best Current Affairs Documentary: Radio London; Best Specialist Interest Programme: Radio nan Eilean.

Blue Circle Award for Regional Industrial Radio Journalist: Andrew Roberts (Radio WM).

Asian Listeners' and Viewers' Award: Best Minority Programme and Community Service Award: Radio WM.

The 1982 Lincoln Civic Award: Radio Lincoln.

Don Brown Award for Service to Country Music: Norman Mourant (Radio Solent).

Local Radio Medical Documentary of the Year Award 1982: Radio Lancashire.

The Fison's Travelling Scholarship: Martin Small, producer *Farming Today* (Radio 4, Birmingham).

Medical Journalists' Association Award: *The Fibre Story* (Radio 4, Birmingham).

BBC Northern Ireland received the 1982 British Airways Tourist Endeavour Award for programmes related to tourism.

Broadcasting from Parliament

The Falklands invasion emphasised the value of Parliamentary Broadcasting. BBC Radio made many live visits during the crisis to cover the six major debates (34 hours in all) and the twice-weekly Questions to the Prime Minister. Although many scheduled programmes were displaced during this time, the public clearly agreed with the importance of what was being done because there were remarkably few complaints.

Throughout the year, the greatest use of 'Parliamentary actuality' continued to be in news bulletins and current affairs programmes on national and local radio and on national and regional television.

Inside Parliament, which takes Radio 4 listeners into the Committee sessions, was again praised by MPs, as was the extensive use by local radio of Parliamentary material, including Radio London's regular, recorded broadcast of the full sessions of Question Time.

Today in Parliament kept up its reputation as a full and formal record of the day's Parliamentary business. *Yesterday in Parliament* was changed: it was shortened, it was embodied in *Today* and it was presented by the BBC's political correspondents who were asked to give it a stronger sense of context. Not all MPs welcomed the style of the new report and the BBC had to defend the changes at Westminster and elsewhere. But for Radio 4, facing the advent of competition from breakfast television, the audience response was encouraging: significant numbers of listeners stayed tuned to the parliamentary reports when previously they had switched off.

Party Political Broadcasts:

For the calendar year 1982 party political broadcasts were as follows:

On television

Conservative	6 broadcasts of 5 minutes
Labour	5 broadcasts of 10 minutes
	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes
Liberal	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes

On radio (all broadcasts at 5 minutes)

Conservative	5 broadcasts (Radio 4)
	3 broadcasts (Radio 2)

Labour	6 broadcasts (Radio 4) 2 broadcasts (Radio 2)
Liberal	2 broadcasts (Radio 4) 1 broadcast (Radio 2)

Party political broadcasts transmitted between 1 January and 31 March 1983 were as follows:

On television

Conservative	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes
Labour	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes
Liberal	none

On radio

Conservative	2 broadcasts (Radio 4) 2 broadcasts (Radio 2)
Labour	2 broadcasts (Radio 4) 1 broadcast (Radio 2)
Liberal (with SDP)	1 broadcast (Radio 4)
(with SDP)	1 broadcast (Radio 2)

Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru party political broadcasts for the calendar year 1982 were as follows:

On television

SNP	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes 2 broadcasts of 10 minutes
PC	1 broadcast of 10 minutes

On radio

SNP	3 broadcasts of 5 minutes
PC	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio Cymru and Radio Wales)

SNP/PC party political broadcasts from 1 January to 31 March 1983 were as follows:

On television

SNP	1 broadcast of 5 minutes 1 broadcast of 10 minutes
PC	none

On radio

SNP	3 broadcasts of 5 minutes
PC	none

Budget broadcasts

1 April 1982–31 March 1983

15 March 1983	The Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Howe MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer) on his Budget (BBC-1 and 2, Radio 4).
16 March 1983	The Rt. Hon. Peter Shore MP (HM Opposition) in reply (BBC-1 and 2, Radio 4).

Religious broadcasting

The year was dominated by the visit to Britain of His Holiness Pope John Paul II. Because it was an historic event without precedent in modern times, its significance for religious broadcasting was immense and the department's task was to permit the greatest possible number of people to share it. The department was, therefore, at full stretch for months before the Pope arrived, preparing for one of the most complex and sustained outside broadcasting operations in the BBC's history.

The responsibility for covering the visit was shared by a number of departments in both radio and television; they all looked to the Religious Department for advice on its theological and historical aspects. In the months prior to the Pope's arrival, the department made and transmitted a number of documentary programmes to put the visit into some kind of context: many miles of tape were reviewed and edited in the production of the official video-cassette.

Inevitably, Roman Catholic viewers and listeners in this place or that complained there was not enough coverage of those parts of the visit which most interested them. A small number of Protestants protested that there was too much coverage for their taste. But in general, the BBC did the visit proud and it was for the Religious Department a privilege to have been so centrally involved.

Television

The output reflected a formidable year for religion; a year in which not only the visit of the Pope to the UK but the hostilities with Argentina in the Falklands, brought issues of faith more than ever into the public eye.

BBC-1

Everyman, in a short run of midweek evening documentaries, presented an important profile of the Pope, setting the scene for the visit. Other editions in this well-established series dealt with life-after-death experiences and with Christianity and the work ethic. *Woza Albert*, since transferred to the London stage, presented through the eyes of two South African actors, Percy Ntwa and Mbonjeni Ngema, the dilemmas raised by Christ's return to

earth in contemporary South Africa.

Heart of the Matter, in the hands of a new reporter, David Jessel, provided reflections on moral and religious dilemmas behind the news. It was appropriate that the series should begin in May whilst the British Task Force was still travelling to the South Atlantic. Other programmes included the first interview with the born-again Christian President of Guatemala, Rios Montt, and featured the plight of Polish refugees stranded in Australia. *Heart of the Matter* also presented the first investigation of the anti-nuclear protest by women at Greenham Common.

The Falklands campaign also impinged on the worship output of the department. At the height of the war, newsflashes interrupting live broadcasts of worship were reflected in prayer. One of the editions of the experimental series *This is the Day* came from a house in Portsmouth where both the parish priest and his listeners were all too aware of the perils facing their friends and relatives in the Royal Navy. Such programmes were viewed by large audiences reflecting perhaps a reawakening of religious faith at a time of crisis.

Later in the year, a new pattern of transmissions was established, allowing for worship at an earlier but regular hour on Sunday morning. Further series of *This is the Day*, centring on the idea of the television audience worshipping at home, were complemented by the more familiar acts of worship from churches throughout the UK. During the summer such a series took an extended look at the Parables of Jesus.

Songs of Praise entered its 21st season, continuing as ever to reflect both the worship and every day faith of the community. Notable editions came from Exeter Cathedral, where an impressive gathering of choirs affiliated to the Royal School of Church Music, celebrated Christmas, and from the multi-racial and multi-faith community of Southall in West London. It was typical of this long-running series that, in a completely unfussy style, an edition came from the cathedral church in Port Stanley in the Falkland Isles. This gave viewers one of their first opportunities to experience the ordinary life which survived in spite of the war. In the summer months Thora Hird, in *Home on Sunday* and in her popular request programme, ensured opportunities to hear familiar hymns and *Young Messiah* provided a sparkling

prelude to the Christmas season in a rescored performance of the great classic.

Sunday Night and *Out on a Limb* explored new ways of reflecting religious concerns throughout the world on a weekly basis through a magazine format. Introduced by Eric Robson, *Sunday Night* reflected the growing significance of the religious dimension throughout society, and *Out on a Limb* offered insight in extended interviews, in particular with the Rev. Jesse Jackson and the former MP, Gerry Fitt.

Knock, Knock, an innovation in children's programming, looked at stories from the world's great religions, told by star presenters.

BBC-2

During the year a number of short but successful series were shown.

From Where I Stand presented six films in which members of different religious traditions reflected on how they live their lives in Britain today. And *Surviving* offered a rare glimpse of untold stories of faith in adversity, six people speaking movingly of their survival in a new and often hostile environment.

Early in 1983, Outside Broadcast cameras transmitted live the proceedings of the Church of England General Synod debating the nuclear issue in London.

Radio

Many radio listeners assume that religious broadcasting consists of services of worship, and short talks slipped cunningly into the *Today* programme or the Terry Wogan show to do good by stealth. They might be surprised to learn that the five hours a week in the national networks devoted to services and talks are almost matched by the four hours occupied by a wide variety of other religious programmes – documentaries, features, music and discussion, on all four networks.

The major religious documentary efforts of the year was undoubtedly *Worlds of Faith*, a 12-part series reflecting the beliefs and practices of the adherents of the six main world religions represented in Britain today. Made in Manchester and presented by Professor John Bowker,

the programme evinced a remarkable degree of appreciation from listeners of all faiths – and none.

An innovation was the broadcasting 'live' and in full the Church of England's General Synod when it debated the controversial report 'The Church and the Bomb'. Many listeners appreciated the opportunity Radio 3 gave them to hear a debate which was notable for the high quality of the speeches and the eirenic tone of the proceedings.

Radio 4's religious news magazine *Sunday* achieved the largest audiences of its twelve years' existence. A distinguished series of Lent talks by the Bishop of Bradford – *A Pattern of Faith* – produced an exceptional harvest of letters, not only in numbers but in the seriousness with which listeners wished to take up his arguments.

The experiment of broadcasting the Daily Service occasionally from venues away from London, using church and school choirs has, on balance, been successful and popular.

Among the Department's contributions to the 'popular' networks, mention should be made of several illuminating phone-ins in the *Nick Page Show* on Radio 2, with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Soper and Mary Whitehouse among his guests. Radio 1's *Talkabout* series included an impressive documentary on the impact of bereavement on young people, and another on the problems of teenage marriages.

Local Radio

Every BBC local radio station again carried some religious programmes, often including a weekly magazine of local church news and opinions. One documentary made for Radio Oxford, *The Great Surprise* – about an Anglican nun who founded a hospice for sick children – was re-broadcast on Radio 4.

Several stations have pioneered Lent courses, in which groups meeting in churches and homes use broadcasts (including a phone-in) as discussion material. The Radio Medway course this year enrolled some 8,000 groups involving over 80,000 people.

World Service

The 50th anniversary of the inauguration of the BBC's External Services was marked by a special service from

St Martin-in-the-Fields. This church has been a kind of parish church of the World Service, broadcasting regular Christian services of worship across the world and attracting one of the largest mail-bags of all World Service programmes. The multi-faith character of the Jubilee Service highlighted the wide ecumenism of the religious broadcasting from Bush House.

Daily *Reflections* are contributed by representatives of the world's major faiths and the weekly magazine programme *Report on Religion* monitors news of religious developments internationally.

Educational broadcasting

This has been a year when several of the major issues exercising the educational broadcasters have involved developments in 'new technology'. In the case of video and audio recorders, the technology itself has been with us for some time, but now the widespread availability of the equipment in schools and colleges, and increasingly in the home, is posing some interesting questions for those who produce, schedule and use the programmes. The Open University has steadily increased its use of audio cassettes, mailed directly to students, over the past five years: 1982-83 has seen a dramatic increase in student access to video recorders and an associated trend in the production of specially designed video programmes. In School Broadcasting, research has shown that whereas most primary schools still use programmes off-air, the substantial use of programmes in recorded form in secondary schooling circumvents the difficulties in organising the timetable to fit in with transmissions. The plans for moving 40 minutes per day of secondary school radio programmes to 0030 am – when they would be automatically recorded for later use – are now in hand and will be monitored carefully to see what effect the change has on the use of the programmes.

In addition to the use of 'time shift' recording and specially prepared audio and video cassettes, the educational broadcasters are actively studying the role of microcomputers and software in education and training in the mid-1980s. The BBC Microcomputer is now widely accepted in the educational world. Over 60 per cent of the secondary schools and 80 per cent of the primary schools buying computers under the matched funding scheme of the Department of Industry have chosen the BBC system. The broadcasters are now addressing themselves to the question of what they could and should be doing to improve the understanding and use of computers by teachers, pupils, those in industry and commerce, and the home viewers. Their programme on radio and television provide one vehicle for that: now, in support of several series, there are computer programs distributed by BBC Publications or by Ceefax as telesoftware.

On a more human note, the rising level of unemployment and the associated change in prospects for young school leavers has provided a focus for many of the

educational broadcasters' discussions in 1982–83. On a national and a regional basis such changes in people's financial circumstances, in their available leisure time, and in their needs for retraining cannot fail to influence the output of the educational production departments.

School Radio

A major new development in BBC School Radio gets underway in September 1983 when some secondary school programmes will be transmitted at night. At present, School Radio programmes use the Radio 4 vhf frequency for 2¼ hours per day. The change will mean up to 40 minutes of school broadcasts will be transmitted at night, releasing time on the Radio 4 vhf frequency during the day for general programmes. The main reason for the change is the shortage of wavelengths available for broadcasting. This has meant that programmes for schools and programmes for the general audience are sandwiched together on Radio 4 vhf. Until the late 1980s there is little prospect of any new wavelengths becoming available and the BBC has had to find a way to make the best use of its resources. A study made by the School Broadcasting Council in 1981 with the help of teachers and local authorities, revealed that over 90 per cent of secondary schools use programmes in recorded form. The study revealed that night-time recording is feasible, provided schools are equipped with a time-switch and a suitable recorder. Nevertheless, there may be difficulties; the incidence of errors in recording is much higher at night than during the day. It also remains to be seen whether schools, faced with financial cutbacks, will acquire the necessary equipment. If they do, this new development could make it possible to plan the use of programmes with greater flexibility, since whole series can be transmitted within a week. By having a whole series available in advance, teachers can arrange the use of the programmes in a way which suits them throughout the term. Schools may also centralise the recording of programmes. Properly organised overnight recording could make it easier to acquire, distribute and store radio programmes.

The series to be transmitted at night are mainly for pupils in the older classes of the secondary school, particularly those who are studying for public exams – CSE, O and A level. The subjects of the programmes to be

broadcast include Economics and Business Studies; English and Drama; General Studies; Health Education and guidance and Social Studies; Modern Languages; Science and Technology. In most cases the programmes are twenty minutes long and two will be transmitted each night.

A survey at the end of 1982 indicated that 24 per cent of secondary schools have time-switches, so could record radio broadcasts. In order to do so, some 19 per cent will also have to acquire other equipment, such as vhf receivers and radio recorders. The BBC wishes to provide an alternative for those schools which do not want to acquire time-switches, or do not succeed in making successful recordings. A cassette service has been set up, which will be run for the BBC by the Centre for Educational Technology, Mold, Clwyd, North Wales. The Centre will sell cassettes to schools and colleges who receive the BBC Annual Programme. The secondary radio output will thus be available to schools through a variety of means, and because of the cassette service teachers may have some opportunities to acquire programmes over a longer period. This could provide the kind of flexible choice that might make it possible to integrate broadcasting more fully into the secondary curriculum.

Radio can respond quickly because of its relative cheapness and flexibility to curriculum development. Over the last two years there has been an expansion of education for industry which aims to encourage young people to look for careers in industry, particularly in areas of developing technology. This year, School Radio mounted a seminar at Kidbrooke School, South London. Sixth formers from several schools asked questions which were answered by a variety of people making their living in industry. The results were broadcast in the *General Studies* series. School Radio has also produced series in Business Studies and CSE and O-level Economics during the year.

Following the matched funding offered by the Department of Industry, most secondary schools now have micro-computers and there is a growing need for associated programmes. *Computers in the Real World* was a series of five programmes and two accompanying film strips illustrating the use of computer technology in the retail trade, car assembly, trans-Atlantic air travel, and in the office. At the same time there is a need for material to help in the

teaching of microelectronics. A series on aspects of micro-technology is in preparation, with a package of material: radio programmes, linked filmstrips and a kit of parts providing a circuit board to be assembled on instructions from the recorded broadcast. *Microtechnology* is aimed at 14–16 year olds preparing for examinations; for younger children of 11–12 there will be a basic electricity and electronics series, once again combining radio, a filmstrip and a kit of parts so that they can be assembled into a circuit board, battery powered. These series have received support from the Department of Industry and the Microelectronics Education Programme sponsored by the Department of Education and Science.

As the microcomputers go into schools there is increasing need for computer software of the kind that can be integrated into school courses. During this school year, BBC Publications will produce some computer programs linked to a School Radio A-level Geography series. For the primary schools there will be five programmes about the microcomputers linked directly with computer software. This is a new kind of resource which uses radio to explain microcomputers to young children, giving them 'hands on' experience as they listen. Both these developments in computer software have had development support from the Microelectronics Education Programme.

Children growing up now hear more 'news' than ever before. News is available on every channel, yet much of it must be baffling to children because it inevitably has to assume background knowledge. This year, School Radio began a series for primary schools called *In the News* which aims to present up-to-the-minute news in terms that children can understand, and with background knowledge not taken for granted. The newsroom has provided a special bulletin for the programme and News reporters and correspondents have regularly contributed stories. It has been an interesting and remarkable collaboration! The reporters have covered a very wide range of subjects, and the audience has responded well to most of them, though tending to dislike unadulterated politics!

Each week there has been a correspondence column and hundreds of children have written to the programme. The first year of *In The News* has given the lie to the easy assumption that children can no longer listen. Perhaps the lesson proved by *In The News* and *Wavelength*, a new

magazine for teenagers, is that school radio is likely to succeed when it is close to the everyday styles of radio in the eighties.

School Television

In 1982 the BBC celebrated the 25th anniversary of the start of its School Television service – an anniversary marked by a special evening programme on BBC-2 in which Ronald Eyre, a founder member of the department, took a retrospective look at 25 years of development and innovation. In 1957 he was one of only four producers making four live programmes a week for schools; in 1982–83 there were 58 production staff in a department of 71 which transmitted 750 programmes, more than 230 of them new productions.

The programmes were used in 94 per cent of British schools. In secondary schools, this use was increasingly as a video-recorded resource, since 96 per cent of secondary schools are now equipped for television recording. Most primary schools continue to 'make a date' with series to view their programmes off-air, though the provision of video-recorders in primary schools doubled this year, from 12 per cent to 24 per cent.

The 25th anniversary also saw the first effects on the Schools' output of the partial restoration of the 1979–80 cuts and 14 major new projects were launched. *You and Me*, a pre-schools series for both class and home viewing, developed a new strategy and acquired new puppet-presenters: it often reached a home audience of more than a million. In the primary area, *Words and Pictures* continued to delight 5–7 year olds in the early stages of reading and *Look and Read* used new lightweight electronic technology to bring a dramatic story to less fluent readers aged 7–9. In primary mathematics, *Mathscore One* and *Mathscore Two* adopted an innovative approach for upper juniors: the two series run in parallel, treating the same topics at different levels for younger or older, less or more advanced pupils. *The History Trail* also took a new line, combining investigative reporting on historical evidence with dramatised recreations of historical events, places and people, in Britain and overseas. *The Music Arcade* added ten new programmes for 9–11's and *Science Workshop* completed the second year of its two-year cycle, introducing juniors to scientific concepts

and methods. As a first step towards a more comprehensive provision for deaf and hearing-impaired pupils, eight programmes in the *Watch!* infant miscellany series were repeated in the summer with 'open' subtitles – an experiment which will be extended to other series in future; eventually, it is hoped that an expanded Ceefax service will cover more of the output for schools. *Watch!* itself completed an exceptionally successful year, with a unit on the Romans which included filming in Italy; this gave rise both to a variety of school projects (including the Games at the Circus Minimus) and a series of productive seminars for teachers run in collaboration with regional museum services. *Watch!* is also often seen by over a million home-viewing 'eavesdroppers'.

In the secondary area, a new dimension was added to *Going to Work*, a long-running careers series, through a five-part drama serial – *Life and Social Skills* – to help mixed ability teenagers to face new pressures on leaving school. The first five *Computer Club* programmes examined the principles behind the application of computers to real-world problem-solving and *Language in Action* presented five documentary films illustrating different kinds of English usage for CSE pupils. *Geography Casebook: Britain* provided on film some vivid contemporary case-studies to back up core syllabus topics and *British Social History* added a second term to its cycle, covering the period 1830-1914 through documentary and drama. A simplified version of *Tout Compris* presented the life and language of French teenagers with a commentary at basic level; and *WALRUS* – the acronymic Writing and Listening, Reading, Understanding and Speaking show – produced five new dramatised programmes to further communication skills and develop personal relationships in pupils with special learning needs.

Apart from the 25th anniversary programme, BBC-2 broadcast another 50-minute 'special' of extracts from school programmes, presented by Peter Fiddick. A number of *Scene* documentaries and plays (from the award-winning teenage discussion series) were also given separate evening transmissions and attracted good audiences. And the School Television production of *An Inspector Calls*, starring Bernard Hepton, Margaret Tyzack, Nigel Davenport and Simon Ward, attracted an audience of 7.3 million viewers to its evening showing on BBC-1.

Charlotte and Jane, an English literature programme

relating the plot and the character of 'Jane Eyre' to the life and thought of Charlotte Brontë, won the Royal Television Society Award for School Television – its second award – and *An Everyday Miracle* and *From Conception to Birth* added two American awards to their collection of educational, scientific and medical film prizes; the programmes include film of the development of the human foetus in the womb which constituted a television 'first'.

After 25 years, School Television now begins a new stage in its development, with its planned transfer from BBC-1 to BBC-2 from September 1983.

Continuing Education Radio

Highlights of the past year's Continuing Education programmes broadcast on the general network include the introduction of a new magazine programme on the environment – *Groundswell* – on Radio 4. This programme attempted to pull together a variety of environmental themes and present them in a way that interests the average listener, and a second edition has been agreed. The series on *Modern Biography* attracted a steady audience, although it provided a rigorous study of the changes in this art. In the area of social concern, the series *Under Pressure*, dealing with stress in modern life, elicited a strong response from listeners seeking further information. The Continuing Education department always provides support notes for its series and in this case nearly 9,000 enquiring listeners were supplied with notes.

The demand for support notes or publications – provided as part of the adult education service – is always enhanced when the programmes are broadcast on the general networks. Last year over 10,000 requests were received in response to a single programme on university entrance. This area of parent and young adult interest is being expanded so that the programme can cover all aspects of entry into further education, and links have been arranged with standard programmes from other departments.

Feature programmes from Continuing Education placed on Radio 4 often attract a strong response from the general listener and the Press. This year, the features which drew most attention were *What's That You're Reading?*, *Sniffing*, *Esperanto*, *One Hundred Years of Ancient*

Monuments, *Coping With Death*, and *Prefaces to Shakespeare* – preceding the television drama production.

On vhf, Continuing Education continues to provide the full range of courses in modern languages. In 1982/3 these included the new *Buongiorno Italia!*, the first stage Italian course linked with the television series; *Sur Le Vif* (second stage French); and *Kein Problem* (third stage German). The department has now also broadcast six *Get By In* series for travellers and holidaymakers – French, German, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Greek. On vhf Radio 4, the department also schedules its programmes for particularly motivated audiences. This year included a second series on *Principles of Counselling*, completed a two-year cycle of programmes dealing with family budgeting, and included a number of in-service series such as *Learning About The Chip* (microelectronic topics for teachers). Sometimes education series designed for a specialised audience prove to be acceptable for general network broadcasting. In the past year this applied to *Asian Links* – a series dealing with the roots of certain immigrants in the UK. Contact with young people continues through *Mailbag* on Radio 1 and the department also provides occasional services to Radio 2 as required.

Continuing Education Television

Buongiorno Italia! is the title of the new multi-media beginners' course in Italian which was launched in Autumn 1982. The series consisted of 20 television and 20 radio programmes, accompanied by a course book, tutors' notes and three cassettes containing pronunciation and listening material. The television programmes, seen regularly by over a million people on Saturday evenings on BBC-2, consisted largely of documentary film shot in Italy showing Italian life and everyday culture, while the radio programmes used language collected in the form of spontaneous interviews. The course book contains texts of interviews, as well as reading passages based on the film commentaries, grammatical explanations, and information about Italy and the Italian way of life.

The BBC Computer Literacy Project entered its second year with the well-attended launch in January 1983, at the World Trade Centre, of *Making the Most of The Micro*, the sequel to *The Computer Programme*. The series developed the principles explained in Series 1 and showed

in more detail what micros can do and how to use them. It was intentionally more didactic and more practical than the earlier series, the target audience being users or potential users of microcomputers as well as a general audience of the technically curious. The series was again supported by a BBC book, *The BBC Microcomputer System*, by applications programs available on cassette for the BBC Microcomputer through BBC Publications, by a programming course in *Basic* by the National Extension College, and by referral and information services provided by Broadcasting Support Services. Also in 1982/83 a further three programmes in the series *Micros in the Classroom* were produced for teachers, and there are plans to continue in the field of microelectronics during 1983/84 and beyond.

Programmes for young people included *Sorry Mate, I Didn't See You* – seven films and an accompanying book for young, enthusiastic but inexperienced motor-cyclists, designed to alert them to the hazards, as well as the pleasure, of motor-cycling; and a second series of *16 Up*, ten programmes dealing with such controversial topics as racism, the Bomb and sex roles. *Technical Studies* was a series for student technicians to help them to understand the practical applications of a number of key theoretical concepts.

Let's Go completed its run of forty programmes for mentally handicapped people. The series, presented by Brian Rix, has been used extensively in special schools, day centres, in the home and by children at normal schools, and the workbooks and slide packs, funded by the Health Education Council and the Scottish Health Education Group, were well received. *See Hear!* returned with a second series for the deaf and hard of hearing and a third series is planned for 1983/84. *Your Mind in Their Hands* was a documentary series explaining some of the myths of psychiatry and some of the treatments and alternative therapies which are offered. The programmes tried to give constructive help to sufferers and their families, to provide information to the general public and to remove some of the stigma attached to mental illness. A second series of *Claire Rayner's Casebook* shed light on some common problems of personal relationships and family life, and, through case studies, brought understanding and advice to those who have suffered similar problems. The series attracted a great many letters and

several thousand requests for the leaflets.

In the autumn a series of short films in 12 different Asian and European languages was broadcast after *Nationwide* on BBC-1, with the aim of alerting members of the linguistic minorities to the availability of booklets in their own language on the theme of health. Viewers were invited either to write or telephone in their own language for a free copy. The booklets, funded by the Health Education Council and prepared by Broadcasting Support Services, were devised to inform those members of linguistic minorities resident in the UK how to make effective use of the Health Service. They also contained information about health care, entitlements and benefits, and lists of useful contacts and organisations. *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* was a single documentary film which investigated the nature and extent of racism in schools, and raised important questions about the role of schools in preparing the next generation for life in a multi-racial society. *Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cookery* showed viewers step-by-step how to cook authentic Indian recipes and was supported by a best-selling book.

The world of business and industry was covered by a second series of *Business Club* about survival and success in small business. *Will Tomorrow Work?* was a series of five programmes about new technologies and the future of employment, and *Whatever Happened to Britain?* offered a personal analysis by John Eatwell of Britain's performance as an economic force since the industrial revolution.

Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers was the first of two series exploring the origins and history of some of our most popular garden flowers, and the changes that have transformed them from their natural state to the popular varieties of today.

The department also produced a range of other series in the field of the arts, sciences, history and leisure skills. Many of them were supported either by BBC books or literature produced by other agencies.

The National Regions

In addition to the UK network schools and continuing education series, each of the national regions caters for its specific needs with series on both radio and television.

Around Scotland and *Let's See* are both highly popular

television series in Scottish primary schools, as are *Jigsaw* and *Scottish Projects* on radio. A range of secondary series, relating closely to Scottish syllabuses, were also provided in the areas of O-Grade and Foundation Level English, Geography, Scottish history and modern studies. The department has worked closely with the Scottish Curriculum Development Service and this has resulted in the development of programmes closely geared to teachers' needs. There is also a provision of Gaelic school programmes on radio designed for those schools in the Islands and the North-West involved in bi-lingual education.

In the area of continuing education there have been successful series on both media, *The Afternoon Show* on television being particularly well received with its treatment of health topics. On radio, the daily drama serial *Kilbreck* maintained a commitment to deal in drama terms with personal and community health issues. The educational production department also provides the daily children's programme *Nickety-Nackety*.

BBC Northern Ireland produced two television and five radio series.

On radio, *One Potato, Two Potato* is the youngest series, but is already a firm favourite with its audience of 5-7 year olds. *Today and Yesterday in Northern Ireland* (8-11) is a long-running and valued miscellany. Programmes ranged from Irish myths and legends to a special European edition, and a dramatised look into the micro-chip future.

Three secondary series are concerned with Irish geography, modern Irish history and literature.

On television, poet Seamus Heaney presented a programme on the Boyne Valley in *Ulster in Focus* (10-13), and *The Light Behind the Rain* with poet Michael Longley in Mayo was the region's entry in the Celtic Film Festival. Another highlight was a programme on the remote Tory Island off Ireland's north-west coast. *Green Peas and Barley O* (7-9) featured 'The Magic Sovereign' a dramatised story by Brian Friel, two programmes on milk production, and a science fiction film made by a local school.

Output from the education department in BBC Wales, during the year, increased to 14 Welsh radio and 3 Welsh television, 3 English radio and 3 English television series and 2 series teaching the Welsh language. Increases have been possible through a greater amount of dubbing of suitable material produced by network school television

and some joint productions with the Welsh Arts Council, the Schools Council Committee for Wales and the Welsh Books Council.

Determined efforts have been made to restore audience levels, which fell away sharply in 1979–81 after radio was carried to schools at different times to allow for the expansion from 1979 of Radio Cymru. It is a pleasure to note that audiences for Welsh-originated series have been resuscitated and are now even higher than those of earlier years for some series.

Interesting programmes in the period have included *Wales and the Americas* in the *Search* English language TV series which was accompanied by a resource pack. In the radio series *O Bant i Bantan* the unit entitled 'Cofio Llewelyn' was a very notable success, and in *Wales and Beyond* a unit of 10 English language radio programmes on 'The Valley' picked up a very large audience of schools interested in the history of industrialisation.

Plans were also announced during the year to produce an English language series in parallel with the popular Welsh television series *Hyn o Fyd*. The new series will be called *Outlook* and this, together with another new one-term unit, *Homeground*, will add significantly to the English language output available to schools in Wales and will do so without adding great demands on the resources available.

Open University

Under the partnership agreement with the Open University, the BBC Open University Production Centre, situated on the university's campus at Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, continues to produce the television and audio components for the university's undergraduate, community education, and associate student courses.

Of 125 undergraduate courses presented by the university in 1983, 11 were new courses, some of which were remakes of out-of-date courses from the seventies. Within the Arts Faculty new broadcasts have been made for the Third Level courses *Reason and Experience* and *Modern Art and Modernism*. In the latter, 32 programmes tour major art galleries in the world and analyse paintings from Manet to Pollock. *Decision-making in Britain* has been re-presented in the light of more recent events which qualify for study within the Social Science discipline. In

the Educational Studies area, *Purpose and Planning in the Curriculum* is a remake of the earlier course *Curriculum Design and Development*; one of the new programmes for this course was produced in collaboration with *Horizon* and transmitted in that series early in 1983. Another production made for the Physics Department of the Open University in collaboration with *Horizon* was the *Geneva Event*, a filmed record of the proton/anti-proton experiment conducted at the Centre for European Nuclear Research (CERN) at Geneva. Still within the Science Faculty, a new course on geology is being presented for which some of the programmes have been produced in co-operation with KRMA, a public broadcasting station in Denver, Colorado. Three technology courses, *Design Processes and Products*, *Failure of Stressed Materials* and *The Digital Computer* feature in the 1983 presentation. Two new inter-faculty courses have appeared: *The Changing Experience of Women* and *Third World Studies*. As well as the two *Horizon* programmes mentioned above, a series of programmes produced for the Educational Studies course *Ethnic Minorities and Community Relations* were transmitted on BBC-2 as four 50-minute programmes under the title *The Promised Land*.

As with many existing OU programmes, these new programmes will be marketed throughout the world by the university's marketing company, Open University Educational Enterprises Ltd, as well as being used by other UK teaching organisations.

The University's Continuing Education programmes embrace Community Education, Health and Social Welfare, and Management Education, of which the following were first transmitted in the winter of 1982/83: *Parents and Teenagers* and *Caring for Older People*. This is an area of the university which continues to develop and proposals for courses beyond 1983, with an emphasis on industrial training, are being made possible through grants provided by the Department of Education and Science and the Science and Engineering Research Council.

Of particular interest are video materials produced with the academic expertise of the University, but not for the university's course programmes. The Production Centre produced its first interactive videodisc as part of the Information Technology exhibition mounted by Milton Keynes Development Corporation; the Production Centre is also producing a videodisc, *Helping your*

child to read, in collaboration with BBC Enterprises.

These excursions using new video technologies are part of the development trends from which the university is able to benefit in the design of its multi-media courses. Of approximately 250 television programmes, some 20 were made on video-cassette for distribution to students. The existence of these new technologies causes a different style of educational television production, whereby the student interacts with the video material instead of receiving it passively as with a conventionally transmitted programme.

As well as producing Open University programme material, the Production Centre, together with representatives of the university's Institute of Educational Technology, design in collaboration with the British Council the course *Television Production in Education and Development*. The three-month course, held from September to December 1982 at the Production Centre, was attended by educators, television producers, directors and writers who, as members of overseas broadcasting and government agencies, are involved in programmes for education and development. The success of this course has enabled plans to be made for a further course to be held in 1983.

With the arrival of BBC Breakfast Television, the weekday early morning OU transmission slots on BBC-1 were displaced and some of them have been placed late at night after BBC-2 has finished transmitting its programmes. In 1983 the BBC offered about 37 hours a week on television and about 12 hours a week on radio. Additionally, much of the total audio output is now produced as audio cassettes.

The BBC Open University Production Centre at Milton Keynes enjoys the technological advances that are shared throughout the BBC; but OUPC has the exciting opportunity of developing them in order to meet the requirements of the educational objectives of the Open University.

Local Radio

As the local radio service expands with the opening of new stations, the changing role of educational broadcasting has become more apparent.

There is a growing emphasis upon the provision of 'educative', rather than formal educational material, designed to fit into a cohesive station style and appeal to

the lay listener with a secondary resource value for educational institutions.

Smaller stations which have, at the moment, no education producer posts have developed close links with educational bodies. Radio Northampton, for example, has mounted cooperative projects with the County Education Authority to provide advice and information about adult educational opportunities, play-schemes and school activities. In the tradition of the larger stations, it has a seconded teacher to coordinate the use of this material on the air, and to enhance the resources of the county audio and visual aids library with features and documentaries from the general output.

Cooperation with the community in this way is part of most stations' activities. Radio Merseyside, through collaboration with various agencies and the LEA, has produced *Not Just Books* to encourage a more informed use of public libraries; *Running Our Town* – a series which unravels the mysteries of local councils and local services; and a school series about art in *Every Picture Tells a Story*. Set within a daily sequence programme, Radio Newcastle has provided educative series on the environment – *Newcastle Parks* and *Nature Club: Moorland Ecology*; on local fiction – *Northern Writers* – and of local history in *Bonny Brave Boat Rowers* which tells the tale of 19th-century heroes who were not footballers but professional boat rowers. In similar vein, past and present came together in *Cousin Jack*, Radio Cornwall's exploration of the phenomenon of the Cornish exodus to the USA at the end of the last century; while Radio WM found an interesting theme for local history in a survivor of the Spanish Civil War who had been in command of that unlikely soldier, the writer George Orwell – one of the programmes in a large *I Remember* series. These programmes were often made by seconded teachers and ranged in subject matter from the law to wine-making.

The use of general broadcast material for educational follow-up has had important 'after-effects' in some cases: Radio London's *It Seems Like Only Yesterday* generated discussion across the generations between groups of elderly people and youngsters in the East End on subjects like 'The Blitz', 'Trips to Southend' and 'London's Docks'. It is also being used by a psycho-geriatric unit as an aid to memory stimulation.

One of Radio Nottingham's series with a social use

focused upon *Women's Health* and, together with a booklet compiled in association with various social services agencies, ensured an educative effect beyond the actual broadcast. Still within the area of social concern, Radio WM and the Manpower Services Commission joined forces to help the unemployed discover what is available to them in the form of advice and aid.

Specialist programmes for a multi-cultural audience have usually fallen to the education producer and Radio Cleveland's *Jhankar* has had considerable impact.

Although purely educational series still play a part in the output of many stations, there is an increasing tendency to aim for education for life within an informal programme format designed for all listeners.

Supporting Services

Educational programmes are supported by the work of the BBC Educational Broadcasting Services staff, the two Broadcasting Councils, BBC Publications, BBC Enterprises and various non-BBC agencies such as Broadcasting Support Services.

In the school year 1982/3, BBC Publications sold to over 30,000 schools and colleges more than 3.5 million items related to school broadcasts, including Teachers' Notes, wallcharts and filmstrips and pamphlets for students. Earlier concern about the unacceptable financial losses in the School Publications Trading Account led to a reduction in the number of titles available, and the account is now effectively in balance. In the Continuing Education area, Publications sold around 1.5 million items: books associated with series such as *Madhur Jaffrey's Indian Cookery*, *Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga*, and *Blizzard's Wonderful Wooden Toys*, and language packs including records and cassettes such as *Get By In Greek* and *Buongiorno Italia!* As part of the Computer Literacy Project there is now a well established list of BBC software packages. An initial nine packs launched in Autumn 1982 are being supplemented in 1983 with more titles including *Record Keeper* (a home data base) and *Vu-type* (a touch-typing tutor).

BBC Enterprises continued to make available a large selection of programmes from the educational departments on 16mm film and on video cassette for educational use in the UK and overseas. The BBC microcomputer

system, made under licence by Acorn Limited as part of the Computer Literacy Project, has become established during 1982-83 and is one of the machines available to both primary and secondary schools under the Department of Industry scheme to provide 50 per cent funding.

Broadcasting Support Services (a separate company with charitable status set up to provide back-up information and referral services for educational and social welfare broadcasts) continued to support the broadcasts in the Computer Literacy Project. In addition, BSS provided a telephone enquiry service for the booklets *Using the Health Service*, published in 12 languages by the Health Education Council to support the short television multi-lingual health spots.

The BBC is guided in the formulation of policy in school broadcasting by the School Broadcasting Council for the UK and by the National Region counterparts in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. In the broad field of Continuing Education the BBC is advised by the Continuing Education Advisory Council. Further details of the work of these councils is to be found in the section of the Annual Report devoted to Advisory Bodies.

Network Production Centres

Birmingham

General

Two royal visits highlighted an eventful year. HRH The Prince of Wales and HRH Princes Michael of Kent both accepted invitations to appear in programmes produced by the Centre. The presence of Prince Charles at a 'live' transmission of a Status Quo concert for BBC-1 from the National Exhibition Centre attracted huge audiences. The Prince met members of the production and technical crews and thanked them and the BBC for helping to raise £72,000 for the Prince's Trust. Princess Michael was interviewed on *Pebble Mill At One* and afterwards made the presentations of the annual midwifery awards.

In a year which once again reflected continuing high output in both radio and television, Mr Phil Sidey, Head of the Centre for 11 years, announced his retirement.

Television

Five BAFTA awards were received for *Boys from the Blackstuff* which represented a high point in the BBC's overall drama output. Not only was it judged the best drama series, but writer Alan Bleasdale took the best writing award. Philip Saville, who directed the series, received the Desmond Davis award for his distinguished work over a long period. The remaining awards went to Pebble Mill staff for the best video tape editing, and the best sound.

Overall, it was a notable period for the drama department. *Claire*, a six-part series which looked sympathetically at the subject of fostering, received a great deal of critical acclaim, and many social workers endorsed it as being an accurate reflection of their professional lives and problems.

Outstanding single plays included *Cotswold Death*, *Three Minute Heroes*, *Housewarming*, *Jake's End*, *Atlantis*, and BBC-2's two-hour long transmission of *East Lynne*.

Pebble Mill at One celebrated its tenth anniversary and

another broadcasting landmark was the 25th anniversary of *Farming*, the Sunday lunchtime programme.

A documentary on the Falkland Islands, written and presented by Bob Langley, and originally shown in *Pebble Mill at One*, proved to be a remarkable appraisal of the events in the South Atlantic and was repeated on BBC-1 on the day of the Falklands invasion. Subsequently, the programme was shown in fourteen other countries. The television team responsible for it collaborated with their radio colleagues and jointly produced two documentaries for Radio 4.

Light Entertainment output continued to increase and as well as a series of *Night Music*, which featured middle of the road artists like Roger Whittaker, Elaine Paige, Sky, Stutz Bear Cats, Robert Mandell and the Melachrino Strings, Rosemary Clooney and the Syd Lawrence Orchestra, there have been 50-minute specials with The Three Degrees and Neil Sedaka, the American singer/songwriter.

The viewing public's loyalty to general interest programmes remains steadfast and three BBC-2 programmes, *Pot Black*, *Top Gear* and *Gardener's World* consistently attract big audiences. *Pot Black*, having completed 14 series, is television's oldest and best-known snooker tournament. Other series in the area of General Programmes were *Now Get Out of That*, *Hooked*, *Top Sailing*, *A Moment to Talk* and *One of the Family*.

Specialist programmes such as *Make Yourself at Home* and *Gharbar* were produced weekly for Asian viewers.

Radio

While trying to ensure a continuing reflection of non-metropolitan life, the Centre also plays an important role in providing a different view of national developments. For example, this year a Pebble Mill team was responsible for the important *Broadcasting Tomorrow* series on Radio 4. It dealt with every aspect of the future development of radio and television in Britain and broke new ground by giving listeners and viewers the chance to debate with the professionals via a 'phone-in' service. It was also a Birmingham producer who presented the Radio 4 profile of the new Director-General, Alasdair Milne.

Two more prestigious awards came the way of the Centre this year. Martin Small, one of the farming programme producers, won the Fisons Travelling Scholarship and the Radio 4 production *The Fibre Story* was named the best medical programme of the year by the Medical Journalists Association.

As part of the BBC's 60th anniversary celebrations, Pebble Mill staged a Radio Festival which attracted nearly 3,000 young people (between 8 and 18) to the building to perform plays, musicals and documentary dramas; to take part in poetry, drama and other programme-making workshops; and to learn something about radio production. The three-day event was hosted by Jenny Hanley, Moira Stewart and Kenneth Williams. The best performances of the Festival were featured in a series of programmes on Radio 4.

Also as part of the jubilee, Pebble Mill staff were responsible for co-ordinating radio's presence at the 1982 Motor Show in the National Exhibition Centre. This was a major OB effort which included ten network programmes and six local radio shows from the specially-built studio alongside the entrance to the Motor Show. The success of the event could be measured in the record sales of BBC souvenirs and the thousands of visitors who watched the various shows.

In the summer, Radio 4's touring caravan moved into East Anglia and 50 programmes were broadcast from or recorded in the area during seven very hectic days. They ranged from regulars like *Start the Week*, *Woman's Hour* and *Any Questions?*, to specials featuring such names as Lord Soper, Tim Brooke Taylor, Roy Plomley, Margaret Drabble, Ian Wallace, Leo McKern, Diane Keen, Sian Phillips, Tom Sharpe, Hammond Innes and Percy Edwards.

Contributions were also made to other Radio 4 weeks in Devon and Cornwall, in Scotland (during which the Pebble Mill double-decker bus toured Glasgow for a series of five programmes) and in Merseyside (where *The Archers Christmas Revue* attracted a capacity audience in the middle of October!). During the visit to Scotland, enough material was gathered for later productions which included a revue called *Tickly Mince* and a new musical, *1982*.

Among the features and documentaries produced during the year were *Arctic Spring* (recorded in Alaska);

Reluctant Revel (recorded in California) and *Scenes from a Poet's Life* (featuring Roger McGough); and outstanding in drama were Trollope's *The Kellys and the O'Kellys* (in seven parts), John Howlett's *Maximum Credible Accident* (six parts), John Le Carré's *The Honourable Schoolboy* and a revival of David Turner's *Semi-Detached*.

The output from Popular Music Department included the Saturday and Sunday editions of *The Early Show*; two orchestral series featuring Frank Chacksfield, Stanley Black, Ronnie Aldridge and John Fox; and three editions of *Star Choice* (with Don McLean, Phil Everly and Gene Pitney). For Radio 3 it produced ten programmes in the popular *Bandstand* series.

The Music Department was again highly productive, with more than 250 programmes in the year. These included a further season (the ninth) of Friday Concerts, when perhaps the most outstanding performances came from the Amadeus and Alban Berg Quartets; the first broadcast in this country by the Brandis Quartet; and Andras Schiff playing Bach's Goldberg Variations. There was also a series of 15 programmes including all the Haydn Piano Sonatas and distinguished performances by Simon Rattle and the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. The Menuhin/Royal Philharmonic concert at Peterborough was broadcast as part of the 'Radio 4 in East Anglia' week and the annual visits to various music festivals provided Radio 3 with a distinguished and wide ranging repertoire.

In Religious Broadcasting, contributions were made to *Lighten Our Darkness*, *Choral Evensong*, *Sunday Half Hour*, *Thought for the Day* and *Prayer for the Day* and there was a three-part series, *The Life of the World to Come* presented by Philip Crowe.

Among a wide range of sports and outside broadcast programmes were *Brain of Sport*, *Mastermind of Gardening*, *Mastermind of Motoring* and commentaries from all the major soccer and cricket grounds around the Midlands and East Anglia.

The agricultural staff kept the audience abreast of farming matters in their regular programmes, and the Asian Programme Unit continues its Sunday morning series *Apna Hi Char Samajhiv*, which seeks to help Asian listeners feel at home in their new environment.

Bristol

General

The Board of Governors gave financial approval during the year to the long awaited development of the Bristol site. Contractors have been appointed, and work has commenced. The management and staff in Bristol can therefore see at long last the prospect of a move from the temporary accommodation, in which they have been housed for many years, into purpose-built broadcasting premises which will blend with the elegant Georgian houses that are the office accommodation on the site. This has entailed a great deal of detailed discussion and planning by Bristol management.

However, the programme output from Bristol has again enhanced the Centre's reputation for quality. In a very pleasing end to the year, Bristol productions were nominated for seven BAFTA awards. *Police*, produced by Roger Graef and Charles Stewart, won the award for the best factual series. The sound recordists, Malcolm Hirst and David Motta, and dubbing mixers, Peter Copeland and David Old, won the Film Sound category in the BAFTA Craft Awards for the same series.

Television

June 1982 saw the 25th anniversary of the Natural History Unit. This was celebrated with a number of special programmes, including a 75-minute survey of the Unit's work on BBC-1. The main contributor was Desmond Hawkins, former West Region Controller and founder of the Unit. Three programmes were also broadcast from the Royal Bath and West Show, at which a special exhibition on the Unit was mounted. This was visited by HRH Princess Alexandra, in company with the Chairman and Director-General.

After the BBC-2 series *The Flight of the Condor*, early in 1982, other series and programmes were scheduled during the year to commemorate the Silver Jubilee, including the 26-part Radio 4 series *Animal Language*, the six-part BBC-2 series *The Discovery of Animal Behaviour* and a *World About Us* special – *The Forgotten Voyage*, about the work of Alfred Russel Wallace. All these were in addition to regular series such as *The Living World*, *Wildlife on One*, *Animal Magic*, *Wildtrack* and a new

BBC-2 magazine *Nature*.

The Unit's international standing continued to grow both academically, and in broadcasting terms. Two Public Broadcasting Services series in the USA, *Life On Earth* and *Nature*, were among the most successful of all documentary series on that network in 1982, and the Unit's television programmes were distributed widely and successfully by BBC Enterprises. The Unit's Sound and Film Libraries provide an increasing amount of material to other BBC departments and recent expansion of the Film Library, and computerisation of its index system, will make possible considerable commercial exploitation. All these developments, and the considerable growth of the Unit over the past five years, have necessitated some re-organisation. As part of this, a new post of Head of Natural History Development has been created to co-ordinate the Unit's intended involvement in publications, videograms, discs, cassettes, educational films and biological film data.

The General Programmes Unit in the Bristol Network Production Centre originated and produced a good range of programmes in 1982/3 for both BBC-1 and BBC-2. Three major documentary series were made. On BBC-1, Roger Graef and Charles Stewart's continuation of the *Police* series, *Police, Operation Carter*, attracted critical acclaim and good audiences. The same can be said of *Whicker's World*, *the First Million Miles*, six retrospective films produced by Christopher Lewis with Alan Whicker, who has returned to the BBC and is now filming a new series of *Whicker's World*, produced from Bristol. And the Anthropological Unit, led by Chris Curling and Melissa Llewelyn-Davies, made a distinguished series of documentaries, *Worlds Apart*, which was transmitted on BBC-2.

The year also saw an important new direction for the Unit in the start of *Ebony*. This is a magazine programme covering aspects of Britain's black communities from music to politics, and placed in the early evening on BBC-2 with a view to attracting a multi-racial audience. The series, produced by Keith Sheather, did well in its first run, and at the time of writing is about to start its second.

The wide variety of programmes in the antiques field were well received. *The Antiques Roadshow*, produced by Robin Drake, had another successful run on BBC-1, and Arthur Negus retained his loyal following on BBC-2 in

Arthur Negus Enjoys, which he will continue into his 80th year. Arthur's 80th birthday was marked by a special 50-minute programme looking back on his television career. *Collecting Now*, introduced by Harriet Crawley, and produced by Christopher Lewis, retained a strong following for its second series, and its spin-offs, *Collecting Now – Care and Repair*, with John Fitzmaurice Mills, and *The Best of Collecting Now*, did well.

Bernard Levin continued his exploration of unique personalities in *The Levin Interviews*, produced by Tamasin Day-Lewis, which this year included Henry Kissinger. A selection of the three series to date was repeated later in the year.

Less weighty, but equally famous characters bent on self-improvement, helped *Looking Good, Feeling Fit*, introduced by Richard Stilgoe and Gillian Reynolds, and produced by Keith Sheather, to appeal to large audiences on BBC-1.

Radio

Winning the Prix Italia with Peter Redgrove's 'fairy tale for adults', *Florent and the Tuxedo Millions*, was the Network Production Centre's most publicly prestigious achievement during the year. Brian Miller's production for Radio 3 was commended by the judges for its 'panache and flair'. Drama's range, awards aside, has continued to be wide, from the extraordinarily funny *Operation Lightning Pegasus* by Alick Rowe – a version of the Trojan horse explaining why it was all a mistake – through to *Tolpuddle*, a musical based on the Tolpuddle Martyrs, starring Vince Hill in his first role as a radio actor. The first radio version of Brecht's *The Resistable Rise of Arturo Ui*, R. D. Wingfield's thriller serial, *Outbreak of Fear*, and *The Poems of Z* by Paul Hyland all added to the prestige of non-metropolitan production.

Much of the drama output is recorded in a building designed as a brewery, but which offers a unique range of acoustics. It is also used for recording *Acker's 'Alf' Our*, and has been widely used in the search for light music talent in the South and West – an endeavour which in less than five months resulted in sessions from nineteen groups, many new to radio. The series, *A Small Country Living* presented by Jeanine McMullen, attracted over 13,000 letters during its 13-week summer run: and another

successful summer series was *A Good Read*, in which Teresa McGonagle met 26 contributors to discuss their delight or irritation with 52 paperbacks.

Poetry Please, which started in 1979, has now included more than 500 favourite pieces of poetry from Radio 4 listeners, introduced by a poet and read by a wide range of actors and actresses; and *With Great Pleasure* gives the 'host' the opportunity to choose 45 minutes of favourite prose and poetry. Lord Lichfield's choice from Canon Henry Scott Holland's piece on death, 'Death is nothing at all . . .' resulted in over one hundred letters. The late Dame Celia Johnson, Dorian Williams, Sian Phillips and Professor Alan Gemmell were amongst this year's 'literary hedonists'.

Music from St George's Brandon Hill in Bristol, from festivals in Bath and Newbury, and from the Bournemouth Orchestra enriched the output and a series with amateur choirs also proved successful.

The religious department, as well as organising church services throughout the region, made a number of specials, including a series based on the writings of Thomas Traherne and Dorothy L. Sayers' *An Enormously Definite Person*. New bells for Winscombe Parish Church provided the 'peg' for a documentary placed on New Year's Eve, which included a service and the first use of the bells to welcome in 1983.

One of the region's star performers, Johnny Morris, helped celebrate the BBC's 60th anniversary with a programme, *The Cat's Whisker*. He also celebrated 25 years of his own in a 13-week series *Around the World in 25 Years* on Radio 4.

Anthony Smith took to the air in a hot air balloon last summer with a farmer, a town planner, a geologist, naturalist and an archaeologist to give differing perspectives on the English countryside: and *Down Your Way's* more down to earth travels throughout the British Isles revealed, among other things, the secrets of Worcestershire Sauce, Eisenhower's flat in a Scottish castle and the town that's still at war with Russia.

Any Questions? was again on the road for 46 weeks when 30 new panelists were introduced. John Timpson gave David Jacobs two weeks off as chairman. The move of *Any Answers* to the Thursday concert interval has inevitably reduced the audience, though there has been little change in either the quantity or quality of letters.

The archaeological programme, *Origins*, has been to Thailand and Majorca and, closer to home, watched the unwrapping of one of the mummies in Bristol museum – discovering his height, his job, and the reasons for his death.

Treasure, in a more romantic sense, has been covered with a documentary series *Golden Obsessions*, and during the schools' summer holidays *Treasure Island* was serialised in *Story Time*.

A tragic sea adventure was recalled in *Reconnaissance in Force*, the story of the Dieppe Raid forty years on, by Frank Gillard, with the help of Canadian material never before used.

Two new programme ideas have been broadcast – *Persona Grata*, in which favourite characters from literature were recalled with illustrations; and *Inspiration*, in which the person who inspired a poem talked about the artist.

The charming series of interval talks for Radio 3 included such titles as *Trouble Shooting the Softward Interface*, *The Plot Curdles*, and *Dustbin Words and Eric Partridge*.

Manchester

General

Various milestones were passed during the year. The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra was enlarged and renamed the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, a reflection, if one were needed, of its high ranking among major orchestras. Radio 4's *Gardeners' Question Time* celebrated its 1500th edition, and radio's Senior Light Entertainment Producer, James Casey, retired from full-time service, coinciding with a 60th anniversary revival of *Workers' Playtime* (one of his early programmes), and his own re-creation of the well-loved sketches of his late father, Jimmy James.

There was a further building extension to the outside broadcast base, reflecting the size, scope and importance of the department with its three major units and one two-camera unit.

Television

While Manchester was particularly pleased during the year to be the venue for a Royal Television Society seminar on satellite and cable developments, its work-a-day face was turned towards the demands of making programmes for the network. As well as coping with a *Showcase* spectacular for new talent in the space-age auditorium of the Harrogate Centre and a study of the survival of slavery in West Africa, Manchester production staff circled the globe filming a sequel to an earlier railway series, this time concentrating on *Great Little Railways* on a variety of narrow gauge systems.

Russell Harty got out of the studio into a variety of locations, even over Rome by airship. In this lively area of entertainment, *Film Buff of the Year* made a successful debut and *Screen Test* clocked up its 200th recording. For children, Manchester provided *Get Set*, on 26 Saturday mornings, and introduced *Roger and Co.*, featuring ventriloquists. *Jeux Sans Frontieres* ended its 16-year run in fine style, and *The Good Old Days* laid plans for its 30th year celebrations. *Hinge and Bracket* were introduced in a new situation comedy setting.

New ground, again, from Features Department, with *The Travel Show*: fast-moving information for people on the move. This programme demonstrated the substantial contribution 'graphics and design' makes to Manchester's output.

Brass Tacks enjoyed a successful season, with the edition *It Went Yesterday* stimulating special comment on the excellent editorial grasp of the series. And Fred Dibnah, steeplejack, returned with his refreshing outlook on life and his mania for steam traction.

In the world of sport, darts and snooker were again in the forefront of Manchester's efforts, and their attraction was demonstrated by the fact that in the 1982 International Snooker contest, 17½ million viewers saw some part of the Higgins-Reardon final. *World Darts* recorded an audience of 7.8 million for the final and an appreciative index figure of 92.

Radio

Over 1000 hours of broadcasting spread over the four radio networks came from Manchester during the year. 'Fun' programmes have been to the forefront of Man-



1) Play of the Month: *The Critic* with Hywel Bennett, Norman Rodway and Nigel Hawthorne.

2) *Henry VI* starring Peter Benson.



2



1) Alec Guinness in **Smiley's People**, winner of the BAFTA award for the best actor. The serial won the Radio Industries Club 'BBC Programme of the Year' award and a Peabody Award.

2) **To the Lighthouse**: Rosemary Harris as Mrs Ramsay and Christopher Lahr as her son James. Rosemary Harris was joint winner of the award for Outstanding Performance at the Locarno Film Festival.



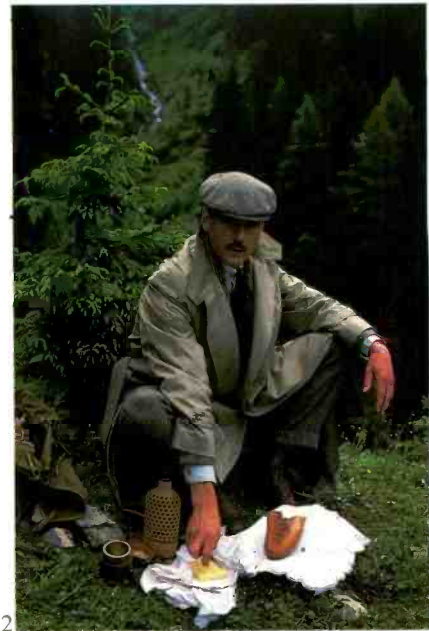
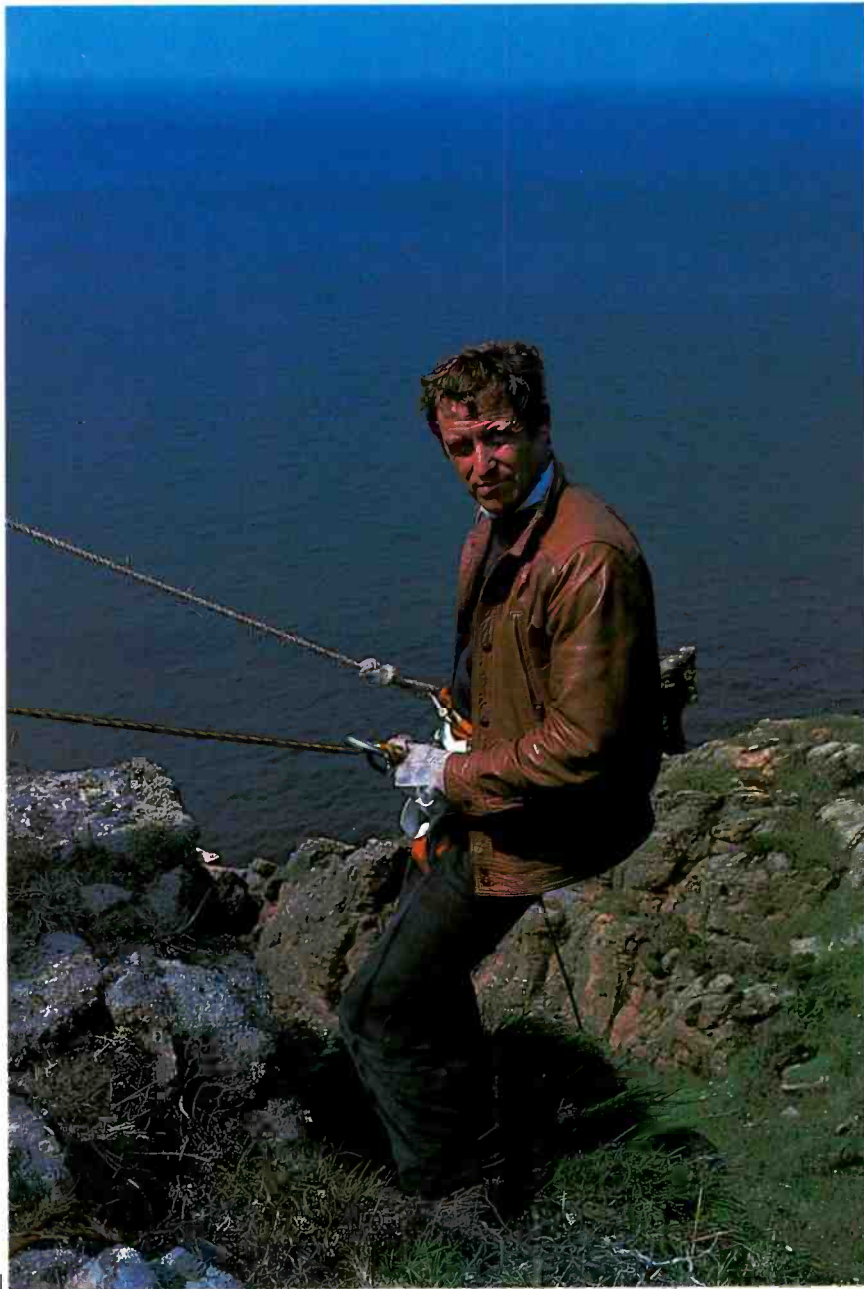


1) **Barchester Chronicles** with Nigel Hawthorne (left) and Donald Pleasance.

2) **The Ballroom of Romance**: Brenda Fricker and John Kavanagh. This play won the BAFTA award for Best Single Drama.

3) **The Citadel** with Ben Cross and Clare Higgins.





2

- 1) John Nettles as **Bergerac**.
- 2) Jeremy Irons as Captain Alex Hepburn in **The Captain's Doll**.
- 3) **My Cousin Rachel** with Geraldine Chaplin as Rachel and Christopher Guard as her 'cousin' Philip.





1) **Frost in May:** Imogen Boorman as the young Nanda and Eleanor David as Mother Frances.

2) **Nanny:** Wendy Craig as Nanny.

3) **The Tale of Beatrix Potter** with Penelope Wilton, Anna Simon and Emma Cregeen.







1) **Dombey and Son** with (left to right) Barnaby Buik, Julian Glover, Rhoda Lewis and Lysette Anthony.

2) **Beau Geste** with Benedict Taylor, Johnathon Morris and Anthony Calf.

3) **Blue Peter** celebrates its 25th birthday. Presenters Simon Groom and Peter Duncan with Goldie, the programme's popular Golden Retriever.

4) Sixty years of BBC Children's Programmes bring together some of today's favourite presenters.





Television



2



3

- 1) Rentaghost.
- 2) Take Hart with Tony Hart.
- 3) The Baker Street Boys.

1) **The Cholera's Coming** – from British Social History, a series for 14–16 year olds.

2) **Watch:** A schools programme about the Romans.



Easter Songs of Praise
from Norwich
Cathedral.





1) **The Forgotten Voyage** – a **World About Us** ‘special’ to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the BBC’s Natural History Unit at Bristol. Tim Preece (left) as Alfred Russel Wallace and Jamaludin Jalil as his Malay assistant.

2) **Arthur Negus Enjoys**.

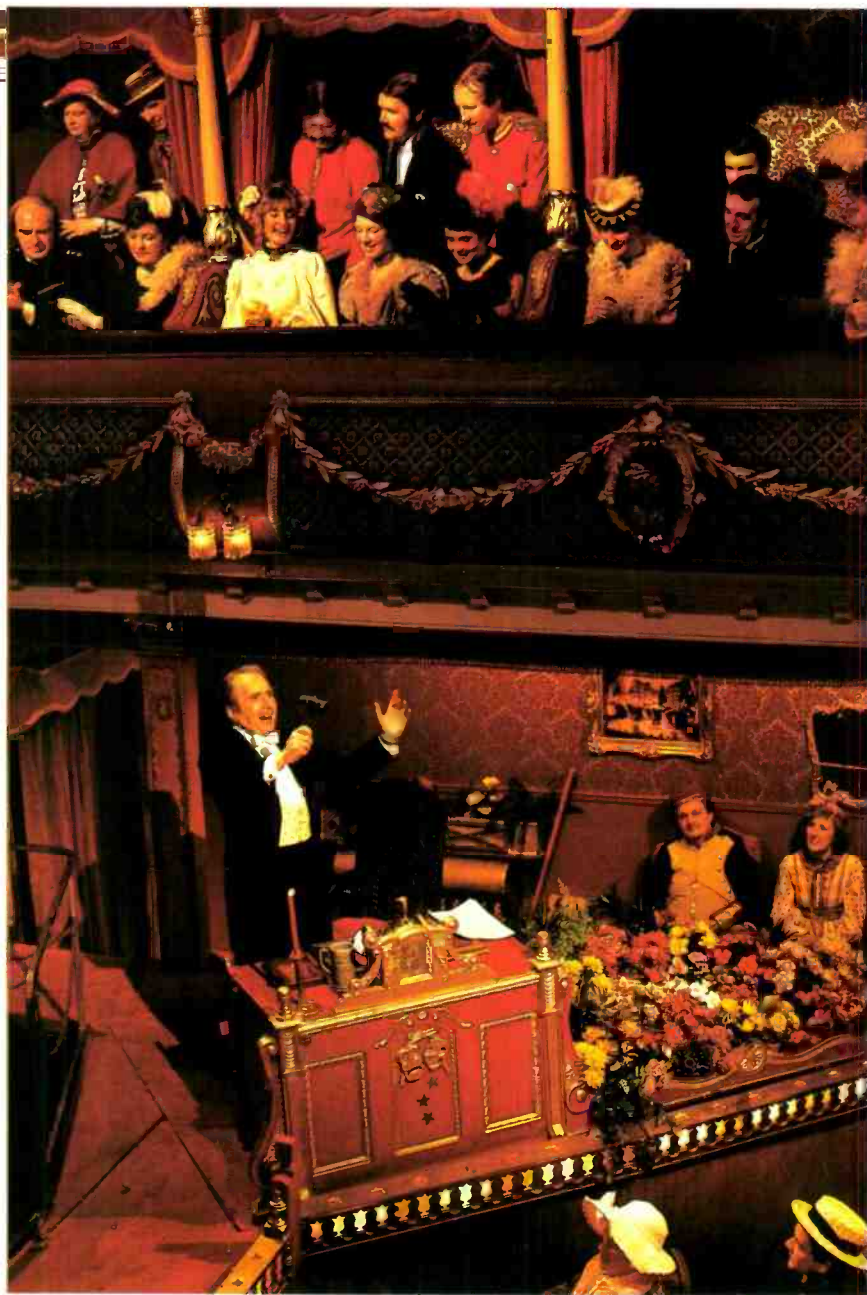


1) **The Way of the Warrior: Kung Fu.**

3) **Looking Good, Feeling Fit** presents Christopher Lillcrap and Sarah Kennedy.

2) **The Levin Interviews:** Bernard Levin with guest Sir Michael Edwards.

4) **Worlds Apart:** tribesman from South-east Nuba.



2

1) **The Good Old Days** which celebrated its 30th anniversary.

2) **Great Little Railways**.

3) **BBC North: Opera North Singers** entertain at Queenswood Social Club in Leeds.



3



1) Deborah Appleby and Mark Curry say **Get Set for Summer**.

2) Look North West: David Davies (second right) with dress designers Elizabeth and David Emanuel and Nora Brazier, Head of Fashion at Salford College of Technology.

3) Steve Davis: World Snooker Champion 1983.



Manchester efforts ever since its earliest days, and there was a resurgence with Stuart Hall's first major show on Radio 2, as well as *Platform Nine*, new to Radio 1. In other areas of light entertainment, Tom Mennard, Bernie Clifton, and Tony Brandon, all proved popular.

The Radio 4 and Radio 1 Weeks on Merseyside were two of the year's principal events, and worthy of note on Radio 4 was *Dancing in the Rubble* which charted the life and times of Merseyside rock musicians.

In drama serials, two highlights were Zola's *Germinal* and the adaptation of Roald Dahl's 'Charlie' books, enhanced by brilliant audio technique. Single plays included *Hell and McLafferty*, and *One in Three Million*, a 20-year-old writer's reaction to unemployment. Ray Gosling's individualistic approach came across in *Crooning Buffoons* and in *Prophets, Charlatans and Little Gurus*. *A Shepherd's Tale* introduced a most articulate Lake District farmer.

File on Four continued to win acclaim – 'consistently the best reporting on radio' was one critic's view – on a variety of assignments ranging from poverty to IRA propaganda.

Religious broadcasting's highlight of the year was the 12-part *Worlds of Faith*, in which Professor John Bowker explored the major religious traditions to be found in Britain today. *Coming Home* – with Thomas Merton, Trappist monk, as its subject – figured in the Sandford St Martin radio awards. Of particular note in Manchester's poetry programmes were a new verse translation of 'The Song of Roland,' Vernon Scannell's *A Closer Look* and *A Century of Poetry* presented by Anthony Thwaite.

The BBC Philharmonic, as always, contributed greatly to the music output from Manchester and the many recitals and other musical events in the studio and elsewhere, including brass bands, formed a powerful musical schedule.

The English Television Regions

The start of the BBC's Breakfast Television service brought a new dimension to regional broadcasting. For the first time the eight English Regions were able to provide local news and information at both ends of the working day and the response of the audience at regional level soon indicated how much the development was welcomed. The regional newsrooms, working in close co-operation with BBC Local Radio stations in their respective regions, were able to highlight the information most valuable to people soon to be on the move. Road and weather reports, interwoven with information about transport services and the headlines of the regional news, quickly became established as an integral part of the overall production aims of *Breakfast Time*.

The war in the Falklands involved many of the newsrooms in covering news of a sensitive and difficult nature. The regional stations at Plymouth and Southampton were heavily engaged reporting the comings and goings of men and ships taking part in the South Atlantic campaign. Cameramen caught the joy and emotion of welcome homecomings: the Queen Elizabeth II and other vessels featured frequently in the programmes. But the journalists were also involved in recording the bad news, as reports of losses, of death and injury brought grief to local communities. The more localised effects of events such as the Falklands war, coupled with the continuing state of unemployment in the country, underlined the important role of the regional broadcaster. It is becoming increasingly evident that what to many are the major issues of daily life – issues which in themselves do not become part of national news and current affairs programmes – are being debated vigorously in regional programmes. And there is little doubt that the public in the regions is becoming more reliant on television, as it has on BBC Local Radio, for a fuller understanding of current issues. The quality of the daily magazine programmes, which carry the majority of these items, has been recognised again by the Royal Television Society which gave its annual award to the English Regions for the second year in succession. *South Today*, from Southampton, which was runner-up last year, was the winner this year, nudging BBC North-West in Manchester, last year's winner, into second place.

The weekly opt-out programmes were again an important part of the regular schedules. The North-West mounted *The Young Enterprise Show*, 13 programmes which established a positive approach to spare time. They featured advice for the unemployed offered opportunities to set up businesses, posed problems to solve, as well as attitudes to change and included a wide range of entertainment. The response was rewarding. Brian Redhead continued to present the current affairs series *Home Ground* to an unusually wide cross-section of society. In the North-East, programmes represented similar topical themes, ranging from a study delineating prospects for industry in the region to a six-part series for young people. *Off the Peg* offered ideas to widen their skills and increase their use of leisure or training facilities. *North Country* was a natural history series drawing on the wealth of wildlife. Films also paid special attention to Cumbria, including a portrait of Wainwright, the author of Lakeland guidebooks. BBC North in Leeds covered a wide range of programme subjects. There was warm praise for *Balloon over Yorkshire*, the story of two hot-air balloon flights across Yorkshire filmed by Sid Perou from a camera position suspended alongside the balloon. Other work included *The Architect of Civic Pride*, a celebration of Leeds Town Hall and its architect Cuthbert Broderick. *They're Knocking Down Alcatraz* investigated a disastrous council flat development scheme launched in the sixties.

The East Region's weekly programme from Norwich, *Weekend*, tackled a number of important issues for the eastern counties – new plans for the railways, a poor deal for the regional Arts Association, and the question of providing kidneys for transplant operations. The programme also has a regular 'job-spot' which found hundreds of jobs for people in the region. *Rough Justice* took viewers into Bedford Prison, while by contrast *Nine Good Men and True* showed the exacting training required of the Cambridge boat race crew. BBC South-West in Plymouth enjoyed a busy and successful year – their twenty-first. Two of their programmes, *The Music Quiz* and one in the BBC-2 series *Our Undersea World*, won national awards. There was also praise for a sensitive documentary, *Two Foot Tomorrow*, about the fight to establish a new life by a twenty-two-year-old Cornishman who broke his neck in a rugby accident.

Programmes from BBC Midlands included a special on

the Nottingham couple, Torvill and Dean, transmitted on the eve of their outstanding performance in retaining the World Ice Dance Championships; a study of Isabel Barnett, former Lady Mayoress of Leicester and TV celebrity on the anniversary of her death, and *Diamond Jaguar* which celebrated 60 years of the Jaguar motor company.

Documentary film investigations into important social issues provided impetus to the schedules from BBC South. They ranged from prostitution in Brighton, cutbacks in education, to a study of the women of Greenham Common. The Falklands crisis naturally influenced the output. *Task Force*, the *Home Front* received a network showing on BBC-1 and this was followed by three films entitled *South at War – A Diary*.

Apart from the fact that *Points West*, the nightly news magazine, was celebrating its 25th year, BBC West's current affairs' series *Public Life* again covered the main Party Conferences. Other documentaries included *A Vision of Hope*, about the Cancer Unit at Bristol Children's Hospital, and a further series of the region's popular *Day Out* programmes. *RPM*, BBC West's rock music and popular arts magazine aimed at the young adult audience, entered its fourth series.

Once again a substantial number of programmes, made originally and intended only for the audiences in the particular regions, found their way onto the networks of BBC-1 and BBC-2.

Broadcasting Research Department

The department is divided into two service sections, Special Projects and Continuous Services. There is also an internal section that is responsible for data collection – including the deployment of about 1,000 part-time fully trained interviewers – and data processing.

Special Projects

This section, which was set up in the autumn of 1979, tackles ad hoc broadcasting research assignments to meet particular management or programme-making needs. Demand for its services has been growing at a gratifying and daunting pace. The 12 research staff completed and reported on 28 projects in the 12 months ending March 1981. This output has risen to 42 in the past year. The number of studies currently active is of the order of 75. The potential of audience research as an integral element in programme production is beginning to be acknowledged in a growing number of production departments.

Special Projects customers are primarily within the Television and Radio Directorates, but assignments are undertaken for other BBC sectors, including BBC Enterprises and Publications – and latterly Direct Broadcasting by Satellite (DBS) Directorate. Research repertoire includes a wide range of programme evaluation studies. For example, reports were completed during the year on subjects as disparate as the coverage of *Sport on Radio 2*, *So You Want to Stop Smoking*, the *9 O'Clock News*, *Bank Holiday Special*, *The Proms 82*, and *Radio Listening in the Highlands and Islands* (Radio Highland and Radio nan Eilean). The section is also, however, increasingly engaged in work of a pre-testing, forecasting or predictive nature. In the months leading up to the launch of BBC TV's *Breakfast Time*, studies were conducted to assist the determination of the editorial mix and style of presentation. For Continuing Education Television, early pilot episodes of *The Computer Programme* were pre-tested. In the case of Local Radio, studies have been systematically conducted for each new station due to be opened: what radio services people in these areas currently listen to, with a view to assisting Local Radio management in

strategic editorial and scheduling decisions. During the year investigations of this nature were undertaken for Radios Guernsey and Jersey, and for each of Devon and Cornwall, where in one case there was the need to seek complementarity to an existing Independent Local Radio service.

Turning to another major area of activity, detailed planning and experimental work for the 1983/84 'time budget' study has been taking place. Under the title *People's Activities* the last such study was carried out in 1975. This still remains the most up-to-date and comprehensive source of information on the detail of people's use of time and hence their availability to use broadcast services. Information on *Daily Life in the 80s* is needed to obtain up-to-date and essential background data on how people deploy their day (distinguishing between weekdays and weekend days, between summer and winter), and hence their availability to view television and listen to radio.

Special Projects are also engaged in more strategic issues. They have been actively engaged in researching the potential demand for Cable and DBS services, including investigations of likely price sensitivities against a number of differing editorial assumptions.

Some particularly sensitive broadcasting issues need to be (and are) investigated by outside researchers. The independent evaluation of the BBC's editorial coverage of the Falklands campaign was a case in point. A particularly rapid reporting was required here, with the results being obtained within 72 hours of commissioning. A much more complex affair is the research into the *Media and Bias*, for which the department drew up the original specification for selection of the research institute. This work is being undertaken by Social and Community Planning Research, under the direction of Martin Collins and Roger Jowell (who are Visiting Professors to the City University) and Gill Courtenay. The objective is to establish the degree of difference in the public's perceptions of broadcast coverage of selected current affairs issues (one of those selected for the study is that of unemployment), according to the differing partisan views on the subject held as an employer, an employee, a trade unionist, the individual's personal political allegiances etc.

In a similar vein the department maintains a professional liaison with the Broadcasting Research Unit (BRU), which

is the independent research institute funded jointly by the BBC and the Markle Foundation and housed at the British Film Institute. Under the Chairmanship of Richard Hoggart, its activities have included studies of the 1981 inner-city riots and of broadcasting coverage of the Falklands campaign. Through a working party chaired by Robin Scott, it is currently investigating the new technologies: the prospects for and implications of cable and DBS. It is particularly valuable to the internal role of the department to have this distanced but collaborative relationship with the BRU – as an independent research foundation.

Continuous Services and BARB

Meantime, major developments took place during the year in the area of joint television audience research under the auspices of the joint BBC/ITCA research organisation, the Broadcasters Audience Research Board (BARB).

The BARB Audience Measurement Service run by Audits of Great Britain (AGB) is now in its second year of operation. In parallel, the complementary BARB Audience Reaction Service was launched in April last year. For this operation the department acts as data supplier, reporting to BARB, and it is the second service section of the department, Continuous Services which is responsible.

Sir Stewart Crawford is the independent chairman of BARB, the BBC Directors being Director, Public Affairs, Controller, BBC-1 and Controller, Public Affairs (who took the place of Controller Future Policy Group).

A high priority during the year has been to assist the Television Service to make full use of the BARB audience measurement system. It has a number of sophistications in terms of the range of analyses that can be made of the data. For example, regular analysis is carried out to demonstrate the 'loyalty' of viewers across episodes of a series or serial such as *Smiley's People*. It is of some editorial significance to know what proportion of the audience to one episode will have seen the preceding one. There is also more than one concept of an 'audience' that can be deployed. In the routine weekly reports the definition principally used is that 6 of the 'average audience' over the duration of the programme. But for *Grandstand* or films, as important and useful a concept of audience is that of 'Reach': the number of people who watched at

least some element of (eg) *Grandstand* on that day. Thirdly there is the 'Core' audience, a concept particularly important for drama: the number who viewed a play from its very beginning and stayed with it to the end.

During the year the system was expanded to measure audiences to Channel 4 from 7 November, BBC *Breakfast Time* from 17 January and *TV-am* from 1 February. The other major event to affect the operation was the rapid growth in ownership of video cassette recorders (VCRs), from about 5 per cent of homes in late 1981 to about 15 per cent a year later. BARB has needed to make provision for measurement of viewing of programmes through the VCR, both live-viewing and time-shift viewing. The panel of about 3,000 homes has, similarly, had to reflect and accommodate the increase in the number of homes with more than one set (rising from about 27 per cent to about 34 per cent over the same 12 month period) and with portable sets (those with less than a 15 inch screen, up from about 22 per cent to about 27 per cent).

Turning from the quantitative side of BARB to the qualitative – the Audience Reaction Service – there are two principal elements of this operation. One is to provide an overall Appreciation Index (AI) for every TV programme broadcast each day in the year across all channels, and the second is to give more detailed evaluative information for selected programmes as requested and nominated by the parties to BARB – BBC, ITV and Channel 4.

Data collection is linked to the new Daily Survey: the daily samples of 1,000 individuals aged 4 and over interviewed all 365 days in the year about their radio listening the previous day. These interviews, which were traditionally conducted in the street, now take place in the home. The quality of the sample design, and therefore of the detailed radio audience estimates, are thereby much enhanced. Detailed figures are nowadays issued on a monthly basis for each of the national networks and for local/regional radio in aggregate, by day of week. Individual BBC Local Radio station audiences are monitored twice a year, by a 1,500 sample-per-station study of each station's editorial area, using an interview technique compatible with the continuous UK-based Daily Survey.

Following questions about radio listening in the Daily Survey interview, each respondent aged 12 or above is offered a diary covering five days to record what they

think of each programme they watch on TV. For each broadcast day a UK sample of the population (aged 12 and above), in the range of 2,000 – 2,500 per day, is obtained. The scale of this operation enables the programme maker to assess the appeal of not just mass audience programmes, but also of those that are of only minority interest, with audiences as low as 1–2 million.

The BARB Audience Reaction Service is also extensively used to evaluate series retrospectively at their close, and to investigate any other broadcasting-related topic that can be accommodated within the framework of this extensive data collection operation. It concentrates on the issues beyond the basic head-counting, which is the province of the parallel joint measurement system. Its agenda is still under continuing development, as users of the service become more experienced and knowledgeable about the nature of programme issues that can be tackled by the deployment of this service.

Television viewing

During 1982/1983, the amount of television viewing ranged from 22 hours 44 minutes per head per week in the winter, to 17 hours 7 minutes in the summer. This averaged 20 hours 22 minutes over the year, comprising 7 hours 45 minutes to BBC-1, 2 hours 21 minutes to BBC-2 and 10 hours 16 minutes to commercial television.

Estimated average audiences for a selection of BBC-1 programmes during the year were as follows:

Light Entertainment

<i>Last of the Summer Wine</i>	14,500,000
<i>Hi-De-Hi</i>	12,000,000
<i>The Kenny Everett Television Show</i>	11,500,000
<i>Paul Daniel's Magic Show</i>	11,000,000
<i>Blankety Blank</i>	10,500,000

Drama

<i>The Citadel</i>	12,500,000
<i>Tenko</i>	12,000,000
<i>Nanny</i>	11,000,000
<i>Dallas</i>	11,000,000

Sport

<i>The London Marathon</i>	11,500,000
<i>Superteams</i>	9,500,000
<i>Sportsnight</i>	6,000,000

News/Current Affairs and Documentaries

<i>Holiday</i>	11,500,000
<i>The Paras</i>	10,500,000
<i>Wildlife on One</i>	9,500,000
<i>Rough Justice</i>	9,000,000
<i>Antiques Roadshow</i>	8,500,000
<i>QED</i>	8,500,000
<i>Tomorrow's World</i>	8,000,000
<i>Nine O'Clock News</i>	8,000,000
<i>Breakfast Television</i> (average peak audience)	1,500,000

Programmes mainly for children

<i>Jim'll Fix It</i>	10,500,000
<i>Grange Hill</i>	8,000,000
<i>Dr Who</i>	7,000,000

The best received drama series were *The Citadel* and *Tenko*. Among individual productions, viewers particularly commended *John David* (Play for Today) and *The Barretts of Wimpole Street*. There was much praise, too, for Esther Rantzen's *A Day at the Zoo*, as there was for *Task Force South*, *The Paras*, *Wildlife on One* and *QED*. The most enjoyed light entertainment series were *Last of the Summer Wine* and *Hi-De-Hi*.

BBC-2 audiences

Largest audiences on BBC-2 were as follows:

<i>Snooker</i> (World Professional Championship final)	11,000,000
<i>Darts</i> (World Professional Championship final)	8,000,000
<i>Des O'Connor Tonight</i>	7,500,000
<i>My Cousin Rachel</i>	6,000,000
<i>Just Another Day</i>	6,000,000
<i>Leo Sayer</i>	6,000,000
<i>Pot Black</i>	6,000,000
<i>Smiley's People</i>	5,500,000
<i>Heart Transplant</i>	5,000,000

The most highly rated programme of the year was the *Horizon* film *The Miracle of Life*. Indeed, the *Horizon* series as a whole was particularly well received, as were *The World About Us* (especially *On the Tracks of the Wild Otter*), *Your Life In Their Hands*, *The Barchester Chronicles*, *Cosmos*, *Fred* (featuring steeplejack Fred Dibnah), *The Discovery of Animal Behaviour*, *One Man and His Dog* and all the *Snooker* programmes.

Radio listening

Radio listening during the year averaged 10 hours 3 minutes per head per week; this consisted of 7 hours 34 minutes for BBC National and Local Radio services and 2 hours 29 minutes for Independent Local Radio and Radio Luxembourg.

A selection of typical audiences is given below:

Radio 1

<i>Top Twenty</i>	6.00pm (Sun)	6,000,000
<i>Noel Edmonds</i>	10.00am (Sat)	3,900,000
<i>Jimmy Savile's 'Old Record' Club</i>	1.00pm (Sun)	3,000,000
<i>Tony Blackburn</i>	8.00am (Sat)	2,700,000

Radio 2

<i>Terry Wogan</i>	7.30am (M-F)	2,800,000
<i>Jimmy Young</i>	10.00am (M-F)	2,200,000
<i>David Jacobs: Melodies for You</i>	9.00am (Sun)	2,000,000

Radio 3

<i>Record Review</i>	9.05am (Sat)	150,000
<i>Your Concert Choice</i>	9.05am (Sun)	100,000
<i>Your Midweek Choice</i>	7.05am (Wed)	100,000

Radio 4

<i>News</i>	8.00am (M-F)	2,150,000
<i>Today</i>	8.10am (M-F)	1,450,000
<i>Week on 4</i>	8.35am (Mon)	1,000,000
<i>Any Questions?</i>	1.10pm (Sat)	900,000
<i>The Archers' Omnibus</i>	10.15am (Sun)	850,000
<i>Start the Week with Richard Baker</i>	9.05am (Mon)	850,000
<i>Letter from America</i>	9.15am (Sun)	800,000

On Radio 1, listeners were clearly much impressed by the *Mailbag* special *All The Lonely People*. Also well received were *Noel Edmonds*, *Jimmy Savile's 'Old Record' Club* and *Mike Read*. On Radio 2, listeners particularly enjoyed *Marching and Waltzing*, *Grand Hotel*, *Victor Sylvester Junior*, the romantic strings of *John Fox*, *60 Years of BBC Comedy Classics*, and especially *Hancock's Half Hour* and *Steptoe*. Radio 3 highlights included a performance of the *Beethoven Piano Sonatas* by Bernard Roberts, a recital by *Vladimir Horowitz*, Bernard Levin

talking about *Pleasures* and the report on the National Health Service *Stuffing Their Mouths With Gold*. Programmes of outstanding interest on Radio 4 were *The Eagle and the Small Birds* (the story of Soviet domination in Eastern Europe), *Prisoners of the Japanese*, *Year of the Owl*, *Action Makes the Heart Grow Stronger*, *Since the Days of the Cat's Whisker* and *Young Musician of the Year*.

BBC Data

BBC Data is the name given to the old Reference and Registry Department, and this change of name reflects a new era in which the BBC intends not only to modernise its internal services to programme makers, but also to offer some of them to outsiders on a commercial basis.

The BBC maintains a major library network to provide background information and research facilities for programme makers throughout the Corporation. This network is almost as old as the BBC itself and over the years extensive collections of both published and unique material have been built up. They include 18 million classified and indexed press cuttings from 70 British national and provincial papers, to which 2,000 or so are added every day of the week, and which is believed to be the largest single collection in Europe; complete, indexed collections of news bulletins broadcast on BBC Radio, Television and External Services; indexed scripts of broadcast talks and documentaries on network Radio and Television from earliest days to the present time, amounting to some six million pages held on microfilm; a complete collection of the Summary of World Broadcasts (an English language summary produced daily by the BBC's Monitoring Service of the major points of news and current affairs material as broadcast in almost 100 countries throughout the world); more than nine million pictures on all subjects held in the BBC Hulton Picture Library; a major Reference Library Service in five branches with a stock of some 250,000 books, substantial numbers of periodicals, maps and published microforms and copies of all Acts, Bills, Blue Books and Green Papers as soon as they are published, and numerous specialist indexes covering such diverse matters as pronunciation, international personalities, events and affairs and aspects of poetry, drama and music.

BBC Data is also responsible for maintaining the Corporation's paper-controlling services through a network of registries, the Records Management Centre and the Written Archives Centre, which provides a valuable research facility for BBC staff and external researchers. BBC Data's Micrographics Unit, working in conjunction with the paper-controlling services, ensures that documentation which is suitable for conversion to microform is filmed to the highest professional standards.

The maintenance of the holdings of BBC Data and the provision of an Enquiry Service during the hours of broadcasting is very expensive, and it was decided in 1980 to explore the possibility of making the BBC information resources available for non-broadcasting purposes. Organisations in quite different spheres of activity have the need for detailed up-to-date information on domestic and international affairs, as well as a need for research in specialised topics. In essence, the characteristics of the information resources servicing a large-scale broadcasting activity, are identical with those in many market sectors. Information has to be objective, comprehensive, and available at speed, whether in broadcasting, or for industry, commerce or government. Accordingly, the BBC decided to establish BBC Data as a trading venture, to earn revenue from the commercial exploitation of its information resources as well as, of course, maintaining a service to the BBC itself. The long-term aim is to achieve a level of trading revenue that will reduce the cost to the BBC of the internal services provided by BBC Data.

At this stage, BBC Data has concentrated on four activities: the development of the BBC Hulton Picture Library; the launching of a Subscription Enquiry Service; the establishment of BBC Data Publications as a new imprint; and the setting up of a major full text computerised background information service.

The Hulton Picture Library was acquired in 1957 and has long been recognised as the foremost commercial picture library in the country. It has been widely used by publishers in need of photographs or pictures for many years. In 1981 the library's stock was greatly enriched by the acquisition of the picture library of the former London *Evening Standard*, with the result that the holdings of the enhanced library now amount to more than nine million pictures, making it the largest of its kind in the world. The acquisition also has the great benefit of

changing the Hulton Picture Library from being an historic to a current library and it is intended to continue the process of adding current pictures to keep it up to date. At the same time, steps have been taken to increase the range and number of the library's customers.

The subscription enquiry service has been designed to make the BBC's information resources available to outside organisations. By telephoning or writing to the Enquiry Service subscribers can draw on BBC Data's information resources as quickly and comprehensively as the BBC's own production staff can.

In the last year, the number of subscribers and ad hoc users has substantially increased. The identity of enquirers is treated by BBC Data as a matter of confidence, but they include public bodies, multi-national firms, banks, advertising agencies, information consultants and insurance companies.

BBC Data Publications offer specialised publications drawn from BBC Data's information output. There is a series of Pronunciation Guides; another of diaries and anniversaries; and a Bibliography of British Broadcasting from 1922 to 1982; and a new Thesaurus of Terms for general, news and current affairs collections.

In January 1983, a new computerised on-line database service was launched by BBC Data and Datasolve Ltd., a subsidiary of Thorn EMI Ltd. *World Reporter* consists of general news and current affairs background information drawn from items of news broadcast by the External Services, and the Summary of World Broadcasts prepared by the Monitoring Service. Other data produced by the BBC is to be added and discussions are being held with a number of other publishers of news material. Datasolve Ltd. is a Euronet host and the service is available internationally.

Broadcasting Complaints Commission

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission, which since June 1981 has the task of considering complaints against both the BBC and the IBA, adjudicated on seven complaints which had been made against BBC programmes during 1982/3.

Of these, two complaints were wholly upheld by the Commission. The Commission required the BBC to publish summaries of six of the seven adjudications and these duly appeared in *Radio Times*. All six are set out below.

Complaint from LIFE (Save the Unborn Child)

The television programme *Nationwide* (BBC-1) broadcast on 9 December 1981 an item on LIFE (Save the Unborn Child). The report focused on the thinking and activities of LIFE in the wake of a trial in which Dr Leonard Arthur had been acquitted on a charge of attempted murder of a baby.

LIFE complained to the Commission that the commentary used in the film report was openly hostile to them. The report was unfair to LIFE because it misrepresented their activities and viewers were not given the opportunity to judge LIFE for themselves. The BBC contended that the report was fair and provided the public with a proper insight into a campaigning organisation which had featured prominently in a story of public interest and concern.

The Commission accepted that some, but by no means all, of the commentary complained of by LIFE could have been phrased more objectively and could have been interpreted by certain viewers as indicating disapproval of LIFE's role and methods on the part of the reporter. But it did not accept that the commentary as a whole was unfair. The Commission did not think that the programme as a whole was either unjust or unfair to LIFE. Accordingly, it did not uphold LIFE's complaint.

Complaint by the Harley Private Health Care Organisation

The *Checkpoint* programme (BBC Radio 4), broadcast on 10 February 1982 and repeated on 11 February, dealt with some of the business activities of the Harley Private Health Care Organisation. Mr Young, Principal Director

of the Organisation, participated in the programme.

The Organisation complained to the Commission of unjust or unfair treatment. They claimed that Mr Young was not made sufficiently aware of the areas in which he was to be questioned or of the specific nature of the complaints against the Organisation; his answers had been unfairly edited; and derogatory remarks about the Organisation were in the broadcast. The BBC contended that Mr Young had been told in advance of the areas they wished to cover and that the material broadcast had been used to illustrate the range of complaints received. Mr Young had been evasive in his responses to relevant factual questions and, as a result, the interview had not shown him in the best possible light. The BBC denied unfair editing and said that the broadcast remarks complained of were to illustrate points about the suitability of the Organisation's advertised services.

The Commission considered that Mr Young had sufficient time to prepare himself for the interview, which he was aware would be tough. He was afforded adequate opportunity to answer factual questions put to him which appeared to be within his field of expertise and knowledge. The Commission did not consider that the editing of the programme was unfair. Had Mr Young satisfactorily answered questions put to him about his organisation the thrust of the programme might have been different. The Commission did not consider that the programme was unjust or unfair. Accordingly they did not uphold the complaint.

Complaint by Mr A. Smith

The BBC-1 *Nationwide* programme broadcast on 15 February 1982 contained an item on the decision by Southend Council to privatise refuse collection in their area. Mr Smith, a former refuse collector and a TGWU Branch Secretary, who participated in the programme, subsequently complained to the Commission of unjust or unfair treatment.

Mr Smith complained that the programme as broadcast differed in content from the programme he agreed to participate in. It also misrepresented actions of himself and his colleagues and included a critical reference to himself to which he was not given the opportunity to respond. The BBC confirmed that the scope of the programme was broadened from a costing exercise about

introducing privatisation to an examination of the background, including agreed working practices, which had contributed to Southend Council's decision to privatise public cleansing. The BBC contended that he was not unaware of the focus of the programme as broadcast and denied misrepresenting Mr Smith and his colleagues. The critical reference to Mr Smith made by an ex-colleague was not defamatory; and as he knew that ex-colleagues were to be interviewed Mr Smith should have been aware of their likely reaction.

The central issue in this complaint was whether Mr Smith, having agreed to participate in the programme, was made sufficiently aware of the change of focus of the programme as the BBC's investigations about the decision to privatise refuse collection in Southend proceeded. In the Commission's view Mr Smith was well aware of the factors which led to the decision. In fact he provided the BBC with a signed statement about working practices and knew they were interviewing ex-colleagues who were participating in the new privatised arrangements. The Commission did not consider, therefore, that he was unfairly treated on this central issue. Nor did they think he was unfairly treated on the more detailed matters about which he complained. Accordingly, the Commission did not uphold the complaint.

Complaint by the National Front

On 24 February 1982 the BBC-2 series *Chronicle* broadcast a programme called *Riot*, which examined the phenomenon of street violence in the context of British social history. The National Front complained to the Commission that references to them in the programme amounted to unjust or unfair treatment.

The National Front complained (i) that a reference to Kevin Gately being killed in 1974 during a riot between the National Front and left-wing demonstrators was untrue; (ii) that a reference to a race riot in Southall in 1981 wrongly associated the National Front with the riot; (iii) that a comparison in the programme between the National Front and Sir Oswald Moseley's Union Movement was inaccurate and misrepresented the National Front; and (iv) that the commentary on the programme wrongly implied that the National Front had participated in scenes of disorder during the National Front March in Lewisham in 1977. The BBC admitted an error of fact on the first

part of the complaint but denied that there had been any unfairness in their presentation on the other three parts.

The Commission upheld the first part of the complaint. On the second part the Commission did not accept that the National Front were directly affected by the treatment complained of and did not uphold that part of the complaint. On the third part the Commission did not accept in the context of the programme that the National Front were unfairly treated and did not uphold that part of the complaint. On the fourth part the Commission accepted that the commentary on the National Front's March in Lewisham in 1977 and the scenes of disorder shown would have led the ordinary viewer to the conclusion that the National Front had participated in the violence, which was untrue. Accordingly, the Commission upheld that part of the complaint.

Complaint by Mr J. Fishman

The BBC-1 programme *Panorama*, broadcast on 19 April 1982, contained an item about the mystery surrounding the air raid on Amiens prison in 1944. Mr J. Fishman, a participant in the programme, subsequently complained to the Commission of unjust or unfair treatment in the programme as broadcast.

Mr Fishman complained that inadequate acknowledgement was given of his contribution to the idea for the programme, which had been made at his instigation on the understanding that his book about the raid would be featured in the programme. In his view his interview had been unfairly edited and his brief appearance and the caption in the programme identifying him as the author were inadequate credit for his contribution. The programme not only failed to convey to viewers that his book dealt with the raid but gave credit to the BBC for the discovery of material that he had provided. He had granted exclusive access to his material because he had been led to believe that his book was central to the programme. If the programme had evolved so that the subject differed from that originally intended he should have been given the opportunity to decide whether to continue to be associated with it.

The BBC contended that viewers would have realised from the programme that Mr Fishman's book dealt with the Amiens raid. In their view he had received fair credit for his contribution. They denied unfair editing or that

they took credit for material for which he had been the source. Although the original idea for the programme came from Mr Fishman, other issues emerged from their research and the scope of the investigation was widened to deal with matters additional to the Amiens raid. Mr Fishman had been informed that *Panorama* would be following their own line of enquiry, to which he had agreed. Accordingly, his expectations of the significance to be given in the programme to his book and his assistance had been unrealistic.

The central issue for the Commission to adjudicate upon was whether the programme led viewers to an erroneous conclusion which was unjust or unfair to Mr Fishman. Unfortunately, the matters which were in dispute between the two parties had not been the subject of written agreements. In evidence to the Commission, therefore, both sides relied on their recollections of what had been agreed between them. There was a conflict between the degree of credit in the programme that Mr Fishman considered that he was entitled to receive for the material he had provided, and that which the BBC considered to be fair. The BBC had to take into account the assistance they had received from him, the material they obtained from other sources and, most importantly, the fact that the programme as it developed took a different line from that which Mr Fishman had originally expected. The Commission were unable, from the evidence at their disposal, to decide whether the broadcasters had ensured that Mr Fishman was kept sufficiently aware of how the programme was developing to have enabled him to discern before the programme was broadcast that his expectations would not be fulfilled. He had, however, received publicity for himself and his book which was rare in a programme of this kind. To that extent he was not unfairly treated. It was Mr Fishman, and not the BBC, who first suggested a programme based on his book and researches. The Commission could therefore understand Mr Fishman's disappointment that the credit he received did not come up to his expectations but, on the evidence received, the Commission were unable to conclude that in the programme as a whole he was unjustly or unfairly treated. Accordingly, the Commission did not uphold the complaint.

Complaint by Mr and Mrs D May

A BBC film *The Inside Scene – Policy at Fairwater School* made and first broadcast in 1979 for use in an Open University education course was repeated on BBC-2 on 10 August 1982. Mr and Mrs May, the parents of a child who was reprimanded in the film for playing truant, subsequently complained to the Commission of an unwarranted infringement of their family privacy.

Mr and Mrs May complained that the BBC had exploited a personal and private family matter. Mr May was identifiable from comments made in the film, yet the family's permission had never been sought either for the filming to take place or for the broadcast. Had they been asked they would not have given their permission because of the private nature of the incident. Their son's action was not ordinary truancy but stemmed from his insecurity at that time, a fact known to the school authorities but brought out in the film.

The BBC denied infringing the May family's privacy. Permission to film in the school had been obtained from the Head Teacher who was 'in loco parentis' while children were at the school. He had been briefed to inform parents that filming was to take place in the school. Permission would be sought directly from the parents only if a film concentrated on the activities of a particular child or group of children. The Head Teacher, who had since died, raised no objection to it. In the BBC's view, the necessary permission which they normally required had been obtained.

This is the first complaint of unwarranted infringement of privacy in a broadcast programme made under section 54(1)(b) of the Broadcasting Act 1981 upon which the Commission have had to adjudicate. The Commission have had to decide whether an infringement of privacy occurred and if so whether it was unwarranted. The Commission consider that the May family's privacy was infringed in the programme as broadcast. Although the son was not identified by name, from comments made in the film the family were identifiable to members of their community. Yet their permission was not sought, either for the recording of the programme or for the broadcast. Moreover, the Head Teacher could not be said to be acting 'in loco parentis' to the boy's father, who was referred to in the programme. The Commission accepted

—that the BBC obtained in good faith the permission which it is their practice to seek from school authorities in making such programmes about schools. But they did not consider that this absolved the BBC from the responsibility of ensuring that they did not infringe the privacy of participants in, or persons referred to in, the broadcast programme. They were confirmed in this view by the BBC's own admission that when a programme focused on specific children permission would be sought by the BBC direct from the parents. The Commission considered that in the particular circumstances of this case and since permission for the recording and the broadcast was not obtained from Mr and Mrs May, the infringement of the family's privacy was unwarranted. Accordingly, they upheld the complaint.

Complaint by Colonel H. C. Owtram

On 17 August 1982 BBC-1 broadcast *Dust to Dust*, a documentary programme about byssinosis in the cotton spinning industry. Colonel H. C. Owtram, a participant in the programme, aged 82, complained to the Commission of unjust or unfair treatment.

Colonel Owtram complained that he was misled as to the true nature of the programme. He had understood that it would be about the history of the cotton industry. His interview had been heavily edited and none of the material relating to the history was used. He was given no indication that the programme would be about byssinosis or that the title would be *Dust to Dust*. Had he known he would not have taken part. He had been out of the industry too long, particularly at his age, to participate in a programme of such a technical nature. He complained also that the way he, his house and garden were portrayed would lead viewers to conclude that he had been an uncaring mill-owner and had taken excessive profits out of the industry at the expense of the health of his employees.

The BBC contended that Colonel Owtram had been told that the programme would be about byssinosis in the cotton industry, although not about the title which had not been decided until shortly before the broadcast. He had been invited to participate because he was the employers' representative on the industry's Health and Welfare Committee between 1960 and 1972. They were sure he had been told that his interview would be edited.

In their view he had not appreciated that the programme would be about byssinosis because he was unaware of the seriousness of the incidence of byssinosis in the cotton industry. The programme had exposed that lack of investment had been a major factor contributing to the disease. The portrayal of Colonel Owtram, his house and garden was to show that it had been possible for profits in the industry to be diverted from investment to employers' personal use. In the interview, Colonel Owtram had in fact accepted that with hindsight there had been a lack of investment in the industry. The BBC admitted, however, that the portrayal of Colonel Owtram, his house and garden, could have been handled differently and in a more general, less personal way.

The two main points of the complaint are Colonel Owtram's belief that he was misled about the nature of the programme, and the way in which he was portrayed in it. This is another complaint where the Commission have been faced with resolving matters in dispute, in which both sides were relying on their recollections of what had been said about the purpose of the programme. This could have been avoided if the broadcasters had informed the complainant in writing of the purpose of the programme before he had agreed to participate. From the evidence at their disposal, and bearing in mind Colonel Owtram's age, the Commission considered that the BBC did not take adequate steps to ensure that Colonel Owtram was made fully aware of the nature of the programme or of the considerable editing to which his interview would be subjected. Had these matters been properly explained to him the Commission have little doubt that, as Colonel Owtram had been out of the industry for ten years and was out of touch with technical matters and current thinking, he would not have agreed to participate. As to the portrayal of Colonel Owtram, his house and garden in the programme, the Commission had no doubt that this was handled in a way that would lead viewers to conclude that he had been an uncaring mill-owner. The sequence was unfair to Colonel Owtram. Accordingly, the Commission upheld both parts of the complaint.

Public reaction

If, as the BBC's last Annual Report suggested, 1981 was the year of the Royal Wedding, 1982 was unquestionably the year of the Falklands. From the dramatic Saturday morning debate in the House of Commons, following the occupation of the islands – carried live by Radio 4 on 3 April 1982 – until well after the final announcement of the Argentinian surrender on 16 June, this issue dominated the BBC's postbag. Each new development was followed by an upsurge in correspondence which reached such a volume that, in contrast to the BBC's usual practice, only a duplicated acknowledgement could be sent to most letters. During the whole episode, some 13,400 letters were received.

It was soon clear from the letters and from the log of telephone calls that the Falklands had aroused strong passions about the role of broadcasters in a national crisis. A substantial minority took the view, even if they did not acknowledge it, that with British troops in action, or likely soon to be in action, no criticism of the Government should be voiced by anyone, and that the BBC should present to the world a picture of a united nation. In this situation, the normal sensitivity of some viewers – radio came in for less criticism – was heightened, so that a firm and probing interview was likely to be described as treasonable. The more prestigious the programme or the interviewer, the greater the sense of outrage when they seemed to be putting the Argentine case.

The response to an edition of *Panorama* on 10 May, in which several participants questioned the wisdom, diplomatic or military, of the Government's strategy, was 340 critical telephone calls and about 40 appreciations. On the following day, the programme was also criticised in the House of Commons, when a Conservative MP declared, in a question to the Prime Minister, that there was 'a rising tide among our constituents at the media treatment' of the Falklands crisis. The Prime Minister, at least by implication, seemed to accept the justice of the charge. 'I hope', she said in reply, 'that individuals will make their views directly known to the BBC by their letters and telephone calls. Within the next few days, some 240 letters, of which around 200 were critical, arrived.

A similar response followed a leading article in a national

tabloid newspaper accusing the BBC of treason. 'Three naval wives' sent the BBC a bundle of white feathers (a little inappropriately when BBC reporters and cameramen were taking the same risks as their husbands) and a number of postcards, mainly anonymous, were addressed to the Chairman or Director-General with 'traitor' or other abusive messages printed on them.

The attacks on the BBC produced, however, a vigorous counter-offensive by other members of the audience, many of whom declared that they would not normally have dreamed of writing. 'Don't listen to the complainers. You've got your values right.' 'We want facts and we are getting them'. 'I would like to express my gratitude for your fair and honest reporting of the Falklands crisis', were typical comments. Opinion continued throughout the crisis to be divided between those who thought that the BBC should act as a morale-boosting, propaganda agency, and those who considered it more important than ever that it should maintain its traditional objectivity.

The difficulties encountered by the BBC in reporting the earlier stages of the Falklands operations were not, of course, appreciated by the general public at the time and the BBC was blamed for the lack of news film which it was eager to provide. Some people wrote in to accuse the BBC of betraying military secrets when, lacking any material on actual landing operations, it showed a film of the Special Boat Services under training, supplied by the Ministry of Defence. Once 'live' film did at last become available, the critics found new cause for complaint. 'It was macabre, odious and monstrous to show the pictures of rescue from Bluff Cove, *Sir Galahad* and *Sir Tristram*', wrote one correspondent.

Although the bulk of the letters reaching the BBC at the beginning were critical, the balance varied considerably at different times. In the two weeks ending 8 June 1982, for example, 2,638 letters were received directly related to BBC-1 and BBC-2 news and current affairs programmes about the Falklands. Of these, 92 carried comments and suggestions, 1,453 were critical and 1,093 were appreciative.

Throughout the crisis, a remarkably large number of viewers and listeners apparently remained unaffected by it. 'I am writing to express my horror and protest at the way the BBC are handling the Falklands crisis', explained one correspondent, 'particularly last Sunday evening when

a lovely girl was playing Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto. What an incongruous time to put a message on the screen that South Georgia had been taken. It surely could have waited until the music had finished.' Even the extension of the main BBC News to provide fuller coverage of the fighting and its aftermath displeased some viewers. Fifteen wrote on Saturday 19 June, just after the final victory, to complain that this had delayed the start of *Night Music*. Others, bringing the total of such criticism to 95 telephone calls, were equally incensed – adducing it as 'proof' of the BBC's insensitivity to its audience's interests if not of its subservience to the Government – about delays to *Not the World Cup* and *Dynasty*.

Even after the fighting had ceased, 'the Falklands Factor' remained significant. On 5 October, for example, a 'tough' interview by Sir Robin Day which led to the Minister of Defence, John Nott, walking out, prompted more than 200 telephone calls and more than 60 letters, warmly applauding Mr Nott's action, following what one described as Sir Robin's 'outrageous harassment'. Most of the subsequent letters on Falklands-related programmes accused the BBC of deliberately or inadvertently assisting the Government. Mrs Thatcher's appearance (in her role as Prime Minister) in *Songs of Praise* on Remembrance Sunday was deeply resented by some correspondents, who alleged that this solemn occasion was thereby turned into a party political broadcast. Such criticisms redoubled when a BBC Television team was on hand to cover Mrs Thatcher's surprise visit to the Falklands. Indeed, any item about the Falklands, whether (as on Radio 4) it described Christmas on the Islands or (as on BBC-1) it discussed the cost of constructing a new airfield there, was liable to be interpreted as further evidence of the BBC's anxiety to please the Government. By March 1983, when this review ends, most letters about the Falklands reaching the BBC were accusing it of being 'as usual: pro-Establishment'. The wheel had, in other words, come full circle, and the year which began with the BBC being accused of being unpatriotic by a majority of those who wrote to it, ended up with it being taxed with bias in the opposite direction.

The BBC regularly receives letters from ardent Protestants alleging that it is prejudiced in favour of, or has even been 'taken over' by Roman Catholic interests. It was to be expected therefore, that the first-ever visit by a Pope to

the United Kingdom between 28 May and 2 June would produce a lively response in correspondence. It would seem, however, that former animosities are beginning to wither. Of 728 letters received, only 12 were critical, and a further 123 made various suggestions and requests, often for 're-runs' of some of the major events of the tour.

As in the case of the Falklands coverage, which was filling the television screens at the same time, there was a sizeable minority of viewers who felt that neither reports of war nor pleas for peace should disrupt their traditional viewing patterns. Nearly 70 people telephoned on the final day of the papal visit to protest that the BBC's cameras had covered the Pope's farewell ceremony in full, instead of leaving it for the cricket scheduled in *Radio Times*.

On racial matters the number of letters received during the year accusing the BBC of being 'obviously' pro-black or, apparently equally 'obviously', anti-immigrant and racist, remained roughly equal. There were very few from members of the immigrant community and these usually referred to specific issues, such as the Radio London programme *Black Londoners* or the choice of language in which the BBC's Asian Programmes Unit broadcasts. The involvement of the BBC football commentator Jimmy Hill with the visit of a team to South Africa generated 167 letters, almost all highly critical of the BBC in retaining his services.

English usage remained for many viewers – and more particularly listeners – a subject of perennial interest. All told, about 330 letters critical of speech on radio, and around 140 relating to the standard of spoken English on television were received.

Another perpetually active lobby is that on behalf of animal welfare. The showing, although very briefly, of a bull-fighting scene in *Holiday* on BBC-1 provoked a few complaints, as any reference to this activity invariably does. *Forty Minutes: Rabbits Don't Cry*, however, on BBC-2 on 21 October 1982, about the use of animals in medical and other research, was widely approved, producing 109 letters which praised the BBC for its decision to show the programme.

The response to a programme on abortion in the *Doctors' Dilemmas* series, on 18 January 1983, was almost uniformly hostile. In the programme a panel discussed whether *The Vicar's Daughter*, who was its central

figure, should tell her parents that she was seeking to have her pregnancy terminated. Only two correspondents thought the programme had presented the issues fairly and 344 strongly criticised it for taking what they regarded as a pro-abortion stance. The BBC's reply, that the subject under debate was 'to tell or not to tell', not to examine the desirability of abortion, left the complainants unconvinced.

Nuclear disarmament remained a very live issue throughout the year. Whenever the BBC covered anti-nuclear demonstrations, especially the saga of Greenham Common, it was invariably criticised both for displaying 'its pro-CND bias' by reporting them at all, and also for 'its anti-CND bias' by not doing so more fully or sympathetically. The showing of *QED: A Guide to Armageddon*, about the possible effects of a nuclear war, provoked a similarly mixed response but went some way to silencing those who have in the past pleaded for the now very out of date *War Game* to be shown on television. So too, did the broadcasting by Radio 4 of the play *When the Wind Blows* which led to 28 appreciative letters and one criticism. Overall, the number of complaints alleging that the BBC was 'happy to see the country left defenceless', or alternatively 'totally indifferent to the future survival of the world', was roughly equal.

The BBC's coverage of sport is less controversial, except among those who consider that far too much airtime is devoted to it. The vast majority of letters offer suggestions as to how the writers feel coverage might be improved – silencing the commentators is one popular proposal – rather than direct praise or blame. Coverage of the World Cup, for example, generated 123 letters of this kind, in contrast to 14 which were simply appreciative and 12 critical. For Wimbledon, the comparable figures were 165, 9 and 1. In terms of letters, snooker is now beginning to catch up with the older sports but it is still a sufficient novelty to prompt appreciative letters, which accounted for most of the 141 resulting from the World Professional Snooker Championships.

Although those who see the unsolicited letters reaching the BBC every day might wonder that it has survived a week, let alone 60 years – since there is hardly a programme that does not arouse someone's ire – any change invariably leads to protest. Newspaper reports that the BBC Working Party might recommend radical changes in

the content of Radio 4 provoked a storm of protests and more than 90 per cent of nearly 1400 letters pleaded for Radio 4 to be left substantially unchanged. A large number summed up their views in the simple plea, 'Hands off Radio 4'. Even minor changes to popular programmes in this much-loved network were not well received. The new signature tune for *Today* was, some correspondents complained, threatening their sanity, though the audience (sane or insane), remained unchanged in size.

Children's programmes have always been a particularly sensitive subject, and the proposal to end *Listen with Mother* prompted a vigorous campaign in its defence by people reluctant to accept that its audience, like that of *Children's Hour* before it, had now deserted to television. The BBC therefore stood firm by its decision, in spite of 341 requests to reprieve it. A total of 88 letters, almost all of them making requests and suggestions, arrived as a result of the television programme *In Front of the Children*, covering 60 years of children's programmes, shown on BBC-1 on 16 February. The related exhibition in the Langham was a victim of its own success, prompting a number of complaints from parents who (because of the half-term crowds) had had to wait hours to gain admission.

The year under review demonstrated a reversal of the long-recognised rule that people are always more ready to complain than praise, with the start (at 6.30am on 17 January 1983) of *Breakfast Time*, the BBC's first regular early morning television programme. In the preceding months, many people had written to the BBC to suggest that its plans were a waste of money and that no-one would watch. In the event, such predictions proved totally wrong. From the first morning *Breakfast Time* proved very popular, its success being all the more striking because of the lack of initial success of its rival, *TV-AM*, which had to be re-cast to compete. In the first two weeks, almost 1400 letters about the programme arrived, of which fewer than 200 were critical. By the end of March, the total number of letters had risen to 3,532, of which only 563 were critical. The criticism was centred almost entirely on the absence of any specifically religious 'slot' and on the inclusion of an astrologer, 'very objectionable to Christians'.

Apart from *Breakfast Time* the programme of the year, in correspondence terms, must be one that was *not* shown,

the space-fiction series *Blake's Seven*. There was seldom a day in which several letters did not arrive, pleading for fresh instalments of what was described as 'the best series ever shown on television'. Though many were clearly part of an organised 'lobby', the persistence and enthusiasm of the writers was extraordinary. The news of a forthcoming repeat of an earlier series went some way to satisfy the programme's admirers – and also prompted a new flurry of letters, bringing the total for the year to 2,077.

Those who write to the BBC to accuse it of encouraging 'the permissive society' often claim to be part of 'the silent majority', but the BBC's postbag provides little evidence to support this assertion. Complaints on grounds of taste are difficult to classify since they are often cast in general terms and frequently refer to television generally, or to the whole of contemporary life, rather than to specific, named programmes for which the BBC is responsible. They normally cover one of three elements, however, namely violence, sex and bad language. The overwhelming majority in every case relate to fictional programmes, i.e. light entertainment and drama, including feature films. Although there are invariably a few complaints when an explicit 'shot' is shown of, say, a blood-stained street following a terrorist attack, the reasons for including such material seem to be generally understood.

By far the most complaints about violence relate to feature films. All told during the year, the BBC received centrally 235 letters about feature films relating to either sex or violence: the two were so often mentioned together (reflecting the fact that violent scenes may often have sexual overtones) that it is not possible to distinguish how many were prompted by each subject. Excluding those where there was, perhaps, a single complaint, seven different feature films were criticised, out of the several hundred shown during the year. Programmes made by the BBC, where producers apply a strict and recently revised code on the portrayal of violence, attract far fewer protests, and because violence is so rarely an element, they are easier to classify. All told, 20 complaints were handled by the BBC's Programme Correspondence Section on alleged violence in BBC-made television programmes, and three, relating to sound effects, about radio programmes. The comparable figures for sex, usually relating to 'bedroom scenes' in plays but occasionally to sexual innuendo in light-entertainment programmes, were 132 for television

and 12 for radio. Many were from people who would clearly prefer BBC drama to present a moralistic view of the world.

Letters of this kind also confirmed that a production unpopular for other reasons will be judged more harshly than a more successful one in its treatment of sex. The drama series *The Cleopatras*, which few would claim as one of the BBC's drama triumphs, accounted for ten of the 'sex' complaints, two of which described it as 'cheap and nasty' and 'disgusting'. The remake of *La Ronde*, considered 'daring' when first produced on the Continent many years ago, provoked 24 criticisms. 'Disgusting and disgraceful' wrote one dissatisfied viewer. A brief scene in a nightclub in the extremely popular spy serial *Smiley's People*, shown in the autumn of 1982, led to 48 complaints that it was intrusive and unnecessary. This was the largest volume of criticism on 'sex' grounds of any single BBC programme during the year. To set it in context, it should be recalled that 1.8 million watched this episode and that during the same period the BBC received twice as many, ie 98 letters, praising that tranquil tale of clerical life, *The Barchester Chronicles*, and exactly the same number, 48, acclaiming the Christmas production of *East Lynne*, which showed the triumph of the sternest Victorian moral values.

The BBC has no separate records of the number of complaints of bad language in programmes, since these are so often linked to other complaints or are of a non-specific kind. Here, as elsewhere, the radio audience is noticeably less tolerant than the television one. A few people objected during the year to the use of the mildest of bad language in *The Archers* and there was a steady trickle, though small in total volume, of criticisms of bad language in some Radio 4 plays, particularly in *Afternoon Theatre*. By far the most serious problem, however, is presented by feature films, where the level of language considered acceptable shows how restrictive BBC Television is, compared with the cinema, despite the many complaints of 'trendiness' levelled against it. This difficulty is particularly noticeable in the case of imported films from the United States, where many expressions still considered offensive here, would seem to have passed into accepted, everyday speech.

Although matters of taste do clearly loom large in the minds of a few, mainly elderly, members of the audience, the tiny proportion which such criticisms form of the

BBC's total correspondence suggests that the BBC is managing to steer an acceptable middle course between being excessively permissive and unreasonably restrictive. Of 3,598 letters answered during the year by the Chairman or the Director-General personally, or directly on their behalf, only 131 were concerned with matters of good taste, as defined above. Of 148,385 letters dealt with centrally by the BBC – at least as many more were handled by individual programme departments in London or regional or local BBC offices elsewhere – only 402 (including the figures just given) were primarily about such subjects, and of these, as indicated earlier, most were about programmes not made by the BBC.

Public meetings

An effort was made during the year to extend the process of accountability to sections of the community who do not normally attend public meetings. Two such events were arranged specifically for members of ethnic minorities. The first, in July 1982, was held at a community centre in the shopping precinct at Moss Side, Manchester. Nearly 350 people, most of them members of the Afro-Caribbean communities, attended a noisy but good-humoured session. The panellists included BBC Governor, Miss Jocelyn Barrow; Alan Hart, Controller BBC-1 and John Wilson, Editor, News and Current Affairs, Radio. A similar meeting was held shortly afterwards at an Asian cinema in the Belgrave district of Leicester. More than 450 members of the Asian communities in the city attended. Interpreters from BBC Radio Leicester's Asian programmes were present so that members of the audience could, if they wished, put their points in five different Asian languages. The main issues at both were the portrayal of black people and Asians in all BBC programmes, both factual and fiction, and employment policies of the BBC as an 'equal opportunities employer'.

In another move to reach wider sections of the community, a special session for teenagers was held before a public meeting in Chester in June 1982. The event was interesting in that the youngsters criticised the BBC for being too conservative, in marked contrast to comments during the larger public meeting a few hours later. A special meeting for elderly people was held on the afternoon of the Lincoln public meeting in March 1983.

At the regional public meetings, there were a number of common themes – too many repeats; too much or too little sport; and why there are so many black and white films. At Shrewsbury a number of questioners called for an early extension of BBC Local Radio to the area.

The Middlesbrough meeting was held as the debate on cable television was in full swing and Bill Cotton, then Director of Development, Television and Director of Programmes, told the audience about the importance the BBC placed on maintaining broadcasting standards. The Lincoln meeting in March 1983 took place a few days after the announcement that Stuart Young was to become the next Chairman of the BBC. The panel was asked how such appointments were made and the BBC Governor

present was able, from the floor of the meeting, to give an explanation of the BBC's constitution and the appointment and role of the Chairman and Governors.

Other public meetings were held during the year at Eastbourne, Basildon, Yeovil, Diss, Lyme Regis, Kelso and Halifax. And at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in October 1982, there was a special meeting devoted to the BBC and the Arts. The BBC continues to value public meetings as an opportunity for people with different attitudes and interests to express their views to a BBC panel about viewing and listening and for their comments to be noted.

The 100th public meeting in the present series will take place in late 1983.

Advisory bodies

Appointments to these bodies and matters affecting their role and procedure are the concern, in the first instance, of the Councils 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

The Council met three times during the year, in June and November 1982 and in March 1983. At the June meeting, the Council discussed the BBC's coverage of the Falklands war. Members recognised that the war had presented the BBC with some of the most difficult issues it had had to face since the Suez Crisis of 1956. It had, for example, been the first occasion in modern history when British correspondents had been free to report from the capital of a belligerent country.

The Council received a report on these problems from the Director-General. Members thought some errors of judgement had been made in programmes broadcast in the early days of the crisis. But they agreed, without reservation, that the BBC had been right to present a balanced view of events, and thus preserve the credibility of its programmes. The BBC had had a clear duty to report on events truthfully and objectively and to reflect opinion which dissented from the national consensus. The general view of the Council was that the BBC deserved to be congratulated on the way in which it had handled the many difficult problems that had arisen.

Later in the meeting, the Council discussed a paper, *The BBC and Advertising*, which considered principles and practices in relation to incidental advertising in programmes and the commercial sponsorship of events. The Council recognised that this was an area in which there could be few absolute rules or formulae. The onus for right action rested on management, in applying general guidelines sensibly.

At its meeting in November, the Council received a report from the BBC on proposals for cable television, as outlined by the Hunt Committee. Points which arose included the control and regulation of cable systems,

cable as a medium for local broadcasting, and the respective merits of fibre optics and copper cables. The general feeling of the Council was that the BBC should not be unduly concerned about the effect of cable television on public service broadcasting. It should be prepared to emphasise the value and scope of its own services and it should help the public to understand the importance of such institutional points as the 'must-carry' provision and 'pay-per-view'. Members had welcomed at an earlier meeting, the BBC's decision to enter the field of satellite broadcasting, and they urged the BBC to take advantage of the opportunities that cable might provide as an additional outlet for its programmes.

The Council considered also a paper by the BBC on *Television Light Entertainment*. Discussion showed that there was concern over the use of racial stereotypes in comedy programmes and concern for the effect on young people of the style of life depicted in some situation comedies. Members accepted that there could be no precise yardstick for measuring tastes and standards. There was little support, however, for the view that the BBC frequently exceeded the boundaries of taste and decency. The best safeguard, members considered, was the intuitive good sense of the producers. Several members expressed support for experiments, in form and content, and they recognised the importance of programmes such as *Monty Python's Flying Circus* and *Not the Nine O'Clock News* in encouraging creative writers and performers to come forward.

The meeting in March 1983 started with a discussion, stemming from a member's question, on the *Panorama* programme, *Good Enough for your Child?*, which had examined the Manpower Services Commission scheme for vocational education. Some members working in the field of education believed that the programme had been unfair to the schools and to the educational authorities. The Council welcomed the successful start of the programme *Breakfast Time*, and there was discussion about children's programmes and about the series of documentary programmes on television, *Doctors' Dilemma*.

Members expressed interest in the reasons for the reported decline in television viewing and thought that the BBC should conduct further research, including the effect of the growth in use of video cassette recorders.

The main paper for the meeting was entitled *Holding*

the Balance in Current Affairs Programmes. Issues raised in the Council's discussion of the paper included the treatment of scientific and medical matters, arrangements for broadcasting at a General Election, the choice of spokesmen for minority interests or groups, programmes about industry and the reporting of public debate on the question of nuclear disarmament. After the meeting, the Council's Business Committee asked that the paper should be published, as the ninth in the current series of pamphlets published by the BBC for the General Advisory Council.

In July, 1982, Lord Caldecote succeeded Sir Frank Figgures as Chairman of the Council. At the meeting in June, the Chairman of the BBC and the Director-General paid tribute to the leadership that Sir Frank had provided over the past four years.

English Regional Advisory Councils

The eight Advisory Councils in the English Regions have a membership in total of about 140. The Councils meet three times a year and most, in addition, meet informally for general discussion with BBC regional staff.

Comments on programmes – both national and regional – form a major part of the Councils' business, and those who make programmes welcome this opportunity to discuss their work directly with members of their audiences. Regional Councils also have the chance to consider main papers on particular aspects of the BBC's activities which are produced for the BBC's General Advisory Council, a body to which each Regional Council Chairman belongs ex officio. Papers in the past year have dealt with the difficult problems posed by advertising and sponsorship, and with the question of *Holding the Balance in Current Affairs Programmes*. Each Council also gave its own consideration to the way in which the BBC had covered the Falklands war. The councils were firm in their support for the BBC's adherence to objective and truthful reporting.

The councils took a strong interest – and one which continues – in the prospects for Cable and Direct Broadcasting by Satellite. They were concerned in particular with the effects of the new technology on the BBC's traditional role and on its relationship with its national and regional audiences.

The councils have expressed some regret that their

existence seems to be little known to the general public. This is a problem of which the BBC is aware and is trying to overcome by providing continuing support for the Open Meetings held under the auspices of the councils. These meetings, which derived from an initiative of the councils themselves, provide an opportunity for members of the public to discuss broadcasting issues with members of the councils and with senior BBC staff.

(A report on Public Meetings can be found on page 54)

Local Radio Councils

Most BBC Local Radio Stations have their own Local Advisory Councils, each with a membership of around 16, drawn from all sections of the community served by any individual station. Exceptions to this pattern are found in the arrangements for the three very small stations that opened in 1982. Radio Furness, serving South Cumbria, operates only as an opt-out from Radio Cumbria. It is advised therefore, by the Radio Cumbria Council whose composition has been changed to ensure that it always includes representatives from the south of the county. Radios Guernsey and Jersey, which also opened in 1982, not only have their own individual advisory councils but a Channel Islands Broadcasting Advisory Council has also been established. As in the United Kingdom, appointment to the councils is made by the Board of Governors. The States of Guernsey and Jersey, however, in view of their unique constitutional position, possess the right to nominate members to their individual island councils. As in the UK, stations are happy to receive suggestions for membership from local individuals and organisations.

An increasingly popular method of filling vacancies is to advertise 'on-air', thus ensuring that those who offer themselves are already listeners, and consequently well-equipped to help fulfil a council's main function, that of advising the BBC, particularly the local Manager, on programme policy, standards and style. On average, councils meet once every six weeks, and the Chairmen also attend quarterly meetings in London with senior BBC staff. The Chairmen also hold an annual weekend conference.

Educational Bodies

The School Broadcasting Councils

The purpose of the School Broadcasting Councils for the United Kingdom and the National Regions is to commission from the BBC broadcasts for schools, drawing upon the professional advice of the officers of the School Broadcasting Council.

The transmission of 40 minutes of secondary school radio programmes at night will begin in autumn 1983. In preparation for this, meetings have been held around the country to explain to representatives of local education authorities, and to media resources staff, the techniques for time-switch recording. A subsidised back-up service will be provided by the BBC for schools failing to record.

In 1982-83, the Schools Publications Trading Account improved, with a surplus being recorded. Nevertheless, council officers are watching the effect on schools of the steps taken to reduce the loss. In the difficult area of copyright, the SBC submitted a response to the Department of Trade on its Green Paper inquiring into the problems faced by schools in trying to make the best educational use of material available.

The Continuing Education Advisory Council

The Continuing Education Advisory Council advises the BBC on all matters concerned with Continuing Education series. This year, the work of the Council and its Programme Committee, has been supplemented by a consultant panel formed in conjunction with the School Broadcasting Council for the United Kingdom to examine the possibilities for future provision directed specifically at the 16-19 age group.

The education officers (CE) have continued to work in close collaboration with the CE production departments in respect of a wide range of major broadcast projects - a continuation of the Computer Literacy Project, a range of health education programmes for young people, and help for people involved in small businesses.

Other specialist bodies

Central Religious Advisory Committee

The Central Religious Advisory Committee advises both the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority. It holds joint meetings when matters of overall broadcasting policy require it and otherwise hears reports on the work of the BBC's Religious Broadcasting Department – in Television, Radio and the World Service.

In the year under review, the Joint Session discussed the nature of television worship and ways and means of offering pastoral counsel to enquirers following religious programmes. The Committee also reviewed the coverage of the Papal visit.

In the BBC session, there was detailed discussion about the policy for placing religious programmes on television on Sunday evenings, in the light of the advent of Channel 4.

The Central Music Advisory Committee

The Central Music Advisory Committee met twice during 1982. In April, the meeting was held at Television Centre and began with a videotape compilation of extracts from the principal music and dance programmes offered on Television in the previous few months. The compilation included performances and examples of the illustrative music programmes, workshops and master-classes that some people think television does best. The Committee heard a report from the Deputy Managing Director, Radio, about the reorganisation of Music Division and how this had affected the structure of music for Radio 3. Controller, Music, Robert Ponsonby, spoke about the work of the BBC's orchestras, and how they were settling down following the settlement of the strike called by the Musicians' Union the previous year.

The October meeting was held in Broadcasting House. The Committee heard a detailed account of Radio 3's varied music output for the year, including anniversary series, works by contemporary composers and EBU concert series. It considered also reports on the new journal 3 and on the successful series of 1982 Proms. The Committee congratulated Television Music and Arts Department on winning the Prix Italia in Venice for the first time, with the ballet programme *The Cruel Garden*, produced by Colin Nears.

The Central Appeals Advisory Committee

The Central Appeals Advisory Committee, which serves the BBC and the IBA separately, held three meetings during the year. The main business was the consideration of applications from charities for appeals on BBC radio and television. As in recent years, the number of applications exceeded the number of broadcasts available by a factor of between two and three to one. The results are given on *page 60*.

The Committee also reviewed the arrangements for broadcasting emergency appeals (on behalf of the United Kingdom Disasters Emergency Committee) and it invited BBC Local Radio to consider what form of help might be offered to small charities whose activities were too limited in scope for national appeals.

A sub-committee of CAAC members was again responsible for the distribution throughout England of grants from the BBC's Children in Need of Help Appeal. The sub-committee was helped in this task by the Broadcasting Support Services, an independent charity established by the BBC.

The Central Agricultural Advisory Committee

The Central Agricultural Advisory Committee advises the BBC on the range and content of farming and gardening programmes broadcast on the television and radio networks, in the National and English Regions and on Local Radio. The membership reflects a wide range of agricultural, horticultural and conservation interests. The Chairmen of the Agricultural Advisory Committees for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are ex-officio members of the Committee: they act as a valuable channel of communication between the BBC's specialist staff and the large sections of their communities that are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture for a living.

The Committee met three times during the year and continued its tradition of giving frank and constructive criticism and advice, while maintaining a friendly relationship with the specialist producers.

A sad event for the Committee was the death in December of one of its members, Mr Reg Hookway, a former Director of the Countryside Commission.

The Asian Programmes Advisory Committee

The Asian Programmes Advisory Committee advises the BBC on the programmes made by the Asian Programmes Unit based at the Pebble Mill Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham. It also takes a close interest in the 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.

The Committee met three times during the year, which saw a significant new development in the field of broadcasting for ethnic minorities with the opening of Channel 4 and the screening by the new channel of regular programmes relating respectively to the Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities.

There were also two public meetings organised by the BBC during the year – at Manchester and Leicester – which dealt particularly with issues relating to ethnic minorities and in which the committee took a keen interest.

The Science Consultative Group

The Science Consultative Group held two formal meetings in the course of the year. The first was held at the headquarters of the BBC's research department at Kingswood Warren. Members were able, after the meeting, to see and discuss the work of the department with staff. At each of its meetings the Group considered recent science programmes and reviewed future programme plans. Programme suggestions from members were noted. Other subjects considered by the Group included the possible effects of new technology – video cassettes, cable and satellite television – on the BBC's output of science programmes; an audience research report on *QED*, a new series of programmes on television; and issues raised by a Radio 4 drama series, *Maximum Credible Accident*, about events at a nuclear power station. In addition to its formal meetings, the group held a supper meeting at Broadcasting House at which science programmes and future developments in radio were discussed.

The Engineering Advisory Committee

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.

As usual, the Committee met on four occasions during the year: at British Telecom Research Laboratories, Broadcasting House, BBC Engineering Training Centre and BBC Research Department. The several matters on which the Committee offered comment and advice included direct satellite broadcasting, the planning of future vhf sound broadcasting services and recruitment for engineering research.

The Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs

The Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs met three times. Early in the year, members engaged in a long discussion on the changing pattern of industrial life in Britain. At a later meeting, they heard in some detail about the genesis and thinking behind the major BBC-1 series *Dahrendorf on Britain*. They also met and heard about future programme plans from the then new Editor of *The Money Programme*. In the course of the year, members spent rather more time than previously discussing long-term programme plans, or programmes which were still at an early stage in their planning. The Group also devoted some time to consideration of industrial coverage on radio, showing keen interest in particular in the new Radio 4 programme *In Business*.

Appeals for charities

The BBC broadcasts regular appeals on radio and television on behalf of charitable organisations. Radio appeals were placed in *The Week's Good Cause* at 8.50am each Sunday on Radio 4. Television appeals were transmitted on BBC-1 at 6.35pm on the third Sunday of each month.

The total of all *The Week's Good Cause* appeals during 1982 was £449,775. Notable results included: Arthritis Care, £16,213; House of Hospitality Limited, £46,549; St Joseph's Hospice, £23,102; Wireless for the Bedridden Society, £22,110; Royal Star and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, £20,537; Winged Fellowship Trust, £20,615; Conference for World Mission, £22,000; National Association for the Deaf/Blind and Rubella Handicapped, £16,500; Crisis at Christmas, £55,023; and St Martin's Christmas Fund, £90,263.

The total amount received in response to the normal monthly television appeals in 1982, including those broadcast in the national regions, was £331,204. The largest sums raised were for The Jubilee Sailing Trust, £25,358; Birds Welfare and Protection Association, £24,223; DEMAND (Design and Manufacture for Disability), £50,773; St Christopher's Hospice, £73,443; National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, £26,633; and LIBRA (Lions International Blood Research Appeal), £30,547.

The customary Christmas Day appeals on radio on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund raised a total of £94,075. The BBC's own annual appeal for Children in Need of Help, presented again this year in an extended form on television and on radio, raised £1,054,245. Two emergency appeals were made on BBC Television and Radio, on Independent Television and through the national press: the appeal on behalf of refugees in Central America in March raised a total of £402,700, and that for The Lebanon in July raised a total of £987,241.

External Broadcasting

Following the traumas of the previous year, 1982–83 has been a period of stability and consolidation, during which relations with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office have been both friendly and constructive. At the same time, it demonstrated yet again how the pressure of world events – overnight as it were – can radically affect the operations of the External Services.

The role played by the External Services in coverage of last year's events in the South Atlantic is generally accepted to have been a vital one. The Argentine invasion of the Falklands came at a time when the External Services had just suffered the most wide-spread operational cuts for many years. Morale amongst highly-motivated staff had been considerably shaken and many talented broadcasters had been lost.

Yet within days of the invasion, daily transmissions in Spanish to Latin America had been substantially increased; a weekly record request transmission in English to the Falkland Islands had been converted – first for three nights a week, then nightly – into a live programme of news, analysis and comment; and the remaining 36 languages in which the BBC broadcast carried full coverage of the South Atlantic conflict for listeners in every part of the world. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, as the prescribing department, commended the speed and efficiency with which External Services was able to respond, both in terms of extended transmissions and in a service of news which increased the reputation of the BBC throughout the world. The response of listeners in Latin America, including Argentina itself, of the beleaguered Falklanders and of listeners in many countries is detailed in the pages that follow. Diplomatic posts overseas, too, particularly those in Latin America, took full account of the trust placed in BBC reporting and analysis.

Since that time, some of the additional transmissions in Spanish for Latin America have been extended on a permanent basis. There have also been agreed increases in Polish and Pashto, though these have been accomplished only at the cost of small economies elsewhere. In the last twelve months, however, there does appear to have been a

general official acceptance that all the services are efficient and necessary. That in itself can only be welcome after a decade of cutbacks in both operating and capital expenditure. Provided that Ministers and their officials do not expect the BBC to respond to future international crises by increasing some transmissions at the cost of cutting others, then there must be the hope that the present period of relative stability may be followed by long-overdue expansion later in the decade.

The detailed reports that follow indicate that events in the South Atlantic were never allowed to detract from coverage of other major international events. The Israeli invasion of the Lebanon, the continued tension in Poland, the struggle in Cambodia, Afghanistan, Central America and Southern Africa, the death of Brezhnev and the succession of Andropov, have all demanded and received due coverage. Professions of belief in the free flow of information world-wide have been mocked by the continued jamming of BBC Russian and Polish transmissions, and BBC correspondents in those countries have certainly not enjoyed a period of stability.

The year of 1982 marked the Golden Jubilee of the External Services. Fifty years of achievement were celebrated in programmes, in publicity, and in lectures and exhibitions in all parts of the world. Few of the 100 million-strong External Services audience will have ended 1982 unaware of the anniversary, and an amazing number wrote to send personal greetings and congratulations. An international art competition on the theme of 'Nation Shall Speak Peace Unto Nation' attracted hundreds of entries; many striking in their technical skill and touching in the sentiments expressed. A Jubilee Concert by the BBC Symphony Orchestra in the Royal Albert Hall was carried live by the World Service, Radio 3 and various foreign stations and then made available to many more overseas broadcasters through the Transcription Service. Millions of words about the External Services were published in newspapers round the world and other external broadcasters were not slow to send congratulations and acknowledge the standards which the BBC has set in this field for fifty years. The British taxpayer was also made

well aware of the value for money achieved, particularly as both BBC Television and Thames TV carried imaginative and lively documentaries on the External Services.

In November 1982, the Museum of Broadcasting in New York mounted a special exhibition to mark the Jubilee. In a handsome programme produced to mark the event there were tributes from distinguished figures from both sides of the Atlantic. A year of consolidation and real achievement for BBC External Services is best summed up in a message from the Prime Minister, printed in the programme. Mrs Thatcher said:

‘The BBC External Services play a vital role in projecting Britain and British ideas abroad and in upholding the democratic values and traditions which are fundamental to Western society. . . . I am confident they will continue to expand their overseas listenership and enhance their already high international standing.’

Language services

Eastern Europe

A major broadcasting event in the Russian Service was the reading by Alexander Solzhenitsyn of the whole of *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* to mark the 20th anniversary of the book’s publication.

The current affairs output of the Service mirrored the concern about the deterioration in East–West relations. Prominent subjects were the arguments over the Soviet gas pipeline, the Soviet propaganda onslaught over the siting of new missiles in Western Europe, the arms limitation talks and the expulsion of Soviet personnel from Britain and France. Events in Poland and Afghanistan received continual coverage. The death of Brezhnev and appointment of Andropov caused the Service to take stock in lengthy features.

Soviet jamming of BBC Russian broadcasts as well as some Polish broadcasts continued. Plans to counteract it by more powerful transmissions have, unfortunately, been hampered by technical delays involving new aerials in Cyprus and new transmitters at Rampisham in the United Kingdom.

Listeners’ and travellers’ reports suggest that jamming, though serious, is far from universally effective. Indirect evidence for this provided by attacks on the Russian

Service, particularly in two publications for Soviet youth *Rovesnik* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

The absence of a permanent BBC correspondent in Moscow – following the refusal of a visa to the designated man – created problems for the Service. Similar problems arose, temporarily, for the Polish Service. In January, the Polish authorities, ostensibly to express dissatisfaction over a BBC TV production *Two Weeks in Winter* and the alleged tone of External Services’ Polish programmes, refused to renew the visa of the BBC Warsaw correspondent. After lengthy discussions the decision was rescinded. With the suspension of martial law, Polish listeners have begun to write again, and early indications in 1983 suggest that the number of letters is rising and may reach the very high levels achieved before the imposition of martial law.

Although, under continuing official pressure, mail from Hungary remains a mere trickle, an encouraging development was the decision by the Hungarian authorities in November 1982 to allow BBC External Services, for the first time in Hungary, to mount a small display at a British exhibition in Budapest. Hungarian newspapers took note and the panels of photographs and audio-visuals attracted a crowd of visitors.

East European applicants for asylum or refugee-status in Britain were in the news. The Romanian Service reported fully all sides in the controversy over the deportation of Stancu Papusoiu. The *Daily Mail*, which sent a reporter to Papusoiu’s small home town, reported that the locals would not believe reports of his deportation from Britain until they had heard them confirmed by the BBC’s Romanian Service.

A variety of British-Bulgarian political, economic and cultural contacts were covered during the year. Very full and careful reports were given to the so-called ‘Bulgarian connection’ investigation into the assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II. This was aided by expert assessments from sources in Italy, Turkey and Britain. A BBC correspondent further reported direct from the Bulgarian capital, Sofia, on the Bulgarian government’s reaction to the proceedings in Rome.

The Yugoslav Service increased its coverage of Yugoslav affairs, responding to the growing tension in Yugoslavia, especially in the Albanian-speaking Kosovo area.

Last autumn a questionnaire was for the first time sent to BBC listeners in Yugoslavia. The overall response – of about fifty per cent – was considered very encouraging. Comments came from a wide cross-section of listeners and were overwhelmingly appreciative.

In general, reliable evidence of listening is obviously limited from Eastern Europe. However, evidence from Radio Free Europe research and from listener correspondence indicates a widespread and loyal audience. For instance, in 1981/82, on the basis of interviews with visitors to the West, RFE estimated that audiences to the BBC in Bulgaria and Romania were of the order of 22 per cent and 10 per cent of the adult population respectively.

Western Europe

The new medium wave transmitter at Orfordness which came into operation in September 1982 greatly improved audibility in Western Europe. Some 40 per cent of the population of France and West Germany, as well as the entire population of Belgium and Holland can, during hours of darkness, receive BBC programmes in French and German, as well as in English, as clearly as those of their own domestic medium wave stations. During daylight hours the signal, though not quite as clear, remains good. The directional aerial system has, however, resulted in a loss of signal in parts of Normandy and Brittany. Studies are in train to remedy this.

The growing pre-occupation in France with internal problems has tended to crowd international developments out of the current affairs programmes of their domestic radio. The BBC French Service was thus, at times, alone in providing a comprehensive day-to-day coverage of world affairs and certainly of British news and views.

The West German media gave the fiftieth anniversary of the BBC External Services a great deal of coverage. A 45-minute programme entirely devoted to the German Language Service was broadcast on the main West German television channel.

Directly broadcasts in Spanish to Spain were, unfortunately, ended a few months before the Argentine invasion of the Falklands. The small surviving Spanish Special Projects Unit did its best to balance the anti-British slant of the Spanish media with news despatches, offered to radio stations throughout the peninsula over telephone

lines. The demand for the BBC service increased significantly as the doubtful quality of Argentine reporting became apparent. In all, the two producers in the Unit provided over 1200 programme items during the year with a duration of some 86 hours in all.

Domestic pre-occupations loomed large in the countries served by the surviving South European Services – Turkey, Greece and Portugal. The Turkish Service filled in the gaps resulting from censorship and self-censorship in Turkey by carrying, apart from world news, detailed coverage of events in Turkey and of international developments affecting that country. The BBC correspondent in Turkey ran into difficulties with the military authorities, as did a programme series *Turkey in Europe*. It is, however, significant that the military authorities did say that these broadcasts had made a considerable impact.

The Portuguese Service, which directs its main evening transmission to Portuguese-speaking countries in Africa as well as to Portugal, had encouraging evidence of African response, with a threefold increase in letters, and signs of official sensitivity. However, the need for a transmission focusing entirely on Portuguese-speaking Africa was often stressed.

Latin America

The war in the South Atlantic inevitably dominated the year for the Latin American Service. Argentina's invasion brought almost universal support from other Latin American countries for the Argentine claim to the Falklands. Coverage of the conflict in Spanish American and Brazilian programmes had therefore to be extensive, swift and punctilious.

The Brazilian Service found itself immediately at a disadvantage with a transmission which had been cut just five days before the invasion on Foreign Office insistence, from 2¼ hours a day to 1¼ hours. But for the Latin American Spanish Service, the FCO quickly agreed to an increase of one hour a day, taking output from four hours to five per day (from 7 April). This transmission, however, was soon subjected to 'jamming' by the Argentines. In an effort to overcome this, and also to provide audiences with reliable news during the unacceptably long gap between evening transmissions, an additional Spanish American programme was launched on 7 May between 1100 and 1300 GMT. This was timed to serve Argentine

listeners at 0800 local time and audiences in neighbouring Chile, Paraguay, and Bolivia at 0700.

Coverage was further strengthened with the cooperation of radio stations throughout Latin America, including two of the most influential stations in nearby Montevideo and Santiago. These took BBC programmes 'off-air' and relayed them on local airwaves. In addition, over twenty stations in Latin America regularly injected into their own programmes recorded and live telephone despatches provided by the BBC Latin American Service. These daily despatches were also broadcast in the early days of the fighting in Argentina itself, until censored by the Junta.

As the Service emerged into the post-conflict period, with a need to 'mend fences' and return to reporting the complexities of the Central American scene, it was decided by the Foreign Office that the extra hour allocated to the evening transmission would be dropped but that the morning transmission would be retained.

There is no doubt that the BBC's credit in Latin America has been maintained and its reputation enhanced.

The Middle East

Undoubtedly the major event in the Middle East was the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of the city of Beirut, followed by the horror of the massacres in the Sabra and Chatilla camps. In the East, the war between Iran and Iraq dragged on and there was also the protracted crisis within OPEC, with the fear of long term damage to the economies of the Arab oil producing states.

The expanded news and current affairs output of the BBC Arabic Service kept the audience abreast of these events, with particular praise coming from listeners in the Arab world for the Service's coverage of the events in Lebanon. Arab listeners also wrote to say how much they admired the Service's objective treatment of Britain's war in the Falklands.

A valuable additional attraction of the Arabic Service is its programme magazine *Huna London* with a circulation of 70,000 throughout the Arab world. The magazine has completed its first full year of publication from the United Kingdom following the closure of the BBC office in Cairo. The success of this move has been shown in the increasing demand for it.

Asia

The question of Hong Kong's future aroused growing interest, particularly after the Prime Minister's visits to China and Hong Kong and the announcement that talks to resolve the problems involved would start between Chinese and United Kingdom governments. A representative of the BBC Far Eastern Service accompanied the Prime Minister's party to provide first-hand coverage.

Further evidence accumulated, meanwhile, of the extent of BBC listening in China. This came in the response to a world-wide painting competition to mark the BBC's External Services 50th anniversary. About 40 per cent of the entries received – including one of the three entries which tied for first prize – came from China. The success achieved by the winning Chinese entry was noted in a report which appeared in the official Chinese press. Also in China, the official broadcasting authority took the unusual step of broadcasting on their own air a series of programmes of contemporary British music made available to them by the BBC's Chinese Service.

On 1 January 1983 the Pashto Service for listeners in Afghanistan and Pakistan, which had been inaugurated 18 months earlier at a quarter of an hour a day, was expanded to half an hour daily, making it possible to include a short current affairs programme along with the news bulletin. For obvious reasons reliable evidence of listening in Afghanistan is difficult to obtain, but 'travellers' tales' suggest that the BBC's Pashto service has established itself throughout most of the country. There is, of course, abundant evidence of regular and dedicated listening among Pashto speakers in Pakistan, not least among the 2.9 million refugees from Afghanistan now living there in camps. To finance this increase in Pashto it was necessary to relinquish 15 minutes a day broadcasting in Persian, a loss felt keenly by the BBC Persian staff and doubtless also by listeners in Iran, who rely on the BBC for a trustworthy view of the world.

For the Indian sub-continent, the rioting in Assam which caused such heavy loss of life was a major pre-occupation. Despite the Indian government's ban on foreign correspondents getting into Assam, an Indian member of staff of the BBC New Delhi bureau was able to operate reasonably freely. His excellent reporting meant that the BBC was well abreast of this tragic story and high

praise was received from listeners.

Audience Research surveys in recent years have indicated outstandingly high listening figures for the Hindi and Bengali Services. A survey in 1982 brought evidence of a regular audience of 10 million adult listeners to the BBC Urdu Service in Pakistan alone. There is, of course, also widespread listening to the Service in India and the Gulf.

Africa

The Horn of Africa continued to simmer, with tension between Ethiopia and Somalia frequently threatening to flare into another armed confrontation. The African Service, both in English and Somali, covered the developments extensively. In an interview with the African Service, both President Siad Barre of Somalia and his Foreign Minister appealed for understanding and international support to combat what they regard as Ethiopia's Soviet-inspired expansionism. Undoubtedly one of the highlights of the African Service's coverage was Princess Anne's visit to the refugee camps in Somalia. Listeners' reactions to daily despatches from Mogadishu during the visit confirmed yet again what a large audience the African Service has in this strategically important area.

Further to the south, Kenya passed through its most difficult year since independence. The attempted coup in Kenya last August sent shock waves throughout East Africa. The African Service's on-the-spot reporting of the attempt was – for quite some time – the only source of information for most Kenyans. Analytical coverage in the aftermath of the troubles – both in English and Swahili – included interviews with Kenyan politicians which were listened to avidly in Kenya.

Nigeria's expulsion of illegal aliens will continue to be a big talking point throughout West Africa for a long time. The African Service's coverage of this episode, which of course included critical reactions from other African states, gave rise to the charge in Nigeria that the BBC was party to a wider British media 'plot' to portray Nigeria in a bad light in order to discredit its government. However, as passions cooled, it was clear that most listeners recognised that the Service was doing no more than play its proper role.

The arts also featured prominently this year. In collaboration with a leading publishing house, the African

Service published *Summer Fires*, an anthology of entries to a pan-African poetry competition; and one of Africa's most respected playwrights, Wole Soyinka, wrote a play especially for the 1982 season of African Theatre. The season ended on a high note with the BBC African Service production of *Wozu Albert*, which was runner-up for Best Actor award for the 1983 Sony Radio Awards.

The World Service

It is on its provision of news, current affairs and topical programming that the World Service has established and maintained its international reputation, and this role was much in evidence during the year. In particular, the Falklands conflict received comprehensive coverage. World Service reported on, and analysed developments in news bulletins and regular programmes such as *Radio Newsreel*, *Twenty-Four Hours*, *Commentary* and *The World Today*. These were augmented by newflashes and special broadcasts as events demanded. For instance, six extra programmes covered the retaking of South Georgia and seven the establishment of the bridgehead on East Falkland. Many listeners, both in unsolicited letters and in response to a questionnaire, from all parts of the world paid tribute to the clarity and balance of World Service coverage of events in the South Atlantic. In the latter half of the summer, when attention refocused dramatically on the Middle East, programmes provided listeners with up-to-the-minute coverage of the siege of Beirut and subsequent developments in Lebanon.

The Pope's visit to Britain at the end of May 1982 was widely reported in the World Service. The ecumenical service in Canterbury Cathedral was transmitted live and an edited version of the Papal Mass, celebrated in Westminster Cathedral, was also broadcast. Before the Pope's arrival there was a 30-minute special feature on *The Roman Catholic Community in Britain*, the regular weekly programme *Report on Religion* gave a portrait of John Paul II, and each day of his visit *Reflections*, broadcast thrice daily, contained an assessment of the spiritual significance of the day's events. A radio adaptation of the play written in earlier years by the Pope, *Outside the Jeweller's*, was broadcast in *Play of the Week* during the weekend of his visit.

Aware both of the popularity of sport with great

numbers of listeners and of the dependence placed upon World Service coverage by smaller radio stations throughout the world who cannot afford to send their own reporters, a comprehensive service of news, reports and commentary was scheduled in the network. The amalgamation in May of the World Service and External Services News Department Sports Units into one Sports Unit, serving both World and language services, proved timely, as complementary coverage in both regular and special programmes could more easily be mounted.

The External Services Golden Jubilee in 1982 was particularly the 50th anniversary of World Service, successor to the Empire Service, which began broadcasting on 19 December 1932. The 50th anniversary was marked by a number of programmes during the latter half of the year. Past and present senior members of the BBC discussed the evolution of World Service in *The First 50 Years* in October. The history of External Services produced by Transcription Service was broadcast as two 30-minute programmes under the title *Voices Out of the Air*. *Nation to Nation* considered the future of international broadcasting from the technological and political standpoints. On the Jubilee Day itself, a Service of Thanksgiving from St Martin-in-the-Fields was broadcast: and Douglas Muggerridge, Managing Director, External Broadcasting, answered questions from listeners in a world phone-in. All these programmes were highlighted in a 24-page December colour edition of *London Calling*, which marked 50 years of broadcasting to the world.

Assignment also celebrated a birthday in December, when the 100th edition of this documentary series was broadcast. In two years its reporters have visited all five continents to bring listeners in-depth coverage of the issues and events behind the news headlines.

Side by side with the news and current affairs coverage of World Service go the features, talks and music programmes whose range makes World Service unique amongst external broadcasters. In the series *The Poem Itself*, which ran throughout the summer, the presenter of the programme, Derek Parker, and his guests discussed their various and varied reactions to a chosen poem, considering its impact, its imagery, its meaning. *Virgil Lives!* considered the poet's influence on writers and composers and his relevance to the modern world 2,000 years after his death. More recent anniversaries were marked in

Attlee: the Underrated Prime Minister, and an examination of the world created by Anthony Trollope in *Barsetshire*, and *the Pallisers*. Contemporary issues were not neglected. The implications and complexities of *The New British Nationality Act* were assessed in a programme broadcast just before the Act came into force; the long-term effects of an act of terrorism were investigated in *The Horror and the Courage*, which traced the life of one Northern Irish victim, wounded in the Abercorn disaster; *Slavery in the '80s*, transmitted at the time of the UN Conference on Slavery, studied the conditions of slavery, or near-slavery, which still persist in parts of Asia, Africa and Latin America; and the views of businessmen, economists and politicians were brought together in an attempt to find out *What Makes Countries Rich*.

In a Strange Land was the theme for four plays commissioned by the World Service Drama Unit, in which the authors took as their starting point a foreigner entering an existing community and coming to terms with its customs and people. Each play was set in, and recorded in, a different part of the United Kingdom: the north for Alan Plater's *The Journal of Vasilive Bogdanovich*, Wales for William Ingram's *Benefit of the Doubt* and Ulster for Stewart Love's *Reports Are Coming In*. It was unfortunate that the fourth play, set in Scotland, could not complete the planned quartet as the author, C. P. Taylor, died before completing the work. Nevertheless, the three specially-commissioned plays gave a unique and non-metropolitan flavour to *Play of the Week* in April 1982. And the play by Alan Plater won the 1982 Sony/Society of Authors Award for the Best Radio Drama script. A second season of repertory plays was also broadcast, using the same actors for a series of plays on a common theme, *Just What the Doctor Ordered*. The plays chosen were Jules Romain's *Dr Knock*, Bridie's *Dr Angelus*, Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma*, and Peter Nichols' comedy, *The National Health*. The Unit also originated a 15-part adaptation of Tolkien's *The Hobbit*, read by Sir Michael Hordern.

The range of music continued to be rich and varied. World Service broadcast over twenty live relays and a 10-week season of recordings from the Promenade Concerts; Dame Janet Baker's farewell to opera in the Glyndebourne production of Gluck's *Orfeo ed Eurydice*; and a performance of the *Apassionata Sonata* by the distin-

guished interpreter of Beethoven, Alfred Brendel. In *Lord Harewood's Musical Musings*, the Managing Director of the English National Opera read from his memoirs, *The Tongs and the Bones*, in a series recorded especially for World Service. Those whose taste was for light or pop music could turn to programmes like *Twenty Five Years of Rock* or *These Musical Islands*, a popular folk music series, while big band fans welcomed a new series introduced by Alan Dell.

Industry and exports

On the World Service, there are two programmes in particular which offer information about British industry and exports. These are *New Ideas* which covers new products, and *Business Matters* which covers business and financial stories. These programmes, along with the output of the Science, Industry and Exports Unit, form the basis of the business industry programmes put out by the 36 language services, though these do, of course, add items of particular interest to their own areas. There is usually little direct response to such items from the USSR or its satellite countries, but this year the Russian Service was given details of an order placed at a Trade Fair in the USSR which resulted directly from a Russian Service broadcast.

Details have also come in of items leading to orders, or the establishment of agencies, in many parts of the world. One manufacturer of a new kind of water pump, for example, wrote to say that as a result of a broadcast about his product he had despatched 70 pumps to various buyers overseas. And the manufacturer of an insect trap reported 126 sales as a direct result of a report on the BBC's External Services.

The Export Liaison Unit at Bush House provides a useful point of contact in this field.

External Business and Development Group

This new group was set up in October 1982 to bring the two main revenue-earning departments of the External Services – the Transcription Service and English by Radio and Television – under a General Manager to provide a

central organisation for the exploitation of new revenue-earning activities from BBC External Services' operations, particularly in the light of cable and satellite developments.

Talks have begun with interested broadcasting organisations in the USA and Europe with a view to offering BBC World Service (or at least certain current affairs sequences within it) on cable audio in the States within the next two or three years. Close liaison is being maintained with the new DBS Directorate in relation to future satellite opportunities for External Services.

Transcription Service

The primary role of the Transcription Service is to gain the greatest possible world-wide exposure for the best of BBC Radio programmes through overseas radio stations. In spite of reductions in the Service following the cuts of 1981–82, there has been no significant decline in the number of stations purchasing the material, although the material on offer has been reduced by 30 per cent. Overall, therefore, exposure has declined, but 350 hours were added to the catalogue during the year, comprising drama, documentaries, talks, entertainment and educational programmes and music of all kinds.

A 50 per cent cut in grant-in-aid funding is a daunting challenge, and a threat of a further substantial reduction this year was only deflected by a resolute commitment to increasing the income of the Service. The economics of radio in a television-dominated world, the continuing world-wide recession, and the unrelenting competition from the free Transcription Services provided by most other major broadcasters, combine to militate against financial profitability. The benefits, in exposure of British cultural achievement and in prestige for Britain abroad, are to be valued rather than costed. Nevertheless, the year did show a substantial increase in revenue due to the higher prices and to the subscription rates necessarily demanded of users, as well as an increase in sales.

Classical Music from the Transcription Service has always been much in demand, and some memorable performances were added to the catalogue during the year. The Proms, and the Festivals at Aldeburgh, Bath, Cheltenham and Edinburgh, yielded their customary riches and the annual issue of programmes from these

events undoubtedly adds to their fame abroad. Recordings from Edinburgh included a performance by Julian Bream of a sonata for solo guitar by Michael Berkeley, specially commissioned by the Transcription Service to mark the 50th anniversary of the BBC's External Services. The same anniversary was the occasion for a Jubilee Concert given at the Royal Albert Hall by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and this, too, proved attractive to customers throughout the world. The year also saw the first fruits of a new collaboration between the Transcription Service and the British Council to promote the works of contemporary British composers; the works recorded were John Buller's *The Theatre of Memory*, Jonathan Harvey's *Persephone Dream*, Paul Patterson's *Voice of Sleep*, and *Akhmatova: and Requiem* by John Tavener. Jazz and light music have retained their popularity: Ella Fitzgerald was a great success and the regular *In Concert* and *Top of the Pops* programmes remain among the Service's best sellers.

The Transcription disc most consistently in great demand is the fortnightly issue of magazine items, and the Talks and Features' output as a whole has had a good year. Some distinguished music features were produced on, among others, Wagner, Elgar, Barber, Britten and Maggie Teyte: as well as an important five-part history of espionage, not to mention Chris Bonnington's memorable recordings from the 1982 Everest expedition. Features originated by the Transcription Service included *Fit to Dive*, a technically innovative programme on underwater exploration, and a feature capturing the essence and the colour of the Cheltenham Festival. Comedy programmes appropriate for export remain a scarce commodity, although *My Word* and *My Music* are in great demand – often as educational programmes. Situation comedy is particularly hard to come by, although Malcolm Bradbury's *Paterson* was a most welcome acquisition.

The flagship of the Transcription Drama catalogue is the collection of great plays by distinguished authors gathered under the title of *World Theatre*, and the year has seen the addition of *Murder in the Cathedral*, *Charley's Aunt*, *Look Back in Anger* and *All's Well that Ends Well*. Other memorable acquisitions included Christopher Logue's *War Music*, and, for popular listening, a dramatisation of *A Small Town in Germany*, a further Peter Wimsey serial and a package of science fiction plays

specially presented by Arthur C. Clarke.

The issue of certain Transcription programmes on cassette for educational use as Study Tapes is growing in popularity, and forty new titles have been added to the catalogue in the course of the year. New agencies have been established in several countries and there has been a satisfactory growth in sales.

English by Radio and Television

1983 was an anniversary year for English by Radio and Television. English by Radio, which began forty years ago, is today a multi-faceted operation comprising nearly one-tenth of the total output of External Services, a successful publishing house, a service of pre-recorded programmes for other broadcasters, and an annual international Summer School. English by Television, now totally self-financing, started in 1963, with the legendary *Walter and Connie* series, and is now making significant in-roads into the educational video markets of the world, as well as selling programmes to broadcasters. No other country or broadcaster offers anything approaching such an operation in the language-teaching field, either in scale or quality.

Notable new projects include an international magazine, *BBC English, Medically Speaking* (a radio series and a published course for doctors and medical students), *At Home in Britain* (a video course for young people visiting Britain as students), *Speak Easy* (a video series of mimed sketches which can be used to teach not only English but any foreign language), and a video co-production with the British Council for overseas classroom use, drawing on BBC Film Archives. New radio series for Francophone Africa, Turkey (with texts appearing in the national daily *Milliyet*), Spain, Nepal, and the Arab world, have been produced or are in production.

Usage of English by Television programmes continues to expand. *Follow Me* has continued to make headway in all parts of the world, demonstrating how well-made programmes can teach the most diverse audiences. Some forty countries have now bought the series, the most recent being Yugoslavia, Poland, Israel, Greece, Saudi Arabia and Senegal; the Soviet Union has agreed, in principle, to do so, subject to previewing all sixty programmes. In China *Follow Me* is now being seen by a

conservatively estimated 100 million TV viewers six times a week and the accompanying books have become nationwide best sellers.

The department's publications, cassettes and video-cassettes, designed for classroom or self-study, are marketed through a network of companies, many of whom are licensed to publish them locally in order to maintain a reasonable price level and respond quickly to demand. The Chinese edition of *Follow Me*, for instance, while similar in essence to the glossy German edition, is a low-cost paperback produced in Beijing.

New contracts were signed during the year opening up the market for BBC English video cassettes in Argentina, for a co-ordinated marketing operation in Thailand, and for marketing BBC English books and cassettes for the first time in Morocco.

This year will also mark the 30th anniversary of the department's annual international Summer School for learners and teachers of English. Now held in association with the English Speaking Union and International House, the School provided some 160 members from countries in the Far and Middle East, Latin America and Europe with an opportunity to improve their English and/or their teaching methods, to learn more about Britain and the British, to enjoy an international ambience, and to act as guinea pigs for new courses and methods. This year, for the first time, it is planned that the programme of the School will include a special course for overseas broadcasters.

Topical Tapes

The Topical Tapes unit is responsible for the production and marketing of a range of weekly taped programmes for use by broadcasters all over the world. Customers remain loyal and in March 1983 some 240 tapes were being despatched weekly to radio stations and broadcasting organisations in over 60 countries.

The best-sellers continue to be *Hello Tomorrow!*, a popular magazine on practical aspects of development related to the Third World; *Your World*, a discussion on a variety of sociological themes; *BBC Science Magazine*; and current affairs programmes like *International Call* and *BBC World Report*, which give a view of international affairs by using the world-wide resources of the BBC. The

weekly tape, *BBC Caribbean Magazine* is recognised as a major link between West Indian communities in Britain and the Commonwealth Caribbean. During the year a Caribbean radio play competition was launched and attracted a large number of entries from all over the West Indies. The winning play from Barbados was broadcast by the World Service.

However, 1982 was the year when the weekly thirty-year-old record request show *Calling the Falklands* came into its own. Overnight, the programme changed its format and during the Falklands conflict became the lifeline for the islanders. Every day throughout the Argentine occupation, the programme carried special news bulletins, interviews, press reviews, despatches and special messages from leading personalities such as the Foreign Secretary and the Archbishop of Canterbury as well as thousands of messages to the Falkland Islanders from relatives and friends in Britain and around the world. The programme also caught the attention and imagination of the world's television, radio and press, who filmed and interviewed staff in Bush House during the period. After the liberation, the programme reverted to three transmissions a week until the end of 1982, and is now broadcast twice a week. The effectiveness of these programmes has been clearly indicated to Topical Tapes by the flow of letters, telegrams and messages from the islanders to the producers, and the rapturous welcome received by the *Calling the Falklands* team during a visit to the Islands.

By special arrangement, current affairs material continues to be fed three times each week-day 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 250 NPR member stations. This service is provided in association with NPR's Chief of London Bureau who is based in Topical Tapes. Special *BBC World Round-Up* programmes are also sent daily to the Australian Broadcasting Commission and to Radio New Zealand.

Technical developments

This has been a year of intense activity in terms both of installation and of planning major projects within the Audibility Programme. Inevitably, with such a scale of work, there have been peaks and troughs of achievement but on balance it has been a successful year.

The high power MF facility at Orfordness went into service and reports from the designated target areas confirm the improvement in reception. Some reduction in United Kingdom coverage also resulted from the change but not on the scale that had been predicted by non-technical observers. The introduction of four high power HF transmitters at Cyprus has been delayed by difficulties in the antenna replacement programme. These difficulties have resulted in a delay of approximately one year, but the first two antennae have now been brought into service allowing an increase in transmitter power.

Major work associated with the installation of the eight 500 kW hf transmitters at the Rampisham station is well in progress. Initial teething problems with the Telefunken transmitters have produced some delay, but the indications are that these have been substantially overcome. Development work on the Marconi 500 kW unit continues on schedule. The first 500 kW transmitter should be in service by autumn 1983.

Negotiations have been reopened with the Seychelles administration about the siting of a relay station on the island of Mahe to afford improved coverage of East Africa. It is hoped that detailed discussions on the total cost of the relay station in capital and revenue terms will be completed in the next few months.

The Hong Kong relay station project has progressed very little during the year. Discussions with the Hong Kong administration continues on the choice of site but at each turn some previously unforeseen obstacle has arisen. Of the two sites identified in 1980, and still under discussion, one has severe technical limitations because ships carrying hazardous cargo nearby could preclude its use: and the other has caused local concern over its visibility from mainland China. Should neither site materialise a long delay will result. The BBC is promised an early response, however, from the Executive Council.

Very good progress has been made in the programme for feeding overseas relay stations by satellites. The

Cyprus and Masirah stations are both permanently fed by satellite and an agreement has been signed between the BBC and the Singapore Telecommunications Authority for permanent satellite feeding of the Singapore station. This should be operational by late autumn 1983. Discussions have also begun with the relevant authorities concerning the satellite feeding of the Antigua and Ascension Island relay stations.

Within Bush House, refurbishment of studios continues satisfactorily and during the year a new electronic internal telephone system was successfully commissioned.

Considerable planning effort is being put into the scheme to modernise the Monitoring and Reception Department's engineering facilities. The proposals have been given to the FCO and the go-ahead is awaited.

The outstanding major United Kingdom project remains the installation of six 250/300 kW hf transmitters. The original intention was to install these units at the Orfordness site. However, an alternative site was identified at Bearley, Warwickshire, which could be developed at considerably less cost than Orfordness. The Bearley site, despite being previously used as a radio station, has encountered some hostile reaction locally to the planned development and the Planning Committee has referred the application to the Environment Minister. Simultaneously, the detailed planning for the Orfordness proposal also awaits approval.

International broadcasting

Worldwide, over 80 countries support broadcasting services addressed to listeners outside their national boundaries and, particularly in the Arab world and Latin America, many domestic transmissions are also aimed at audiences in neighbouring countries. In addition, there are numbers of commercial stations and religious broadcasters which aim at international audiences, as well as the more ephemeral clandestine stations.

The table on *page 143* gives the estimated programme hours per week as at December 1982 for some external broadcasters, with comparative figures illustrating the growth that has taken place during the past three decades. The USSR, with 2180 hours of output per week, remains in first position, followed by the United States of America and the Chinese People's Republic. Next in rank order,

though well behind, come the German Federal Republic, the BBC, North Korea, Albania and Egypt with output ranging from nearly 800 hours down to about 540 hours weekly.

During the year, the USSR increased output in Persian, Dari, Uighur (mainly spoken in Xinjiang province, China) and Ukrainian, but reduced Romanian. In addition, Kazakh (spoken principally in Kazakh SSR) was introduced in late 1982, bringing the USSR's total number of languages broadcast externally to 83.

Voice of America introduced three new language services: Pashto and Azerbaijani on 4 July and Amharic on 20 September 1982 – all broadcast for 3½ hours per week. VOA's output in Polish, which was almost doubled at the end of 1981, was further increased in March 1982, together with Turkish and, later in the year, Hindi. However, Turkish was reduced, as was Persian, in the autumn of 1982. There are plans to extend VOA's Botswana relay station with four shortwave transmitters, and to add six shortwave transmitters to the relay station in Sri Lanka. It has also been reported that funds are being sought for the acquisition of further transmitter facilities for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, as well as VOA, in order to overcome the effects of jamming in Central and Eastern Europe. In company with the BBC, other stations' language services, directed to Poland in particular, have also experienced jamming, notably West Germany's Deutsche Welle.

The Chinese People's Republic concentrated its attention mainly on broadcasts for Nationalist China during 1982, increasing Standard Chinese and Hakka both by almost 50 per cent, and reducing Amoy by the same amount. Vietnamese output was also increased and China's total output has now regained its 1975 level.

The German Federal Republic's Deutsche Welle made only one alteration to its overseas output during the year: an extra transmission for Brazil, mainly Portuguese, but including a Spanish news bulletin. Work on one 600 kW medium wave and three 250 kW shortwave transmitters under construction for Deutsche Welle at Trincomalee in Sri Lanka has been delayed but the relay station is expected to be completed in 1985. Deutsche Welle's continued use of relay facilities in Malta was in doubt in September 1982 when the Maltese Government introduced the 'Foreign Interference Act' and all broadcasting from the site was

suspended. However, an amendment to the Act, passed at the beginning of December, enabled Deutsche Welle to resume broadcasts. Test transmissions from the station by Radio Mediterranean, Malta's own external service, had also been affected, but broadcasts began officially in Arabic, English and French in January 1983.

The German Federal Republic's other external broadcaster, Deutschlandfunk, whose broadcasts are directed to Europe, including Scandinavia, inaugurated a new 500 kW longwave transmitter in October 1982 to replace an outdated 250 kW installation at Donebach (Baden-Wuerttemberg).

Among the Warsaw Pact countries, East Germany discontinued the Polish transmissions introduced in 1981, but increased output in Spanish to Latin America and in English. Poland discontinued its weekly half-hour service in Portuguese to Europe and decreased output in Danish, Finnish, German, Polish, Spanish for Europe and Swedish. However, transmissions in Arabic, Esperanto, and English for Europe and North America, were increased.

In May 1982, France announced an ambitious five-year development plan for the expansion of Radio France International. The intention is to increase RFI output from 125 hours per week in 6 languages, aimed mainly at Europe and Africa, to 739 hours per week in 17 languages, some beamed to areas of the world not previously covered, including Asia and the Middle East. The first stage was implemented in October 1982 when RFI reinstated a Latin American Service in Portuguese, Spanish and French (this service was discontinued in 1974). France has already more than doubled its output and, as a result, has moved several places higher in the table. The projected Middle East Service in French, Arabic, and possibly Persian, is scheduled to begin during 1983. Plans to build a relay station by 1984 in Kourou, French Guiana, are proceeding and other facilities may be constructed in New Caledonia and Reunion.

Japan, too, has been looking into ways of improving NHK's standing in international broadcasting, and a research committee set up in 1982 has recommended massive investment to reinforce Japan's overseas short wave service. Radio Japan's output is currently carried on 12 low-powered and outdated transmitters and it has been proposed that eight transmitters, four each of 300 kW and 100 kW, be constructed at the Yamata transmitting station.

The establishment of relay stations in Central America, Africa and South West Asia, in addition to the one already in use at Sines, Portugal, was also recommended.

Among the African nations, Nigeria continues to dominate external broadcasting from that continent. During 1982, it increased output in Swahili, but reduced English broadcasts to Africa. However, Kenya has embarked on a large-scale programme to improve information, radio and television services and a 250 kW shortwave transmitter at Komo Rok, due for completion in 1983, should enable Voice of Kenya's projected external service in Swahili, Somali and English to be heard throughout East and Central Africa. The religious station, Radio Voice of the Gospel, which went off the air at the time of the 1977 coup in Ethiopia, has been negotiating with the French-controlled commercial station, Africa No. 1, in Gabon, for regular airtime for its West African studios. China is constructing a 60 kW short wave radio station in Zanzibar to enable Voice of Tanzania broadcasts in Swahili, English and Arabic to be heard in East and Central Africa.

Iran introduced a Bengali Service in April 1982 and, with increases in Urdu and Arabic, external output at 280 hours per week has overtaken its pre-revolution level. The 1200kW medium wave transmitter, built in 1978 to carry broadcasts to the Middle and Far East, is now operation and Iran may also use Algerian transmitters to extend the coverage of its external broadcasts. Elsewhere in the Middle East, Abu Dhabi has signed a contract with a Swiss company for the construction of two 1000 kW transmitters, designed to cover the Gulf area, the Middle East, India and Pakistan, and four 500 kW shortwave transmitters to broadcast its international service worldwide, initially in four languages.

Turkey continues to expand its external services and, with the introduction of Azerbaijani in March 1982, now broadcasts in 16 languages. To increase audibility, two 500 kW transmitters have been built and, when fully operational, should enable Voice of Turkey to broadcast 'more reliably and longer' to North and South America and to Australia. Further increases in external output have been predicted towards the end of 1983.

In Latin America, Argentina's external services in English, French and German, which were extended following the invasion of the Falkland Islands, have

returned to their pre-April 1982 level. In July 1982, Venezuela launched an external service, 'Voice of Venezuela', using a 50 kW shortwave transmitter at El Campo de Carabobo. Initial broadcasts in Spanish, also carried on a new 1000 kW medium wave transmitter, are directed to the Caribbean and Central America, and English, French and Portuguese transmissions are to be added during 1983. Until 1983, the only external broadcaster operating from Ecuador was the religious station HCJB 'Voice of the Andes': however, in February Radio Nacional de Ecuador announced that a 2½ hour segment of its domestic services in Spanish and Quechua would be relayed for listeners abroad. In mid-1982, Brazil added German to the English, Portuguese and Spanish programmes broadcast externally.

Other countries, in addition to those mentioned, are strengthening their transmitter power. Australia intends to improve the quality of its transmissions to the Far East by constructing four 100 kW transmitters at Shepparton, Victoria, and a 250 kW transmitter at Carnarvon, Western Australia which is expected to be operational by late 1983. Four 500 kW short wave transmitters, designed to boost Yugoslavia's external services, are due to be completed in 1984. Tunisia, which at present has no external service, is to survey the audibility of Yugoslavia's broadcasts to North Africa and in exchange will be allocated airtime on the transmitters for broadcasting programmes to Europe.

Audience studies

In spite of the difficulties in obtaining accurate audience figures, samples are carried out in a number of countries each year on behalf of the BBC by independent companies. They are based on interviews, occasionally by telephone, with carefully drawn samples of adults. Some results are given below: they are, of course, subject to the margin of error inherent in all sampling.

A survey was carried out in Pakistan in June and July 1982. Interviews among a sample representative of the adult urban population indicated that 46.8 per cent of them listened regularly (at least once a week) to the BBC Urdu Service – this is equivalent to a regular adult urban audience of about 5½ million in Pakistan. All India Radio had a somewhat larger Urdu audience (58.5 per cent) but

those for the other international broadcasters asked about were much smaller – Radio Tehran 11.1 per cent, Radio Kabul 5.9 per cent, Radio Moscow 2.9 per cent, VOA 2.7 per cent, Radio Peking 1.8 per cent, and Deutsche Welle 0.6 per cent. The largest audience for English broadcasting was for the BBC which was heard regularly by 4.8 per cent, equivalent to about a quarter of a million adult listeners. Interviews were also conducted in some of the more accessible rural areas of Punjab and Sind provinces. About a third of the respondents listened regularly to the BBC Urdu Service and a somewhat higher proportion to All India Radio. Very few listeners to English programmes were found in these rural areas. From the results of this survey it has been very broadly estimated that the total audience in Pakistan for the BBC Urdu Service is of the order of 10 million adults.

In November and December 1982 a survey in Finland among a sample representative of the adult population, found that the regular audiences for broadcasting in Finnish were 1.5 per cent for the BBC, 1.3 per cent for Soviet stations (Radio Tallinn and/or Radio Moscow) and 0.2 per cent for Polish Radio: all three audience figures are similar to those found in the previous survey in 1977. The BBC World Service was heard regularly by 0.7 per cent and English by Radio by 0.4 per cent. The BBC regular audiences are equivalent to some 60,000 adults hearing Finnish, 25,000 hearing the World Service and 15,000 hearing English by Radio.

A survey between November 1981 and April 1982, consisting of telephone interviews among a sample representative of the adult population of the USA, indicated that the BBC World Service was heard regularly by 1.3 per cent, equivalent to some 2 million adults. Regular audiences for the five other international broadcasters asked about were all under 1 per cent – Radio Canada International 0.7 per cent, Radio Moscow 0.3 per cent, Radio Havana 0.2 per cent, and Deutsche Welle and Radio Netherlands 0.1 per cent each. The survey revealed considerable BBC listening on other people's sets, and confusion among respondents as to whether their own sets has short wave or not. In the light of this, earlier US audience estimates are clearly too small, since they were based only on the replies of people claiming to have short wave at home.

Results have been made available of a survey carried

out for the United States International Communication Agency in 1980 in Georgetown, the capital of Guyana. 19.0 per cent of the sample, equivalent to some 19,000 adults, claimed to listen directly to the BBC. This figure was smaller than the 36.2 per cent for Radio Antilles, a commercial medium wave station in Montserrat, but larger than those for the other named stations – 6.3 per cent for VOA, 2.3 per cent for Deutsche Welle, 0.3 per cent for Radio Canada International and 0.2 per cent for the religious station Voice of the Andes. Responses to Radios Moscow and Havana were not requested but were spontaneously mentioned by 0.3 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively. All the listening recorded was in English.

A few questions on behalf of the BBC were included in a set of media surveys in October and November 1981 among adults in four capital cities of Francophone Africa – Dakar (Senegal), Douala (Cameroon), Libreville (Gabon) and Abidjan (Ivory Coast). The BBC French Language Service had regular audiences ranging from 2.7 per cent in Libreville to 10.2 per cent in Abidjan, suggesting that the audience in the four cities combined was approaching 150,000 adults. Regular audiences for the BBC in English ranged from 1.2 per cent in Dakar to 6.1 per cent in Abidjan, indicating a combined audience of about half the size of that for French. Listening levels for other international broadcasters were not collected in the same form.

Although sample surveys are the only practical means of measuring audience size, they are generally not suitable for providing the kind of reaction required by programme makers. This can be more readily acquired from an analysis of the substantial amount of mail and by the use of postal questionnaires.

In 1982 the External Services received some 340,000 letters from listeners around the world. Leading the way was the Arabic Service with 64,000, followed by the World Service with 45,000 and the Hindi Service with a record mailbag of over 27,000 letters. Another major increase in 1982 was in mail to the Swahili Service where over 18,000 listeners wrote, many in response to English by Radio programmes. The main casualty of the year was mail to the Polish Service which fell from 10,000 in 1981 to under 2,000. This decline could be attributed to the effects of the introduction of martial law in Poland at the end of 1981. However, by March 1983, prompted by a new English by

Radio series, mail from Poland had returned to its former levels.

World events and political crises invariably stimulate mail, although not always from the affected area, and 1982 was no exception. Many listeners wrote in response to the war in the Falkland Islands, both about BBC coverage and with their own political views, while events in Lebanon also generated considerable reaction. In particular, the programme *Calling the Falklands* is estimated to have received 3,000 messages for listeners in the islands at the time of the crisis, followed afterwards by many hundreds of letters of overwhelming appreciation and anecdotes highlighting the vital role of the programme. Additionally, over 1,000 listeners around the world mentioned the BBC's coverage of the crisis. The BBC's 50th anniversary also prompted hundreds of messages of congratulations.

Postal questionnaire techniques provide an opportunity of questioning groups of listeners about all aspects of their BBC listening, and in 1982 nearly 16,000 questionnaires were returned. This number was swollen by a listening diary in the World Service magazine *London Calling* which prompted over 6,000 listeners to keep detailed hour by hour records of their World Service listening for a week. A similar exercise on a smaller scale was carried out with Japanese listeners.

The other highlight of the year was the first questionnaire for more than a decade to Yugoslav listeners. The response was very high and the results illustrated the continuing importance of the BBC in a country with a proliferation of local radio and television.

Monitoring Service

The year was one of great activity at Caversham Park, and there were plenty of examples of the Service's ability to respond to major events, but the death of President Brezhnev and the Falklands conflict are particularly worthy of note.

It is a matter of pride that the death of Brezhnev was 'flashed' by Caversham only a minute after it was announced by Moscow Radio. This was followed by an immediate mobilisation of special services which strained the Monitoring Service's technical and human resources to the limit in sustaining for several months careful and

systematic reporting of the policies of the new leadership in Russia.

In the case of the Falklands the situation was rather different since the main burden fell on the Monitoring Service's American colleagues, the Foreign Broadcast Information Service, who are responsible for Latin America under the exchange arrangement. Nevertheless, the small Spanish team at Caversham made a significant contribution in covering major Argentine speeches and communiques, the English team monitored Argentina's overseas propaganda (including the so-called 'Radio Liberty'), and the output sections processed and published vast amounts of material in order to provide the best possible service of news and documentation to government departments and other Caversham clients.

The Monitoring Service has also responded to the wide-ranging changes in broadcasting and information technology. A series of proposals – the Service's first major integrated capital investment programme since it moved to Caversham Park in 1943 – was approved by the BBC Board of Governors in January 1983, and the process of seeking the additional government funds set in motion. The project has three main components: engineering developments to overcome the crowding of the conventional airwaves and the increasing use of satellites for broadcasting; information technology to cope with the ever-expanding amounts of incoming material and to meet the changing needs of clients, many of whom are becoming computerised; and a building programme to ensure more efficiently organised space. The total cost of the project is some £13 million to be spread over a number of years.

Some technical development was nevertheless achieved during the year at Caversham and its nearby receiving station at Crowsley Park. These included setting up two small dish antennae for satellite monitoring and the complete replacement of the main hf aerial distribution amplifiers by solid state wide-band amplifiers designed by the engineering staff.

Efforts to increase revenue from sales of Monitoring Service reports were maintained. The well-established printed document, the *Summary of World Broadcasts*, continued to have a steady market among diplomatic missions, universities, libraries, etc., and a sales drive was mounted among commercial companies at home and

abroad stressing in particular the potential value of the economic supplements. On the news front, the emphasis during the year was to encourage ad hoc customers – mainly news agencies and newspapers – to enter into more formal contracts on an annual basis so that income could be better assured. These mainstays of the Monitoring Service's commercial operations have been supplemented recently by the supply of the SWB in machine-readable form to commercial data banks – the BBC's own *World Reporter* in the UK and 'NEXIS' in the United States – and the provision of services especially tailored to the requirements of individual clients.

For the general public, the two weekly programmes, *Listening Post* on World Service and *Six Continents* on Radio 3, continued to provide an opportunity to sample the Monitoring Service's work.

Engineering

This was a year when political decisions in certain areas – notably satellite broadcasting and cable distribution – highlighted the activities of Engineering Division in its handling of the problems presented by developing technology. The Engineering Directorate played a large part in the negotiations that led to Heads of Agreement being signed with United Satellites Limited for the provision of two DBS channels, and BBC engineers are playing a leading part in the discussions taking place in the European Broadcasting Union aimed at establishing technical standards for DBS transmissions. They are also co-operating with British industry in planning the range of converters and receivers that will be available for the start of services in 1986.

The excitement of broadcasting from the skies, however, has not led the BBC's engineers to overlook the importance of bricks and mortar here on earth. And the proposal to redevelop the Langham site presents the challenge of constructing a building that will meet BBC requirements well into the next century, within an exterior that will be aesthetically worthy of this important central-London site. The distinguished architect Norman Foster has been appointed to design the new building.

Direct Broadcasting by Satellite

The BBC is planning to start Direct Broadcasting by Satellite in 1986. Some of the fundamental features of satellite broadcasting are described in the Reference Section *page 206* and the project generally is discussed on *page 11*.

From the technical point of view, Direct Broadcasting by Satellite offers some significant advantages. The television pictures will be of a higher technical quality than the present terrestrial PAL transmissions, and many programmes can be transmitted with stereo sound. Viewers will not be troubled by transmission anomalies, such as 'ghost' images caused by signal reflections from hills or buildings. And most homes that are presently unserved, or only marginally served, will be able to receive the DBS services. The only criterion for good reception is that it

should be possible to install a small dish aerial in a position fairly near the house which is in direct sunlight at 3 pm British Summer Time in mid-October, when the sun will be in the same direction as the satellite. Finally, there will be new sound services of very high quality.

A technical decision that had to be made during the year concerned the choice of the transmission standard for the DBS services. The IBA proposed a system known as MAC (Multiplexed Analogue Components) while the BBC favoured a system known as Extended PAL. Independent observers agreed that both systems offered a significant improvement in picture quality over existing systems, and the Government therefore appointed a committee, chaired by Sir Antony Part, to assess the two proposals. In the event, the Part Report recommended that MAC should be adopted, and this recommendation was accepted by the Government. There is no point in disguising the fact that the BBC was disappointed by this decision, but it is equally true to say that these reservations concerned the possible isolation of the UK from the rest of Europe rather than the technical merits of the MAC system. Immediately the decision became known, BBC and IBA engineers joined in a co-operative effort to produce a comprehensive technical specification for MAC, and the BBC threw its weight behind a UK effort to get the system adopted as a European standard. If this effort is successful, the resulting large market for MAC tuners and receivers will lead to considerable economies of scale in their production, and there will be excellent opportunities for enterprising British manufacturers to establish a lead in what will, undoubtedly, be a growth market. The consumer will benefit, of course, from the low unit costs resulting from volume production.

Events

Few years pass without one or more major events taking place that require exceptional engineering support. A particularly significant event in 1982/83 was the visit of the Pope. Because of the length of the visit (6 days) and the number of different venues, the BBC and ITV co-operated in providing coverage, but in spite of this the BBC itself had to call upon 95 cameras and 27 outside broadcast vehicles. This was at a time when outside broadcast coverage was required for many other events, and resources were stretched to the limit.

The biggest sporting event of the year was the soccer World Cup held in Spain. The match coverage provided by Spanish Television was enhanced by the BBC's own cameras, and by some of the BBC's latest technology, in the form of a mobile up-link terminal which proved invaluable in sending back exclusive pictures for BBC viewers via the Orbital Test Satellite. Later in the year, the terminal was used by the Italian broadcasting authority (RAI) to cover the International Slalom Ski at Bormio.

The news story that overshadowed all others throughout the year was, of course, the battle for the Falklands. Initially, it was only possible to relay television pictures by satellite from South America via the Argentinian ground station at Balnearce – surprisingly this occurred many times – but it was essential to find another route. The BBC took the lead in organising the provision and installation of equipment at Manga Earth Station in Uruguay so that this station could transmit television signals, and from 12 April it was used regularly by the BBC, the ITN, and the US networks.

Transmission

Television

Sixty-five new television relay stations were brought into service during the year and the 625-line services now reach 99 per cent of the population. Obviously most new relay stations are installed for the benefit of those who cannot receive the 625-line services, or whose reception is very poor. Less often, new stations are provided for viewers who can receive a 625-line signal, but only from a station serving a different region. For example, some areas of Avon and Somerset have experienced difficulty

through the years in getting reception from the Mendip transmitter because of screening due to hills. In many cases good reception has been possible from the Wenvoe station, but this radiates BBC Wales, HTV Wales (and now Sianel 4 Cymru) instead of West regional programmes and Channel 4. Over the last few years a number of relay stations have been built to alleviate the problem, and during 1982/83 a significant improvement was made with the commissioning of a further seven stations serving nearly 5000 people.

The planning and installation of the Channel 4 transmitter network is, of course, the responsibility of the IBA, but because the station building programme is shared by the two broadcasting authorities, both Transmitter Group and Architectural and Civil Engineering Department were involved in much of the work in providing facilities for the new channel.

The transmitter building programme will continue at a reducing rate until about 1988, with the objective of extending the uhf service, wherever practicable, to unserved communities of more than 200 people. Special consideration will be given to those who will lose their television service with the closing in due course of the 405-line transmitters. Isolated unserved groups of less than 200 will not have a dedicated transmitter provided by the broadcasters, but some will be able to install a self-help transmitter or cable system (*see page 206*).

Viewers have rightly come to expect a high standard of service from the BBC's domestic networks. More than 1300 uhf television transmitters are in use as well as some 500 radio transmitters, so the problem of knowing the state of each and arranging maintenance in the event of a fault, is a considerable one. The problem has been solved by dividing the country into five areas, each having a Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) which monitors transmitters in its area. With the commissioning during the year of the MIC at Crystal Palace, covering most of the south-east England from the Wash to the Isle of Wight, four of the five MICs are now in service. Maintenance teams are based throughout the country, and when a fault is indicated at an MIC the appropriate team is notified and the problem reported to Regional Headquarters. During the winter, the maintenance teams often work in extremely difficult conditions. A typical example occurred in the Scottish Highlands in January

when high winds ripped a 12 ft diameter radio link dish from its mast. The location, near the crest of a 1900 ft peak, was very exposed and the teams had to wait for several days for a brief respite in the weather before a helicopter could lower a new dish into position.

In June 1982, the Home Secretary set in motion a review of the radio frequency spectrum from 30-960 MHz, under the chairmanship of Dr J. H. H. Merriman. This will cover all the frequency bands required by the BBC for terrestrial television and vhf radio broadcasting (direct satellite broadcasting will use the 12 GHz band ie 12,000 MHz) so the Report will be of considerable interest. The full Report is not scheduled for publication until June 1983, but the Home Secretary asked the committee to provide an interim Report, on an urgent basis, on the future use of vhf Band I (41-68 MHz) and Band III (174-216 MHz) at present used by the BBC and IBA for 405-line television.

The interim report, published in September 1982, recommended that Bands I and III should be allocated to land mobile radio services, ie radio telephones, and to broadcasting support services as required for outside broadcast communication links. The interim report also advised that the 405-line transmitter networks should be closed down by the end of 1984 instead of 1986, to allow for a rapid expansion of mobile radio, and the Government has since announced that both these recommendations will be implemented. The BBC regrets the decision that Bands I and III should be permanently withdrawn from broadcasting because most other European countries are retaining these bands for television use, and they could have been re-engineered to provide 625-line local area television services.

Radio

The year has seen the completion of several important projects. Of particular note was the extension of the pcm sound distribution system to North Hessary Tor, the vhf transmitting station on Dartmoor. With the completion of this link, Radio 4 can be received in stereo over most of the south-west, and the technical quality of the existing Radio 1/2 and Radio 3 stereo services has been improved.

In Northern Ireland there was a significant improvement in stereo coverage when a new link feeding the Londonderry vhf transmitter was brought into service.

This long-awaited development has brought the stereo radio services to 120,000 people living in the city and county of Londonderry and County Tyrone. Also, there was an important improvement in mf coverage with the opening of a new 5-channel station (Radio Ulster, Radio 1, Radio 2, Radio 3, Radio 4) at Enniskillen serving nearly 70,000 people in County Tyrone.

In Wales, the programme to improve vhf reception continued with the opening of a new station at Varteg Hill, serving 15,000 people in the Dulais Valley. The transmissions use mixed polarisation to provide better reception for listeners using portables and car radios. Eventually almost all of the BBC's vhf radio transmitters will be converted to mixed polarisation in a re-engineering programme that will continue until 1989.

At the moment vhf broadcasting in the UK is restricted to frequencies of 97.6 MHz and below, except for a few stations in Scotland where frequencies up to 100 MHz have been allowed, whereas by international agreement the vhf broadcasting band can now extend to 108 MHz. The Home Secretary has announced that it is intended to use the widened band for the creation of two new national vhf networks, as well as for the development of BBC and Independent Local Radio and the provision of improved coverage for the BBC's present networked services. One of the new networks will be allocated to the BBC, so that Radio 1 and 2 can have separate vhf networks instead of sharing one network as they do at present. The other new network may be used to provide a national service for the IBA if satisfactory financing arrangements can be developed. It is hoped that these proposals will be ratified by the International Telecommunication Union at a broadcasting conference to be held in 1984. It is necessary to get this international agreement to avoid mutual interference between services operated by different countries.

Unfortunately, the 97.6-102.1 MHz section of the band required for the new networks is at present used by mobile services (including the police and fire), who must be moved to new frequencies. It is unlikely that the band will be completely cleared until 1990. A similar situation applies to most of the 104.5-108 MHz section which will probably be used for improved coverage of the present vhf networks; unfortunately, in this case, the scheduled date for clearance is 1996. The situation for Local Radio is more promising: the 102.1-104.5 MHz segment that

will be used for Local Radio development is already clear in the United Kingdom, and it is hoped that frequencies can soon be made available.

Until Radio 1 has its own vhf transmitter network it is important wherever possible to improve reception of medium frequencies. It is ironic that Liverpool, a major source of current pop culture, has not enjoyed good reception of Radio 1 on mf. At the end of 1982, the situation was rectified when a new transmitter was brought into operation serving not only Liverpool but the whole of the Wirral Peninsula and part of North Wales.

In the south-west the pattern of reception for Radio 4 has changed with the start of BBC Local Radio services for Devon and Cornwall. Prior to the opening of the new Local Radio stations a south-west variant of Radio 4 was broadcast from five mf transmitters in the region. This service was discontinued when four of the transmitters were re-allocated to the Local Radio service, while the fifth (Redruth) now carries the Radio 4 UK service. A new mf transmitter at Plymouth also carries Radio 4 UK, and a new vhf transmitter at Exeter has improved reception of all the networked vhf services, including Radio 4, in that area. Radio 4 UK remains in 200 kHz lf, so most listeners still have a choice of wavebands for Radio 4, although reception on 200 kHz can be difficult in the more westerly parts of the region.

Television production

Topical Production Centre

The BBC's decision to match the start of the commercial breakfast television service with its own *Breakfast Time* programme presented Engineering with a difficult challenge. Television wanted not only the best possible technical facilities for the new service, but required them to be ready in time to start broadcasting before their competitors. This meant that in less than a year a new three-storey Topical Production Centre had to be constructed at Lime Grove within a former film studio, used by the BBC as a scenery store.

The new centre has been designed to originate not only *Breakfast Time* but *South East at Six*, *Nationwide* and *Newsnight*, and one of the aims in the overall design was to use the power of the computer to assist production staff

in the preparation of stories, scripts and running orders. Forty terminals throughout the centre are connected to the computer by fibre-optic cables, and instead of large volumes of paper flooding round the production offices, information is sent and stored electronically. Scripts, for example, are typed directly into the system and running times are automatically calculated. If items are changed or the running order is altered, the computer provides an immediate update. The importance of this computer project in Information Technology Year was recognised by the Government, who made a grant of £250,000 towards the cost.

A feature of the Topical Production Centre is the electronic graphics area. The equipment includes a stills store which electronically stores 700 still pictures, any of which can be immediately called-up for display and transmission; and a 'paint box' computer graphics system that allows a graphics artist to 'paint' pictures on a graphics visual display terminal.

Other production areas

The Television Theatre in West London was brought back into service after extensive refurbishment. The improvements include an enlarged sound control room and improved orchestra enclosure, as well as new vision, sound and communications equipment.

Over the last few years the Greenwood Theatre, in the grounds of Guy's Hospital, has provided a very useful additional studio, particularly for audience shows. The vision equipment was originally provided by a Colour Mobile Control Room positioned outside the theatre, but with the renewal of the lease for the theatre, it was decided to install a new vision system within the premises and during the summer a new technical area was constructed to house the equipment. The theatre was brought back into service in September.

In Cardiff a new newsroom, used by 120 staff, was brought into operation for the start of Sianel 4 Cymru. Elsewhere in the regions the control room at Bristol has been enlarged and re-equipped, the continuity area at Pebble Mill is being refurbished, a new Central Technical Area at Glasgow is well advanced and work continues on the new television studio in Belfast.

Radio production

Several network radio studios were refurbished during the year in the continuing modernisation programme. The major part of the building work in Broadcasting House for the new News and Current Affairs studios has been completed and the technical installation in the first of the studios has begun. At Maida Vale work has begun on the technical installation in the new drama studio.

The programme to re-equip music studios with modern multi-facility (British made) control desks continues. Work at Cardiff and Belfast continues; a second desk is to be installed at Maida Vale; and Birmingham will be equipped during 1983.

The two mobile studios mentioned in last year's Report are now in service, and have proved very successful. Each vehicle has a small studio suitable for interviews, together with comprehensive monitoring and mixing facilities.

Over the past few years digital recordings have been made at a number of outside broadcasts, and a 15 cwt van has been equipped with two digital recorders for this purpose. A much larger vehicle – the Digital Stereo Control Vehicle – is now being constructed which will house not only digital recorders but also a 48-channel digital mixing desk based on a processing system known as COPAS (Computer for Processing Audio Signals) developed by the BBC and incorporated into a desk by the British Neve company. The digital mixing desk will perform all the normal fading, mixing, and compression functions as well as providing important additional facilities. The new vehicle will have expanding sides to provide a larger working area and improved listening conditions on site.

Local Radio

Five new Local Radio stations – Cambridgeshire, Northampton, Furness, Cornwall and Devon – entered service during the year and engineering improvements were made at several other established stations. The provision of good coverage for Devon and Cornwall is particularly difficult because of the hilly terrain, and no less than 11 transmitters have been used. Some of the mf transmitters originally carried the Radio 4 south-west service, but this

has been discontinued – the Local Radio stations now cover the local scene and bring the additional advantage of stereo (on vhf). At the other end of England, Radio Furness came into operation to serve the southern part of Cumbria. Radio Furness carries its own programmes at breakfast-time and lunch-time, while for the remainder of the day it broadcasts the service of BBC Radio Cumbria.

Research and development

BBC Research Department is probably the only organisation in the country that maintains a continuous programme of research across the whole field of broadcasting – satellites, cable, transmission in all the broadcasting bands, digital audio, digital television, computer applications in broadcasting etc. Designs Department is concerned with the design, and often the manufacture, of equipment incorporating the latest technology to meet the BBC's operational requirements. When a design is finalised and a number of units are to be built, these may be manufactured by industry or the BBC Equipment Department according to circumstances. There is a high degree of co-operation between Research and Designs Departments, and considerable flexibility in their approach – some of the work of Designs Department necessitates research, and some of Research Department's work includes the production of specific equipment designs. The following paragraphs describe a few of the research and development projects that have been undertaken during the year.

With the agreement of an international standard for digital television signals in the studio (*see 1983 Report*) and the progress that British Telecom is making with a high capacity digital network, it is possible to look forward to the time when the television signal will exist in analogue form only at the camera and the transmitter. All intermediate processing is likely to be performed with the signal in digital form. However, the transmission of digital television signals requires a high bit rate and the BBC is investigating various methods of achieving the necessary performance. Optical fibre systems offer considerable promise, one of their advantages being that signals can be carried over considerable distances without the use of intermediate repeaters. To gain experience with

optical transmission, a 1 km optical fibre link has been installed between Lime Grove and Television Centre capable of carrying two PAL television signals, or one television signal digitally coded to the internationally agreed component standard.

An important corollary to this work is the investigation of bit rate reduction techniques. To this end, BBC engineers have designed a system which can carry all the essential information in a television signal, yet which functions at less than half the bit rate of an unreduced system. Three sets of equipment, each capable of carrying a PAL video signal as well as several sound or data channels, will be used in field trials in 1983.

Towards the end of 1982, tests were conducted on a television stereo sound system, using a variation of the system employed in West Germany. The results show that a system of this type might give a largely satisfactory service, but investigations are continuing into alternative possibilities. The system tested (for terrestrial transmission) uses analogue signals (two frequency-modulated carriers) whereas the BBC satellite television service, which will start in 1986, will use a digital sound system. Preliminary assessments indicate that a digital stereo sound system could also be used with the existing terrestrial television transmission network, and a thorough examination of the digital method has begun.

Moving to radio, work has started on possible ways of improving vhf reception in cars. One method being investigated is an adaptive system that would select the best signal from two or more aerials. Successful completion of this work could lead to vhf car radio systems that will provide much better reception in difficult conditions, such as heavily built-up areas.

Headphones are often used for sound monitoring because the operator can listen at realistic levels without disturbing other staff. Unfortunately, this can lead to hearing damage through over-high listening levels, particularly in noisy environments. To avoid this potentially dangerous situation, Designs Department has produced a 'headphone limiter' which, when inserted in the connector between headphones and amplifier, limits the sound to a safe level. The device is small, requires no external power supply, and introduces no distortion until dangerous levels are reached.

Still on the subject of sound, BBC engineers frequently

need to assess the acoustic qualities of rooms, halls and studios that are being used for broadcasts. One of the most important characteristics influencing the sound quality is the reverberation time – the time it takes for a sound to die away. This must be measured over a range of frequencies, and Research Department has produced a compact microprocessor-controlled unit that does this automatically.

The BBC follows a policy, wherever possible, of licensing designs to British manufacturers. This is of mutual benefit since the manufacturer enjoys the benefits of the research, while the BBC is not only assured of a supplier for the product but also receives royalties from sales to other customers. During the year, manufacturing agreements were concluded for the reverberation measuring instrument mentioned above, for the BBC's NICAM digital audio equipment, and the BBC studio Stills Store, which provides electronic storage and retrieval of still pictures. Another agreement will allow several novel features, developed by BBC engineers, to be incorporated in a commercial colour telecine machine.

Recruitment

Over the last few years, strenuous efforts were made to publicise the fact that the BBC recruits some 500 school leavers every year into the broadcasting industry. The policy has paid dividends at a time when, despite the recession, the competition to recruit entrants with 'A' level qualifications in science, or degrees in electronics or applied physics, has remained intense. Nevertheless, the BBC had considerable success in recruiting the technical staff required to meet its requirements, despite expansion in commercial broadcasting and the growth in broadcasting 'facilities companies'.

In addition to the normal pattern of recruitment, the BBC will shortly recruit a few undergraduate students to do twelve months' industrial training in Research and Designs, together with one or two pre-university trainees who will undertake a year's work in industry between leaving school and going to university.

Training

New technology and working practices are placing Engineering Training Department under ever more pressure to provide a wide range of training courses. In 1982 a new wing – The A1 wing – was opened at the Evesham Training Centre to house fundamental training, computer training, and communications and radio training. It is being used to its full extent and is providing a welcome enhancement to facilities.

The development of new methods of training is continuing and a programmed learning package recorded on video cassette has been produced which guides trainees through the principles of television.

The introduction of breakfast television has increased further the demand for training places, and accommodation has proved insufficient. Training methods and the projected future load on the Department are being examined as a matter of urgency to ensure that demand can be met in the most effective way.

Personnel

The authorised establishment as at 31 March 1983 was as follows, with the previous year's figures in italics:

	<u>31.3.83</u>		<u>31.3.82</u>	
<i>Home Services</i>				
Radio	6,930		<i>6,686</i>	
Television	17,589	24,519	<i>16,686</i>	<i>23,372</i>
<i>External Services</i>				
Direct – Broadcasting	1,839		<i>1,827</i>	
– Monitoring	436		<i>432</i>	
– Transmission	362	2,637	<i>365</i>	<i>2,624</i>
Shared – Broadcasting	622		<i>569</i>	
– Monitoring	3	625	<i>1</i>	<i>570</i>
		3,262		<i>3,194</i>
<i>Open University</i>				
Direct	410		<i>405</i>	
Shared	7	417	<i>29</i>	<i>434</i>
<i>Trading</i>				
Direct (including BBC Enterprises Ltd)	720		<i>709</i>	
Shared	229	949	<i>233</i>	<i>942</i>
		<u>29,147</u>		<u>27,942</u>

Note The total authorised establishment of 29,147 includes 1,145 part-time posts. The previous year's figures were 27,942 and 1,096.

Appointments

Staff turnover for 1982 was 12.4 per cent against 11.9 per cent in 1981 and 15.1 per cent in 1980. Appointments Department received over 59,000 applications for advertised vacancies – a 50 per cent increase over the previous year. This reflected an increase in external recruitment and staff movement resulting from developments such as Breakfast Television, S4C, planned Local Radio expansion and the new sub-titling for the deaf unit.

Additionally, 38,000 speculative enquiries were dealt with – a decrease of about 7 per cent. The number of clerical and secretarial vacancies in the London area remained generally low, less than 30 at any one time. Nearly 300 clerical and secretarial staff gained promotion

to other categories of work, a figure similar to previous years.

Management training

The Central Training Department was replaced at the end of January by two clearly-defined services – Management Training and Office Training, under a newly-appointed Head of Management Training. A complete review of the Corporation's Management training is now under way.

Within Office Training, the pilot course organised in association with the Manpower Service Commission has come to the end of its first phase and the twelve trainees are about to start work in various BBC departments. The word-processing instructor, who was appointed in the autumn, has proved to be successful and has a growing work-load. Of other courses organised during the period under review, special mention must be made of the valuable 'Training the Trainers' course run on-site in Belfast.

Consultancy

Specialist consultancy staff were again extensively used by management on all aspects of radio and television broadcasting in the process of making the best use of resources. Much work was done on the application of new technology to office and administrative practices by use of word-processors and mini-computers. In this context, Consultancy secured DOI grants for the introduction of two 'automated offices' – one for Breakfast Television and the other in an administrative area – as part of a joint initiative during Information Technology Year.

Health and safety

For the fifth successive year the average number of days' sickness absence per person fell to 6.89 days. The figures for the four previous years were 7.45, 7.46, 7.5 and 8.9 days per person per year. The total number of days lost through sickness absence for the year ending 31 March 1983 fell by 10,000 to 198,973. This says much for the work of the Corporation's Occupational Health Service,

which now comprises four full-time doctors and seventeen nursing staff.

Pay and industrial relations

A general increase in pay rates was introduced for all staff from 1 April 1982 of 6.5 per cent. At the same time, London weighting was increased by £100 pa to £930. This was in agreement with the recognised unions, who also agreed to a reduction in the length of the working week for weekly staff to 37 hours, bringing them into line with monthly staff in this respect. The change was implemented in January 1983.

Proposals have been put to the unions for a major revision of the Conditions of Service Agreements. These have been extant for thirteen years and now need revision and updating.

An Industrial Relations Conference was held over a weekend in mid-December, which was attended by senior BBC management and leading full-time and lay representatives of the recognised unions. Discussions centred on future developments in industrial relations' policies and practices and these are now being reassessed.

On pensions, recent improvements include the provision of an additional voluntary contribution to enable members to purchase extra benefits by their own contributions through a building society or an assurance company. And widows' and widowers' pensions will now be maintained at the member's rate for five years.

The BBC Pension Scheme has over 23,000 contributing members and over 7,000 pensions are paid to retired staff and dependants. Contact with pensioners is maintained through the magazine *Prospero*, and by personal visits by members of the BBC's central Welfare Unit.

Legal matters, artists' contracts and copyright

The impact of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 continued to be an important factor in the life of the Legal Adviser's Division and much advice was sought from the staff by programme-makers. Legal advice was also a major element in the national and international discussions about

the legal position of programmes distributed by cable or satellites.

The unions representing performers and copyright owners again sought renegotiation, an annual affair of their agreements. In the main these were concluded satisfactorily. The BBC also successfully concluded agreements with the Performing Right Society and Phonographic Performance Limited for music and gramophone records in radio and television programmes.

Central Services Division

Central Services Division, whose 2,700 staff provide a wide range of services in all the BBC's London area buildings, has begun planning for the major accommodation changes needed to clear the Langham for the development of the new Radio Centre to be built on the site. However, a substantial proportion of this requirement will be met by the space released as a result of the occupation of the new Woodlands building near White City.

The Group was also involved in the introduction of breakfast television at Lime Grove, where the additional services included the provision of overnight catering facilities.

Publications

For the year ending 31 March 1983 net circulation, advertisement and other revenue from BBC Publications was £54,400,000 resulting in a profit of £6,275,000.

Radio Times

Radio Times was published weekly in 16 editions corresponding to the regional pattern of BBC Television and BBC Local Radio. Sales of the 1982 double Christmas number again reached an all-time high – over 9½ million. For the period 1 July to 31 December 1982, audited average net weekly sales were 3,360,010.

The market for advertisement revenue remains particularly competitive, primarily because of greater publishing activity by newspapers and magazines as well as the introduction of Channel 4 and to some extent TV-am. The trend for commercial television to gain a greater share of advertisement revenue continues and has been helped in the last year by the introduction of these new commercial channels. Nevertheless, the high circulation of *Radio Times* and its value to advertisers enables it to continue to compete successfully.

The Listener

The audited average weekly sale of *The Listener*, which contains articles arising from the BBC's output on radio, television and external services and which has been encouraged to develop considerable editorial freedom by the Board of Governors, was 29,287 in the second half of 1982. During the year, the paper increased in size to average forty pages a week. Advertising revenue showed signs of improvement and the cover price of 50p was maintained.

Book publishing – general

There was a significant number of general books which sold well, including: *Just Desserts*, *Gardeners' World Cottage Garden*, *I Counted them all out and I Counted them all Back*, *The Paras* and *Yes, Minister*.

Continuing Education

Two cookery titles fared particularly well, *Indian Cookery* and *Delia Smith's Complete Cookery Course*. Other titles which enjoyed sustained periods in the Best Sellers Charts were: *Better Than New*, *Weekend Wardrobe*, *Everyday Yoga*, *Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers* and, for the second year running, *The Computer Book*.

Ariel Books

During the course of the year, nine titles were issued under the new BBC paperback imprint, Ariel Books. These included: *Use Your Head*, *Collecting Now* and *Michael Smith's Recipe Collection from Pebble Mill at One*.

Software

In September 1982, the first nine software packs were launched for use on the British Broadcasting Corporation's Microcomputer. The range of subjects included Education, Games and Programs. A further fifteen packs were put in preparation for publication in 1983.

School publications

The number of schools items published was 275. This included pupils' pamphlets, teachers' notes, filmstrips and books. For the forthcoming school year, BBC Publications will be producing its first schools software, as well as an expanded list of textbooks. The first two software packs published for schools will be *Introducing Science*, for primary students, and *Advanced Geography*, for the secondary level. These will be produced in versions for both the BBC Microcomputer and for the other models available in schools. Future plans for schools publishing include the expansion of the software list and special sales efforts, in addition to the normal BBC schools mail order system.

BBC Enterprises Ltd

General

BBC Enterprises achieved gross sales of £26 million for the year ending 31 March 1983, which represented a £3 million increase on the previous year's trading. As in previous years, Television sales accounted for the major part of the business, but substantial contributions were made by BBC Records, due largely to the success of the 'Fame' album, and by BBC Merchandising, due to the successful launch of the BBC Microcomputer. By the spring of 1983 over 100,000 BBC Microcomputers had been sold. Agreement was reached with the talent unions which will enable BBC Video to expand the Home Video catalogue into the more popular categories of BBC output.

Optimism at the start of the year, after concluding a substantial cable agreement with the Entertainment Channel in the USA, turned into disappointment after an operational period of nine months, when the Channel closed on 31 March 1983. It is anticipated that 1983/4 will therefore be concerned with the negotiation of new cable arrangements in the United States.

During the year the company opened a new department to deal with Sport and News and Current Affairs around the world. This area of activity had previously been handled as part of the Library Sales operation.

More than 100 delegates from 26 countries attended 'Showcase' in Edinburgh. 92 hours of programmes were shown on four networks and delegates were also given the opportunity of screening about 500 programmes privately. One evening was devoted to a highly successful preview of *Shackleton*, complete with a specially built Antarctic set from the programme. As before, 'Showcase' provided an ideal opportunity for programme buyers to meet programme-makers. Visitors from the BBC TV service this year were production teams from the Natural History Unit, Music and Arts, and Documentary Features; and representing the Drama Department there was an appearance by Alan Bennett, whose plays were being shown.

Europe

In spite of decreases in the purchasing budgets of many European TV stations (and a tendency to opt for the less expensive and popular American soap operas), there has been a successful and continued growth in business, principally as a result of an encouraging development in the area of pre-sales and joint-ventures. Norway and Sweden participated in the new Natural History series *The Living Planet* while *Rockline*, a subscription service providing the best of the BBC's rock music output on a fortnightly basis to an initial seven European countries, has been successfully launched.

Business with Germany was good, the pre-sale of *Shackleton* reflecting the general trend towards enterprising distribution techniques. Similarly Italy, now a major market, has taken on an impressive amount of BBC programming – in particular The BBC Television Shakespeare, *The Living Planet* and dramas ranging from *Juliet Bravo* to *Caught On a Train*. The European market in general remains healthy with significant increases in business to Austria, the Irish Republic, Portugal, Greece, Israel and Eastern Europe, although the volume of programming distributed to some of the established consumers of BBC output, such as Holland, Belgium and Sweden, has decreased.

The most successful programmes this year were *The Flight of The Condor* which sold to 18 countries in East and West Europe, *Not the Nine O'Clock News* and *Bird of Prey*.

USA

Lionheart Television International achieved considerable success with the sale to individual PBS stations of *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, which is fast becoming a cult, while *Doctor Who*, already with a large and faithful audience, continues to sell well.

The sale of comedy programmes also continues and additional sales were achieved of *Fawlty Towers*, *Butterflies*, *To The Manor Born* and *Not the Nine O'Clock News*.

Two major documentary programmes were sold.



1) Jack Jones in **Night Music**.



2) **Boys from the Blackstuff**: winner of the BAFTA award for Best Series/Serial, and Best Drama Series award from the Broadcasting Press Guild. Bernard Hill as Yosser.

Pebble Mill

1) **Now Get Out of That**: members of the British team.

2) **Stutz Bear Cats** on **Pebble Mill at One**.





1) **Boswell for the Defence.**

2) Rosanne Brackenridge as L'Aurora in the Scottish Opera's production of *L'Egisto*

3) **King's Royal:** Eric Deacon and Heather James.





1) Bill McCue and Bill Torrance together with the **Double Bill** dancers.

2 & 3) The senior producers of Scotland's new community stations: Caroline Adam of Radio Tweed and Iain McConnell of Radio Solway.



2



3



1) Eirian James in *Unwaith Etto...* by BBC Cymru for S4C.

2) *Start the Week in Wales* with Terence Sharpe, Beverley Humphreys and Wyn Davies of the Welsh National Opera.

3) Max Boyce in *Max Boyce and Friends*.

4) Claire Vincent and Piet Brinton, presenters of Radio Wales's *Playday* with 'Owain Pendragon'.

Wales

1) Dillwyn Owen and Nia Ceidiog in *Byddin Major Bowen* by BBC Cymru for S4C.

2) Stars from six decades of broadcasting from Wales taking part in a BBC Television 60th anniversary programme.



Northern Ireland



1) **Gates of Gold** with Helen McClenaghan as Grace and Bryan Murray as George McQuiston.

2) **A Matter of Choice for Billy**: Mark Mulholland as Uncle Andy and Kenneth Branagh as Billy.





Star Brass: Agnes Street Band with the singer Lorna Dallas.



1) DJ Richard Skinner and Phil Oakey of The Human League on Radio 1's **Roundtable** show which came from Belfast.

2) Radio 1 presenter Janice Long and Gary Davies.

3) DJ Steve Wright during Radio 1's 'Liverpool Week'.

4) Shakin' Stevens on Radio 1's summer **Roadshow**.

Network Radio



1) David Hamilton.

2) Gloria Hunniford, presenter of
Radio 2's lunchtime programme.

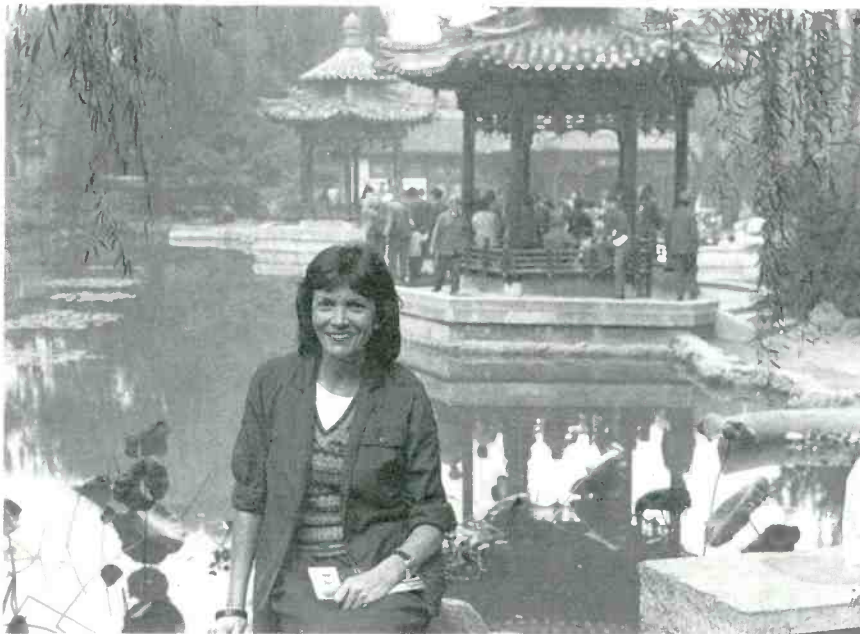
3) Jimmy Young.





1) **Playing for Real** with Dennis Quilley (left) and Timothy West.

2) Barbara Leigh-Hunt in **Five Hours with Mario**.



1) **Woman's Hour:** Sue MacGregor, winner of the Sony Female Personality of the Year award, with Princess Michael of Kent.

2) Brian Redhead during Radio 4's Election '83 programme.

3) **Faces of China:** Joan Bakewell.

4) Roger Bennett of BBC Radio Bristol - Local Radio Broadcaster of the Year.

5) Gerald Main of BBC Radio Northampton reporting the Queen's visit to the county.

6) BBC Radio Manchester's sports producer Dave Callaghan interviews Gordon McQueen.

7) BBC Radio Humberside Tim Jibson presents **The Paul Hunsley Electric Wireless Show.**

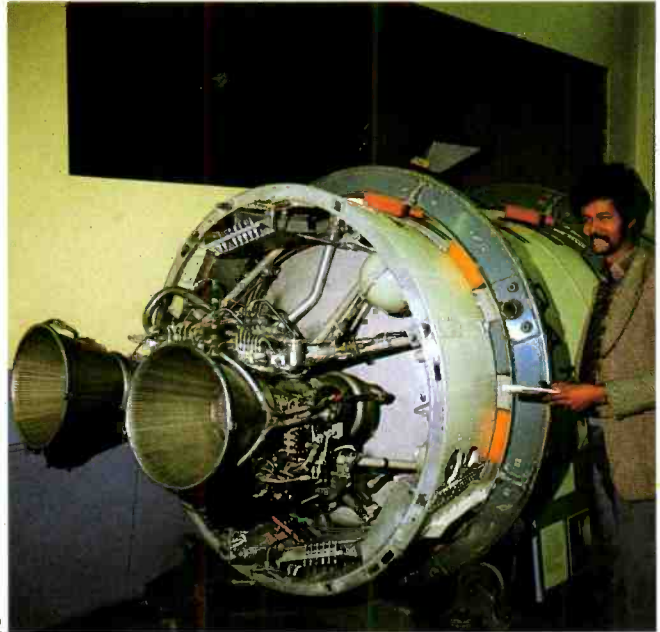




1) BBC World Service **Christmas Celebration** by the children of St James's Primary School, Twickenham, Middlesex.

2) BBC World Service drama: Petra Markham, Peter Vaughan and Clive Francis in **Money**.





1) Jimmy Savile, presenter of *Jim'll Fix It*, 'fixes' it for Amaree, a Thai girl, to learn Thai dancing with Nantana Bualuang. Arinee Methasate (left) later interviewed her for the Thai Service.

2) Yusef Hassan reporting for the Swahili Service's science and technology programme.

3) The BBC's new Chairman, Stuart Young (left) being interviewed by Sami Haddad for the Arabic Service.

External Services



1) The winning paintings – from India and China – in the External Services' Jubilee Art competition. Left to right Angela Carte of the Jubilee Committee, and the judges: Gerard Mansell, John Ward, Maurice Bradshaw and Waldemar Januszczak.



2) BBC Japanese Service producer, Yoshimasa Sakamoto, marks 40 years of the Service with a symbolic 'east-meets-west' handshake over the Greenwich meridian.



3) BBC **Calling the Falklands** team Jerry Timmins and Andrew Jackson (left) with Genevieve Eckenstein (second from right) meeting Fox Bay listeners – farmers Griselda and Richard Cockwell.

QED: A Guide to Armageddon was shown on the PBS network in November and *Auschwitz and the Allies* was sold to the Metromedia Group of Stations.

Canada

Despite rising costs and a bleak economic atmosphere, the level of business in Canada has increased. Comedy shows continued to be popular, with sales of such programmes as *The Two Ronnies*, *Yes Minister*, *Not the Nine O'Clock News* and *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy*. In addition there were repeat sales of such stalwarts as *Are You Being Served?* and *Dave Allen at Large*.

Also much in demand were documentary programmes, especially those from the *Horizon* series. Other notable sales included *Grange Hill*, *Day of the Triffids*, *Fanny By Gaslight*, and *Doctor Who*. *Guide to Armageddon* has been screened in both English- and French-speaking Canada.

On the non-theatrical side, programmes about computers such as *The Silicon Factor* and *Painting by Numbers* have been good sellers, and *Everyday Miracle: Birth*, has achieved high sales.

Australia

Demand for BBC programmes in Australia continues at a high level, despite the strong audience preference for Australian-made material. Of their ten most popular programmes, the only imports were *Fawlty Towers*, and *To The Manor Born*. Over 15 per cent of ABC's total transmissions were from BBC. Among the successes were the new drama series *Nancy Astor*, *Kessler*, *The Chinese Detective* and *Oppenheimer*. Many old favourites returned eg *Shoestring*, *Onedin Line*, *Blake's Seven* and *Dr Who*. The ABC also had a successful season of plays, many of which were from the BBC, including *The Kindness of Mrs Radcliffe*, *The Signal Man*, *Country*, and *PQ17*. ABC purchased a wide range of BBC documentaries, mainly from *Horizon*, *The World About Us*, *Chronicle* and *Wild-life On One*. Among the series transmitted were *Ireland – A Television History*, *Sea Power*, and *Fighter Pilot*. In entertainment programmes, there were re-runs or a new series of some old favourites – including *Yes Minister*, *The Two Ronnies*, *The Good Old Days*, *Lena Zavaroni*, *Grace Kennedy*, and *Val Doonican*. *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide To The Galaxy* was also popular. The commercial

channels bought a range of documentaries, drama series and children's programmes. *Angels* continued to sell widely. The special broadcasting services multi-cultural channel O/28 took a number of documentaries for transmission in English, and also several operas.

New Zealand

TVNZ increased its volume of purchases very considerably over the year and remains one of the biggest customers in terms of the number of programmes bought. Education (non-television) sales have been mainly in the documentary area. Particularly in demand were *Horizon* and *The World About Us* but there was also considerable interest in the new *QED* and *Forty Minutes* series.

The biggest educational seller was *The Computer Programme*, but all BBC programmes relating to computer literacy were very popular.

Other parts of the world

Throughout the Spanish-speaking markets of Central and South America, 1982 has been a period of consolidation and expansion. The BBC's acknowledged reputation for high quality programmes in the fields of drama, documentaries and classical music is continuing to be exploited. Major successes have been *The Lady of the Camelias* and *The Flight of the Condor* in Chile and a weekly series *Date with the Classics* in Colombia, which features BBC titles such as *Wuthering Heights*, *Rebecca* and the BBC Television Shakespeare.

Dynamic marketing by the new distributors, Western World Television, has ensured that the BBC's reputation for quality now encompasses several other programme categories, particularly those with family appeal – *Dancing Princesses*, *Light Princess*, *Snow Queen*; adventure series – *Assassination Run*, *The Aphrodite Inheritance*, *Who Pays the Ferryman?*; detective series – *Bergerac*, *Shoestring*; and popular music – *Charles Aznavour*, *Shirley Bassey*, etc. Long-running series such as *Blake's Seven*, *Survivors* and *The Onedin Line* are also now being scheduled throughout the area. As a result, prime-time programme slots throughout the market are now being filled on a regular basis by programmes from the BBC's output.

In Brazil, a new television channel, Rede Manchete, begins broadcasting in 1983, and plans to feature a large

selection of BBC drama productions based on the classics of world literature, as well as BBC series such as *Secret Army*, *Kessler* and *Shoestring*. The recognised high quality of the BBC classic drama in particular, is being regarded as a major contributory factor towards establishing the identity of the new channel.

In Gibraltar, Malta and Far Eastern Commonwealth countries, sales continue to expand and in all areas the *Horizon*, *Wildlife On One* and *The World About Us* documentaries continue to attract new interest as well as being a regular feature for countries who have taken the series in the past.

Children's programmes, eg *Postman Pat*, *Take Hart* and anything featuring Morph are in great demand, with *Doctor Who* still continuing to attract fans.

Sales to the Far East show a healthy increase. The markets are varied and this is reflected in their programme choice.

Indonesia has an appetite for drama and their purchases include *The Onedin Line*, *Angels* and *Shoestring*. India, Bangladesh and Pakistan continue to enjoy *Yes Minister*, whereas in Thailand and South Korea sales of *The World About Us*, *Wildlife On One* and *Horizon* have increased dramatically.

Sales in Japan continue to flourish. British TV Inc. the distribution agents for Japan, have made sizeable steps towards establishing BBC programming as a major feature on Japanese television. Sales include *Flight of the Condor*, *Great Railway Journeys of the World* and *Paul Daniels' Magic Show*, and an increasing number of wildlife documentaries.

The Arab world, which is becoming an increasingly sophisticated market, continues to provide regular custom from many areas. Once again Kuwait, Jordan, Dubai and Aramco (Arabian American Oil Co.) are leaders in the area, with specific demands for quality programming and it is reassuring that BBC material is standing up well to world-wide competition.

Documentary series with a medical theme – *Heart Transplant* and *Human Brain* – are in great demand, along with classic drama productions and comedy.

Education and training

Sales to educational users, cultural agencies and industrial trainers have resulted in another successful year. The

hoped-for emergence from recession in the UK stimulated demand on the home market and continued careful development of Middle-East territories made this a prime area for commercial exploitation. All over the world, the business and industry training market is recognised as being of great importance and E&T Sales has responded by the marketing of such products as *Thinking in Action*. *The de Bono Thinking Kit* aimed at improving the skills of managers. *Will Tomorrow Work?* and *Managing the Micro* are also widely used, together with printed follow-up material, in the education of managers and staff alike.

An important development in the area of supplying programmes for 'trapped audiences' was the arrangement concluded in 1982 with Transcom, under which BBC Television programmes give in-flight entertainment to long-haul airline passengers. Stephen Poliakoff's *Caught on a Train* met with considerable success on British Airways' routes and further releases are planned for this specialised market.

In Australia the components of the BBC Computer Literacy Project are selling particularly well, notably *The Computer Programme* which is now widely in use by educators in most states. Programmes on the arts, engineering, information technology and health subjects continue to be in demand.

In New Zealand, where a small and specialised market hungry for a wider range of audiovisual materials for education is emerging, BBC Enterprises has appointed Gibson Films Ltd to exploit Education and Training programmes from April 1983.

In Canada, in spite of an increasingly stringent financial climate, BBC Enterprises has maintained its share of the market in sales to educational users. A new catalogue published in the autumn of 1982 was promoted at the Western Canada 'Showcase' in Banff, while the earlier 'Ontario Film Showcase' had stimulated demand for titles such as *Everyday Miracle: Birth* and *Horizon: Painting by Numbers*. In fact, all titles connected with information technology continue to sell well, as do subjects like *QED: A Guide to Armageddon* and *The Shogun Inheritance*, the study of present Japanese society.

In the USA, Films Incorporated are now fully established as the BBC's education and training distributor. A great deal of effort in promoting *The Computer Programme* as the essential first step in computer literacy has

net with huge success – well over one hundred complete sets of the 10-part series were sold in the first year. In addition, the series has been developed into a course for university credit and is shortly to be broadcast as part of the PBS Adult Learning Service. As in Canada, the issues raised in the US by *QED: A Guide to Armageddon* have promoted sales expected to exceed one hundred units a year after its release.

Library sales

Intensifying the marketing effort has been the dominant theme in Library Sales this year. Greater penetration in the international film, video and television production industry has been achieved for BBC footage and sequences. Notably, the US network success of the ABC curiosity show, *Believe It or Not* is largely dependent on BBC library footage.

Sales efforts have been concentrated on stories and sequences from programmes such as *Nationwide*, *That's Life* and *Tomorrow's World* which are bought by overseas TV stations and incorporated into their own equivalent magazines.

News, current affairs and sport

The News and Current Affairs service is well established internationally. The publication of the annual current affairs catalogue is warmly welcomed by existing customers and serves to attract new business. It is a unique document and its production reflects the standard of service customers have come to expect. A best-seller from its lists is *Panorama*, which makes a major contribution to current affairs on many television stations.

The market for sport continues to flourish and the commitment to full exploitation of all events televised by the BBC has opened new markets worldwide. The expansion of the home video market, both in the UK and overseas, offers yet more opportunities, which are reflected in new contracts with major sporting organisations.

Exhibitions and events

BBC Exhibitions continue to display costumes and props in settings throughout the country. For the first time Tudor costumes were displayed at Hever Castle in Kent, and costumes from the latest BBC Shakespeare productions were again displayed at Stratford-upon-Avon. The

Doctor Who Exhibition was a great success both in Blackpool and at Longleat, where it celebrated its tenth anniversary. The sale of costumes and props from BBC productions continued to provide another source of income.

For the first time, several one-day seminars were held throughout the country to introduce representatives from business and industry to the new developments in video technology. Organised in conjunction with BBC Television Training, these seminars will later be followed by a one-week residential course on the more practical aspects of the use of video in industry.

BBC Merchandising

After last year, when the traditional form of character merchandising was badly affected by the recession, some signs of improved sales appeared. The outstanding success during the year has been the children's series *Postman Pat*. Over 40 licences have been issued covering some 100 products. Other series which maintained a high level of interest have included *The Amazing Adventures of Morph*, *Play School* and *Doctor Who*.

The BBC Microcomputer System, which was licensed as part of the Continuing Education Department's Computer Literacy Project, has achieved sales of over 100,000 machines.

The BBC Microcomputer has been selected for the DOI scheme for primary and secondary schools, colleges and training establishments. Sales to both the enthusiast and the uninitiated are maintaining a steady growth. The royalties from the sale of the computer have made a considerable contribution to the year's income.

BBC records and tapes

Income increased by more than 60 per cent in this area, with a turnover of £5.5m, making it the most successful year ever. The major reason for this outstanding performance was due to the LP (and cassette) of music from the successful television series *The Kids from Fame*. This sold 1½ million units, the biggest selling album ever for BBC Records and one of the biggest the British record industry has known in the last decade. It soared to No. 1 spot in the album charts in three weeks and stayed there for 11 weeks, but continued to remain in the charts for 35 weeks, gaining several awards en route.

Comedy output was again strong and continued to prove its worth. A very successful comedy sales and promotion campaign was organised in the early part of the year, spear-headed with a special sampler album entitled *The Laughing Stock of the BBC*, which was also the campaign slogan. The album comprised several selections from the existing comedy catalogue.

Among the records issued during the year, theme music accounted for fifteen 7-inch single releases including *Swap Shop*, *Superstore* and the specially commissioned music written by Andrew Lloyd Webber for the BBC World Cup Grandstand coverage. The most outstanding single of the year was the Christmas hit *Orville's Song* by Keith Harris and Orville, which reached No. 4 in the charts gaining a silver disc award.

A total of twenty-one albums was issued during the year, including the theme music from *The Flight of the Condor* and *Smiley's People*.

A commemorative album of the Pope's visit to the United Kingdom, which sold over 20,000 units, and a further album of the music and hymns used during the tour entitled *Celebration* did well later in the year.

The BBC's 60th anniversary was marked by the release of a special double album featuring 60 theme tunes from radio and television, which sold over 30,000 units and is still a strong seller.

Technical and production facilities

These facilities are provided through the International Unit, BBC Television, which handles all requests from overseas countries for live or deferred relays of events in the United Kingdom. The unit also provides facilities to non-broadcasters, for example, conversion of film to videotape, or radio studios for private recordings. Major events like Wimbledon, the Open Golf Championship, Grand Prix racing, football and rugby attract many broadcasting organisations to the BBC's coverage. Outside broadcast facilities and crews are also regularly hired by customers wishing to cover an event in their own way.

With Europe and America on different broadcasting standards, good conversion facilities are always needed, and the BBC's ACE converter, linked to Television Centre's sophisticated international control room, is in great demand.

BBC Video

The BBC Video label was launched in the UK in August 1981, with a catalogue of 20 titles of music, sport children's and special interest programmes. The catalogue has since increased to over fifty titles. The BBC Video presentation of *The Royal Wedding* was the top selling British video in 1981. *Harry Carpenter's Video book of Sport*, Volumes 1 and 2, both won Video Business awards, as did a special children's compilation of the series *Take Hart*. The video documentary *Falklands Task Force South* achieved blockbuster sales, with profits going to the South Atlantic Fund. BBC Video is not limited to videocassettes; in 1982 Philips and Pioneer launched the LaserVision video player, and BBC Videos were among the largest contributors to the catalogue of discs available.

Manufacture and distribution of BBC Video is undertaken by 3M UK PLC, who have established a network of wholesalers and several hundred official stockists. There was great interest overseas, and American and European agents have now been appointed.

Agreement was reached with the talent unions early in 1983, allowing the release of a far greater range of BBC material into all markets.

Programme adaptations

The Programme Adaptations Department, drawing its staff from the television service, is now a well established department with Enterprises, supplying sales departments with programme material to meet market needs. A new departure is the *Rockline* project, which is a fortnightly programme compiled from the best of rock and pop on BBC, and in 1983 sold to 8 countries.

The department is responsible for the production of video-grams for BBC Video. Programme Adaptations' producers were responsible for the highly successful BBC Video presentation of the Royal Wedding and their work on other titles was recognised in the 1981 and 1982 UK Video Business Awards.

Foreign sales versions of popular series include *Dick Emery* and *The Two Romnies*, while promotional films and sales compilation tapes have been made for the North American market and for in-house education. A catalogue of short lyrical films called *Diversions* has been

roduced to complement the full-length BBC programmes offered for sale, and these are also shown on BBC-2 from time to time.

Utilising the BBC Microcomputer and BBC video discs, a Consultancy is available to education and industry on computer-controlled video disc production and video disc enhanced data processing.

Production operations

Production Operations is a technical service and support department for sales. Its operations showed a steady growth in the supply of videotapes and videocassettes to customers, with a notable trend away from 2" Quad-ruplex videotapes to the smaller Helical formats. Film printing began to decline as more and more film programmes are supplied to customers on videotape and videocassette. To match the growth in video operations, much of the associated foreign language sound dubbing is now carried out using video facilities rather than film.

In this area, distributors throughout North and South America generated massive activity. Many hundred hours of programmes have already been dubbed into Spanish

for Latin America, and more are in the pipeline. Providing supplies of film and videotape for the non-theatric market in North America has also been a major undertaking, as well as the editing facilities (on film and videotape) for the programme adaptation department's fortnightly rock and pop compilation *Rockline*.

International TV screenings, whether mounted at overseas markets or by Enterprises in the UK, continue to be major events for Production Operations, who provide all the technical facilities on site, together with the hundreds of cassettes required for viewing. Enterprises' own 'Showcase' remains the most sophisticated of these exercises with four simultaneous networks being run throughout four days. Over 600 cassettes are provided in addition for private screenings. The high standard of presentation adds greatly to the organisation's reputation for efficiency and enterprise.

The department has been heavily involved in final preparations for the move to new premises at Woodlands, near White City, in the summer of 1983. It is hoped that very detailed advance planning will soon enable Production Operations to meet all Enterprises' needs using internal facilities.

Annual Report of the National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983

Broadcasting House,
Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow, G12 8DG.
15 April 1983

Dear Chairman,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Report of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland for the period 1 April, 1982 to 31 March, 1983. This is submitted under Article 10(8) of the Corporation's Charter.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Roger Young,
Chairman.

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

Members of the Council at 31 March 1983

Sir Roger Young (*Chairman*)
Mr J.F.M. MacLeod (*Vice-Chairman*)
Mrs Mary Adair
Mrs Felicity Ballantyne
Mr Gerald F. Belton
Mrs Maria Fyfe
Mr John J. Graham OBE
Sir Norman Graham CB
The Very Rev. William B. Johnston
Mr Donald MacGregor
Mrs Murdina MacIver
Mrs Susan Sinclair

This 60th Anniversary year for BBC Scotland has seen real progress being made on a number of important projects: much preparation and planning has been done: the results will be seen in the months and years ahead. In different ways each of these developments will help improve the service provided by BBC Scotland, thus ensuring that it keeps pace with the changing needs and expectations of listeners and viewers throughout the country.

Much of the history of BBC Scotland is associated with Broadcasting House, Edinburgh, which has been in continuous use since 1930. While the interior of this fine listed building has been adapted and modified over the years, it has been accepted for some time past that these restricted premises can no longer cope with today's broadcasting demands. The nature, scope and style of the BBC's presence in Edinburgh has been a subject for discussion within

the Council – and for noting in Annual Reports – over a period of many years and the Council is delighted that during this past year the decision has been confirmed to replace Broadcasting House, Edinburgh, with new premises at the Leith Street site (off Princes Street) in the city centre. The early planning and discussions have taken place and the initial allocation of funds will now allow this major project, to which the Council attaches such a high priority, to move ahead.

The Report of our Study Group on Gaelic Broadcasting was published in June 1982, attracting a great deal of interest and comment from individuals and organisations throughout the country. It allowed the Council to re-state its commitment to broadcasting in Gaelic and endorse a number of specific recommendations for development over the next five years. The Council supported the view

That the main, immediate thrust of Gaelic programme development in radio should be in the maritime area of the North and North West, and should aim for a total of some thirty hours a week in five years' time. Over the same period it was hoped to see an increase to some two hours of television programmes a week. The first step towards this expanded output was taken this year, made possible by the allocation of additional central resources. The Council is grateful for this gesture of practical support and looks forward to the further implementation of the Report's recommendations over the next five years. In the Council's view developments in the Gaelic radio service should not take place at the expense of those who speak only English and it hopes that the allocation of vhf radio frequencies will allow for a choice of separate English and Gaelic services on Radio Scotland in the maritime area of the North and North West.

The Council attaches great importance to the development of the localised radio services which opt out of Radio Scotland with programmes to meet the special interests of particular areas. As the year under review comes to an end two new community stations are ready to come on air. Radio Solway, based in Dumfries, will serve Dumfries and Galloway, while, from studios in Selkirk, Radio Tweed will cover most of the Borders, each station providing around an hour of local programmes every weekday. The Council is delighted with this twin achievement, which is a tribute to the technical staff and the co-operation and support of the local authorities.

The Council welcomed the decision taken two years ago to base in Glasgow the unit which will subtitle network television programmes for the deaf. This unit has now opened and within five years there should be subtitles on all major peak hour pre-recorded programmes. Two newly trained subtitling operators and two trainees have started work and eventually the unit will have about 30 staff. As the service expands the Council hopes that it will also include locally produced programmes in addition to those transmitted on network.

The final stage of development at Broadcasting House, Glasgow, has begun. The temporary office blocks have at last disappeared from the car park and no time has been lost in getting the building work for the new office block and rehearsal rooms under way. It is hoped that the extension will be in use by the end of 1984.

As the year under review was coming to an end the Council was delighted to receive confirmation of three appointments which will further enhance the reputation of the Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Jerzy Maksymiuk, conductor of the Polish Chamber Orchestra, becomes the new principal conductor, Vernon Handley the principal guest conductor and Nicholas Kramer associate conductor. The Council looks forward to welcoming them when they take up their appointments in October 1983.

More information follows on the significant contributions made in radio, television and production resources during the year but 1982 saw one event which demonstrated the strengths of each of these areas: the visit of Pope John Paul II to Scotland. The complexities and scale of the operation made many major demands. The skills and talents of many different departments and individuals combined with those of our colleagues in independent television to provide unforgettable coverage of this historic occasion.

Television

It was a challenging year for television in Scotland, during which it developed its output on a local and national basis and, despite financial restrictions, produced thirteen new series.

Music and Arts again made the largest single contribution to network, including four programmes for the Paganini centenary and five for the John Field anniversary. The musical play *Billy Bishop Goes to War* was much acclaimed as was Scottish Opera's imaginative production of Cavalli's masterpiece *L'Ecisto*.

For Scotland only, there was another outstanding series of *Spectrum* which included *Summer of the Longship*, a film of the National Youth Orchestra of Scotland's tour of Scandinavia: *A Moment in Time*, a four part series on the history of photography, and a number of simultaneous broadcast concerts in stereo with Radio Scotland featuring the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra.

Drama continued to contribute very successfully to both BBC-1 and BBC-2. Among the outstanding productions were a second series of *King's Royal*, *Cloud Howe* – the second of Lewis Grassie Gibbons's trilogy, *A Scot's Quair* – and Eddie Boyd's three-part thriller *Badger* by *Owl-light*. Single plays for the Play for Today and Playhouse series included the highly praised *Aliens* by Alan

Clews, *Ring of Keys* by Frank Ash and a humorous western fantasy *Gun Fight at the Joe Kaye Coral* by Alan Shinwell.

The year under review was a traumatic one for the Light Entertainment department. An innovative late night BBC-1 series, *Sin on Saturday*, was not thought to be of sufficiently high standard and was taken off after three programmes. Nevertheless, with enviable spirit, the department recovered and two new series, *The United Shoelaces Show* – a live spectacular holiday entertainment programme for 6- to 12-year-olds – and *Friday Night with Dougie Donnelly* – a late evening chatshow – were enormously successful. A series of folk programmes, *Fiddles an' Whistles an' A'*, *Double Bill* with Bill McCue and Bill Torrance and *Street Buzz* introducing new Scottish rock bands were evidence of the wide range of the department's output. At Hogmanay *Scotch and Wry* featuring the comedy talents of Rikki Fulton and *The Hogmanay Party* attracted the highest viewing figures of the year.

The year was an important sporting one with the World Cup from Spain and the Commonwealth Games from Brisbane, both of which were previewed and reported by the Sports department. *Sportscene* returned to Sunday afternoons with a well-balanced coverage of Scottish Football and Rugby and a variety of other sports. Other important events covered included the Embassy World Indoor Bowling Championship, the British Ski Championship and the Lang's Supreme Masters Snooker Championship.

News and Current Affairs continued to provide detailed and up-to-the-minute coverage of the major issues and events. The nightly news programme *Reporting Scotland* continued to attract large audiences and the Council was delighted that Mary Marquis, one of the regular presenters, was awarded an MBE in the New Year's Honours. An important new development was the participation in *Breakfast Time* of Scottish news, information and weather reports. *Current Account* and *Agenda* continued to bring the important issues in Scotland into focus and extensive coverage was also given to Scottish Party Political Conferences.

The Gaelic department continued to develop its output with such series as *Cearcall*, *Fealladh Dha Sa Tri* and *Air An Ionmairidh*. A four-part Light Entertainment series, *Mairi*, was made featuring the popular Mary Sandeman

and the children's series *Mag is Mog* continued to entertain its young audience on Saturday mornings.

Notable contributions from the General Features department were the documentaries *Echoes in Stone*, *A Drop in the Ocean*, a seven-part series *Houses of Fortune*, *Friday's Herald* – celebrating the Bicentenary of the *Glasgow Herald* – and the new popular quiz series *Super-scot*.

Aberdeen once again provided Scotland's most popular series, *The Beechgrove Garden*, and the agricultural programme *Landward*. They also developed two new series featuring Scotland's traditional musical heritage, *On the Fiddle* and *Jean Redpath Sings*.

The Religious department continued to develop a fresh and challenging approach to religious programming with *Voyager*, *Rejoice and Sing*, *It's a Sin* – a series devised and presented by young people – and important documentaries such as *Lord Macleod of Fuinary*.

The Education department maintained its output for schoolchildren with the popular *Around Scotland* and *Let's See* series and for adults with a new series of *The Afternoon Show* magazine programme covering a wide variety of family, health and social issues. The department also contributed a history of golf throughout the world to the BBC-1 network – *The World of Golf*.

Radio

This has been another year of development in Radio. Radio Scotland as a network established more of an identity and enhanced its reputation with a broad range of programmes for the whole of Scotland. At the same time, particular local interests were served by Radios Highland and Aberdeen and by the community stations in Shetland, Orkney and the Western Isles.

News and Current Affairs continued to provide the backbone of daily broadcasting, reflecting the industrial, political and social developments in Scotland, as well as reporting from a Scottish viewpoint the major events in the rest of the United Kingdom and overseas. Flexibility in the schedule enabled rapid changes to be made to provide live coverage of major Parliamentary occasions and other significant events. As in the rest of the BBC, production and technical staff coped admirably with the extended coverage necessitated by the Falklands conflict.

Sportsound maintained its full coverage of a wide variety

of sporting occasions. The World Cup in Spain made great demands on resources and the reports and commentaries on Scottish games attracted large audiences.

Two well-established daily strands, the *Jimmy Mack* programme (which celebrated its thousandth edition) and the *Ken Bruce* show, were joined by a third, *Macgregor's Gathering*, with a blend of essentially Scottish music and interviews which quickly appealed to listeners.

As well as these widely-popular programmes of speech and music, Radio Scotland continued to offer a full choice of listening: plays, featuring a number by new writers; documentaries and features, including the distinguished series *Odyssey*; music of all kinds – classical, popular, folk, jazz and traditional; religious services and commentaries; reviews of the arts in *Prospect* and in daily reports from the Edinburgh Festival; and new series such as *Worlds Apart* and *A Little Local Difficulty* in which the people of Scotland had a chance to air their views on particular issues.

We continued to provide a significant amount of output to Radios 2, 3 and 4, giving a wider audience to series such as *Science Through the Looking Glass* and *The Plant Collectors*; the drama serial *The Bride of Lammermuir*; and concerts including *Music from a Northern Capital* and the *St Andrew's Night Gala*.

Gaelic broadcasting continued to play an important and increasing part in the Radio Scotland output and, following the recommendations of the Gaelic Study Group, Radio nan Eilean introduced a new late night programme aimed at younger listeners, *Caithris na H-Oidhe*.

Our Education Department maintained the high standard of its output for schools, and in addition contributed to the daily output of the Scottish network: *Nickety Nackety*, for younger children, and the daily serial with a health theme, *Kilbreck*. Towards the end of the year, *Kilbreck* appeared doomed when outside support was withdrawn, but it received a new lease of life with the help of funding from London and the co-operation of all involved in devising more cost effective means of production.

Radio Scotland ended the year with a clearly appreciative audience and growing authority and confidence among the staff in their ability to provide programmes of quality for the listeners of Scotland and the rest of the UK.

Production resources and engineering

During the past year Production Resources were heavily involved in the servicing of four major television drama series running concurrently, including the two new network series 'hosted' in Glasgow, *The Fourth Arm* and *Skorpion*. These demanded a high level of effort over a substantial period and although some difficulties were encountered in the studio during *The Fourth Arm* due to the weight of the production, these were quickly overcome and credit is due to all who contributed to this prestigious twelve-part series.

During this time there has been a major change in programme servicing, with a new contractor for scenery construction and new premises close at hand where our scenery and props can be stored alongside the construction and setting-out areas.

The launch of *Breakfast Time* created a demand for new facilities in Glasgow to allow for the regular daily Scottish news inserts. This involved the construction and installation of a small self-operational television studio in Glasgow which was achieved in under three months.

The television post-production sound-mixing operation has now been moved from its temporary home in Studio A to a custom-built dubbing area. This sophisticated sound suite, as well as providing for the enhancement of television soundtracks, also enables simultaneous radio and television broadcasts to take place as during the recent 'stereo month'.

Our third Outside Broadcast unit, the smaller two-camera scanner, has not been available because of the shortage of technical staff but it is hoped that staff savings over the next year will allow this facility to be available on a regular basis. These staff savings have not been helped by delays in the equipping and commissioning of the new Central Technical Area which should have been completed this year. There is still a considerable amount of work to be done, however, and it is likely to be quite some time before it becomes operational and the consequent staff savings are made.

Film was used by all television output departments, from short news stories through to a film drama in three episodes – *The Mad Death*, and without any addition to the resources of eight film crews and fourteen editing rooms overall output has increased.

The Film Unit and Engineering Operations are actively involved in planning for the introduction of Portable Single Electronic Cameras. This development will allow for new and exciting forms of programme-making as well as enabling improved and speedier news-gathering, of particular importance for a national service covering Scotland's extensive land mass. The introduction of this new technology will allow us to relay television contributions from Inverness and will lead to major changes in Aberdeen with that centre in the forefront of these exciting developments.

Awards

BBC Scotland programmes and personalities won the following 1982 awards:

Television

Tenth Annual Canadian Film & Television Awards, Television Variety category, *Billy Bishop Goes to War*, produced and directed by Norman McCandish.

Radio Industries Club – Drama: *Cloud Howe*, directed by Tom Cotter, produced by Rod Graham. Documentary: *Hooked*, produced by Paul Streater. Topicality: *The Year of John Paul II*, produced by David Martin. Television Personality of the Year: Dougie Donnelly.

Pye Award for writers new to television – Marcella Evaristi: *Eve Set The Balls of Corruption Rolling*.

Radio

Radio Industries Club – Drama: *Herman*, written by Stewart Conn, produced by Tom Kenninmont. Topicality: *A Little Local Difficulty*, produced by Jean Sampson and Geoffrey Cameron

British Local Radio Awards

Radio nan Eilean

Trophy: Best Programme for a Specialised Audience: *The Way We See It – Is there a Drugs Problem in Lewis?*, produced by Morag Stewart.

Commended in Best Outside Broadcast category: Allan MacDonald's commentary on the first ever live broadcast of a *Western Isles Regional Council Meeting*.

Radio Orkney

Highly commended in Best Education Programme for Primary Schools category: *Listen and Learn*, produced by

Elizabeth Davies.

Commended in Best Community Project or Service: Sound Archive Project.

Scotstar Awards

Top Newsreader: Malcolm Wilson. Service to Broadcasting: Howard Lockhart.

Staff

During the year Patrick Ramsay intimated that he wished to take early retirement from the post of Controller, Scotland. The Council is aware of the great debt that it owes to him for steering BBC Scotland through some difficult times and for achieving so much during the past four years. The television service and Radio Scotland have been strengthened and, as will have been clear from this Report, he leaves at a moment when many of the plans and projects he initiated are about to reach fruition. In expressing our gratitude we link it with our warmest good wishes for a future which we know will be far from inactive.

We look forward to welcoming Pat Chalmers back to Scotland from April 1983 when he succeeds Patrick Ramsay as Controller, Scotland.

There have been a number of other changes in the Management team during the year.

Christopher Irwin was appointed to the new post of General Manager, DBS (Direct Broadcasting by Satellite) Development and was succeeded as Head of Radio, Scotland by Stan Taylor, Editor, News and Current Affairs.

William Carrocher departed for London as Head of Information Services, Television, and John McCormick took over the joint post of Secretary and Head of Information, Scotland.

The Council

Three members of the Broadcasting Council retired during the year, Mrs Helen Davidson in June, and the Rev James Weatherhead and Mr John Murray in December. To them we extend grateful thanks for their service.

Three new members were welcomed: Mrs Maria Fyfe, from Glasgow, Mrs Murdina MacIver from Lewis, and the Very Rev Dr W. B. Johnston from Edinburgh.

During the year under review the Council met in Glasgow, Edinburgh, London and Kelso, the last linked to a highly successful public meeting.

We would like to take the opportunity of recording our thanks to the Advisory Committees – Agricultural, Appeals, Music, Religious, Gaelic, Orkney and Shetland – for their advice and to the School Broadcasting Council for Scotland for its expert assistance.

Annual Report of the National Broadcasting Council for Wales

1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983

Broadcasting House,
Llandaff,
Cardiff, CF5 2YQ.
April 1983

Dear Chairman,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith the Report of the Broadcasting Council for Wales for the period 1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983. 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.

It has been an extraordinary year for broadcasting in Wales, dominated, of course, by the start of S4C (the Welsh Fourth Television Channel) in November 1982. But even without that momentous event, any year which saw the 60th anniversary of the BBC in Wales, the visit of the Pope to Cardiff and the opening of a new National Concert Hall in Cardiff would have to be considered quite remarkable.

Sianel Pedwar Cymru

As we reported last year, the Government decided to meet the need for a joint television service in Welsh by establishing a new television authority for Wales, Sianel Pedwar Cymru (the Welsh Fourth Channel Authority). Although S4C – as it quickly became known – receives its income from the IBA, and although the IBA has responsibility for transmitting its programmes in Wales, S4C is

Members of the Council at 31 March 1983

Mr Alwyn Roberts (*Chairman*)
Miss Branwen Iorwerth
Mr John Elfed Jones
Mr Huw Lewis
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
Mr David Schwarz

fully independent in the scheduling of its service and in the commissioning of programmes from HTV and independent producers. The relationship between the BBC and S4C is a little more complex, however, in that the BBC retains full editorial and financial control over its programmes, which S4C schedules and transmits as an integral part of its service. Clearly such an arrangement can only be made to work by close and sympathetic co-operation between the BBC and S4C, and it was for this reason that early in the year we prepared a Statement of Intention for submission to S4C by the BBC. In the statement, we defined the relationship between the two organisations and also the ways in which any differences which might arise could be settled. From our point of view, the most important element in the statement was the reaffirmation of the BBC's commitment to the success of S4C. Towards the end of the year, we held our first

joint meeting with the S4C Authority to review the first months of the new service: we envisage such meetings taking place at regular intervals.

It is clear that S4C is already a quite remarkable success. While the audience figures for programmes must be treated with some caution, a very high proportion of the Welsh-speaking population of Wales is undoubtedly taking advantage of the improved scheduling and increased output in Welsh which S4C has made possible. It would be unnatural for us not to take pleasure in the fact that BBC programmes have consistently occupied a high number of places in the top ten programmes in the weekly lists. To some extent this was the logical outcome of the programme policy, which we endorsed, of continuing to provide a substantial number of programmes which, when broadcast on BBC Wales television, had proved to be successful in attracting a large audience. But we also noted the success of some of the newer programmes and we warmly congratulated all of the BBC staff who were concerned in what was one of the largest expansions ever undertaken by any part of the BBC. The major part of the BBC's S4C development was a substantial influx of over 350 staff, and recruitment was already well under way at the beginning of the year, to allow time for training and also for the essential stockpiling of new programmes. It would have been impossible to house all these extra staff in existing office accommodation, and the BBC was extremely fortunate to be able to purchase from the British Steel Corporation an office block of about the right size at Gabalfa in Cardiff, within easy reach of the main headquarters at Llandaff. The transfer of staff, including the BBC Wales Film Unit, took place over the summer months and already Gabalfa has established itself as a pleasant place to work with an excellent atmosphere of its own. The building stands in a 13-acre site, which also includes a large annexe building formerly used for storage. We were glad to learn of the plan to convert this into an outside broadcast base, thus avoiding further development work on the already overcrowded Llandaff site.

Our only real concern in connection with the S4C development is that it has not yet been possible to provide new television facilities in Bangor to provide programmes for the new service. There are reasons for this: priority had, of course, to be given to the most efficient use of existing facilities in Cardiff if the tight schedule was to be

met. Nevertheless, there is a distinctive contribution to be made from Bangor, and it was good to learn that building work has now been completed for the new central technical area at Bryn Meirion, the essential first step towards a permanent television studio on the site. During the year, the purchase was completed of a neighbouring building, Neuadd Hafren, providing office accommodation, and some use had been made of television outside broadcast units in the area, notably to provide a series entitled *Barddoniaeth a Chan*.

BBC-Wales Television

With the transfer of television programmes in Welsh to S4C, the BBC-Wales service was re-launched as an all-English language service for Wales, an event which was marked by the first special cover for the Wales Edition of *Radio Times*. As a Council, we were well aware of the need to establish BBC-Wales as the primary BBC-1 service in those parts of Wales in which an alternative BBC-1 service from England was available, and we were also aware that this would have to be achieved within existing resources. It was fortunate that strong and established programmes were already being produced in the important areas of news, current affairs, sport and music: to these were added a weekly general magazine programme *Celtic Road* and an imported series of programmes featuring Tom Jones. The opportunity was also taken of repeating a number of programmes from the past, including a series of films made by John Ormond in a distinguished career with the BBC in Wales, spanning 25 years. Another series which attracted an enthusiastic response was *Focus on Rugby*. Sadly, this was the late Carwyn James's last creative contribution to wider appreciation of world-class rugby. We believe that with these and other programmes, BBC-Wales is already attracting a larger audience than ever before, and is now proving that a Welsh identity in the English language is not only possible but is an essential part of the BBC's commitment.

BBC Wales also made a notable contribution to the television networks, not only in the inevitable sports coverage, but also with music programmes, including a series to mark the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth, a marvellous performance of Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' from the new St David's Hall, Janacek's opera 'Katya Kabanova' in the production by the Welsh National Opera,

and a performance of 'Messiah' from Chester Cathedral, in a co-production with the East German Television Service. There was a substantial increase in contributions to religious programmes including *Heart of the Matter* and *Songs of Praise*. Other features included a full-length film on the life of Aneurin Bevan, written by Paul Ferris, and a documentary about Richard Burton.

In June BBC Wales, in co-operation with HTV, mounted the largest outside broadcast coverage of an event in Wales since the Investiture of the Prince of Wales in 1969. This was for the visit to Cardiff of Pope John Paul II, which was broadcast virtually in its entirety from the arrival at Rhoose Airport, to the Papal Mass in Pontcanna Fields, the Youth Rally at Ninian Park, and then the final departure from the United Kingdom, again from Rhoose. The many letters and messages received by the BBC showed just how the broadcasting of the day's activities on both radio and television enabled many thousands of people, who were unable to attend one or other of the events, to share in the excitement of a great and significant occasion.

News and current affairs

The coming of S4C presented a huge challenge to the BBC Wales News and Current Affairs department, because of the requirement to provide the new service with daily news programmes covering the world, UK and Welsh news. It was quite clear that the existing purpose-built newsroom, with its integrated news-gathering operation (serving radio and television, in Welsh and in English) would be inadequate; and a new open area was created on the first floor of Broadcasting House, Llandaff. The move was completed only weeks before S4C went on the air, but staff settled down quickly and happily in their new surroundings.

Newyddion Saith (News at Seven) soon established itself as an authoritative and comprehensive service on S4C. That this was achieved was due not only to the enthusiasm and talents of its production team, but also to the positive support which BBC Wales has received from the BBC's central news operations, including Television News, World Service correspondents, and the access to Eurovision and satellite feeds. We were particularly pleased to note that *Newyddion Saith* (which, like its predecessor *Heddiw* has to share a studio and facilities

with *Wales Today*) has begun to make regular appearances in the top ten list of S4C programmes.

Meanwhile on BBC-Wales television, *Wales Today*, the daily news programme, faced stiffer competition than ever before as HTV moved its equivalent programme back to 6 o'clock. A change of editorial policy brought in more material of general interest, as well as three new presenters. Although we have not yet had the results of a special survey into the viewing habits of audiences in Wales, it is quite clear from the BARB figures that *Wales Today* remains the most popular opt-out programme in Wales on any channel.

Our confidence in the success of *Newyddion Saith* had largely been based on the established Radio Cymru news service which has for several years provided comprehensive international coverage, with an uncanny ability of finding Welsh-speakers in all parts of the world where new stories arise. The maturity of Radio Cymru news was demonstrated convincingly during the Falklands crisis which was covered comprehensively and fairly – bearing in mind the complicating factor of Welsh links with Patagonia in Southern Argentina. Radio Wales News also provided its listeners with full yet distinctive accounts of this and other major stories. Towards the end of the year a new two-hour daily sequence was introduced on Radio Wales; entitled 4-5-6, it provides a lively mixture of entertainment and information for listeners in the later part of the afternoon.

Radio

Radio Cymru lost a number of experienced members of production staff to television during the first half of the year, especially from Bangor, but nevertheless succeeded in its recruitment and training sufficiently to maintain the high standards and breadth of coverage which listeners have come to expect. The evening programmes on Radio Cymru have been rescheduled so as to dovetail in with S4C, providing between them a continuous broadcasting service in the Welsh language throughout the day. It is, as always, difficult to single out individual programmes for mention, but the highlights undoubtedly included *Deffro Mae'n Ddydd*, a most original comedy series, and *Y Brawd Dewi*, Huw Jones's interview with his Carthusian brother in a French monastery, which was also broadcast in English on Radio 4. The former programme came from

Swansea and we noted with pleasure the increase in output from the new studio in the premises in Alexandra Road.

Radio Wales also made a number of changes, of which the most important, 4-5-6, has already been mentioned. A new consumer programme, *Fair Play*, was also introduced; broadcast on three mornings a week, it fills a gap in Radio Wales's coverage which has long been apparent. During the year there were many contributions to the UK radio networks, which included the first relay on Radio 2 of the Radio Wales Male Voice Choir Competition – a great success, despite being won by a choir from England!

But probably the most exciting event of the year for radio was the opening of the St David's Hall in Cardiff, a 2,000-seat concert hall, which is generally agreed to have really splendid acoustics. For the first time, therefore, the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra has a public performing base in its home city; the need for this has been convincingly demonstrated by near-capacity audiences for all of the orchestra's concerts in the hall, which were also broadcast and which have earned widespread appreciation for the high quality of its playing. To mark the opening of the hall, BBC Wales announced an expansion of the orchestra by a further ten players (to a total of 78), half of whom will be financed by the Welsh Arts Council. This further cements the relationship between the BBC and the WAC, which first funded players in the early 70s, and emphasises the orchestra's dual role in serving both the Welsh community and the broadcasting audience. St David's Hall has been fully equipped for sound broadcasts and will be used on at least 40 occasions during its first year.

In October 1982, we held a meeting in Mold and were glad to be able to announce an expansion in the output of Radio Clwyd by 2½ hours per week. Radio Clwyd is clearly extremely successful in providing localised information for the North-East of Wales, as part of Radio Wales: we had been hoping to begin Radio Gwent in the South-East during the year but this was delayed by a series of problems in finding suitable accommodation. Radio Gwent is now due to go on the air on 18 April 1983; it is the second stage of the BBC's plan eventually to provide localised radio services in all parts of Wales.

Education programmes

During the year the Education Department produced no fewer than 19 radio and 6 television series. This high level of output was in part made possible by means of joint productions with the Welsh Arts Council, the Schools Council Committee for Wales and the Welsh Books Council. The audiences for radio schools programmes appear to have increased again after the initial setback following the rescheduling of schools programmes some years ago when Radio Cymru was launched as a full-time service.

Engineering developments

The S4C expansion placed a heavy load on the engineering departments, not only because of the recruitment and training of operational and programme servicing staff, but also because of the required capital developments. These included building a new scenery handling area for our large television studio (so that its usage could be doubled), providing a completely new control area for the small annexe studio which is now capable of handling programmes of some complexity, and completely rebuilding the video tape area, including a three-machine editing suite. BBC Wales was also provided with a second-hand 2-camera Outside Broadcast unit which has, unfortunately, suffered from a series of dispiriting technical problems, which have now largely been overcome. A large proportion of all this work was undertaken by BBC Wales staff, to whom we expressed congratulations and thanks, as we also did to the specialist central departments who provided so much practical assistance.

Two new radio continuity areas came into operation during the year. Despite the delays, these were very warmly welcomed by production and engineering staff. They provide great operational flexibility for both Radio Wales and Radio Cymru, as well as giving pleasant working conditions to staff and contributors. The Concert Hall at Llandaff was also equipped with a new control desk of great sophistication – a big improvement, even if the recognised acoustic deficiencies of the studio remain a considerable headache.

As usual, we were glad to learn of a continual stream of new uhf television transmitters coming into service throughout Wales.

Several new vhf radio transmitters were also added to the list, and we welcomed the news that at long last listeners in West and North Wales would soon have the benefit of stereo transmissions.

BBC Staff

We gave a farewell dinner to one Director-General in October and met his successor in November. Sir Ian Trethowan left with the thanks of the Council and of BBC-Wales for his support and understanding during a difficult period. We have known Alasdair Milne over the years in his previous role, and were pleased to congratulate him on taking on the most important job in British Broadcasting.

Closer to home, Tom Williams decided to retire from the post of Head of Administration Wales, in which he had played a major part in recent developments. We expressed warm appreciation for his contribution to the work of BBC Wales and wished him a long and active retirement. His successor is Andrew McCabe, formerly Senior Personnel and Administrative Officer Wales.

The Council

As we reported last year, we had an unexpected vacancy at the beginning of the period due to a resignation: this vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr Huw Lewis from Llandysul in Dyfed.

Only one member of the Council retired at the end of 1982, Mr Meurig Rees, to whom we extended our thanks for the breadth of experience and wisdom he had brought to the Council's work over a difficult period. He was succeeded by Miss Branwen Iorwerth, a former theatre administrator from Cardiff.

During the year, the Council met in Cardiff, Bangor, London, and Mold (in Clwyd). We extend our usual warm thanks to members of our three advisory committees (Religion, Appeals and Agriculture) for their work during the year and also to the School Broadcasting Council for Wales.

Annual Report of the National Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland

1 April 1982 to 31 March 1983

Broadcasting House,
Ormeau Avenue,
Belfast, BT2 8HQ.
5 May 1983

Members of the Council at 31 March 1983

Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick (*Chairman*)

Mrs Maeve Bell

Mr George Cathcart

Mr Hugh Frazer

Mr John Freeman

Mr Tom Garrett

Mr Denis C. Lamont

Mr Declan McGonagle

Mr John C. Nolan

Mr John C. O'Hare

Mr Joe A. Patton, CBE

Miss Mary Peters, MBE

Dear Chairman,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Report of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland for the period 1 April, 1982 to 31 March, 1983. This is submitted under Article 10(8) of the Corporation's Charter of August 1981.

Yours sincerely,

Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick,
Chairman.

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

The work of the BBC in Northern Ireland has to be put into the context of the political unrest which has continued now for more than 14 years. A whole generation has grown from children into young adults with political instability and violence as a background to their lives.

In its radio and television broadcasting, the Region has continued to meet the challenge of addressing itself to a polarised society. The News and Current Affairs departments have dealt comprehensively with politics and violence, but this is, of course, only a small part of the output. Most programmes reflect the way in which people get on with leading their lives, and the Council has been pleased with the high standards of many of the Region's programmes and considers that the Northern Ireland public is well served by the BBC.

It has been a busy year with some development in the programme area and considerable activity in the purchase of and planning for new premises. The construction of the five million pound television studio complex on the Broadcasting House site in Belfast is nearing completion, and the equipping of it will begin later this year. The studio will be opened in 1984, appropriately enough the 60th anniversary of the BBC in Northern Ireland. The BBC has also purchased a 3,000 square metre site close to Broadcasting House, known as the Blackstaff site, which will be used initially for a scenery construction workshop and storage, outside broadcasts base and for car parking. Eventually it is planned to build an office block which will bring under one roof staff who are at present scattered in various commercial premises in Belfast. The Council is

delighted with this major development scheme, particularly since there is an acute accommodation problem, in addition to which staff have had to cope twice during the year with bomb damage to city centre offices. Fortunately no one was hurt but the costume department and Publications lost some stock.

The BBC is also making a considerable investment in Londonderry. A site has been purchased for Radio Foyle and a new broadcasting centre will be built with completion scheduled for late 1984 or early 1985.

Network programmes

While the Council considers that the main task of the Region is to provide a comprehensive service of radio and television for the local audience, it realises the importance of making programmes for the national networks. This it is doing in increasing quantity and variety, and we are particularly pleased that the regional staff has continued to produce plays for the network of an artistic and technical standard comparable with productions from other parts of the United Kingdom. In the year under review two plays were transmitted on BBC-1: *Phonefun Limited* by Bernard MacLaverty and *Gates of Gold* by Maurice Leitch. A previous MacLaverty play produced in Northern Ireland, *My Dear Palestrina*, won a Jacobs Award in Dublin in 1982, and has been sold to six broadcasting organisations. J. Graham Reid won 2nd Prize in the Pye Awards for the Most Promising Writer New to Television for his play *Too Late to Talk to Billy*, again produced by BBC Belfast staff. Other programmes produced for the networks included profiles of two Irish sportsmen – Eddie Macken and his horse Boomerang and the international goalkeeper Pat Jennings; a film about Iceland and its links with Ireland *God's Frozen People*, and another programme featuring the musician *Mary O'Hara*. Religious services and *Songs of Praise* are also regularly contributed from Northern Ireland. We are glad that programmes like *Question Time*, *Gardeners World* and *We are the Champions* have visited the province during the year. A number of the Region's outstanding young pop and rock musicians have been featured on the networks.

A welcome development this year has been the visits to Northern Ireland of popular radio programmes. *The Radio One Roadshow* attracted large crowds when it was broadcast from four seaside resorts during the height of

the holiday season, while four editions of the *Radio 2 Round Midnight* programme were broadcast 'live' from venues in and around Queen's University during the Belfast Arts Festival. They featured many local musicians and artists.

The BBC Philharmonic Orchestra gave concerts in Belfast and Dublin and was well received in both capitals.

News and Current Affairs

Northern Ireland affairs are of course reflected in news and current affairs programmes, and there is very close liaison between the regional management and London editors and producers.

This year the Region contributed to the BBC's coverage of the Falklands War by sending a camera crew and three reporters to the South Atlantic.

The emergence of breakfast television and Channel 4 has caused a steady drain of staff and about half of the present complement of 55 journalists has been recruited within the last year.

The Northern Ireland Assembly Election was the most important political event of the year. The BBC mounted the most elaborate results programme since the General Election of 1979: nine hours on BBC-1 in the province and 12 hours on Radio Ulster. Television outside broadcast units were at eight of the election counting centres and a fairly sophisticated bank of computers was installed at Broadcasting House for on-screen analysis. A new format of pre-election *Forum* programmes was devised in which BBC political journalists interviewed a party spokesman. The subsequent election to the Assembly of five members of Sinn Fein has called for special sensitivity by programme editors. Later in the year, arising out of a television interview with one Sinn Fein representative, the Editor of News and Current Affairs and the Northern Ireland Political Correspondent were called before the Committee of Privileges of the NI Assembly. A report of the cross-examination of the BBC witnesses was published on 9th March and debated by the Assembly a week later.

There was an upsurge of violence following the Assembly elections, and one of the worst tragedies of the past fourteen years came in December with the bombing by the INLA of a public house in Ballykelly. Seventeen young people, men and women, army and civilian were

killed when a bomb exploded without warning during a disco in the Co. Londonderry village. This called on all the Region's human and technical resources, and we would like to record our tribute to the young reporters and technicians who had to film and record this appalling scene of devastation.

No less demanding and depressing was the reporting of the economic scene with the closure of the De Lorean car factory at Dunmurry and British Enkalon at Antrim – just two of the employers in the province to lay off workers.

A significant proportion of the Region's resources is invested in the nightly news magazine programme *Scene Around Six* which this year has had a face lift with a new set and signature tune and more emphasis on magazine features. *Spotlight* continues as the television current affairs flagship. It has tackled many political and social issues and prior to the Northern Ireland Assembly Election it commissioned an Opinion Poll on attitudes in the province. The *Spotlight* team was kept busy with the special election programmes. It also produced editions from the United States of America and from the Republic of Ireland.

The Region has risen to the challenge of *Breakfast Time* and is looking forward to the time when it has the equipment and staff to make more contributions to the national programme.

On Radio Ulster, the Council has been pleased with the increase in quality and quantity of programmes from the News and Current Affairs departments. There is now a 15-minute bulletin at lunchtime *News Break*, and with the start of afternoon broadcasting, it is possible to provide hourly bulletins from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 at night with a round-up of the day's news in *Eleven Tonight*. *Good Morning Ulster* has become a much sharper programme and the Current Affairs Department has introduced a new programme, *Mainly Money*, intended for the small businessman and investor which has been very successful. *Inside Politics* is now broadcast weekly on Saturday afternoons.

Youth programmes

One of the main developments in the television programme area is the establishment of the long-awaited Youth Programmes Unit which the Council welcomes. The first series of eight pilot programmes aimed at the

15–21-year-olds, but anticipating a much wider audience, starts in April 1983 at a peak viewing time. Radio programmes are planned in conjunction with television in the Autumn.

The remainder of the 6½ hours of local television programmes covers a wide spectrum. A new development has been the introduction of a late Sunday night religious magazine programme *More a Way of Life*. On the entertainment side there have been several music series ranging from folk *As I Roved Out* to *Campus Rock*, from country and western *Make Mine Country* to *Star Brass*. One of the most original series was *Space Oddity* . . . and one of the most popular *Cook with Clare*. A light entertainment series *Showcase* featuring Irish comedians and musicians also attracted a large audience.

Sport of all varieties continues to take an important part in the schedules, and the emergence of two top-class young boxers has brought international boxing back to Northern Ireland. The unexpected success of the Northern Ireland football team in the World Cup in Spain kept the department busy, as did the Commonwealth Games in Australia.

The specialist departments – Agriculture, Schools and Religion – continue to produce regular programmes of a high standard, and the arts are not neglected. Particular mention could be made of the nightly *Festival Notebook* broadcast in November, and profiles of two distinguished Ulstermen, the actor Colin Blakeley and the writer Maurice Leitch.

Radio Ulster

It was appropriate that the expansion into afternoon broadcasting started on Radio Ulster on St Patrick's Day (17 March) and the programme came from the New World where, arguably, there are more people with Ulster connections than at home – Toronto and New York were the centres for the first *Three to Five* programmes. The Council welcomes this new development which increased the hours of broadcasting by Radio Ulster to 70 hours per week.

The news and current affairs programmes have already been mentioned. The General Programmes Department has had a particularly busy year, responsible as it was for introducing the new afternoon show. The two-hour long *Day by Day* in the morning continues to attract the

largest audience of any radio programme in the province. The Department is responsible for many other programmes, ranging from *Consumer Desk* to *The Bach View* – a provocative programme with a phone-in element. *On Friday it's Simpson* (General Programmes) and *Sunday Sequence* (Religious) we believe to be the most consistently excellent programmes broadcast on Radio Ulster.

We are equally aware of the importance of the Region's ability to produce programmes for the national radio services as for television. All the work of the drama producer, Robert Cooper, is for Radio 3 and Radio 4. Again this year one of his productions *The Dead Image* won a Giles Cooper Award for its author John P. Rooney, while others have drawn acclaim from newspaper critics.

Much of the output of the Music Department is also for Radio 3. This has included six programmes from the *International Rostrum of Composers*, recitals and programmes by the Ulster Orchestra of which the BBC is a major sponsor.

Regular editions of the Radio 4 *Woman's Hour* are broadcast from the Region, as are weekly programmes about life in Northern Ireland for the BBC World Service.

We would like to hear more programmes produced by regional staff on the national services but realise that additional staff would be required.

Radio Foyle

As mentioned above, a new broadcasting centre is planned for Londonderry, but in the meantime the small station continues to provide a valuable service to listeners in the North West from its temporary premises. It also acts as a training ground for journalists who then move to Radio Ulster. The staff coped very well at the time of the tragic bombing of the pub at Ballykelly. Radio Foyle is on the air for 20 hours a week mainly in the afternoon, with news in the early morning and, of course, regular contributions to Radio Ulster and, on occasion, to Radio 4.

Programme services and engineering

Planning of the facilities for the new television complex at Broadcasting House and for the new Broadcasting Centre at Londonderry are well advanced. Consideration is also being given to the development of the recently acquired Blackstaff Site. The main music studio has been completely modernised and was returned to service in the

summer and work is well under way for the refurbishing of another of the radio studios.

Programme link facilities were installed in the Region's OB Vehicle and the combination of these facilities with the introduction of the Region's first Radio Car has significantly improved coverage of events and reduced British Telecom line costs.

The main television production tool is the outside broadcast unit. It covers all the genuine outside broadcasts and, because there is only one unit it 'drives' the television studio at Balmoral on the outskirts of Belfast. This calls for extreme versatility on the part of the crew which one day may be working on a drama in the studio and the next is required to cover an international football match or a church service. The arrival in the Region of the first of three portable single camera units is also welcomed and will provide greater flexibility both in news coverage and general programmes.

Transmitters

It has been a year of mixed fortunes in the area of transmitters. On the positive side a further four new uhf Relay Stations were opened at Buckna, Cushendall, Cushendun and Glenariffe as well as a new vhf Radio relay station at Rostrevor Forest. Unfortunately, there have been lengthy delays in the provision of a stereo service for Londonderry and of a new mf station at Enniskillen. For several months the medium wave transmitter at Lisnagarvey was on reduced power while a major re-engineering project was under way.

Co-operation with Radio Telefis Eireann

There is continued close collaboration between the BBC in Northern Ireland and the national broadcasting station of the Republic of Ireland, Radio Telefis Eireann. This is mainly in the technical field on occasions such as elections and sporting events. On the programme side, a joint quiz *Colleges in Question* was shown on BBC Television in Northern Ireland and on RTE.

Administration

Filling senior vacancies in engineering continues to be a major problem. The difficulties of attracting staff from other Regions remains and by way of a solution the Head of Programme Services and Engineering plans to intro-

duce a new structure in his department providing local staff with an opportunity of either gaining or widening their managerial experience.

As already reported, there has been an enormous turnover of staff in the area of news and current affairs.

The Region has been very successful in providing a self-help training experiment. It has worked well and a small Training Unit is now fully established. Indeed this year it also provided a course for broadcasters from Gabon.

The Council

The Council has been pleased to welcome to its meetings the Chairmen of the School Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, and the Agriculture, Appeals and Religious Advisory Committees and would like to record its thanks for the useful work carried out by these bodies.

It has also welcomed members of the Boards of Governors and Management at its meetings. During the year the Council has met outside Belfast on two occasions – once in Londonderry and once in Enniskillen.

Finance

The accounts for the year ended 31 March 1983, 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 109 to 122 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 1983 and of its income and expenditure and source and application of funds for the year then ended.

*Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants,
London, 4 August 1983.*

Balance Sheet at 31 March 1983

31 March 1982			31 March 1983				
Home Services	External Services	Open University			Home Services	External Services	Open University
£M	£M	£M	Statements	Notes	£M	£M	£M
157.6		2.1					
	28.9						
157.6	28.9	2.1			195.2	35.5	2.3
0.3							
12.6	0.3						
57.9	0.1						
44.2	2.9						
10.2	0.7	4.0					
124.9	4.0	4.0			183.9	6.9	3.3
76.8	3.1	3.1					
19.8							
96.6	3.1	3.1			108.3	4.9	2.7
28.3	0.9	0.9					
2.0							
184.2	29.8	3.0			75.6	2.0	0.6
157.6	28.9	2.1					
26.6	0.9	0.9					
	0.9						
184.2	29.8	3.0			269.1	37.5	2.9

Governors: Stuart Young, Sir William Rees-Mogg *Director-General*: Alasdair Milne

Home Services: Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 1983

Year ended 31 March 1982				Year ended 31 March 1983	
£M	£M	Statements	Notes	£M	£M
		Television and Radio Broadcasting			
	563.7				683.2
		Income receivable from the Home Office			
			9		
		Expenditure			
340.5		Operating – Television	1	400.0	
131.6		– Radio	2	149.1	
41.6		Capital – Television	4	58.5	
24.6		– Radio	4	27.2	
	538.3				634.8
	25.4				48.4
	– 0.1	Other Income - net		10	– 1.1
	25.3	Excess of income over expenditure for the year			47.3
	1.3	Balance at 31 March 1982			26.6
	26.6	Balance at 31 March 1983			73.9

Open University: Income and Expenditure account for the year ended 31 March 1983

Year ended 31 March 1982				Year ended 31 March 1983	
£M	£M	Statements	Notes	£M	£M
		Income receivable from the Open University			
	9.6		13		9.0
		Expenditure			
8.3		Operating Expenditure		8.7	
1.2		Capital Expenditure	4a	0.6	
9.5				9.3	
	9.5				9.3
	0.1	Deficit (–)/Surplus for the year			– 0.3
	0.8	Balance at 31 March 1982			0.9
	0.9	Balance at 31 March 1983			0.6

External Services: Grant in aid account for the year ended 31 March 1983

Year ended 31 March 1982					Year ended 31 March 1983				
			Broadcasting			Monitoring			
			Total	Current	Capital	Current	Capital		
£M	Statements	Notes	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	
	Income								
62.8	Grant in aid receipts		70.9	56.1	9.5	5.0	0.3		
0.1	Other receipts		0.5	0.5					
62.9			71.4	56.6	9.5	5.0	0.3		
	Expenditure								
55.8	Operating expenditure		3	59.8	54.6	5.2			
6.4	Capital expenditure		5	10.2		9.9		0.3	
0.3	Corporation Tax		12	0.3	0.3				
62.5				70.3	54.9	9.9	5.2	0.3	
0.4	Excess of income over expenditure for the year			1.1	1.7	-0.4	-0.2		
0.5	Balance at 31 March 1982			0.9	0.7		0.2		
0.9	Balance at 31 March 1983			2.0	2.4	-0.4			

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 paragraphs

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.

Assets acquired under leasing contracts are not included in fixed assets in the balance sheet. Rental payments on these items are included as part of capital expenditure in the income and expenditure account in the year to which they relate.

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.

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 £600,000 plus the value, at cost, of fuel oil at the Ascension Island Power Station.

Programme stocks – film rights, untransmitted programmes and programmes in course of production

The external cost of programmes to be transmitted in future years, consisting principally of artists' fees, facility and copyright fees, is stated after deducting contributions to their costs by other organisations. This is carried forward, less provisions, 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. The costs of feature film rights are charged to operating expenditure on a decreasing scale related to the number of expected 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, 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. 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 1983 would have been £20.1 million (1982 £14.7 million) for Broadcasting and £1.0 million (1982 £0.9 million) for the Monitoring Service.

2. Investment in Subsidiary and Associated Companies

i. BBC Enterprises Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain, is a wholly owned subsidiary. The company trades 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/liabilities and results of the subsidiary do not significantly affect the results and financial position of the Corporation. The investment is therefore carried in the balance sheet of the Corporation and continues to

be valued at cost. The net assets and liabilities of the subsidiary at 31 March 1983 were:

	1983		1982	
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Fixed Assets (less depreciation)		6.6		3.5
Current Assets	20.9		15.9	
less Current Liabilities	10.7		19.5	
Net Current Assets/Liabilities		10.2		– 3.6
Intercompany Loan		– 16.0		
		0.8		– 0.1
Represented by:				
Share Capital		0.3		0.3
Accumulated Surplus/Deficit (–)		0.5		– 0.4
		0.8		– 0.1

ii 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. Stores – Home Services

Stores are held for both broadcasting and trading purposes, and respective amounts are as follows:–

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
Broadcasting		
Engineering stores, television design and film unit materials, fuel oil, etc.	11.1	9.5
Trading		
Books, other publications, paper	2.8	3.1
	13.9	12.6

4. Programme stocks – Home Services

Programme stocks comprise the following:

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
Television		
BBC Productions	24.1	17.1
Purchased Programmes	44.8	38.9
	68.9	56.0
Radio		
BBC Recordings	2.4	1.9
	71.3	57.9

In addition there were commitments at 31 March 1983 in respect of purchased programmes where the licence period had yet to commence payable in the years to 1987 amounting to £25.1 million (1982 £28.3 million) of which £9.5 million (1982 £8.9 million) is payable by 31 March 1984.

5. Cash and bank balances and short-term deposits

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
Cash and bank balances	1.4	1.2
Short-term deposits	47.0	9.0
	48.4	10.2

6. Bank overdraft and unrepresented cheques

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
Bank overdraft	1.4	5.0
Unrepresented cheques	14.1	14.0
	15.5	19.0

7. Provision for Pension Liability

The last actuarial valuation of the Corporation's staff pension fund was at 1 April 1981 and the next one is due on 1 April 1984. The 1981 valuation showed that the pension fund assets were adequate. However by agreement with the actuary the provision of £2 million has been retained against possible future requirements.

8. Capital Commitments

Future capital expenditure approved by the Board of Governors amounted to:

	1983		1982	
	Contracts Placed	Contracts Not Placed	Contracts Placed	Contracts Not Placed
	£M	£M	£M	£M
Home Services	26.0	62.0	24.0	59.7
External Services	6.4	19.0	5.9	27.4
Open University	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3

Additionally the Corporation has contracted to make lease payments for plant and machinery which will total £18.0 million over the next six years.

9. Income Receivable from the Home Office

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
Gross revenue collected by the Post Office in the year	740.0	602.4
Less: deduction under Clause 16 of the Licence and Agreement dated 2 April 1981 being the expenses of collection, administering the licence system and interference investigations estimated at £48,769,000 with an increase for prior years' expenses of £8,018,000 (1982 a reduction of £4,520,000)	56.8	38.7
	683.2	563.7

10. Other Income – Net

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
Profit from <i>Radio Times</i>	5.6	3.6
Interest receivable, less payable	3.9	–2.8
Corporation Tax	–5.3	–2.7
Provision for deferred expenditure	–7.0	—
Other items	1.7	1.8
	–1.1	–0.1

11. Turnover of trading activities

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
<i>BBC Publications</i> – (net circulation, advertisement and other revenue including surplus on joint publications)		
<i>Radio Times</i>	45.2	41.6
Others	9.2	7.6
	54.4	49.2
<i>BBC Enterprises Limited</i> – (sale of programmes, records and sundry services) –	26.1	22.9

12. 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 1982 is calculated at 52% (1982 52%).

13. Open University

The Corporation provides broadcasting services to the Open University and the income for the year of £9.0 million (1982 £9.6 million) represents reimbursement of operating and capital expenditure incurred on the University's behalf.

14. Source and Application of Funds for the Year

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
Home Services		
Surplus for the year (after charging capital expenditure)	47.3	25.3
Movements in working capital		
Increase(–)/decrease in:		
Stores and Programme Stocks	–14.7	–10.6
Debtors – Home Office for licence income	7.3	–6.3
– Others	12.0	–12.6
Amount due from subsidiary	–16.0	4.0
Purchase of listed government securities	–9.4	
Increase/decrease (–) in:		
Creditors – Home Office for licence income	6.3	
– Others	9.7	22.3
	–4.8	–3.2
Increase in net liquid funds	42.5	22.1

	1983	1982
	£M	£M
External Services		
Surplus for the year		
(after charging capital expenditure)	1.1	0.4
Movements in working capital		
Increase (–)/decrease in:		
Stores	–1.3	
Debtors	0.5	–0.5
Increase/decrease (–) in:		
Creditors	1.8	–0.9
	1.0	–1.4
Increase/decrease (–) in net liquid funds	2.1	–1.0

15. Emoluments of Governors

The annual fees payable to Governors as at 31 March 1983 as determined by the Home Secretary with the approval of the Minister for the Civil Service, were as follows:

Chairman	£23,520
Vice Chairman	£6,115
National Governors for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	£6,115 each
Seven other Governors	£3,060 each

16. Emoluments

The following table shows the number of UK employees who received emoluments during the year of more than £30,000:

£	£	1983	1982
30,001 – 35,000		10	4
35,001 – 40,000		5	6
40,001 – 45,000		7	1
45,001 – 50,000		1	1
50,001 – 55,000		1	1

17. Auditors' Remuneration

The remuneration of the auditors amounted to £85,000 (1982 – £73,500).

Statement 1

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1983: Television

Year ended 31 March 1982			Year ended 31 March 1983	
<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>
203.8	59.8	Production and other staff costs	230.1	57.5
90.2	26.5	Artists, speakers, facility and copyright fees, film recording and design materials etc.	112.7	28.2
3.5	1.0	Intercommunication circuits	5.2	1.3
8.2	2.4	Power, lighting and heating	9.5	2.4
9.1	2.7	Maintenance	11.0	2.8
7.9	2.3	Rent and rates	8.6	2.1
3.6	1.1	Telephones	4.0	1.0
5.0	1.5	Transport	6.0	1.5
9.2	2.7	Other expenses	12.9	3.2
340.5	100.0		400.0	100.0
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
187	55	BBC 1	223	56
101	30	BBC 2	116	29
40	12	Regional Services	47	12
12	3	Transmission and Distribution	14	3
340	100		400	100
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
5,000	43	BBC 1	5,233	43
3,419	30	BBC 2	3,570	30
3,079	27	Regional Services (including 264 hours for S4C)	3,267	27
11,498	100		12,070	100

Statement 2

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1983: Radio

Year ended 31 March 1982			Year ended 31 March 1983	
Amount	Percentage of total		Amount	Percentage of total
£M	%		£M	%
74.2	56.4	Production and other staff costs	82.5	55.3
31.6	24.0	Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees etc.	36.6	24.5
5.3	4.0	House orchestras	5.9	4.0
1.3	1.0	Intercommunication circuits	1.8	1.2
3.4	2.6	Power, lighting and heating	3.4	2.3
3.6	2.7	Maintenance	4.6	3.1
5.1	3.9	Rent and rates	5.9	3.9
2.1	1.6	Telephones	2.2	1.5
1.0	0.8	Transport	1.2	0.8
4.0	3.0	Other expenses	5.0	3.4
<u>131.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>149.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>
£M	%	<i>Whereof:</i>	£M	%
12	9	Radio 1	12	8
25	19	Radio 2	26	17
22	17	Radio 3	25	17
29	22	Radio 4	35	24
21	16	Regional Services	25	17
15	11	Local Radio	18	12
8	6	Transmission and distribution	8	5
<u>132</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>149</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Hours	%	<i>Hours of Output</i>	Hours	%
5,805	4	Radio 1	6,048	4
8,887	7	Radio 2	8,932	6
6,317	5	Radio 3	6,279	4
7,521	5	Radio 4	7,529	5
18,677	14	Regional Services	20,026	14
<u>47,207</u>	<u>35</u>		<u>48,814</u>	<u>33</u>
86,587	65	Local Radio	97,508	67
<u>133,794</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>146,322</u>	<u>100</u>

Statement 3

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1983: External Services

Year ended 31 March 1982			Year ended 31 March 1983	
<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>
36.7	65.8	Production and other staff costs	39.6	66.2
3.6	6.4	Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees, etc.	3.7	6.2
0.6	1.1	Intercommunication circuits	0.6	1.0
5.0	9.0	Power, lighting and heating	5.0	8.4
2.4	4.3	Maintenance	2.7	4.5
4.6	8.2	Rent, rates and hired transmitters	5.0	8.4
0.4	0.7	Telephones	0.5	0.8
0.6	1.1	Transport	0.6	1.0
1.9	3.4	Other expenses	2.1	3.5
<hr/> 55.8	<hr/> 100.0		<hr/> 59.8	<hr/> 100.0
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
51	91	Broadcasting	55	92
5	9	Monitoring	5	8
<hr/> 56	<hr/> 100		<hr/> 60	<hr/> 100
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
12,499	32	English Language Services	12,553	33
13,759	36	Vernacular Services		
12,149	32	Europe	11,778	31
		Rest of World	13,514	36
<hr/> 38,407	<hr/> 100		<hr/> 37,845	<hr/> 100

Statement 4

Statement of Fixed Assets: Home Services

31 March 1982		31 March 1983		
<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			
224.9	at 31 March 1982	261.3	99.4	161.9
63.1	Gross additions	80.4	23.1	57.3
-26.7	Assets disposed of and written off	-31.3	-5.3	-26.0
261.3	at 31 March 1983	310.4	117.2	193.2
	Depreciation			
93.4	at 31 March 1982	103.7	25.4	78.3
37.0	Depreciation for the year	42.8	8.0	34.8
-26.7	Assets disposed of and written off	-31.3	-5.3	-26.0
103.7	at 31 March 1983	115.2	28.1	87.1
157.6	Net Book Value at 31 March 1983	195.2	89.1	106.1
	<i>Whereof:</i>			
108.3	Television	134.7	63.2	71.5
49.3	Radio	60.5	25.9	34.6
157.6		195.2	89.1	106.1

Note: The total capital expenditure reported in the Income and Expenditure Account comprises gross additions reported above of £80.4 million (1982 £63.1 million) together with rental payments on leased assets of £5.3 million (1982 £3.1 million).

Future commitments for lease payments are shown in note 8.

Statement 4a

Statement of Fixed Assets: Open University

31 March 1982

31 March 1983

<i>Total Plant Furniture and Fittings</i>		<i>Total Plant Furniture and Fittings</i>
<i>£M</i>		<i>£M</i>
	Cost	
2.6	at 31 March 1982	3.1
1.2	Gross additions	0.6
-0.7	Assets disposed of and written off	-0.2
3.1	at 31 March 1983	3.5
	Depreciation	
0.8	at 31 March 1982	1.0
0.9	Depreciation for the year	0.4
-0.7	Assets disposed of and written off	-0.2
1.0	at 31 March 1983	1.2
2.1	Net Book Value at 31 March 1983	2.3

Statement 5

Statement of Fixed Assets: External Services

31 March 1982		31 March 1983		
<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			
26·4	at 31 March 1982	28·9	8·6	20·3
6·4	Gross additions	10·2	1·7	8·5
– 3·9	Assets disposed of and written off	– 3·6	– 1·0	– 2·6
28·9	at 31 March 1983	35·5	9·3	26·2
	<i>Whereof:</i>			
27·4	Broadcasting	33·8	9·0	24·8
1·5	Monitoring	1·7	0·3	1·4
28·9		35·5	9·3	26·2

Statement 6

Licence Income & National Regions 1982/83

	Total	England	Scotland	Wales	N. Ireland
	M	M	M	M	M
At 31 March 1983 the number of Television Licences was	18.5	15.7	1.6	0.9	0.3
and the net licence income collected was	£M 683.2	£M 579.8	£M 61.5	£M 32.8	£M 9.1
After expenditure on:					
production of local programmes for local audiences	77.3	30.7	16.7	20.1	9.8
transmission and distribution costs	16.8	10.2	3.7	2.0	0.9
	94.1	40.9	20.4	22.1	10.7
The amount left to pay for capital investment, all network programmes and the use of central service departments was	589.1	538.9	41.1	10.7	-1.6
If all licensed households contributed equally to these services the amount required from each area would be	589.1	499.9	50.9	28.7	9.6
leaving a surplus/deficit (—) of	—	39.0	-9.8	-18.0	-11.2

Statement 7

Summarised balance sheets

	Year ended 31 March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Home Services					
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
At cost, less depreciation	96.2	116.4	133.3	157.6	195.2
Investment in Visnews Ltd	0.1	0.1	0.1		
	<u>96.3</u>	<u>116.5</u>	<u>133.4</u>	<u>157.6</u>	<u>195.2</u>
<i>Investment in subsidiary and associated companies, at cost</i>		0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Net current assets/liabilities</i>					
Current assets	59.9	67.7	75.3	124.9	183.9
Less: Current liabilities	71.9	98.7	72.3	96.6	108.3
	<u>-12.0</u>	<u>-31.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>75.6</u>
Provision for pension liability	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
<i>Net total assets</i>	<u>82.3</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>134.7</u>	<u>184.2</u>	<u>269.1</u>
Represented by:					
Capital account	96.3	116.5	133.4	157.6	195.2
Income and expenditure account	-14.0	-32.7	1.3	26.6	73.9
	<u>82.3</u>	<u>83.8</u>	<u>134.7</u>	<u>184.2</u>	<u>269.1</u>
External Services					
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
At cost	20.8	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.5
<i>Net current assets</i>					
Current assets	4.8	3.5	4.5	4.0	6.9
Less: Current liabilities	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.1	4.9
	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>2.0</u>
<i>Net total assets</i>	<u>21.7</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>37.5</u>
Represented by:					
Capital account	20.8	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.5
Grant in aid account	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.0
	<u>21.7</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>29.8</u>	<u>37.5</u>
Open University					
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
At cost, less depreciation				2.1	2.3
<i>Net current assets</i>					
Current assets				4.0	3.3
Less: Current liabilities				3.1	2.7
				<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<i>Net total assets</i>				<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Represented by:					
Capital account				2.1	2.3
Income and expenditure account				0.9	0.6
				<u>3.0</u>	<u>2.9</u>

Statement 7 (continued)

Summary of income and expenditure and grant in aid accounts

	Year ended 31 March				
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Home Services					
<i>Income</i>					
Receivable from the Home Office	312.3	394.7	502.3	563.7	683.2
Other income – net	3.2	– 4.0	– 2.6	– 0.1	– 1.1
	<u>315.5</u>	<u>390.7</u>	<u>499.7</u>	<u>563.6</u>	<u>682.1</u>
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Operating	288.9	363.4	416.3	472.1	549.1
Capital	35.5	46.0	49.4	66.2	85.7
	<u>324.4</u>	<u>409.4</u>	<u>465.7</u>	<u>538.3</u>	<u>634.8</u>
Balance for the year	– 8.9	– 18.7	34.0	25.3	47.3
Balance brought forward	– 5.1	– 14.0	– 32.7	1.3	26.6
	<u>– 14.0</u>	<u>– 32.7</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>26.6</u>	<u>73.9</u>
External Services (Grant in Aid)					
<i>Income</i>					
Grant in aid	37.2	42.9	54.9	62.8	70.9
Other income	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
	<u>37.3</u>	<u>43.3</u>	<u>55.0</u>	<u>62.9</u>	<u>71.4</u>
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Operating	34.1	40.1	49.3	55.8	59.8
Capital	2.4	3.7	5.2	6.4	10.2
Taxation	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
	<u>36.8</u>	<u>43.9</u>	<u>54.8</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>70.3</u>
Balance for the year	0.5	– 0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1
Balance brought forward	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.9
	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Open University					
<i>Income</i>					
Income receivable from the Open University				9.6	9.0
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Operating				8.3	8.7
Capital				1.2	0.6
				<u>9.5</u>	<u>9.3</u>
Balance for the year				0.1	– 0.3
Balance bought forward				0.8	0.9
				<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.6</u>

Appendices

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- II Licences and licence fees
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Broadcasting receiving licences 1927-83

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	20,428
1969	17,959,933	24,966	2,438,906	15,396,642	99,419
1970	18,183,719	22,174	2,279,017	15,609,131	273,397
1971	15,943,190	—	—	15,333,221	609,969
1972	16,658,451	—	—	15,023,691	1,634,760
1973	17,124,619	—	—	13,792,623	3,331,996
1974	17,324,570	—	—	11,766,424	5,558,146
1975	17,700,815	—	—	10,120,493	7,580,322
1976	17,787,984	—	—	9,148,732	8,639,252
1977	18,056,058	—	—	8,098,386	9,957,672
1978	18,148,918	—	—	7,099,726	11,049,192
1979	18,381,161	—	—	6,249,716	12,131,445
1980	18,284,865	—	—	5,383,125	12,901,740
1981	18,667,211	—	—	4,887,663	13,779,548
1982	18,554,220	—	—	4,293,668	14,260,552
1983	18,494,235	—	—	3,795,587	14,698,648

Notes:

1. Owing to industrial action within the Post Office the figure for licences in force at 31 March 1971 and 1979 does not reflect the true licensing position at those dates.

2. Radio only licences were abolished on 1 February 1971.

3. Combined radio and television licences were also abolished on 1 February 1971. From that date television only licences have been issued.

4. 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 1922–1983

	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
1 December 1981	—	£15·00	£46·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £31

Licence fees in European countries: July 1983

Country	Monochrome TV	Colour TV	Fee for radio only			
¹ Austria*	AS 1752	£61·97	AS 1752	£61·97		
² Belgium*	BFR 2688	£33·37	BFR 4200	£52·14	BFR 708	£8·79
³ Denmark	Dkr 640	£44·29	Dkr 1080	£74·74	Dkr 154	£10·66
Finland*	Fmk 240/330	£28·10/ £38·64	Fmk 460/590	£53·86/ £69·09		
⁴ France*	Ff 311	£25·72	Ff 471	£38·96		
Germany*	DM 150	£37·31	DM 150	£37·31		
Ireland*	£(I)34	£26·77	£(I)52	£40·94		
Italy*	Lire 42,680	£17·92	Lire 78,910	£33·13		
⁵ Netherlands*	Gld 153	£34·08	Gld 153	£34·08	Gld 45	£10·02
Norway	Nkr 560	£50·00	Nkr 725	£64·73		
Sweden	Skr 548	£46·56	Skr 708	£60·15		
Switzerland*	SF 174	£53·54	SF 174	£53·54	SF 87	£26·77
U.K.	£15	£15	£46	£46		

Currencies converted at Bank Selling rate, July 1983.

* Advertising is carried on at least one of the services supported by the licence fee.

1. From 1.1.84: AS 1872 £66·22

2. From November or December 1983 fees will increase – amount not yet decided.

3. From 1.1.84: Monochrome: Dkr 672 £46·51; Colour: Dkr 1136 £78·62 – (TV fees include radio licence) – Radio only: Dkr 160 £11·07.

4. Increase in 1984 – amount not yet known.

5. From 1.1.84: Monochrome: Gld 158 £35·19; Colour: Gld 158 £35·19 – (TV fees include radio licence) – Radio only: Gld 46 £10·24.

Appendix III

Hours of output 1982/83: Television

	Network Programmes			Regional Service only	Total	%
	BBC 1	BBC 2	Total			
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>			
Programmes Produced in London	3,498	2,106	5,604		5,604	42.1
Programmes Produced in Regions:						
England – Pebble Mill	339	170	509	179	688	
Manchester	253	285	538	182	720	
Bristol	108	147	255	177	432	
Norwich	2	2	4	178	182	
Newcastle	6	3	9	182	191	
Leeds	4	6	10	178	188	
Southampton	8	5	13	176	189	
Plymouth	7	6	13	177	190	
	727	624	1,351	1,429	2,780	
Scotland	60	67	127	537	664	
Wales	52	30	82	961	1,043	
Northern Ireland	15	7	22	340	362	
Total Programmes Produced in Regions	854	728	1,582	3,267	4,849	36.4
	4,352	2,834	7,186	3,267	10,453	
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	881	736	1,617		1,617	12.1
	5,233	3,570	8,803	3,267	12,070	
Open University	311	934	1,245		1,245	9.4
Total Hours of Broadcasting	5,544	4,504	10,048	3,267	13,315	100.0

Network Transmission Hours exclude early morning Ceefax which amounted to 14 hours in 1982/83.

Wales Regional Service hours include 264 hours for S4C.

Appendix IIIa

Programme analysis 1982/83: 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	917	16.6	1,145	25.4	2,062	20.5
Sport	727	13.1	744	16.5	1,471	14.6
Children's Programmes	625	11.3	136	3.0	761	7.6
Light Entertainment	364	6.6	235	5.2	599	6.0
News	385	6.9	66	1.5	451	4.5
Schools	414	7.5	12	0.3	426	4.2
Drama	254	4.6	165	3.7	419	4.2
Continuing Education	233	4.2	98	2.2	331	3.3
Religion	135	2.4	14	0.3	149	1.5
Music	19	0.3	86	1.9	105	1.0
Programmes in Welsh	8	0.1			8	0.1
Continuity	271	4.9	133	2.9	404	4.0
	4,352	78.5	2,834	62.9	7,186	71.5
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	881	15.9	736	16.4	1,617	16.1
	5,233	94.4	3,570	79.3	8,803	87.6
Open University	311	5.6	934	20.7	1,245	12.4
	5,544	100.0	4,504	100.0	10,048	100.0

Appendix IV

Hours of output 1982/83: Radio

	Network Programmes					Regional Service only	Local Radio	Total	%
	Radio 1	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	Total				
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>				
Programmes Produced in London	6,011	8,404	4,970	6,114	25,499			25,499	17.4
Programmes produced in Regions:									
England – Pebble Mill		276	260	444	980			980	
Manchester	37	209	471	295	1,012			1,012	
Bristol		18	286	492	796			796	
Plymouth						456		456	
	37	503	1,017	1,231	2,788	456		3,244	
Scotland		10	181	94	285	5,452		5,737	
Wales		10	88	51	149	7,311		7,460	
Northern Ireland		5	23	39	67	3,198		3,265	
Community Stations						3,609		3,609	
Total Programmes Produced in Regions	37	528	1,309	1,415	3,289	20,026		23,315	15.9
	6,048	8,932	6,279	7,529	28,788	20,026		48,814	
Local Radio							97,508	97,508	66.3
	6,048	8,932	6,279	7,529	28,788	20,026	97,508	146,322	
Open University			529	123	652			652	0.4
Total Hours of Broadcasting	6,048	8,932	6,808	7,652	29,440	20,026	97,508	146,974	100.0

The output of Wales includes 3,416 hours of programmes in the Welsh language.

Appendix IVa

Programme analysis 1982/83: Radio networks

	Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3		Radio 4		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
BBC Productions										
Current Affairs, Features and Documentaries	611	10.1	1,385	15.5	505	7.4	3,661	47.8	6,162	20.9
Sport			554	6.2	334	4.9	72	0.9	960	3.3
Children's Programmes							25	0.3	25	0.1
Light Entertainment	7	0.1	289	3.2			281	3.7	577	1.9
News	162	2.7	453	5.1	186	2.7	1,104	14.4	1,905	6.5
Schools					2	—	489	6.4	491	1.7
Drama			2	—	157	2.3	812	10.6	971	3.3
Continuing Education							295	3.9	295	1.0
Religion	4	0.1	93	1.1	98	1.5	241	3.2	436	1.5
Music	5,262	87.0	6,109	68.4	4,834	71.0	346	4.5	16,551	56.2
Continuity	2	—	47	0.5	163	2.4	203	2.7	415	1.4
	6,048	100.0	8,932	100.0	6,279	92.2	7,529	98.4	28,788	97.8
Open University					529	7.8	123	1.6	652	2.2
	6,048	100.0	8,932	100.0	6,808	100.0	7,652	100.0	29,440	100.0
Simultaneous broadcasts (in addition to above) were:	419				12		13		444	

Appendix V

External Services Broadcasting Hours

<i>Language</i>	<i>Hours per week at 31 March 1983</i>
World Service (including alternatives for Asia, Africa and Falklands) ⁴	202½
Arabic	63
French (Africa)	22¾
French (Europe)	12¼
Russian	45
Spanish (Latin America) ¹	31½
German	22¾
Polish	26½
Czech/Slovak	21¼
Hungarian	18
Serbo-Croat/Slovene	16½
Chinese (Mandarin)	10½
(Cantonese)	5¼
Portuguese (Brazil)	8¾
Portuguese (Europe & Africa)	8¾
Hindi	14
Romanian	14
Persian ³	10½
Bulgarian	12¼
Turkish	10½
Greek	10½
Indonesian	8¾
Malay	1¾
Urdu	10
Hausa	8¾
Vietnamese	8¾
Finnish	8½
Bengali	8
Swahili	7
Burmese	7
Japanese	7
Thai	7
Pashto ²	3½
Somali	7
Tamil	2
Nepali	¾
	480
English by Radio ⁵	37¾
Total hours:	720¼

Summary of Changes:

1. *L/A Spanish*: increased by 7 hours weekly on 6.4.82, by a further 3½ hours on 7.5.82, reduced by 1¾ hours on 1.1.83, and by a further 5¼ hours on 27.3.83.
2. *Pashto*: increased by 1¾ hours weekly w.e.f. 1.1.83.
3. *Persian*: reduced by 1¾ hours weekly w.e.f. 23.3.83.
4. *Falklands*: From the original ¾ hour weekly, increased to 2¼ hours w.e.f. 6.4.82, to 5¼ hours from 26.4.82. Reduced to 2¼ hours w.e.f. 25.7.82, and to 1 hour per week w.e.f. 4.1.83.
5. *English by Radio*: S. American transmissions reduced from 1½ to ¾ hour per week w.e.f. 7.4.82, suspended completely between 26.4.82 and 30.8.82, then restored to 1½ hours per week.

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, Transcription Service, English by Radio
*Anguilla <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical Tapes
*Antigua <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
*Ascension Island	World Service	
*Australia	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Austria		German, Transcription Service
Azores		Portuguese
*Bahamas		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Bahrain		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
*Barbados	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Belgium		German, Transcription Service
*Belize	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Bermuda	World Service	Topical Tapes
Bolivia		Latin American in Spanish
*Botswana	World Service	English for Africa, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Brazil		Latin American in Portuguese, English by Radio
*British Virgin Islands	World Service	Transcription Service
*Brunei	World Service	Malay, Mandarin, Cantonese, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Bulgaria		English by Radio
Burma		English by Radio
Burundi		Swahili
Cameroun		Hausa, English by Radio
*Canada	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Cayman Islands	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Chile	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish
Chinese People's Republic		Mandarin, English by Radio
*Christmas Island <i>Indian Ocean</i>	World Service	Transcription Service
*Colombia	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Comoro Islands		Swahili
Cook Islands		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Costa Rica		Latin American in Spanish
Cuba		Latin American in Spanish
Cyprus		Greek, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Denmark		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Dominica <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Dominican Republic	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Dubai		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Ecuador	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio

gypt		English by Radio
ire		Transcription Service
alkland Islands	World Service	Transcription Service, Topical Tapes
aroe Islands		Transcription Service
iji	World Service	Hindi, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
inland		Finnish, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
rance	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
ambia		Transcription Service, English by Radio
Germany (West)		German, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Gibraltar	World Service	Spanish, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
reece		Greek, Topical Tapes, English by Radio
Grenada <i>Windward Is.</i>		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Guatemala		Latin American in Spanish
Guyana	World Service	
Honduras		Latin American in Spanish
Hong Kong	World Service, Cantonese, Mandarin	Cantonese, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Hungary		English by Radio
Indonesia		Indonesian, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Israel		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Italy		Italian, German, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Jamaica	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Japan		Japanese, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Jordan		Transcription Service
Kenya		Swahili, English by Radio
Kiribati	World Service	Topical Tapes
*Liberia	World Service	
Macau		Portuguese
Madeira		English by Radio
Malawi		English by Radio, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Malaysia		Malay, Mandarin, Tamil, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
*Mauritius	World Service	Hindi, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Mexico		Latin American in Spanish, Topical Tapes, English by Radio
*Montserrat <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	
Morocco		English by Radio
Nepal		Nepali
Netherlands		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*New Zealand	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Niger		Hausa
Nigeria		Hausa, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Niue Island		Transcription Service
Norfolk Island		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Norway		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Oman		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Panama	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish

Papua New Guinea		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Paraguay	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish
*Peru	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish
Poland		English by Radio
Portugal		Portuguese, English by Radio
*Puerto Rico	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish
Qatar		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Saudi Arabia		Transcription Service
Senegal		English by Radio
Seychelles		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Sierra Leone	World Service	
Singapore		Malay, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Solomon Islands		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
South Africa		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Spain		Spanish, Catalan, Transcription Service, English by Radio
*Sri Lanka	World Service	Sinhala, Tamil, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
*St Helena Island	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*St Kitts <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical Tapes
*St Lucia <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*St Vincent <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical Tapes
*Swaziland	World Service	English for Africa, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Sweden		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Switzerland	World Service	German, Italian, Transcription Service
Taiwan		Transcription Service
Tanzania		Swahili
Thailand		Thai, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Tonga	World Service	
*Trinidad and Tobago	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Tristan da Cunha	World Service	
*Turks and Caicos Islands	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Uganda		Swahili
*United States of America	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
Uruguay		Latin American in Spanish
Vanuatu		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Venezuela	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish
Western Samoa		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Yugoslavia		Transcription Service, English by Radio
Zambia		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Zanzibar		Swahili, English by Radio
Zimbabwe		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service, English by Radio
British Forces Broadcasting Service		
Belize		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Brunei	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Cyprus	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Falkland Islands	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Germany		Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Gibraltar	World Service	Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
*Hong Kong	World Service	Nepali, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service
Nepal		Nepali, Topical Tapes, Transcription Service

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, 0709, 1309, and 2009 GMT.

The World Today

A 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.

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.

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.

Letter from America

Alistair Cooke's weekly report on America and the Americans.

Network U.K.

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.

Waveguide

Information and advice to help listeners hear World Service better.

In the Meantime

A look at what's new on World Service in the week to come.

Music Now

A weekly look at events and personalities in Britain's musical life.

Book Choice and Paperback Choice

Four short reviews each week of important or interesting books published in Britain.

Classical Record Review

News and views of recent releases.

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.

Meridian

Each week three topical programmes about the world of the arts.

Good Books

A weekly recommendation for a book to read, or perhaps to buy.

Sports Round-Up

News and reports of sport round the world, broadcast daily except Sunday.

Sports International

Stories behind the headlines, personalities, previews and answers to listeners' letters on sport.

Saturday Special

All the best of Saturday's sport.

International Soccer Special

Commentary and reports on major midweek international sporting events.

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 Paul Burnett.

Request Shows

Discs and personal messages linking families across the world, presented by Sandi Jones, Bob Holness and Tony Myatt.

A Jolly Good Show

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.

Jazz for the Asking

Peter Clayton holds a mirror up to jazz taste in Britain and asks listeners for their personal choice.

John Peel

Samples of new music from the British rock scene.

Country Style

The best of today's Country and Western music on record.

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, many produced especially for World Service.

Second Hearing

Each year World Service broadcasts a two-month season of repeats of recent outstanding programmes.

Classic Serial

Serialisations of the great classics of literature.

A selection of documentary programmes

Darwinism Today

Marking the centenary of Darwin's death, a look at his life and work and at the continuing controversy which it engenders.

The Fitness Cult

A fairly light-hearted look at efforts to keep fit: jogging, slimming, yoga etc.

What Makes a Best Seller

Authors, agents and publishers explain how best sellers are made.

The Psychology of Disarmament

Why is arms control so desperately difficult to achieve – a consideration of the psychological aspect.

The Private Eye: Film and Fact

A look at the screen image of the private investigator and a comparison with the job in real life.

The Roman Catholic Community in Britain

Prior to the Pope's visit to Britain, this documentary portrayed the host community for the visit.

Do Animals Have Rights?

A look at some of the controversial aspects of the way human beings treat animals, from factory farming to vivisection.

From Riots to Reform

150 years after the 1832 Reform Act, this programme assesses the events leading up to the Act and its subsequent significance.

Feminism

The progress made by the feminist cause, illustrated with comments from women from different parts of the world about their experiences and aspirations.

The Palace of the Sun King

The history of Versailles, its role in French politics and the extravagant life of its court.

Tourism Marks the Spot

Is the tourist industry in Europe unwittingly destroying the very things the tourist comes to see?

The Great Media Robbery

An examination of music and video piracy and the attempts being made to prevent it.

Anatomy of Class

Historians, political analysts, psychologists and sociologists consider what class is today and how it relates to religion, nationalism, wealth and political and bureaucratic power.

European Highway: The Rhine

A portrait of a national waterway of great commercial importance.

Human Potential

Two programmes examining the limits of physical capacity and mental ability.

The Gulf: Magnet for the East

The mass exodus of labour from the poorer nations of south and east Asia to the oil rich countries of the Gulf and its significance for the host countries and those supplying the labour.

Parliament in Perspective

Five programmes examining some of the shifting powers of the British system of government.

Slavery in the Eighties

In many parts of Africa, Asia and Latin America conditions of slavery or near slavery exist. Why do they exist and

what are the chances of their eradication?

What Makes a Country Rich?

Why do some countries do much better economically than others? Businessmen, economists, civil servants and politicians give their views.

The Gene Business

An investigation of the new industry based on genetic engineering.

What Hope of Heaven?

In three programmes Jews, Christians and Muslims explain their beliefs about immortality.

Package to Peru

A look at what the tourist can learn of the Andes area of Peru in a 14-day guided tour.

Gambling and Alcoholism

Two programmes looking at two social diseases and the means of curing them.

Mexico: Old and New

An exploration of Mexico's rich cultural inheritance illustrated with comments from some of Mexico's leading anthropologists, archaeologists, painters, writers and historians.

Prospects for Peat: an Alternative Fuel

A look at Ireland's peat harvest and its use around the world.

Virgil Lives!

Two thousand years after his death, a consideration of Virgil's power, his influences on writers and composers and his relevance to the modern world.

Focus on India

A look at the images of India which have emerged from the cinema reflecting both the Indian point of view and the foreign film-maker's perception of the country.

Gardens

A celebration of gardens past and present, grand and humble, and of

gardening, one of the most universal pleasures.

The Roosevelt Legacy

Fifty years after Roosevelt was elected President of the USA, a consideration of Roosevelt as initiator of the New Deal and as a great war leader.

Reporters into Battle

An examination of the role of journalism in war from the Crimean War to the Falklands conflict.

Karl Popper and the Open Society

Philosophers and friends of one of the most important thinkers of the twentieth century comment on his views.

The Horror and the Courage

What happens to the victim of terrorist violence and how he and his family learn to cope with the results.

The New British Nationality Act

An assessment of the complexities of the new legislation and its implications.

Nation to Nation

The future for international broadcasting from the technological and political stand-points.

As I Saw It

Alexander Lieven takes a retrospective and even wry look at the events of 1982.

Attlee: the Under-rated Prime Minister

Centenary profile of Britain's first post-war Prime Minister and one whose reputation has grown over the years.

You Don't Have to Believe Your Eyes

How new techniques are giving forensic scientists powerful tools in their fight against crime.

The Thames River Police

Its history and the way it works today.

Why Don't You Get a Proper Job?

Musicians of all ages and styles of playing speak candidly about their hopes and aspirations in a career where

the rewards can be high and the job security low.

Let's All Go To The Music Hall

The story of one of the world's great popular entertainment forms, tracing its rise and fall and its current revival.

The Jesuits

This programme traces the development of the Society of Jesus, its most significant achievements and the reasons for its power and influence.

The Disaster Centre

The story of coastguards on the Cornish coast and their search and rescue mission over thousands of square miles of the North Atlantic.

Pepys: Diarist and Man of Action

A look at the work of the diarist and the career of the man to whom the Royal Navy virtually owes its existence.

The Bayreuth Story

Marking the centenary of Wagner's death, this feature tells the story of the foundation of the Bayreuth Festival.

Marx and Marxism

Four programmes looking at the life of Marx and the importance of his theories today, 100 years after his death.

Voices out of the Air

Two programmes marking the Golden Jubilee of External Services and tracing their development and expansion in 50 years of broadcasting to the world.

A selection of talks and music series

Letters from Everywhere

BBC Foreign Correspondents discuss the social and political climate of the countries in which they are based.

The Poem Itself

Week by week professional poetry readers and other poetry enthusiasts compare with Derek Parker their reactions to chosen poems.

They Showed us the Past

Four programmes in which a single artefact or archaeological discovery is shown to throw more light on past civilisations.

Learning from Experience

In each programme an experienced musician discusses with someone embarking on a career in the same musical field the opportunities and the problems.

The Dragon and the Bear

Philip Short, the BBC's correspondent in both Peking and Moscow, contrasts life in China and the Soviet Union.

The Modern English Novel

An investigation of the progress of the English novel over the last 35 years.

The Plain Man's Guide to International Organisations

Seven programmes looking at the work and aims of some of the international institutions whose names are often featured in news bulletins.

Benny Green on Dickens

Benny Green takes a personal look at four of Dickens' novels.

The First Fifty Years – the Evolution of the World Service

In five programmes, past and present senior members of the BBC discuss half a century of broadcasting to the world.

New Thoughts of God

Six programmes in which contributors select books which have provoked their own thinking and meet the authors to carry the debate further.

Pageant of the Past

Eight programmes which use contemporary material such as songs, poetry, letters and diaries to portray an image of what it might have been like to live through some of the colourful moments in Britain's history.

I Say, You Chaps!

Four programmes examining the school story and its place in literature.

Priestlands Progress

Gerald Priestland, formerly the BBC's Religious Affairs Correspondent, goes on an eight part pilgrimage through the landmarks of the Christian faith, exploring the nature of Christianity and tracing its claims and teachings.

Maritime England

Five different speakers take listeners to five of England's varied coastal regions.

The English Idyll

A series showing the range of English music through the centuries reflecting the countryside, country life and the weather.

The Concerto

An examination of the concerto from the Baroque era through the romantic age to the present day.

The Haydn Years

Marking the 250th anniversary of Haydn's birth, H.C. Robbins Landon takes nine years in Haydn's life and presents a selection of some of the works he wrote in each year.

Conductors' Gallery

Portraits of some of the world's leading orchestral conductors past and present.

The Art of Julian Bream

A series portraying his range as a performer on the guitar and the lute.

These Musical Islands

A look at the British Isles through traditional music and songs.

25 Years of Rock

The atmosphere of the years 1955 to 1979 through the rock records of each year, set in perspective with broadcasts, newsreels and newspapers of the time.

Famous Pianists of the Past

A consideration of the special qualities

of some of the legendary masters of the keyboard.

Two's Company

Great partnerships present and past from the world of popular music.

Keynotes

A further series featuring leading keyboard musicians from a wide range of popular music.

Stravinsky

Anthony Hopkins, in 12 programmes, charts the progress of one of the greatest composers of the twentieth century.

Counterpoint

Paul Jones selects his choice from a wide range of jazz, blues, soul and rock.

Off the Record

Personalities from all walks of life introduce their personal selection of music.

On Wings of Song

An exploration of the rich heritage of German romantic song.

Tarantara

Peter Pratt plays excerpts from the Savoy Operas.

Grainger in the Strand

Six programmes examining the work of a remarkable composer on the occasion of his centenary.

Diversions

A series of programmes each of which explores a given theme in words and music.

Man, Myth and Music

Each programme investigates some of the musical manifestations of man's preoccupation with legend, folk tales and the supernatural.

British Music Since 1945

Christopher Headington introduces World Service listeners to the work of some contemporary British composers.

Fiesta

Dorita presents the best of Latin American music.

Music from Wales

A demonstration of the rich field of music produced in Wales.

Before the Rock Set In

Chris Ellis guides listeners down some of the musical byways of memory lane.

Choral Music of Kodály

A series of music for choirs of all kinds by one of the great twentieth-century masters of choral composition.

The London Sinfonietta

Recordings by one of Britain's outstanding ensembles.

Elizabeth Söderström

In this series the great Swedish soprano looks back over her life as a singer.

What it Takes to be a Musician

Sidney Harrison explores this endless mystery.

They Wrote the Songs

Barry Mason, one of Britain's leading song-writers, talks to other song-writers and plays some of their major hits.

Makers of Musical Taste

Seven programmes on influential music critics and writers.

Arranged for the Piano

A series exploring the colourful field of piano transcription.

Big Band Sound

Alan Dell introduces vintage and more recent recordings.

Musician at Large

A further series in which Steve Race looks back over almost half a century as pianist, arranger, bandleader, composer, broadcaster, journalist and listener.

Talking about Music

Each week Antony Hopkins explores a

different work from the classical repertoire.

Latin '83

Juan Martín presents a series showing the diversity of modern Latin music.

Lord Harewood's Musical Musings

The Managing Director of the English National Opera reads from his recently published memoirs.

Brahms' Chamber Music

A series marking the 150th anniversary in 1983 of the composer's birth.

Appendix VIII

World radio and television receivers – 1982

(All figures approximate)

	Population in Thousands	Radio					Television		
		Number of Radio Sets (excluding wired receivers) in Thousands					Number of Television Receivers in Thousands		
		1982	1955	1965	1975	1982	1965	1975	1982
World Figures (approx.)	4,513,000	237,000	529,000	1,010,000	1,500,000	177,000	398,000	622,000	
Europe									
Western Europe	421,000	65,310	116,500	186,600	281,800	49,400	103,400	149,100	
USSR & European Communist Group	385,000	20,260	59,700	92,600	141,800	24,000	87,000	113,500	
Middle East (including North Africa)	206,000	2,200	12,300	29,300	47,000	1,250	6,000	15,100	
Africa									
South Africa	29,000	875	2,600	4,800	9,000	—	500	3,000	
Other African countries	344,000	360	4,800	18,500	36,600	100	600	7,200	
Asia									
Chinese People's Republic	1,000,000	1,000	6,000	35,000	80,000	70	750	15,000	
India	690,000	1,000	4,800	24,000	40,000	2	300	2,000	
Japan	119,000	12,000	27,000	87,000	100,000	18,000	42,000	65,000	
Other countries	673,000	1,800	13,300	49,700	94,900	700	8,950	25,900	
Western Hemisphere									
United States of America	229,000	111,000	230,000	380,000	500,000	68,000	110,000	160,000	
Canada	24,000	5,500	14,000	23,000	30,000	5,000	9,500	13,000	
Latin America	358,000	12,600	29,400	62,800	112,900	7,400	22,600	14,300	
West Indies	10,000	190	860	4,000	5,500	100	1,200	1,800	
Australasia & other Ocean Territories	25,000	2,760	7,800	13,000	20,600	3,200	5,000	7,500	

Appendix IX

External Broadcasting

Estimated total programme hours per week of some external broadcasters

	1950	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982
USSR	533	1015	1417	1908	2001	2094	2114	2180
United States of America	497	1495	1832	1907	2029	1901	1959	1975
Chinese People's Republic	66	687	1027	1267	1423	1350	1304	1423
German Federal Republic	—	315	671	779	767	804	786	786
United Kingdom (BBC)	643	589	667	723	719	719	741	729
North Korea	—	159	392	330	455	597	581	587
Albania	26	63	154	487	490	560	567	578
Egypt	—	301	505	540	635	546	518	544
Cuba	—	—	325	320	311	424	459	420
East Germany	—	185	308	274	342	375	427	415
India	116	157	175	271	326	389	396	396
Australia	181	257	299	350	379	333	336	336
Poland	131	232	280	334	340	337	130	335
Nigeria	—	—	63	62	61	170	342	322
Netherlands	127	178	235	335	400	289	290	293
Bulgaria	30	117	154	164	197	236	289	289
Czechoslovakia	119	196	189	202	253	255	283	283
Iran	12	24	118	155	154	175	238	280
France	198	326	183	200	108	125	125	275
Spain	68	202	276	251	312	239	253	274
Japan	—	203	249	259	259	259	263	259
Turkey	40	77	91	88	172	199	206	221
Portugal	46	133	273	295	190	214	214	214
Israel	—	91	92	158	198	210	210	212
South Africa	—	63	84	150	141	183	205	205
Romania	30	159	163	185	190	198	204	201
Italy	170	205	160	165	170	169	169	169
Canada	85	80	81	98	159	134	143	147
Sweden	28	114	142	140	154	155	145	144
Hungary	76	120	121	105	127	127	127	127
Yugoslavia	80	70	78	76	82	72	72	72

- i) USSR includes Radio Moscow, Radio Station Peace & Progress and regional stations.
- ii) USA includes Voice of America (996 hours per week), Radio Free Europe (544 hours per week) and Radio Liberty (465 hours per week). (1982 figures).
- iii) German Federal Republic includes Deutsche Welle (533 hours per week) and Deutschlandfunk (253 hours per week). (1982 figures).
- iv) 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.
- v) All figures for December or nearest available month.

Appendix X

Regular religious broadcasts

RADIO

Sundays

Good Morning, Sunday (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 (7.30am, Radio 2).

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 10.45am, Radio 4).

Mondays

Contact: Material for Assembly (10.00am, Radio 4, vhf).

Tuesdays

Religion and Life (11.40am, Radio 4, vhf) – 2 terms only.

Talkabout (7.00pm, Radio 1).

Wednesdays

Something to Think About (10.20am, Radio 4, vhf Autumn, Spring, Summer).
Choral Evensong (4.00pm, 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).

Choral Evensong (4.00pm, Radio 3)

Saturdays

In Perspective (6.50am, Radio 4.

Repeated 7.50am).

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.

TELEVISION

BBC 1

Children's Religious Programmes.

Festival Services

Sunday Worship – from churches.

This is the Day – worship at home for the TV viewer.

Songs of Praise, Your Songs of Praise

Choice, Home on Sunday.

Sunday Night – a topical religious magazine programme.

Heart of the Matter – Filmed reports on moral and religious dilemmas behind the news.

Everyman – topical documentary series covering the religious world.

BBC 2

The Light of Experience – expressions of personal belief.

Surviving

From Where I Stand

Large-scale documentary programmes and short series are placed at various times, including Holy Week.

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;

Weekend Word

Celebration

All Things Considered

Television

Religious features and studio programmes;

Songs of Praise – in Welsh. Other outside broadcast events of religious significance are occasionally broadcast.

A Light to my Path – the Bible in a serial form in Welsh

Scotland*Radio**Sundays*

Let us Worship and *City of God* – 50-minute programmes linking worship in the communities.

Gaelic Services – organised from Radio Nan Eilean.

Begimmings – 50-minute studio programme covering the work of the Church.

Monday to Friday

Thought for the Day – live.

Prayer Desk – 3-minute live programme at 10.25pm linking news to bible and prayer.

General Assembly of the Church of Scotland – 16 programmes.

Regular contributions to World Service, Radio 2 and Radio 4.

Also occasional programmes at the great Festivals and meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Television

Voyager – a series of 16 programmes with film, outside broadcasts and studio covering a wide spectrum of religious subjects.

Evening Praise, Glory Be – Hymn singing programmes.

Coast to Coast – music and belief linking two communities.

Northern Ireland

Radio

Morning Service.

Sunday Sequence – 75-minute magazine programme.

Sounds Sacred – hymn requests.

Thought for the Day.

By the Way.

What They're Saying.

Television

Christmas Sounds – Choirs and Christmas Music.

Easter Songs – Choirs and Easter Music.

Other outside broadcast events of religious significance and occasional documentary films.

Appendix XI

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**
1981-82	24,029	2,645	1,540	1,034	—	29,248**
1982-83	24,797	2,673	1,576	1,059	—	30,105**

* 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**
1981-82	24,490	2,656	1,523	1,072	—	29,741**
1982-83	24,916	2,631	1,503	1,087	—	30,137**

*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 1982–83 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		
Playtime	4 and 5	3
Mother Tongue Story	4–7	1*†
Let's Move!	5–6	3
Let's Join In	5–7	3
The Music Box	5–7	3
Poetry Corner	5–7	3
Something to Think About:		
Infant Assemblies	5–7	3
Time to Move	6–7	3
Infant Science:		
See for Yourself	6–8	2
The Song Tree	6 and over	2
In the News	9–12	3
Movement and Drama 1	7–9	3
Movement and Drama 2	9–11	3
Country Dancing Stage 2	8–11	2
Arts Workshop:		
Drama and Dance	11–13	3
Listen and Read:		
Radio Thin King	7–9	2
Stories and Rhymes	7–9	3
Living Language	9–11	3
Word Games	10–11	1
Look and Read: Radio		
Resource Material	7–9	*
History: Long Ago	9–12	3
Man	10–12	1†
Maths Songbook	6–11	1*†
Maths – with a Story!	8–10	1
Maths Games	Upper Primary and Middle	1
The Song Tree	6 and over	2
Reading Music	6–9	3
Time and Tune	7–9	3
Music Workshop	8–10	3
The Music Arcade:		
Radio Resource Material	9–11	1
Singing Together	9–12	3
Music Makers	10–12	3
F <i>fortnightly</i>		
* <i>pre-term block transmission</i>		
† <i>post-term block transmission</i>		

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Contact: for		
Primary Assemblies	8–11	2
A Service for Schools	8–11	3
Quest	9–12	2
Nature	8–10	3
Introducing Science	9–12	3
Technology 9–12:		
Ideas into Action	9–12	1
Technology 10–13:		
The Bicycle Programmes	10–13	1
Sounds, Words and		
Movement	7–11	3
Capricorn Club	—	1
Inside Pages	10–12	2
Web of Language	10–12	1
Introducing Geography	10–12	3
One World	10–12	1
For Secondary Schools		
Why Don't You		
Get a Proper Job?	16–19	1
Study Skills	14–16	1
Computers in the Real World	14–16	1
Electronics and		
Microelectronics	14–16	1
Economics (CSE): Your		
Money and Your Life	14–16	1
Economics (O-Level):		
Supply and Demand	Upper Secondary	1
Business Matters	16–19	1
Arts Workshop:		
Drama and Theatre	11–16	1
Radio English:		
Spoken English	Less Able	
	Lower Secondary	1
Adventure Stories	Lower Secondary	1
Cook and Speak	Lower Secondary	1
Spelling and Punctuation	Lower Secondary	1
Listening, Talking, Writing	Able Lower	
	Secondary	2
CSE English	14–16	1
Functional Reading	14–16	1
Talk About English!	14–16	1
F <i>fortnightly</i>		
* <i>pre-term block transmission</i>		
† <i>post-term block transmission</i>		

<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>
Books, Plays, Poems	Upper Secondary	2	Teenage Magazine:		
Speak	Upper Secondary	1*†	Wavelength	15 plus	2
A-Level English	16-19	2			
Make Up Your Mind	15 plus	1	School television series (United Kingdom): series broadcast to schools in the school year 1982-83 excluding series for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only.		
General Studies: Radio	16-19	1*†			
The New Technology	16-19	1			
Radio Geography: 13-16	13-16	2			
Radio Geography:			<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
16-19 A-Level	16-19	1			
Lifetime	13-17	3			
Health Science	14-16	1	For Primary Schools		
Child Care	14-16	1	You and Me	4 and 5	3
Radio History: 11-14	11-14	2	Talkabout	5-7	2
Radio History: 14-16	14-16	2	Words and Pictures	5-7	3
Radio History: 16-19			Maths-in-a-Box	6-7	2
A-Level	16-19	1	Watch	6-8	3
Oral History	13-15	1	Merry-go-Round	8 and 9	3
French II: Salut les Jeunes!	11-13	2	Mind Stretchers	10-12	1
French III:			Look, Look and		
La Parole aux Jeunes	13-15	1*	Look Again	9-12	1
French IV:			Look and Read	7-9	2
La France aujour'd'hui	14-16	1†	Read On!	10-12	1
French V and VI:			Near and Far	9-11	3
Voix de France	15-18	3	One World	10-12	2F
German II: Hör doch mal zu!	Secondary	1	Sex Education	8-10	1
German III: Hallo! Wie geht's?	Secondary	1	The History Trail	9-11	2F
German V and IV:			Mathscore 1	9-10	2F
Da Sind wir wieder!	Secondary	1	Mathscore 2	10-11	2F
German VI:			Music Time	7-9	3
Deutsch für die Oberstufe	16-18	2	The Music Arcade	9-11	2
Spanish V: España hoy en día	Upper Secondary	1	Junior Craft, Design and		
Arts Workshop: Dance	11-13	1	Technology	8-11	1F
Listening to Music	Lower Secondary	1	Science Workshop	9-11	3
Sounds of Brass	Lower Secondary	1	Capricorn Game	—	1
Music Projects	13-16	2	Watch: with Subtitles		
Material for			for the Deaf	6-8	1
Secondary Assembly	11-13	1*†			
Religious Education	13-16	2	For Secondary Schools		
Biology: Field Studies	14-16	1	It's Your Choice	13-14	2F
Exploring Society	13-15	2*†	Going to Work	14-16	2
Social Studies:	Middle and		Going to Work:		
The Ramsbottom File	Upper		Life and Social Skills	14-16	1
and Teenage Plays	Secondary	3	A Good Job with Prospects	15-19	2
Make Up Your Mind	15 plus	1	Higher Education	16-19	1

F = *fortnightly** = *pre-term block transmission*† = *post-term block transmission*F = *fortnightly** = *pre-term block transmission*† = *post-term block transmission*

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Computer Club	13–16	1
English:		
Resource Units 11–13:	11–13	1F
Walrus	11–13	2F
Communicate!	13–16	1
Language in Action	14–16	1
Scene	14–16	3
English	14–17	1
General Studies	16–19	2
Geography:		
Resource Units 11–13:	11–13	1F
Brazil	13–16	1F
Geography Casebook: Britain	13–16	1F
Japan: The Crowded Islands	13–16	1F
Living in a Developing		
Country: Ghana	13–16	1
Home Economics	14–16	2
History:		
Resource Units 11–13:	11–13	1F
British Social History	14–16	2F
Twentieth Century History	14–17	3F
Maths File	11–13	2F
Maths Topics	13–16	2
Everyday Maths	14–16	3F
Dès le début	11–13	1
Tout compris		
(Simplified Version)	Secondary	2
Rendez-vous: France	Secondary	1
Alles Klar	Secondary	2
Treffpunkt: Deutschland	Secondary	1
Dicho y hecho	Secondary	2
Descubra España	Secondary	2
Encounter: France	12–15	1
Encounter: Germany	12–15	1
Encounter: Spain	12–15	2
Religious and Moral		
Education:		
Resource Units 11–13	11–13	1F
Today and Tomorrow	11	1
Exploring Science	11–13	2F
Biology	13–16	1
Physical Science	13–16	1
Search	9–13	3
Let's Go!	14 and over	3

F = *fortnightly** = *pre-term block transmission*† = *post-term block transmission*

Radio and television series for schools in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales only, broadcast in the school year 1982–83.

<i>Titles 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
<i>Television</i>		
Green Peas and Barley O	7–9	2F
Ulster in Focus	10–13	3F
For Schools in Scotland		
<i>Radio</i>		
Hopscotch	Infants	2
Jigsaw	7 and 8	3
Scottish Projects:	9–12	3
A Scottish Religious Service	8–12	3
Talking Points	12–14	1
It's Hard Work . . .	14–16	1
Chapbook	12–14	1
Foundation English	14–16	1
O-Grade English	14–16	1
Scottish Writing	16–19	1
Scottish History for		
Secondary Schools	12–14	1
The American West	14–16	1
Scotland this Century	Secondary	1
Hard Edge	14–16	1
Modern Studies Topics	14–17	1
For Schools in N & NW Scotland only		
Cruinn Comhla	5–7	2
Cò Iad?	8–10	2
<i>Television</i>		
Let's See	7 and 8	2
Around Scotland	9–12	2

F = *fortnightly** = *pre-term block transmission*† = *post-term block transmission*

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Office Studies	Secondary	2
Scotland this Century	Secondary	2
For Schools in Wales		
<i>Radio</i>		
Sbardun	5-7	3
Dere di	5-7	3
Living in Wales	7-9	2
Wales and Beyond	9-11	3
Topics in Welsh History	14-16	1

F = fortnightly

* = pre-term block transmission

† = post-term block transmission

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 new 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 provisos:

- i) requiring the BBC to refrain from expressing its own opinion on current affairs or on matters 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.

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 people 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 65 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 24 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 con-

nected 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 Seldon'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 Papers *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 *Cmd 1770* and *Cmd 1893* of 1962.

The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976 (*Cmd 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 (*Cmd 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 (*Cmd 5721*).

1976 A supplemental Royal Charter was granted, extending the Charter period for three years ending in July 1979 *Cmd 6581*.

In July 1978 the Labour Government announced its intentions of providing the BBC with a new Royal Charter. The White Paper *Cmd 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 Corporation 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 administration 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 pro-

visions 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

When 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 2 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 (*Cmd 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, instal 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: –

I.

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:—

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 or 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;

c) less the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Secretary of State in the collection of such sums as are mentioned in subparagraphs (*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 his 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 Dundonald Brassey 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 herein to the Postmaster General shall mean and include the Secretary of State.

6. 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. WHITELOW
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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Ministerial broadcasts

The agreement under which Government and Opposition spokesmen are given facilities to broadcast is contained in an Aide Memoire, first drawn up in 1947 and revised in 1969. It sets out the arrangements for Ministerial broadcasts:

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 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.

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 Broadcasts for schools began.
- 23 Apr First broadcast by King George V (opening British Empire Exhibition, Wembley).
- 14 Sep Belfast (2BF) 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).
- 29 Jun Sir John Reith leaves BBC.
- 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, 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 transmissions 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 Yuri Gagarin'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 July 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.
- 3 Oct BBC sets up independent Programmes Complaints Commission (disbanded 1981).
- 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.

1981

- 1 Jun* Broadcasting Complaints Commission, established under Broadcasting Act 1980, starts work
- 29 Jul* The BBC mounted the biggest ever outside broadcast coverage during the Royal Wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. The BBC's coverage was seen in 74 countries.
- 31 Jul* The BBC's 5th Royal Charter was replaced by the 6th Royal Charter which lasts until December 31, 1996.
- 1 Dec* Licence fee increased to £15 for black and white, £46 for colour.

1982

- 4 Mar* The Government announced that the BBC would be authorised to start broadcasting two separate satellite services in 1986.
- 14 May* Official opening of the BBC/Open University Production Centre at Milton Keynes by the Prince of Wales.
- 12 Jul* Queen Elizabeth II attended the BBC's 60th anniversary thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 1 Nov* BBC Welsh language programmes transferred to Sianel 4.
- 19 Dec* BBC External Services celebrated its Golden Jubilee with a thanksgiving service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, broadcast on the World Service.

1983

- 17 Jan* *Breakfast Time* television transmissions began.

3BC Senior Staff

s at 1st September 1983

Director-General: *Alasdair Milne*

Managing Director, Television: *Aubrey Singer*

Managing Director, Radio: *Richard Francis*

Managing Director, External Broadcasting: *Douglas Muggieridge*

Managing Director, Direct Broadcasting by Satellite: *Bill Cotton*

Director of Finance: *Paul Hughes*

Director, United States: *David Webster*

Director, Engineering: *Bryce McCrirrick*

Director, Public Affairs: *John Wilkinson*

Director, Personnel: *Christopher Martin*

Director of Resources TV: *Michael Checkland*

Director of Programmes TV: *Brian Wenham*

Assistant Director-General: *Alan Protheroe* MBE

Chief Assistant to Director-General: *Margaret Douglas*

Television

Controller, BBC 1: *Alan Hart*

Controller, BBC 2: *Graeme McDonald*

Controller, Engineering and Operations: *Bob Longman*, OBE

Controller, Personnel: *Robert Pugh*

Chief Accountant: *Richard Bates*

Head of Information Services: *William Carrocher*

Editor, Television News: *Peter Woon*

Head of Current Affairs Programmes: *Christopher Capron*

Radio

Deputy Managing Director: *Charles McLelland*

Director of Programmes, Radio: *Monica Sims*, OBE

Controller, Radio 1: *Derek Chinnery*

Controller, Radio 2: *Bryant Marriott*

Controller, Radio 3: *Ian McIntyre*

Controller, Radio 4: *David Hatch*

Controller, Music: *Robert Ponsonby*

Controller, Local Radio: *Michael Barton*

Editor News and Current Affairs: *John Wilson*

Controller, Operations and Engineering, Radio: *Duncan MacEwan*

Chief Accountant: *Harold Grocock*

Chief Personnel Officer: *Chris Storey*

Editor Radio News: *Larry Hodgson*

Head of Information Services: *Michael Colley*

General Manager, Operations, Radio: *John Dutot*

General Manager, Engineering, Radio: *Simon Shute*

External Broadcasting

Deputy Managing Director: *Austen Kark*

Controller, Overseas Services: *Mark Dodd*

Controller, European Services: *Peter Fraenkel*

Controller, Administration: *Christopher Bell*

Chief Engineer: *Bill Denny*

Chief Accountant: *Ernest Newhouse*

Chief Personnel Officer: *Michael Goldfinch*

Editor, External Services News: *Kenneth Brazier*

Head of Monitoring Service: *David Witherow*

General Manager, External Business & Development Group: *Hugh Howse*, OBE

Finance

Deputy Director, Finance: *Geoffrey Buck*

General Manager, Publications: *John Holmes*

Chief Accountant, Corporate Finance: *Clifford Taylor*

Public Affairs and Regional

Controller, Public Affairs and International Relations: *David Barlow*

The Secretary: *David Holmes*

The Deputy Secretary: *vacant*

Controller, Scotland: *Patrick Chalmers*

Controller, Wales: *Geraint Stanley Jones*

Controller, Northern Ireland: *James Hawthorne*, CBE

Controller, Educational Broadcasting: *Donald Grattan*
Head of Network Production Centre, Birmingham:

David Waine

Head of Network Production Centre, Bristol:

Philip Daly

Head of Network Production Centre, Manchester:

Roger Bolton

Head of Educational Broadcasting Services and
Education Secretary: *Jim Stevenson*

Development

Managing Director, BBC Enterprises Ltd:

Bryon Parkin

Corporate News Services

Controller, Corporate News Services:

Gerard Slessenger

Information Services

Controller, Information Services: *Michael Bunce*

Information Division

Head of Information Division: *Peter Rosier*

Personnel

Deputy Director of Personnel: *Roger Chase*

Legal Adviser: *Antony Jennings*

Chief Medical Officer: *E.S. Blackadder*

Controller, Management Development and

Appointments: *Roger Johnson*

Controller, Central Services: *Jack Auty*

Engineering

Deputy Director: *Peter Rainger, CBE, FRS*

Assistant Director: *George Cook*

Chief Engineer, Transmission: *George Mackenzie*

Chief Engineer, External Relations: *Desmond Morse*

Chief Engineer, Regions: *Brendan Slamin*

Chief Accountant: *Martin Diamond*

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 BBC Broadcasting Research Findings*, obtainable from:

BBC Publications,
P.O. Box 234,
London SE1 3TH
(price £6.50 plus 75p 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.

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board

Measurement of television audiences and of viewers' opinions of television programmes (both BBC and ITV) is undertaken through BARB, the limited company set up by the BBC and ITCA to conduct joint television broadcasting research.

Broadcasters' Audience Research Board, Knighton House, 56 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8AN.

Programme correspondence

For telephone enquiries about *radio* programmes ring: Programme Enquiry Unit on 01-580 4468. For telephone enquiries about *television* programmes ring: Duty Office on 01-743 8000.

For information about reception of BBC programmes write to: Head of Engineering Information Department, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Some radio and television programmes give a special address to which to write in response to programmes or appeals. If you wish to write to the BBC about radio and television programmes generally, including letters of complaint, the address is: Head of BBC Programme Correspondence Section, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Listeners overseas should write to:

Overseas Audience Research & Correspondence
Department,
3BC, Bush House,
London WC2B 4PH.

Publicity and information

The BBC's Information Division co-ordinates the Corporation's contacts with the Press, providing factual information about BBC programmes and developments, explaining policy and providing Press facilities within the organisation. The Division has Press and Publicity offices within Television, Radio, External Services and the corporate area; provides a picture service to newspapers at home and abroad and maintains a range of supporting activities including the production of films about the BBC and booklets and posters based on its policies and programmes. The Division is currently explaining the advantages of the licence fee system in terms of the value for money of the services provided. The BBC's plans for future development and the organisation of public meetings are other areas of activity.

Head of Information Division

12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA.
Tel. 01-580 4468 ext 2811 or 01-927 4294

Chief Press and Publicity Officer, Television

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
Tel. 01-576 7789.

Chief Press and Publicity Officer, Radio

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
Tel. 01-580 4468 ext. 2730 or 01-927 4331

Chief Press and Publicity Officer, External Services

Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH.
Tel. 01-257 2877 or 01-257 2937.

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 or 01-927 4709
9am - 6pm Monday to Friday.

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
Tel. 01-576 1865/7/8/9 or 01-576 2866.
9am-midnight Monday to Friday
12pm-midnight Saturday
1pm-midnight Sunday

Foreign Press Office

Bush House, Strand, London WC2 4PH.
Tel. 01-257 2941, 01-257 2947 or 01-257 2945
9.30 am-6pm Monday to Friday.

This office looks after overseas journalists and the London correspondents of foreign newspapers, and also deals with British press enquiries about the External Services.

Outside London, press enquiries are dealt with by:

England

Manchester

Press and Publicity Officer,
New Broadcasting House, PO Box 27, Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ.
Tel. 061-236 8444

Birmingham

Press and Publicity Officer,
Broadcasting Centre, Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7QQ.
Tel. 021-472 5353

Bristol

Press and Publicity Officer,
Broadcasting House, 21-33b Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR.
Tel. 0272 732211

Scotland

Head of Information,
Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow G12 8DG.
Tel. 041-339 8844

Wales

Senior Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff,
Cardiff CF5 2YQ.
Tel. 0222 564888.

Northern Ireland

Senior Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, 25–27 Ormeau Avenue,
Belfast BT2 8HQ.
Tel. 0232 44400

Public meetings

The BBC holds over 12 open meetings every year, at which senior staff answer questions from members of the general public about programmes and policies. Details of when and where these meetings are held are broadcast on BBC Local Radio, Regional Television and Radio 4.

Lectures and films

BBC staff can be booked to give talks about their work. Four free colour films are also available: *It's Your BBC* explaining how the BBC works; *This is London* describing the External Services; *Action Stations* about BBC Local Radio; and *Eye on Nature* about natural history programmes.

For details about speakers and films, contact:

Senior Information Officer
12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA;
or Senior Information Officers or Press and
Publicity Officers in BBC centres outside London.

Auditions

Music and drama 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.

Submissions 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.

Although the BBC takes every care of the manuscripts and scores which it receives, odd inexplicable losses do occur. Consequently writers and composers are strongly advised in their own interests to retain a copy of everything they submit.

A guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, is published by the BBC. Available from BBC Publications, PO Box 234, London SE1 3TH.

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.

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

Registered charities 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 Secretary, Northern Ireland; Secretary, Scotland; or Secretary, Wales; at Broadcasting House Glasgow, Belfast or Cardiff respectively.

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 programmes made by and with the general public, as well as programmes made as a direct response to public request. Such programmes range from 'Open Door' style productions, where groups or individuals are given technical facilities and professional advice by the Unit's staff, but they decide the style and content of their programmes themselves; to documentary programmes made by the Unit on issues of community and social concern. Members of the public wishing to help set the Unit's broadcasting priorities should contact:

Open Space,
 Community Programme Unit,
 BBC Television, 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 and radio production) should be addressed to:

Head of Appointments,
 BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Engineering recruitment

Qualified engineers are recruited regularly 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 Assistants or Technical Operators. The former qualify as engineers in 2 to 3 years while the latter receive training in order to qualify for more senior posts in their field.

Each year, graduates with good honours degrees in electrical and electronic engineering or physics are appointed as trainees in the Research, Design and Capital Projects Departments.

Further details of engineering opportunities can be obtained from:

The Engineering Recruitment Officer,
BBC Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Broadcasting Complaints Commission

On 1 June 1981 a statutory Broadcasting Complaints Commission began its work, in succession to the BBC Programmes Complaints Commission, which was then disbanded. The new Commission was set up under the Broadcasting Act, 1980, which, with other legislation, has now been consolidated in the Broadcasting Act, 1981, of which Part III is the relevant section. The function of the Commission, subject to certain provisions in the Act, is 'to consider and adjudicate upon complaints of –

(a) *unjust or unfair treatment in sound or television programmes actually broadcast by a broadcasting body on or after 1 June 1981; or*

(b) *unwarranted infringement of privacy in, or in connection with the obtaining of material included in, sound or television programmes actually so broadcast*

The Commission can thus consider complaints against both BBC and IBA programmes.

The members of the Commission are:

Baroness Pike (Chairman)
Sir Thomas Skyrme
Professor Thomas Carbery
Mr Peter Hardiman Scott
Mr Tom Jackson

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.

The Commission's findings are published by the broadcasting body in such manner as the Commission may direct. In the case of complaints against BBC programmes the normal practice is for a summary of the adjudication (prepared by the Commission) to be printed in *Radio Times*.

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.,

Woodlands,
80 Wood Lane,
London W12 0TT 01-743 5588 or
01-576 0202
Telegrams and cables:
Telecentre London
Telex: 934678 BBC ENT.G

BBC/Open University Production Centre

Walton Hall,
Milton Keynes, MK7 6BH
Info. office: 0908-655335

Scotland

Broadcasting House,
Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow G12 8DG 041-339 8844
Controller: Patrick Chalmers
Assistant Controller: D. Pat Walker
Head of Television: James Hunter
Head of Radio: Stan Taylor

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

BBC Radio Solway,
Elmbank, Lovers' Walk,
Dumfries, DG1 1NZ 0387-68008/9

BBC Radio Tweed,
Municipal Buildings, High Street,
Selkirk TD7 4BU 0750-21884

Wales

Broadcasting House, Llandaff,
Cardiff CF5 2YQ 0222-564888
Controller, Wales: Geraint Stanley Jones
Head of Programmes: Gareth Price
Head of Production, Bangor:
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
Controller, Northern Ireland:
James Hawthorne, CBE
Head of Programmes, Northern Ireland:
Cecil N. Taylor
Head of Radio, Northern Ireland:
Don Anderson

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:
David Waine

Manchester

New Broadcasting House, Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-236 8444
Head of Network Production Centre:
Roger Bolton

Bristol

Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR 0272-732211
Head of Network Production Centre:
Philip 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:
T. Beesley

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:
M. Read

West

Broadcasting House,
21-33b Whiteladies Road, Clifton,
Bristol BS8 2LR 0272-32211
Regional Television Manager: J. Dewar

BBC LOCAL RADIO STATIONS

BBC Radio Bristol

3 Tyndalls Park Road,
Bristol BS8 1PP 0272-741111
Manager: Derek Woodcock

BBC Radio Cambridgeshire

Broadcasting House, Hills Road,
Cambridge CB2 1LD 0223-315970
Manager: Ian Masters

BBC Radio Cleveland

PO Box 194
Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 5DG
0642-248491
Manager: John Watson

BBC Radio Cornwall

Phoenix Wharf, Truro,
Cornwall, TR1 1VA
0872-75421
Manager: Michael Hoskin

BBC Radio Cumbria

Hilltop Heights, London Road,
Carlisle, Cumbria CA1 2NA 0228-31661
Manager: Frank Hughes

BBC Radio Derby

56 St Helen's Street, Derby DE1 3HY
0332-361111
Manager: Bryan Harris

BBC Radio Devon

St David's Hill, Exeter, Devon,
EX4 4DB
0392-215651
Manager: Roy Corlett

BBC Radio Furness

Broadcasting House, Hartington Street,
Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria CA14 5FH
0229-36767
Senior Producer: vacancy

BBC Radio Humberside

63 Jameson Street, Hull HU1 3NU
0482-23232
Manager: David Challis

BBC Radio Kent

30 High Street, Chatham,
Kent ME4 4EZ 0634-46284
Manager: Harold Rogers

BBC Radio Lancashire

King Street, Blackburn, Lancs. BB2 2EA
0254-62411
Manager: John Musgrave

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: Tony Inchley

BBC Radio Lincolnshire

Radion Buildings, Newport,
Lincoln LN1 3DF 0522 40011
Manager: Lawrie Bloomfield

BBC Radio London

35a Marylebone High Street,
London W1A 4LG 01-486 7611
Manager: Derrick Amooore

BBC Radio Manchester

PO Box 90, NBH, Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-228 3434
Manager: Allan Shaw

BBC Radio Merseyside

55 Paradise Street,
Liverpool L1 3BP 051-708 5500
Manager: Donald Kerr

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: Keith Salmon

BBC Radio Northampton

PO Box 1107, Northampton 0604-20621
Manager: Mike Marsh

BBC Radio Nottingham

York House, Mansfield Road,
Nottingham NG1 3JB 0602-415161
Manager: Arnold Miller

BBC Radio Oxford

242/254 Banbury Road,
Oxford OX2 7DW 0865-53411
Manager: John Bright

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: Geoff Lawrence

BBC Radio Sussex

Marlborough Place, Brighton, Sussex
BN1 1TU 0273-680231
Manager: John Saunders

BBC Radio WM

PO Box 206, Birmingham B5 7SD
021-472 5141
Manager: John Pickles

BBC Radio York

20 Bootham Row, York YO3 7BR
0904-641351
Manager: John Jefferson

CHANNEL ISLANDS**BBC Radio Guernsey**

Commerce House, Les Banques,
St Peter Port, Guernsey 0481-28977
Manager: Tony Talmage

BBC Radio Jersey

Broadcasting House, Rouge Bouillon,
St Helier, Jersey 0534-70000
Manager: Mike Warr

BBC OFFICES OVERSEAS**United States****New York**

David Webster
Director
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 1011 USA

James Cox (Radio)
Correspondent
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 1011 USA

Washington

Clive Small (Radio)
Martin Bell and Brian Barron (TV)
2030 M Street N.W.
Suite 607
Washington DC 20036 USA

Abidjan

Alexander Thomson (External
Services)
04 BP 563
Abidjan 04, Ivory Coast

Beirut

Gerald Butt
PO Box 3456
Commodore Hotel
Beirut, Lebanon

Berlin

David Blow (External Services)
German Language Service
Representative
VVC-Büro
Savignyplatz 6
D-1 Berlin 12

Bonn

David Smeeton
Pressehaus 1/429
Heussallee 2-10
D-53 Bonn, West Germany

Brussels

Paul Reynolds and Martin Sixsmith
Fourth Floor
International Press Centre
Boîte 50
1 Boulevard Charlemagne
B-1041 Brussels, Belgium

Cairo

Jack Thompson (External Services)
Chief of Bureau
PO Box 2040
Cairo, Egypt

Delhi

Mark Tully
Chief of Bureau
1 Nizamuddin East
New Delhi 110013, India

Dublin

Vacant
25 South Frederick Street
Dublin 2, Irish Republic

Hong Kong

Brian Hanrahan and Jim Biddulph
Room 1243
New Mercury House
22 Fenwick Street
Hong Kong

Jerusalem

David McNeil (Radio)
c/o Press Information Office
Jerusalem, Israel

Keith Graves (TV)
Contact through Foreign News
Editor (Tel) Room 6239 Spur TC
Ext 1437

Johannesburg

Graham Leach (Radio)
Contact through Foreign News
Editor (Radio) Room 3123 BH
Ext 5280

Michael Buerk (TV)
Contact through Foreign News
Editor (Tel) Room 6239 Spur TC
Ex 1437

Madrid

Jeremy Harris
BBC De Londres
Edificio EFE
Espronceda 32
Madrid 3, Spain

Moscow

Vacant
Sadavo-Samotechnaya 12/24
KV 72 Moscow, USSR

Nairobi

Mike Wooldridge
PO Box 58621
Nairobi, Kenya

Paris

Philip Short
Chief of Bureau
155 Rue du Fauborg, St. Honoré
B.P. 48708
75366 Paris Cedex 08, France

Peking

Stephen Jessel
31 Bang Gong Lou
San Li Tun
Peking, China

Rio de Janeiro

Robert Tyrer (External Services)
Correspondentes Estrangeiros
Andar 13
25 Rio Branco
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Singapore

Bob Jobbins (External Services)
Chief of Bureau
Mrs Pauline Teo
Administrative Assistant
PO Box 434, Maxwell Road
Singapore 9008

Sydney

Basil Sands
Representative/Head of Sales
Westfield Towers
100 William Street
Sydney
New South Wales 2011, Australia
(Also BBC Representative for
New Zealand)

Tokyo

Vacant
c/o Jinnan
2-Chome, Shiblya-Ku
Tokyo, Japan

Toronto

Paul Hodgson
Representative/Sales Manager
Suite 1220 Manulife Centre
55 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario M4W 1A5,
Canada

Vienna

Mark Brayne (External Services)
c/o Foreign Press Club
Bankgasse 8/206
A-1010 Vienna 1, Austria

Warsaw

Kevin Ruane
Flat 26
Sniadeckich 12/16
Warsaw, Poland

CONTRACT
CORRESPONDENTS

Australia

Red Harrison
c/o BBC Office
Westfield Towers
100 William Street
Sydney N.S.W. 2011

France

John Starr
155 Rue du Faubourg, St-Honoré
B.P. 48708
75366 Paris Cedex 08

Israel

Asher Wallfish
Press Information Office
Jerusalem

Italy

David Willey
1A Piazza del Collegio Romano
Rome

Japan

William Horsley
c/o BBC, Room 710C
East Wing
NHK Broadcasting Centre
2-2-1 Jinman
Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo

Lebanon

Chris Drake
c/o NBC
Commodore Hotel
Beirut

United Nations

Keith Hindell
Room C309
United Nations Building
New York

Zimbabwe

Ian Mills
Internews
PO Box 2023
Haram

Sales and services

BBC Publications

BBC Publications and Software can be obtained through booksellers or by post from:

BBC Publications,
PO Box 234, London SE1 3TH (*postage extra*)

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 10 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 management skills for

business and industry.

The BBC film and video library is one of the world's largest with new material being added daily. Items, footage, historic moments and archive material can be supplied to film and television producers in any format.

Sport, News and Current Affairs sales offer coverage of sporting events and public affairs programmes.

Technical facilities, together with appropriate staff can be hired by visiting producers and are equipped for line standards conversion.

BBC Records and Tapes produces a varied catalogue which ranges from hit singles and albums to unique archive recordings.

BBC Video produces a catalogue of titles mainly based on BBC programmes. The material is specially edited, adapted or augmented for the video format.

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,
Woodlands, 80 Wood Lane
London, W12 0TT.
Telephone: 01-743 5588 and 01-576 0202
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
Telex: 645813 Lionheart NYK

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 Comunicaões 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, Mitsuwa Building,
7-2 Ginza 6-Chome, Chuo-Ku, Tokyo 104, Japan.
Telephone: Tokyo 571-4335
Telex: J24204 VIA BRITV

BBC DATA: Addresses

BBC Data comprises the following services:

1. RESPONSIBLE TO CHIEF LIBRARIAN:
SELWYN EAGLE

Radio Data

Radio Data Manager: David Stoker

Reference Library

The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 2906.

Library Stock: 250,000 books and pamphlets; 1000 British
and 500 foreign current newspapers and periodicals and
extensive back files. Special collections: drama, film, music
& broadcasting.

News Information Unit

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 2915

Press cuttings from British and international newspapers
and magazines, plus Government publications. Index to
radio news bulletins.

Television Data

Television Data Manager: Robert Bright

Reference Library

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
01-743 8000 Ext. 2546.

General stock with emphasis on the visual arts. Illus-
trations collection.

News Information Unit Television Current Affairs

Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, London W12 7RJ.
01-743 8000 Ext. 1458/1460.

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines.
Special collections of newspaper headlines and political
cartoons.

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

External Services Data Manager: Frances Tait

Reference Library

Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4PH.
01-240 3456 Ext. 2280.

General stock with emphasis on world affairs.

News Information Unit

Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4PH.
01-240 3456 Ext. 3082.

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 governments, officials, political and other prominent personalities throughout the world.

Bibliographic Services

Bibliographic Services Manager: Elizabeth Doyle

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. 8647

Script Library

A library of transcriptions and text of BBC domestic broadcasts, excluding plays and news bulletins. For news bulletins see News Information Units.

The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 8033

Events Unit

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 3931.

The unit issues a daily and monthly list of future events, a monthly anniversaries list and a monthly retrospective diary of events.

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 and Energy)
Room 3, The Langham, Portland Place,
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, London W14 0AX.
01-743 1272 Ext. 6150

Latest scientific and medical developments; on-line access to computer databases.

Pronunciation Unit

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 8240

The unit provides an advisory service for all BBC broadcasters on problems of pronunciation, both English and foreign, occurring in English-language broadcasts. Publishes pronunciation guides.

2. RESPONSIBLE TO HEAD OF BBC DATA SERVICES AND SALES:
JANET ANDREW

Marketing Manager: Michael Tibbetts,
Room 524, The Langham, Portland Place,
London W1A 1AA.
01-580 4468 Ext. 2899

BBC Data Enquiry Service

Room 3, The Langham, Portland Place,
London W1A 1AA
01-580 4468 Ext. 4338

A fee-based service for individuals and organisations, outside the BBC, which draws on the BBC's resources to provide fast accurate information.

BBC Data Publications

Room 525, The Langham, Portland Place,
London W1A 1AA

BBC Hulton Picture Library

35, Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA.
01-580 5577 Ext. 4621.

Library Stock: a general commercial picture library of some 9 million photographs, drawings, engravings, maps, etc. covering people, places, events and subjects ranging in time from pre-history to the 1980s. Mostly black and white, but a proportion of coloured engravings and transparencies. The *Standard Library* has recently been acquired and a reciprocal usage agreement has been negotiated with the Bettmann Archive in New York.

Services: the collection is available to all who require pictures for commercial reproduction in all media. Brochure and scale of fees available from the Librarian.

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.

External researchers may consult records personally by prior appointment. Enquiries can be dealt with by correspondence. Charges are made for certain services.

Micrographics Unit.

4-6 Duchess St., London W1A 1AA
01-580 4468 Ext. 3514

The unit provides a total service to the whole of the BBC on micrographics, including the identification of suitable applications for micrographics, the preparation of film and advice on the purchase of equipment.

Registry Service.

512 Langham, Portland Place,
London W1A 1AA
01-580 4468 Ext. 2667

Registrar: Rhoda Cousins

The Registry Service keeps files of current papers which have long-term administrative or archival value and provides information ranging from production details to BBC policy decisions and precedents. Registry staff give advice to offices requiring help in devising their own office filing systems and will advise on retention and destruction policies.

Records Management Centre.

Room 40, 252 Western Avenue, Acton,
London W3 6XJ
01-734 8000 Ext. 2848

Registrar: Shelley Hardcastle

The Records Management Centre (RMC) provides low-cost storage for non-current written material on a corporate basis. Material deposited at the RMC can be retrieved quickly when required. Eventually material is reviewed for permanent retention at the Written Archives Centre or for disposal.

Other BBC Libraries**Radio Drama Play Library**

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Play Librarian: Allan Ferris

01-580 4468 Ext. 5495

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 fee is charged.

Television Drama Script Library

(Television Script Unit)

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ

01-576 1390

Comprehensive indices to all drama productions. Copies of BBC television scripts 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 hire for other performances music which is not available from other sources.

Publications: catalogues of chamber music, piano and organ music, songs, vocal scores, and orchestral music, available from BBC Publications Dept.

Television Music Library

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ

01-743 8000 Ext. 2821

Librarian: Martin Cotton

Library stock: approx. 140,000 titles including 80,000 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. 4584/2839

Librarian: Leslie Wilson

Library stock: An extensive collection covering all aspects of popular music from circa 1800: approximately 115,000 manuscript and printed arrangements of popular music; 120,000 songs, piano and instrumental solos. Reference section of approximately 400 books. Indexes in card and microfilm form. 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. 2800/2809

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: Primarily BBC internal use, although licensing for commercial use is also undertaken. External researchers are admitted but such enquiries are referred in the first instance to the National Sound Archive, 29 Exhibition Road SW7 (01-589 6603). Under an agreement with the BBC the N.S.A. may acquire BBC Sound Archives recordings and record BBC programmes off-air. The N.S.A. serves as a research centre and is not permitted to allow BBC material to be copied or leave its premises.

Current Recordings Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Manager: Shelagh M. Hession

01-580 4468 Ext. 3460

A changing stock of approximately 90,000 tapes containing about 60,000 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: Mike Harding

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

01-580 4468 Ext. 5117/8

Library stock: the BBC's main collection of still photographs on broadcasting, dating from 1922; programme production stills and personalities both in colour and black and white; 160,000 monochrome negatives, with prints in stock; 260,000 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 and reproduction. 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

Head of Film and Videotape Library: Mrs A. Hanford
01-567 6655 Ext. 210

Purchase or hire of selected complete films: R. Crafts, at BBC Enterprises, Villiers House, The Broadway, Ealing, London W5 2PA

01-743 8000 Ext. 8190

Purchase of items and sections of film and videotape material:

Film Library Sales: Jill Hawkins

01-567 6655 Ext. 247

Head of Education and Library Sales: Peter Ballard,

Sales manager for both sections: Peter Ballard,

BBC Enterprises, Villiers House, The Broadway,
Ealing, London W5 2PA

01-743 8000 Ext. 8204

Library stock: selected programmes, items, newsfilm and other film and videotape material produced by the BBC, mainly since 1948; over 400 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

01-576 1670 & 01-576 7020

Library stock: over 300,000 35 mm colour transparencies, majority BBC copyright, 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 Picture Research Unit acquires material from outside sources for use in programmes. Photographs are made available for sale.

Transcripts and radio tapes

The BBC is not always able to supply transcripts of programmes, either for copyright or contractual reasons or because a tape or script is no longer in existence. In much of the material it uses the BBC acquires only broadcasting rights and is not legally 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. Nevertheless, where these difficulties do not arise, the BBC does try to meet requests for transcripts providing they 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 possible, however, to meet some requests, especially from those who are involved in programmes. (See also the entry for script libraries above.)

Due to the staff effort involved in offering these services it has become necessary to institute a basic inquiry fee as well as a scale of charges for the supply of the tape or transcript required.

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.)

Teletext

TELETEXT is an additional broadcast service of written information which can be received by TV sets with a special decoder.

An information leaflet can be obtained from:
The CEEFAX Office, Room 7059, Television Centre,
BBC, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.

BBC Monitoring Service

The Monitoring Service is part of the BBC External Services. Jointly with its US partners it monitors broadcasts in more than 50 languages from 120 countries. Information and documentation from this joint operation is available in a fast teleprinted newsfile and a daily publication, the Summary of World Broadcasts (SWB). The former is available 24 hours of the day and night; the SWB is based on the same information as the newsfile but goes into much greater detail – up to 90,000 words a day – often giving texts of broadcasts. The SWB is published in four parts covering the USSR, Eastern Europe, the Far East and the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Each part publishes a separate Weekly Economic Report. The SWB is also available in machine-readable form. The Monitoring Service also issues World Broadcasting Information (WBI), a weekly containing details of developments in international broadcasting.

The SWB, WBI and the teleprinted newsfile can be bought on a subscription basis. All enquiries regarding subscriptions should be sent to:

Subscriptions Office,
BBC Monitoring Service, Caversham Park,
Reading, Berkshire, RG4 8TZ.
Telephone: (0734) 472742. Telex: 848318.

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 200kHz (1500 metres) 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 the 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 37 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 40 active members in 31 countries in Europe and around the Mediterranean, and 65 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 Asian-Pacific Broadcasting Union.

ITU: The BBC is represented on the UK 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, often with the help of UK Government or other development funds. Special training courses in radio and television production, news-writing, management, and engineering subjects are run in the UK or are mounted 'on site' in broadcasting centres overseas.

Details of training courses and consultancy services available may be obtained from:
Controller 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 organ-

isation. 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. 5124

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.

Television Liaison

The prime responsibility of Television Liaison is to look after virtually all official visitors to the Television Service. These number around 6,000 a year.

Most foreign visitors are handled by Liaison and range from senior overseas broadcasters to academics and foreign statesmen. In general arrangements are made in association with International Relations who provide the initial point of contact for overseas visits.

Television Liaison also host many British groups including the police, armed services and the professions, and tries to respond to an ever-increasing interest in BBC Television amongst institutions and influential associations who have a pertinent concern as to how their licence money is spent.

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 British 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 programmes.

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 negotiates with the Publishers' Association and the Society of Authors on rates to be paid for broadcasts of published material and stage plays.

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 its 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.

BBC Transcription Service

BBC Transcription Service is the division of the BBC External Services responsible for the sale of BBC Radio programmes to broadcasters in over 100 countries, as well as for marketing BBC Study Tapes to schools and institutions outside the United Kingdom.

Transcription programmes provide a regular supply of new radio programmes covering drama, serious and light music, light entertainment, rock and pop music, education, religion and a range of talks and magazine programmes.

BBC Study Tapes offer talks, documentaries, readings and dramatisations on countless subjects. For copyright reasons BBC Study Tapes are not available in the UK.

Transcriptions recording unit: studio and mobile recording as well as disc cutting facilities are available for hire.

BBC Topical Tapes are regular weekly programmes produced in London for radio stations in the English-speaking world.

For broadcast and educational catalogues and further information contact: The Business Manager, BBC Transcription Service, Kensington House, Richmond Way, London W14 0AX England. *Cable:* Broadcasts London. *Telex:* 265781. 01-743 1272 Ext. 6108, 6109.

Engineering information

Services

Television

The BBC broadcasts two national television services – BBC 1 and BBC 2. The programme schedules for BBC 2 are the same throughout the country, but BBC 1 is organised on a regional basis, so that viewers can enjoy news and current affairs programmes particular to their own region. The division of transmitters within the regions is shown in the transmitter tables on *pages 224–233*.

In Wales the BBC makes a substantial contribution to the Welsh language television service, Sianel Pedwar Cymru, which is operated by the Welsh Fourth Channel Authority.

Radio

The BBC provides four national services, Radio 1, Radio 2, Radio 3 and Radio 4, and four national regional services – Radio Scotland, Radio Wales, Radio Cymru (Welsh language) and Radio Ulster. In England and the Channel Islands, local services are provided by 30 Local Radio stations. There are no Local Radio stations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, but programmes of local interest are provided by community stations which 'opt-out' of the national regions each weekday for a short time, typically one to three hours.

Tables

On *pages 208–233* 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 1983.

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, particularly for stereo. The transmissions radiated from most of the BBC's vhf radio stations are either horizontally polarised or are of mixed polarisation: in either case fixed 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.

A programme is now under way to modernise the equipment at vhf radio transmitting stations, and to change all horizontally polarised transmissions to mixed polarisation by adding a vertically polarised component of equal strength to the existing horizontally polarised component. The main stations at Wrotham, Sutton Coldfield, Holme Moss, and Les Platon have already been re-engineered and Pontop Pike, Wenvoe, Peterborough, Douglas, and Bressay will follow in 1984. Work on all stations in the network should be complete by 1989.

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.

When using a vhf portable, the aerial should be extended vertically to its full length. This will often give adequate reception, but if not the aerial can usually be set at any angle between the vertical and horizontal and rotated to find the position that gives the best results.

It is worth noting that the vhf transmissions from many of the BBC's Local Radio stations are in stereo, and within a few years all the stations will be converted to stereo operation. In some cases the local radio services are transmitted from the same site as the BBC's networked services for the region, and the same fixed aerial can therefore be used for reception of Local Radio and Radios

, 2, 3 and 4. In other cases the local radio transmitting station is sited separately from the network station and if, at a viewer's home, there is considerable angular separation between them, it may sometimes be necessary to use either two aerials or an aerial rotator in order to obtain optimum reception from both stations. A competent aerial rigger or radio dealer will be able to give advice on the type of aerial required but if listeners have any problems they are invited to contact the BBC's Engineering Information Department.

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 (see page 208). Furthermore, a service may 'split' 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 the 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.

Radio Times, available in several regional editions, carries details of the wavebands and frequencies used for all of the BBC's radio services: to make best use of this information listeners will find it worthwhile making themselves thoroughly familiar with the tuning and waveband switching of their receivers.

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.

Uhf receiving aerial groups

	A	B	C/D	E	W
Channels	21–34	39–53	48–68	39–68	21–68
Colour code	Red	Yellow	Green	Brown	Black

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 the great majority of viewers require only one aerial to receive all four services.

Incidentally some viewers assume that because they can actually see a nearby transmitting station's aerial mast, then they should use that station. This is not always true, because for the sake of efficiency and to avoid interference, most of our relay stations use directional aerials. These aerials do not radiate the same power in all directions, and therefore sometimes the nearest relay station to a particular area does not provide a useful signal to that area, whereas a more distant one does. In cases of doubt a local dealer should be consulted, or the BBC's Engineering Information Department will be pleased to give advice.

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, although in some cases the position of the aerial may need slight adjustment. Existing aerials may not be satisfactory, however, in a few areas where transmitting stations have been allocated a channel for Channel 4 well above or below the other three: for example, Hannington and Salcombe respectively. Some viewers using these stations may find that their aerials are unsuitable for this wide channel grouping, because an aerial of the wrong group has been fitted, despite the fact that information on the aerial group required for each station has always been widely publicised to television dealers and aerial riggers. 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.

In some areas BBC 1 and ITV programmes are still transmitted on the obsolescent 405-line system as well as 625-lines, but the Home Secretary has announced that all 405-line television transmitters will be closed down by the end of 1984 instead of 1986. There are still some half-a-million people in the United Kingdom who cannot receive fully-satisfactory 625-line signals, and some of these use the 405-line services. However new 625-line stations are still being opened at the rate of more than 50 a year, and many people now relying on 405-lines (or without a television signal at all) will be able to receive the 625-line services 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

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

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 Home Office licensing requirements. These requirements will be made clear by the broadcasting authority advising the self-help group.

Satellite broadcasts

The BBC's DBS (Direct Broadcasting by Satellite) television services are scheduled to begin in 1986 (*see page 76*). In order to receive the broadcasts a parabolic dish aerial will be required, 2 to 3 ft (60–90 cm) in diameter, together with an electronic frequency converter mounted on the aerial. Unlike existing television aerials the satellite receiving aerial will not generally need to be fixed at rooftop level; it can be installed in any position where there is a clear line-of-sight to the satellite. Suitable locations can be ascertained by observing the position of the sun at 3.00 pm British Summer Time in mid-October (when it will be in the same position in the sky as the satellite); it will be possible to receive the signals at any position which is not in shadow at this time, although obviously aesthetic and practical considerations will be taken into account when selecting the site. Often it will be possible to install the aerial at the rear of the house, perhaps fixed to a wall or bolted solidly to a ground support. It is important to emphasise that the aerial needs to be rigidly supported, since it must always point very accurately at the satellite. Since this type of aerial will be heavier than a conventional multi-element television aerial and will be subject to greater wind forces, caution must be exercised when fixing at any height, such as to a chimney stack.

Most homes in the United Kingdom will be able to receive the DBS services, and some viewers who are not adequately served by the existing television transmitter networks will find that the new services provide pictures of better technical quality. Viewers living in blocks of flats will find it convenient to use a community aerial, as for conventional services.

When the DBS services begin, viewers will be able to see their existing television sets through the use of a converter mounted close to the set. Alternatively, new receivers will become available that will tune directly to the signals fed from the DBS aerial unit as well as all the other BBC and ITV channels.

Programmes on both DBS services may be broadcast with accompanying stereo sound. The sound will be carried on high quality digital channels, several of which will be transmitted along with each television service. The BBC plans to use some of the channels for sound services offering higher technical quality than any of the present terrestrial broadcast services, while others may be used for data services.

The DBS transmissions will not use the PAL colour coding system employed for the United Kingdom's terrestrial television services. Instead they will use MAC – Multiplexed Analogue Components – a new system in which the chrominance (colour) and luminance (brightness) signals are sent separately instead of being accommodated within a single composite signal as with PAL. When displayed on a MAC receiver or on any receiver or monitor with a suitable (RGB) video input, the MAC signals will give appreciably better picture quality than the present PAL transmissions. Where a converter is used to change the MAC signals to PAL for display on an existing receiver, the picture quality will be similar to that obtained at present.

Basic Data for the United Kingdom's Direct Broadcasting Satellite

Satellite position

31°W above the equator

Angle of elevation from the UK

Varies from about 28° (Land's End) to 17° (Shetland)

Transmission band

11.7–12.1 GHz (Channels 1–20)

Channels assigned to the UK

4 (11.78502 GHz)

8 (11.86174 GHz)

12 (11.93846 GHz)

16 (12.01518 GHz)

20 (12.09190 GHz)

Channels 4 and 16 will be used for the BBC's services – no plans have been announced for the other channels.

Effective Isotropic Radiated Power

65 dBW in the direction of maximum radiation

Polarisation

Circular (right-hand)

Minimum power flux density throughout the United Kingdom (with unobstructed line-of-sight to the satellite)

–103 dB (W/m²)

Type of modulation

Frequency modulation (27 MHz channel width)

Vision/Sound system

Multiplexed Analogue Components (MAC) with type C digital sound.

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)			Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio 4		
Belmont	88.8	90.9	93.1	H	8
Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	M	240
<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>Morecambe Bay</i>	90.0	92.2	94.4	H	4
<i>Oliver's Mount</i>	89.9	92.1	94.3	M	0.25
<i>Sheffield</i>	89.9	92.1	94.3	M	0.32
<i>Wensleydale</i>	88.3	90.5	92.7	H	0.025
<i>Wharfedale</i>	88.4	90.6	92.8	M	0.04
<i>Windermere</i>	88.6	90.8	93.0	H	0.02
Les Platon (<i>Channel Islands</i>)	91.1	94.75	97.1	M	3
North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5	H	60
<i>Okehampton</i>	88.7	90.9	93.1	H	0.015
<i>St. Thomas (Exeter)</i>	89.0	91.2	93.4	M	0.055
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	M	0.26
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
Redruth	89.7	91.9	94.1	H	9
<i>Isles of Scilly</i>	88.8	91.0	93.2	M	0.06
Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	H	60
<i>Ventnor</i>	89.4	91.7	93.8	H	0.02
Sandale	88.1	90.3	94.7	H	120
Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	M	240
<i>Churchdown Hill</i>	89.0	91.2	93.4	M	0.072
<i>Hereford</i>	89.7	91.9	94.1	H	0.026
<i>Northampton</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3	M	0.123
Swingate (Dover)	90.0	92.4	94.4	H	7
Tacolneston	89.7	91.9	94.1	H	120
Wenvoe	89.9	92.1	94.3	H	120
<i>Barnstaple</i>	88.5	90.7	92.9	H	0.15
<i>Bath</i>	88.8	91.0	93.2	M	0.07
Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	M	240
<i>Brighton</i>	90.1	92.3	94.5	M	0.5
<i>Guildford</i>	88.1	90.3	92.5	M	3

Vhf radio

Northern Ireland

	Frequency (MHz)			Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Ulster		
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	H	60
Ballycastle	89.0	91.2	93.4	H	0.04
Brougher Mountain	88.9	91.1	93.3	H	2.5
Kilkeel	88.8	91.0	93.2	H	0.025
Larne	89.1	91.3	93.5	H	0.015
Londonderry	88.3	90.55	92.7	H	13
Maddybenny More	88.7	90.9	93.1	H	0.03
Newry South	89.5	91.7	93.9	M	0.022
Rostrevor Forest	88.6 (m)	90.8 (m)	93.0 (m)	M	0.032

carries Radio Foyle (m)

Wales

	Frequency (MHz)			Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Cymru		
Blaenplwyf	88.7	90.9	93.1	H	60
Dolgellau	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m)	H	0.015
Ffestiniog	88.1	90.3	92.5	H	0.05
Llandyfriog	90.1	92.3	94.5	M	0.087
Machynlleth	89.4	91.6	93.8	H	0.06
Mynydd Pencarreg	89.7	91.9	94.1	M	0.4
Haverfordwest	89.3	91.5	93.7	H	10
Llanddona	89.6 (m)	91.8 (m)	94.0 (m)	H	12
Betws-y-Coed	88.2 (m)	90.4 (m)	92.6 (m)	H	0.01
Llandinam	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m)	H	0.02
Llanfyllin	89.1	91.3	93.5 (m)	M	0.014
Llangollen	88.85	91.05	93.25 (m)	M	22
Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant	89.8	92.0	94.2 (m)	M	0.05
Long Mountain	89.6 (m)	91.8 (m)	94.0 (m)	H	0.024
Wenvoe	89.9	92.1	96.8	H	120
Abergavenny	88.6	90.8	93.0	H	0.017
Blaenavon	88.5	90.7	92.9	V	0.01
Brecon	88.9	91.1	93.3	H	0.01
Camarthen	88.9	91.1	93.3	M	0.02
Carnel	88.4	90.6	92.8	M	3.2
Ebbw Vale	88.4	90.6	92.8	H	0.01
Kilvey Hill	89.5	91.7	93.9	M	1
Llandrindod Wells	89.1	91.3	93.5	H	1.5
Llanidloes	88.1	90.3	92.5	H	0.005
Pontypool	89.2	91.4	93.6	H	0.026
Varteg Hill	88.9	91.1	93.3	M	0.05

Radio Wales

Christchurch (carries Radio Gwent) 103.0 (m)				M	0.5
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Vhf radio

Scotland

	Frequency (MHz)				Polarisation	Maximum effective radiated power (kW)
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Scotland❶	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
Forfar	88.3	90.5	92.7		H	10
Girvan	88.9	91.1	93.3		V	0.1
Innerleithan	89.5	91.7	93.9●		M	0.02
Lethanhill	88.3	90.5	92.7		M	0.2
Lochgilphead	88.3	90.5	92.7	97.9 (m)	H	0.01
Millburn Muir	88.8	91.0	93.2		H	0.025
Peebles	88.4	90.6	92.8●		M	0.02
Perth	89.0	91.2	93.4		H	0.012
Pitlochry	89.2	91.4	93.6		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
Strachur	88.6	90.8	93.0	98.2 (m)	M	0.02
Toward	88.5	90.7	92.9		H	0.25
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1⊕		H	60
Bressay	88.3 (m)	90.5 (m)	92.7 (m)⊕ ‡		H	10
Durris	89.4	91.6	93.8⊕		M	2
Orkney	89.3 (m)	91.5 (m)	93.7 (m)⊕ η		H	20
Rumster Forest	90.1	92.3	94.5⊕		M	12.4
Tullich	90.1	92.3	94.5⊕		M	0.042
Rosemarkie	89.6	91.8	94.0†		H	12
Ballachulish	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
Kinlochleven	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
Skriaig	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
Stranraer	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).

❶ 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.

* carries Radio Solway.

● carries Radio Tweed.

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
Enniskillen	MF	1053	285	1	Fermanagh and parts of West Tyrone
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
Wallasey	MF	1107	271	0.5	Liverpool, Merseyside, and the Wirral Peninsular
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 (MF–Medium) (LF–Long)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
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 district
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
Enniskillen	MF	693	433	1	Fermanagh and parts of West Tyrone
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	1116	269	0.5	Guernsey
Jersey‡	MF	1026	292	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	200	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
Tywyn	MF	990	303	1	Cardigan Bay coastal area
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
Enniskillen	MF	1197	251	1	Fermanagh and parts of West Tyrone
Fareham	MF	1215	247	1	Southampton, Portsmouth & Isle of Wight
Hull	MF	1215	247	0.3	Hull
Lisnagarvey	MF	1215	247	10	Belfast & surrounding districts
Londonderry	MF	1215	247	0.25	Londonderry (town)
Moorside Edge	MF	1215	247	100	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
Torbay	MF	1197	251	0.5	Torquay area
Tywyn	MF	1215	247	1	Cardigan Bay coastal area
Washford	MF	1215	247	60	South Wales, Somerset, Dorset
Westerglen	MF	1215	247	50	West Gloucestershire & West Wiltshire Central Scotland

† Carries Radio Guernsey

‡ Carries Radio Jersey

Service	Frequency band (MF–Medium) (LF–Long)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
Radio 4					
Burghead	LF	200	1500	50	Northern Scotland
Carlisle	MF	1485	202	1	Carlisle
Droitwich	LF	200	1500	400	England & Wales
Enniskillen	MF	774	388	1	Fermanagh and parts of West Tyrone
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
Plymouth	MF	774	388	1	Plymouth area
Redmoss	MF	1449	207	2	Aberdeen
Redruth	MF	756	397	2	West Cornwall
Westerglen	LF	200	1500	50	Southern Scotland
Radio Ulster					
Enniskillen	MF	873	344	1	Fermanagh and parts of West Tyrone
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 (Radio Solway)	MF	585	513	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

Local Radio transmitting stations

MEDIUM FREQUENCY				VHF			
	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)		Frequency (MHz)	Maximum E.R.P. (kW)	Polarisation
Bristol	1548	194	5	Bristol	95.5(s)	5	Horizontal
<i>Taunton</i>	1323	227	1	Cambridgeshire			
Cambridgeshire	1026	292	0.5	<i>Cambridge</i>	96.0(s)	1	Mixed
<i>Peterborough</i>	1449	207	0.1	<i>Peterborough</i>	103.9(s)	5	Mixed
Cleveland	1548	194	1	Cleveland	96.6(s)	5	Horizontal
Cornwall (<i>Redruth</i>)	630	476	2	<i>Whitby</i>	95.8(s)	0.04	Horizontal
<i>Bodmin</i>	657	457	0.5	Cornwall (<i>Redruth</i>)	96.4(s)	9	Horizontal
Cumbria (<i>Carlisle</i>)	756	397	1	<i>Caradon Hill</i>	95.2(s)	4.3	Mixed
<i>Whitehaven</i>	1458	206	0.5	<i>Isles of Scilly</i>	97.3(s)	0.06	Mixed
Derby	1116	269	1	Cumbria	95.6	5	Horizontal
Devon (<i>Exeter</i>)	990	303	1	Derby (<i>Main</i>)	96.5	5.5	Mixed
<i>Barnstaple</i>	801	375	2	<i>Town</i>	94.2	0.01	Vertical
<i>Plymouth</i>	855	351	1	Devon: (<i>N. Hessay Tor</i>)	97.5(s)	5	Horizontal
<i>Torbay</i>	1458	206	1	<i>Exeter St. Thomas</i>	97.0(s)	0.4	Mixed
Furness	837	358	1	<i>Huntshaw Cross*†</i>	103.9(s)	0.7	Mixed
Guernsey	1116	269	0.5	<i>Okehampton*†</i>	96.2(s)	0.06	Mixed
Humberside	1485	202	1.5	Furness	96.1	3.2	Mixed
Jersey	1026	292	1	Humberside	96.9	4.5	Horizontal
Kent (<i>Hoo</i>)	1035	290	0.5	Kent (<i>Wrotham</i>)	96.7	9	Mixed
<i>Littlebourne</i>	774	388	0.7	<i>Dover</i>	(-)	10	Mixed
<i>Rusthall*</i>	1602	187	0.25	<i>Folkestone</i>	97.6	0.1	Mixed
Lancashire (<i>Blackburn</i>)	855	351	0.5	Lancashire (<i>Blackburn</i>)	96.4	1.6	Mixed
<i>Oxcliffe*</i>	1557	193	0.25	<i>Lancaster*</i>	(-)	1	Mixed
Leeds	774	388	0.5	Leeds	92.4(s)	5.2	Mixed
Leicester	837	358	0.7	Leicester	95.1(s)	0.3	Mixed
Lincolnshire	1368	219	2	Lincolnshire	94.9(s)	1.4	Mixed
London	1458	206	50	London	94.9(s)	2	Mixed
Manchester	1458	206	5	Manchester	95.1(s)	4.2	Mixed
Merseyside	1485	202	2	Merseyside	95.8(s)	7.5	Mixed
Newcastle	1458	206	2	Newcastle (<i>Pontop Pike</i>)	95.4	3.5	Horizontal
Norfolk (<i>Norwich</i>)	855	351	1	<i>Chatton</i>	96.3	5.6	Mixed
<i>West Lynn</i>	873	344	0.25	Norfolk	95.1(s)	5.7	Mixed
Northampton	1107	271	0.5	<i>Great Massingham</i>	96.7(s)	4.2	Mixed
Nottingham	1521	197	0.25	Northampton	96.6(s)	4	Mixed
<i>Clipstone*</i>	1584	189	1.0	<i>Geddington*</i>	(-)	0.8	Mixed
Oxford	1485	202	0.5	Nottingham	95.4(s)	0.3	Mixed
Sheffield	1035	290	1	Oxford	95.2	4.5	Horizontal
Solent (<i>Fareham</i>)	999	300	1	Sheffield (<i>Main</i>)	97.4(s)	5.2	Mixed
<i>Bournemouth</i>	1359	221	0.25	<i>Town</i>	88.6(s)	0.16	Mixed
Stoke-on-Trent	1503	200	1	Solent	96.1	5	Horizontal
Sussex	1485	202	1	Stoke-on-Trent	94.6(s)	6	Mixed
<i>Bexhill</i>	1161	258	1	Sussex (<i>Brighton</i>)	95.3(s)	1	Mixed
WM (<i>Birmingham</i>)	1458	206	7	<i>Heathfield</i>	103.1(s)	9.8	Mixed
<i>Wolverhampton</i>	828	362	0.2	WM	95.6(s)	5.5	Mixed
York (<i>Fulford</i>)	666	450	0.5	York	90.2(s)	1.1	Vertical
<i>Scarborough†</i>	1260	238	0.5	<i>Scarborough</i>	97.2(s)	0.25	Mixed

* Not in service at date of publication

† Frequency may be changed

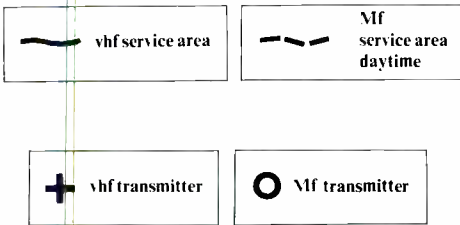
(s) Transmits stereophonic programmes (-) Frequency to be announced

* Not in service at date of publication

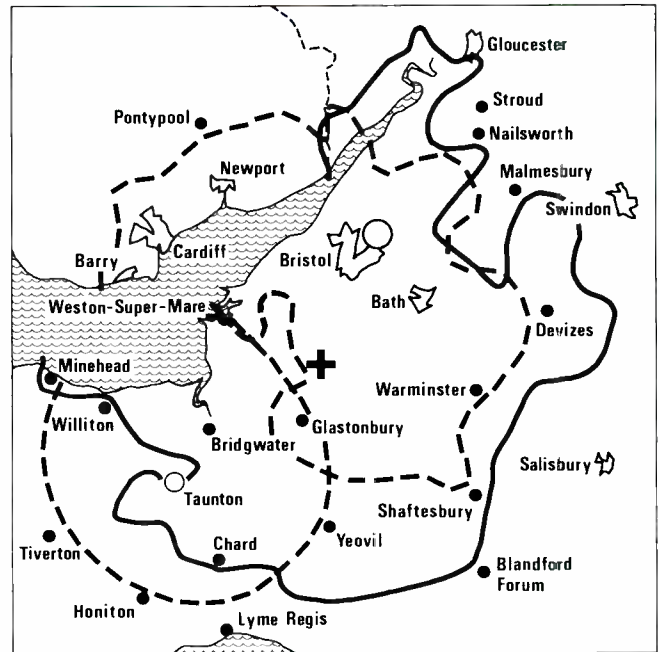
† A temporary service is operating from Barnstaple on 96.2 MHz pending the opening of the Huntshaw Cross and Okehampton stations

The maps on this and the following seven 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.

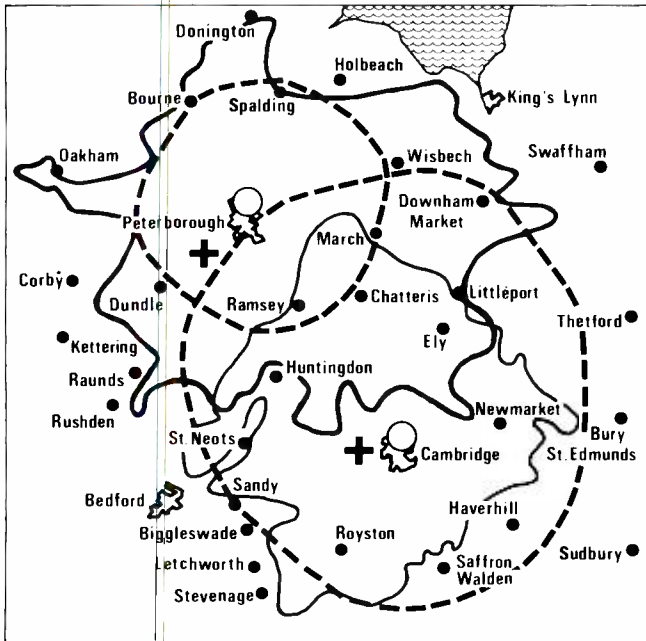
Key to maps



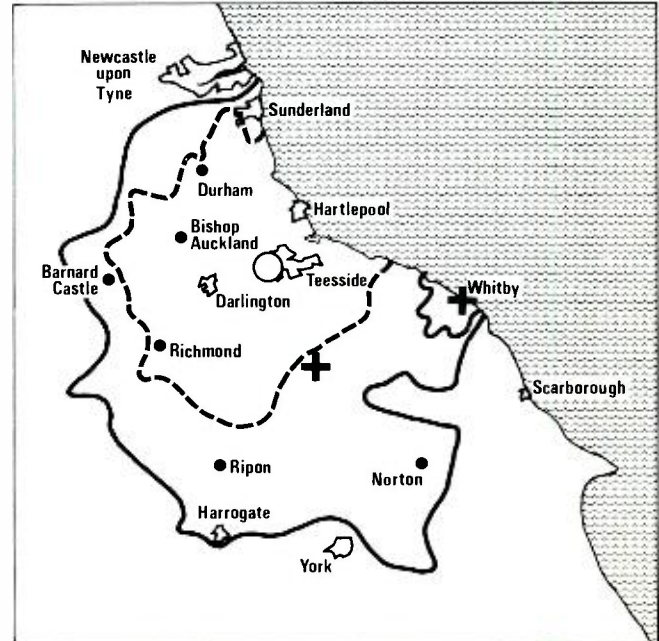
Radio Bristol



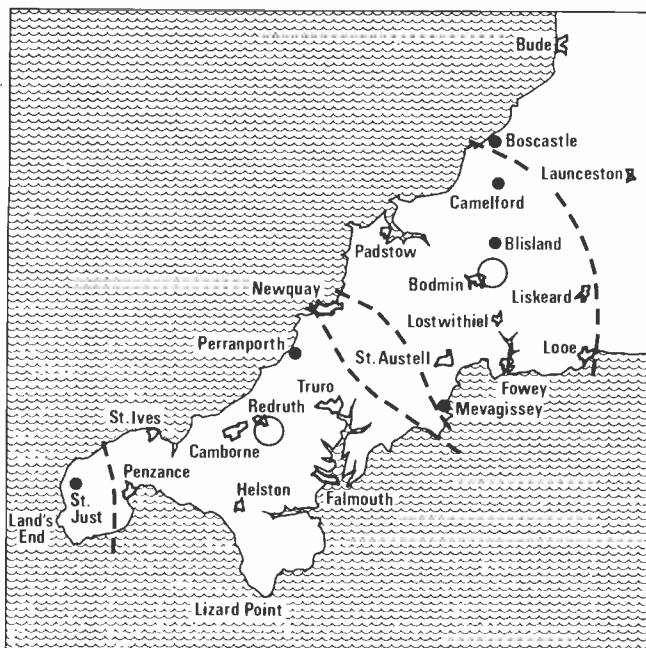
Radio Cambridgeshire



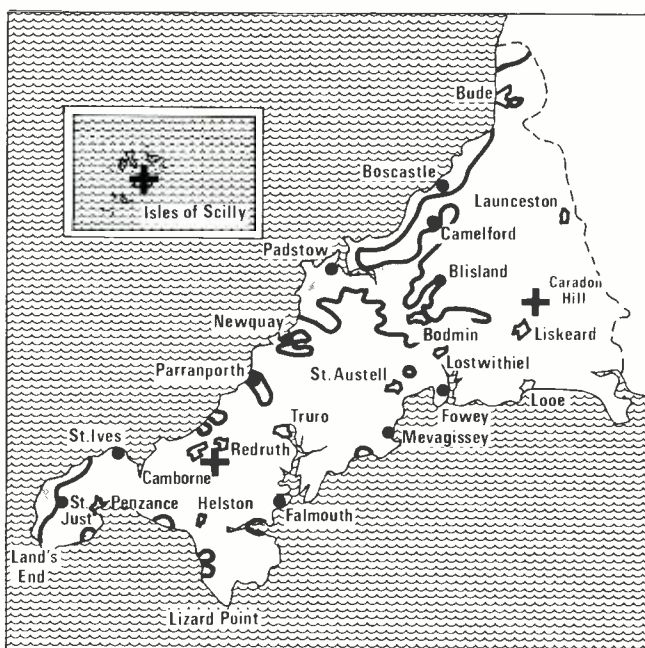
Radio Cleveland



Radio Cornwall MF



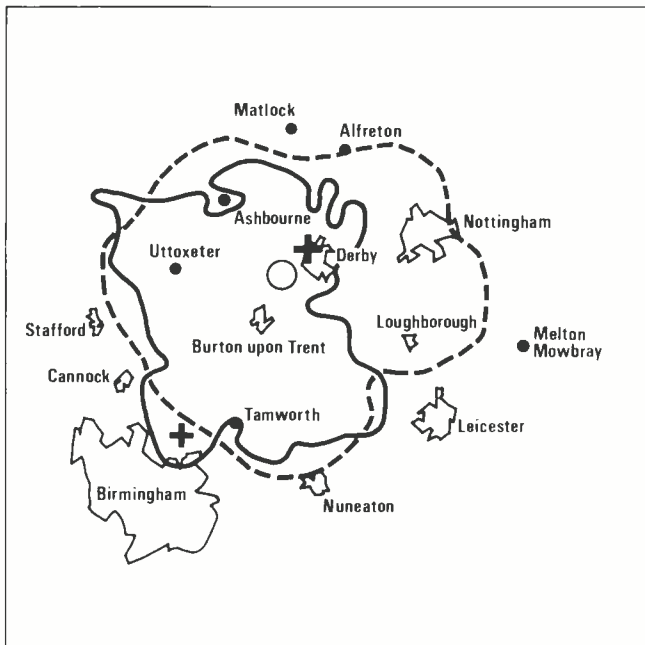
Radio Cornwall VHF*



Radio Cumbria and Radio Furness



Radio Derby

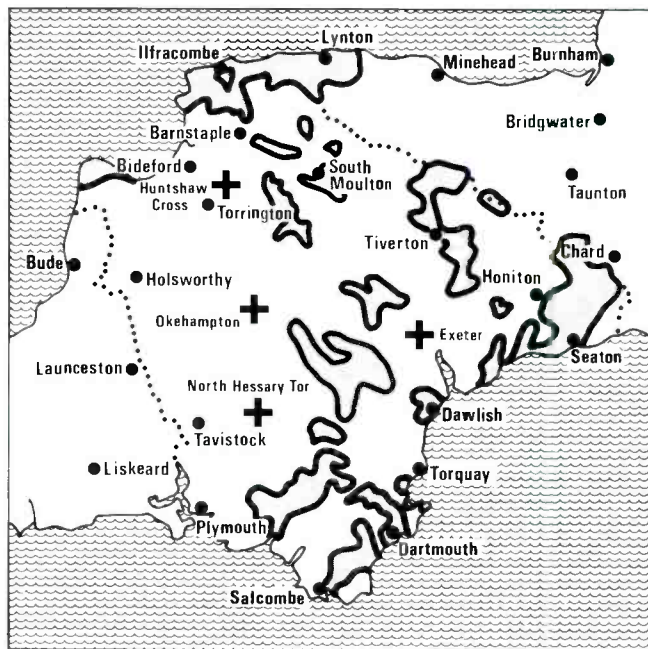


* Unserved areas in Cornwall are shown shaded.

Radio Devon MF



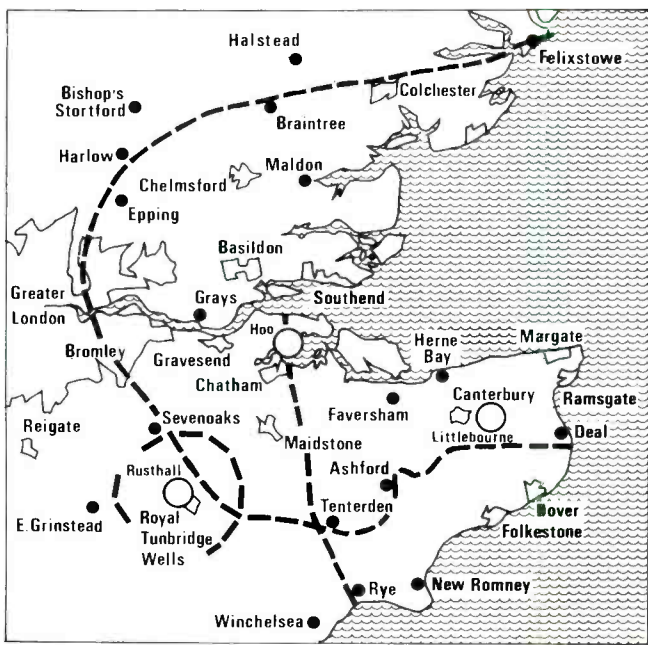
Radio Devon VHF*



Radio Humberside

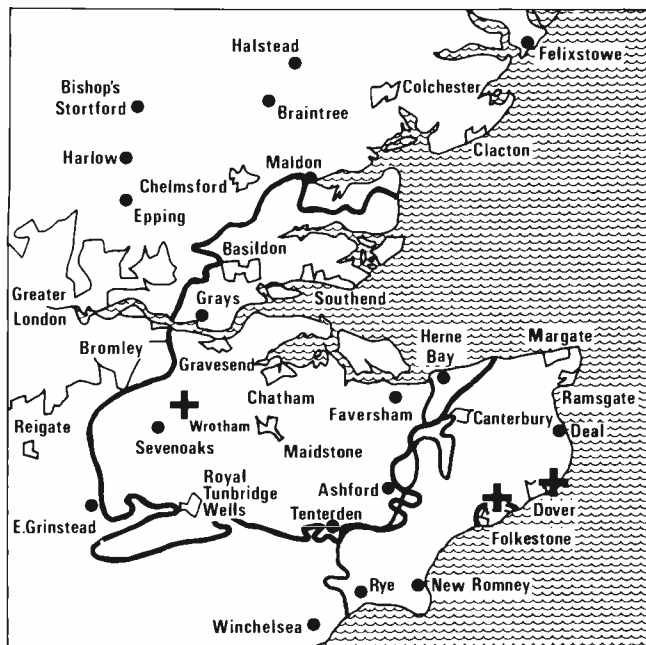


Radio Kent MF

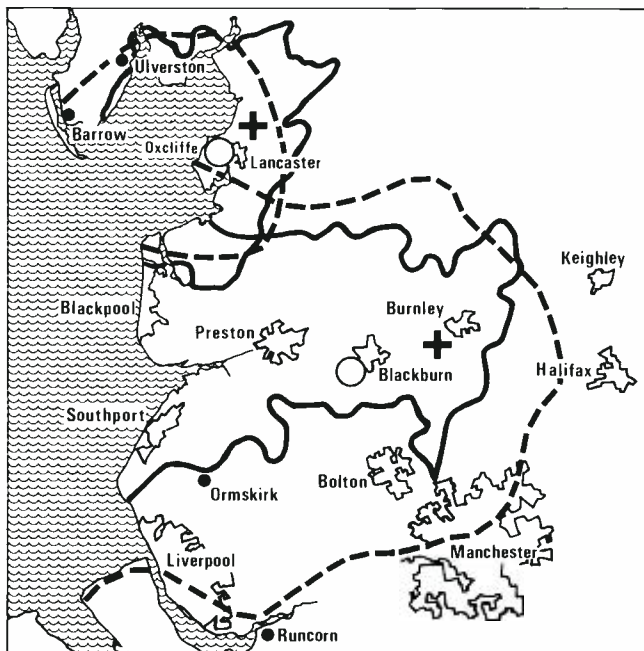


* Unserved areas in Devon are shown shaded.

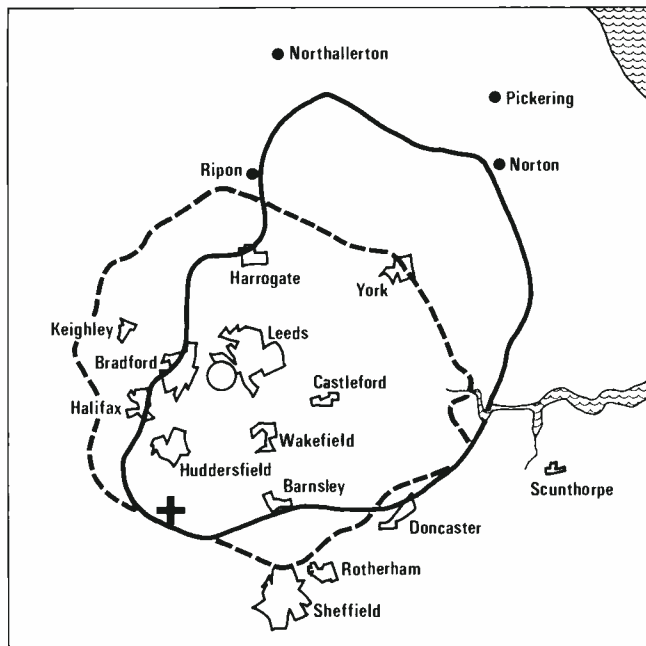
Radio Kent VHF



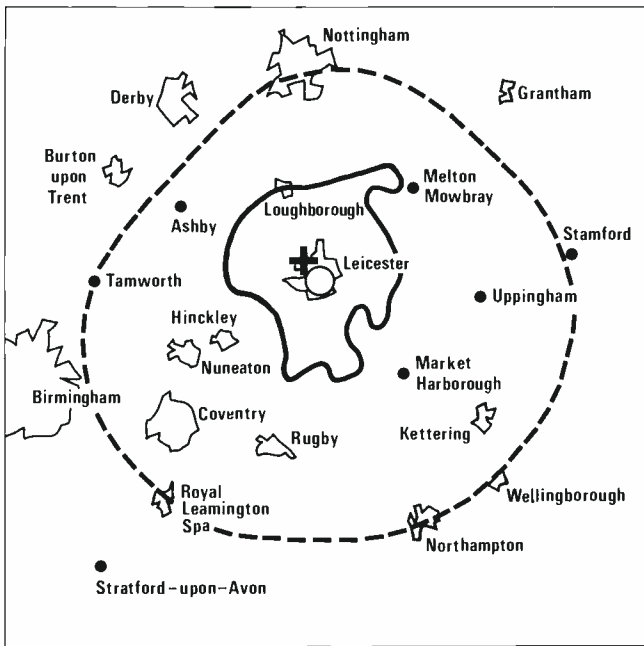
Radio Lancashire



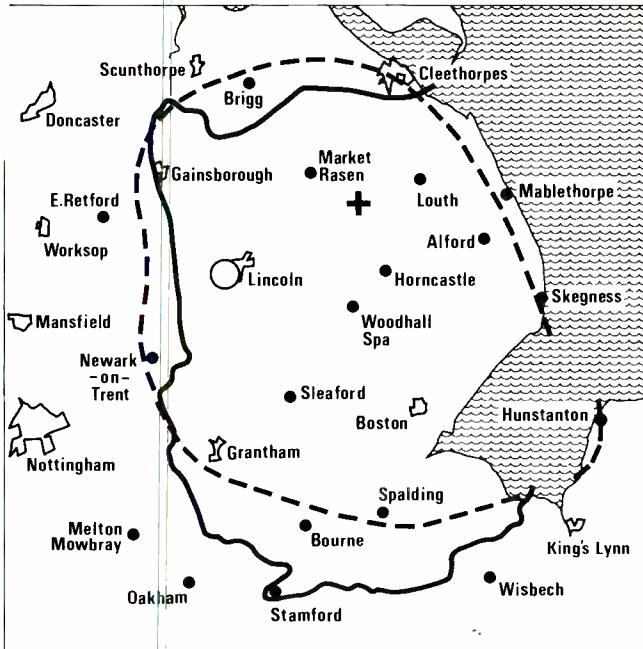
Radio Leeds



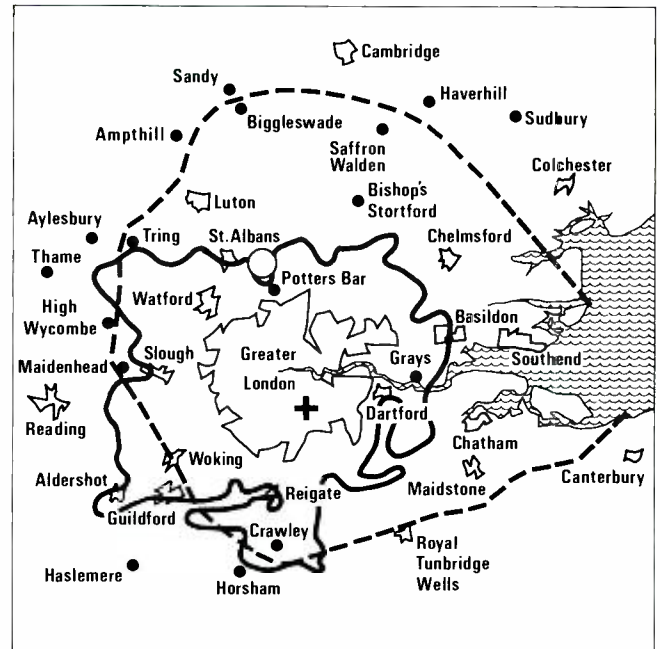
Radio Leicester



Radio Lincolnshire



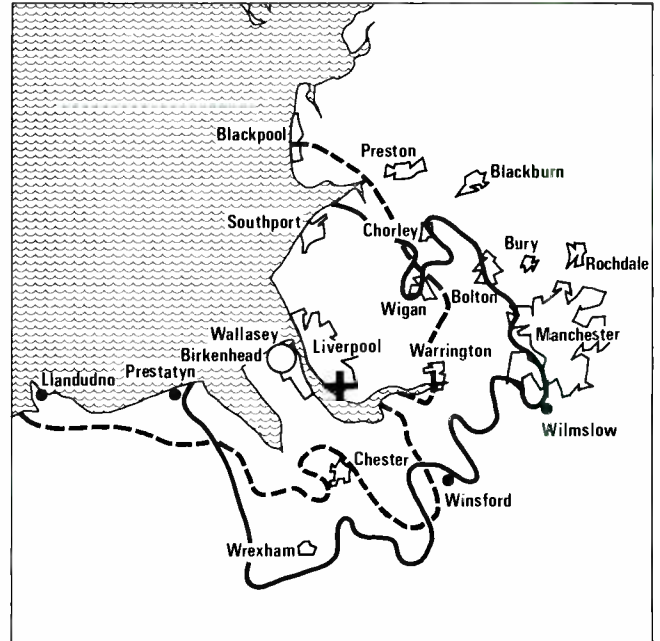
Radio London



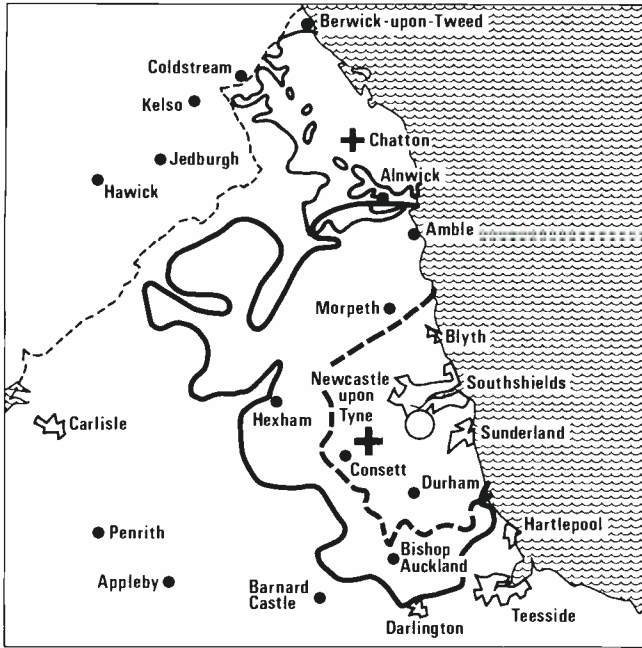
Radio Manchester



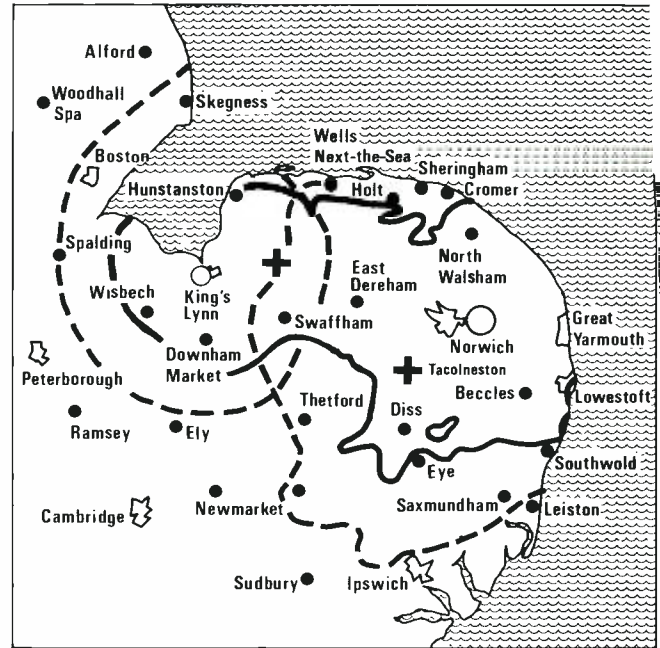
Radio Merseyside



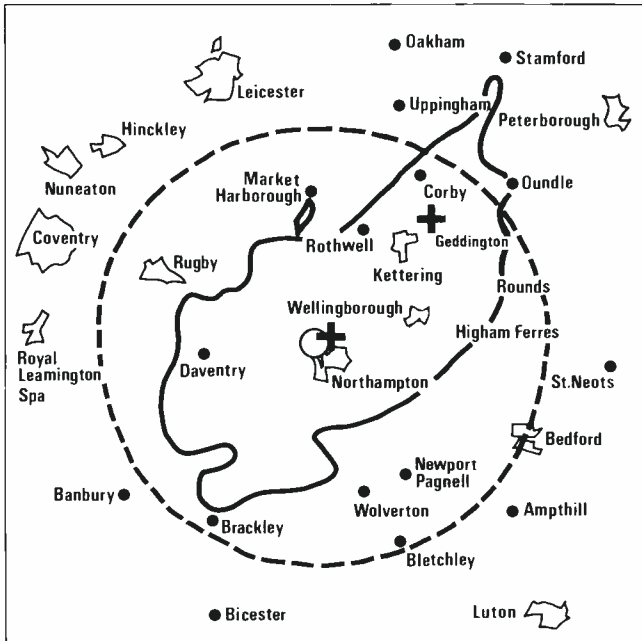
Radio Newcastle



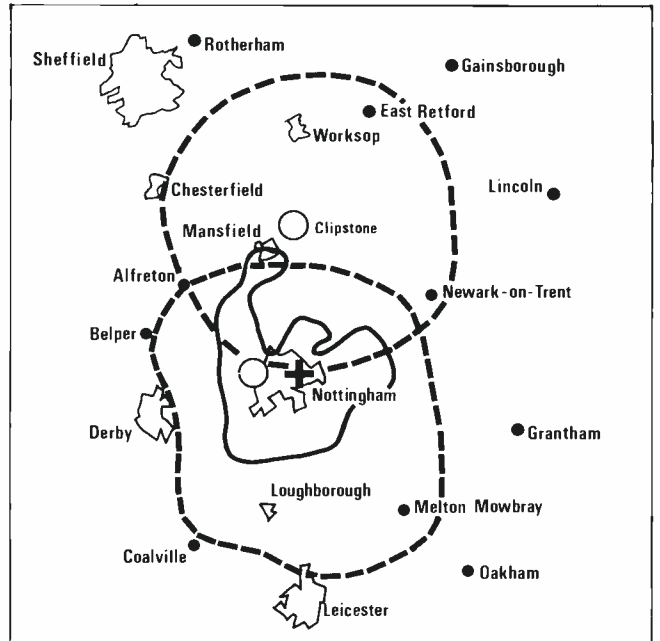
Radio Norfolk



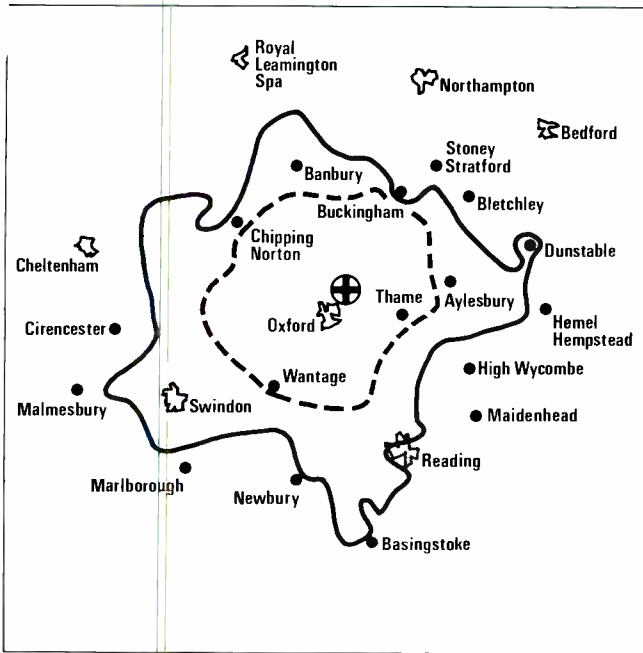
Radio Northampton



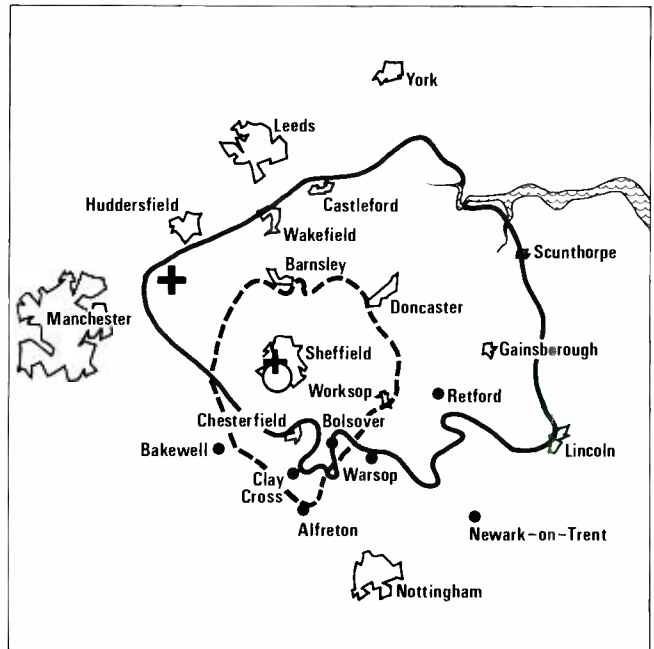
Radio Nottingham



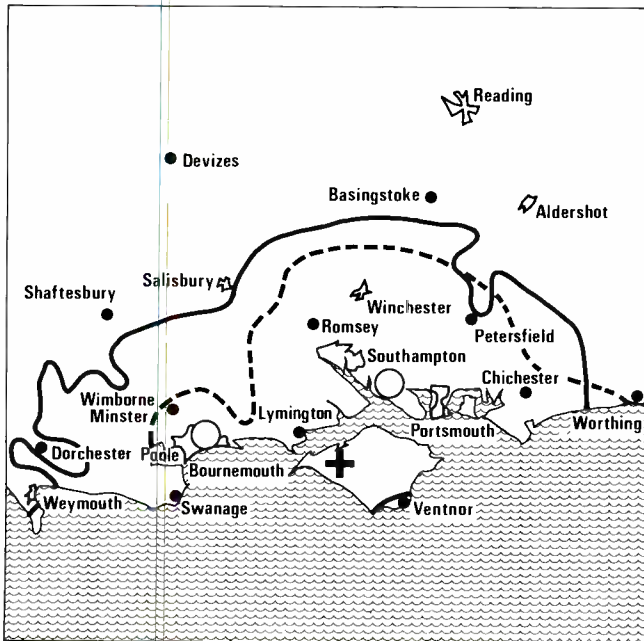
Radio Oxford



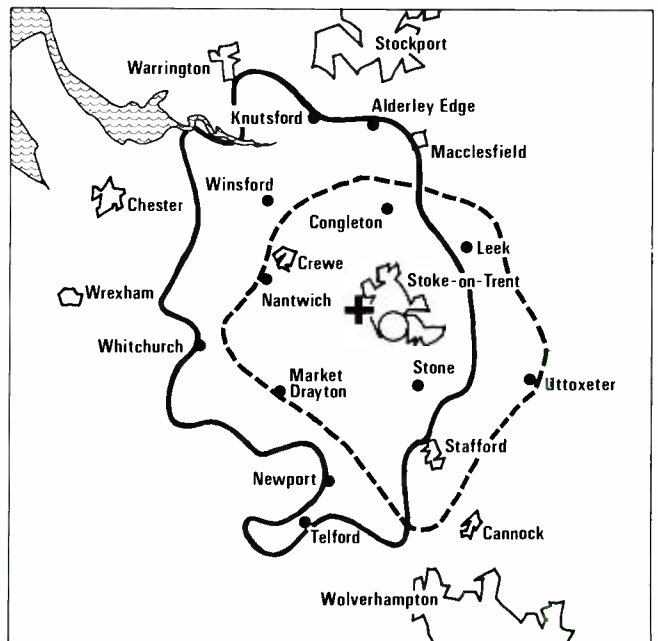
Radio Sheffield



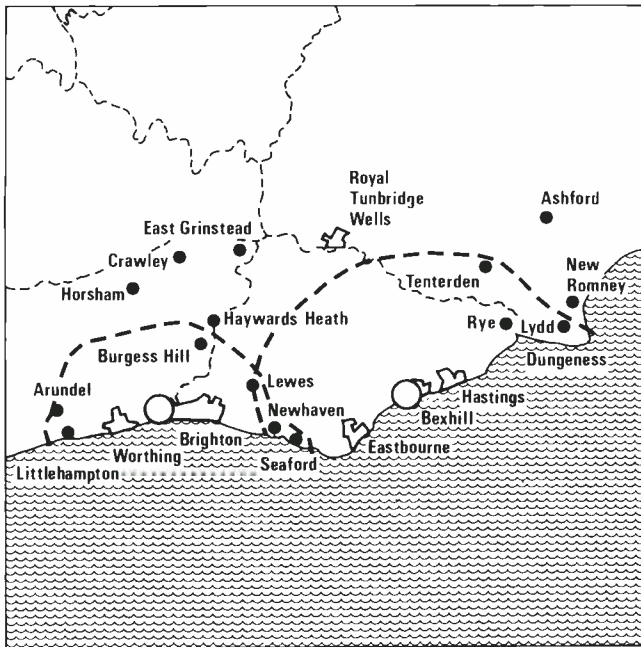
Radio Solent



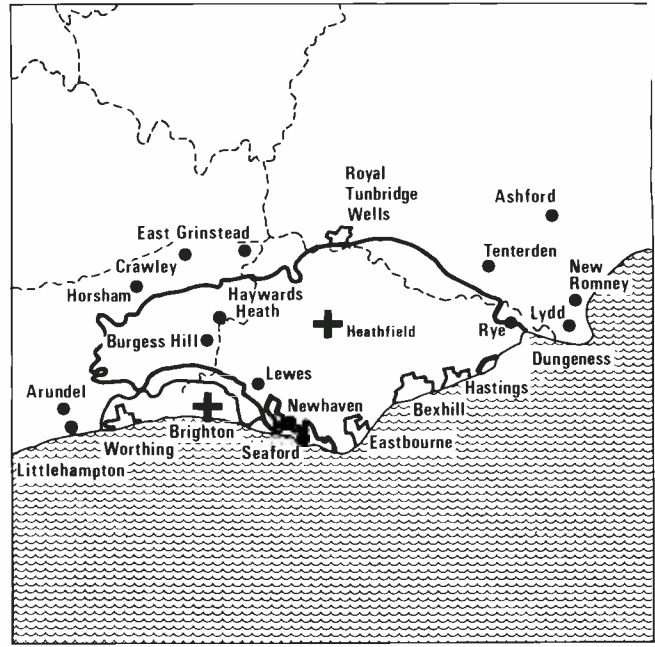
Radio Stoke



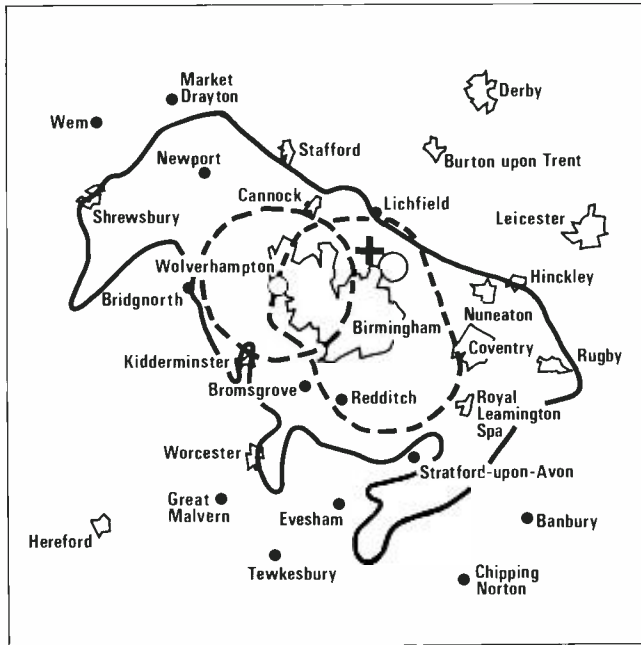
Radio Sussex MF



Radio Sussex VHF



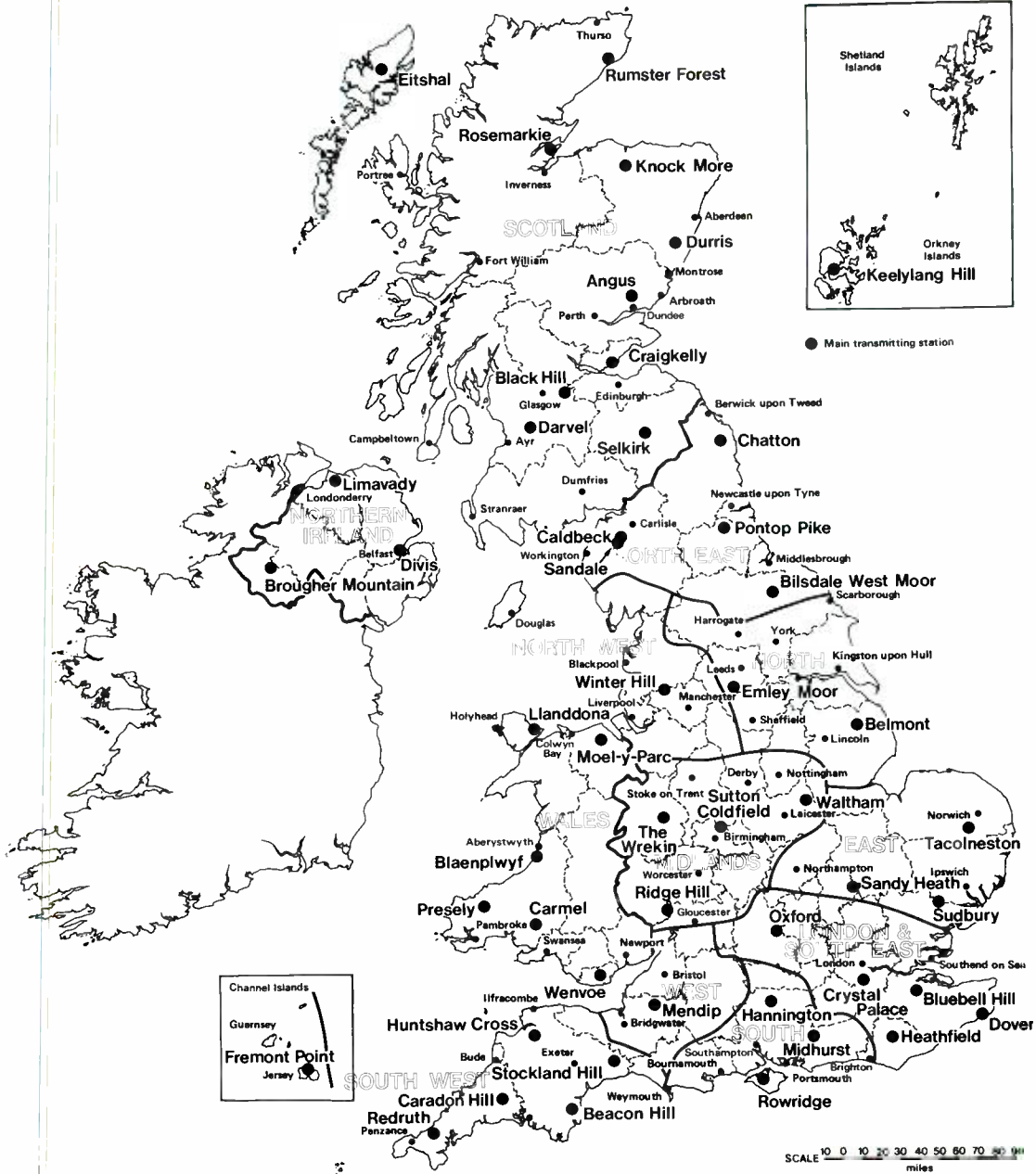
Radio WM



Radio York



The television regions and main transmitting stations



EID886LP

625-line television

	Channel			Channel 4	Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel			Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV					BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV			
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						
Alexandra Palace	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	0.07						
Biggin Hill	45*	52*	49*	67*	E	V	0.008						
Bishop's Stortford	55	62	59	49*	C/D	V	0.03						
Cane Hill	61	54	58	68*	C/D	V	0.03						
Caterham	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.0075						
Chepping Wycombe	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.02						
Chesham	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.1						
Chingford	56	50	52	48*	C/D	V	0.0075						
Croydon (Old Town)	49*	56*	52*	67*	C/D	V	0.033						
East Grinstead	40*	56*	46*	59*	E	V	0.117						
Forest Row	48	54	62	66*	C/D	V	0.12						
Great Missenden	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.085						
Guildford	40	46	43	50*	B	V	10						
Hemel Hempstead	51	44	41	47*	B	V	10						
Hemel Hempstead Town	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.013						
Henley-on-Thames	48	64	67	54*	C/D	V	0.1						
Hertford	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	2						
High Wycombe	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.5						
Hughenden	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.06						
Kenley	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.175						
Lea Bridge	55	62	39	59*	E	V	0.006						
Marlow Bottom	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.011						
Micklefield	54	64	57	67	C/D	V	0.008						
New Addington	64*	48*	54*	68*	C/D	V	0.018						
Otford	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.031						
Reigate	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	10						
St. Marks (Tunbridge Wells)	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.051						
Tunbridge Wells	51	44	41	47*	B	V	10						
Walthamstow North	45	66	49	68*	E	V	0.002						
Welwyn	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.15						
West Wycombe	40	46	43	67	E	V	0.035						
Wooburn	49	52	56	68*	C/D	V	0.1						
Woolwich	57	63	60	67*	C/D	V	0.63						
Dover	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>Rye</i>	58	44	41	47	E	V							0.015
<i>Heathfield</i>	49	52	64	67*	C/D	H							100
<i>Hastings</i>	22	25	28	32*	A	V							1
<i>Haywards Heath</i>	39	45	43	41*	B	V							0.037
<i>Newhaven</i>	39	45	43	41*	B	V							2
<i>Wye (Ashford)</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V							0.031
<i>Oxford</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H							500
<i>Ascott under Wychwood</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V							0.029
<i>Charlbury</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V							0.013
South-west													
Beacon Hill	57	63	60	53*	C/D	H							100
<i>Ashburton</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V							0.003
<i>Buckfastleigh</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V							0.006
<i>Dartmouth</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V							0.01
<i>Newton Abbot</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V							0.003
<i>Sidmouth</i>	39	49	45	67	E	V							0.012
<i>Teignmouth</i>	39	49	45	67*	E	V							0.025
<i>Totnes</i>	21*	27*	24*	31*	A	V							0.003
<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>Hartland</i>	48	56	52	66	C/D	V							0.03
<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>Lostwithiel</i>	40*	46*	43*	50*	B	V							0.006
<i>Mevagissey</i>	40	46	43	50	B	H							0.0066
<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 Downs</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V							0.1
<i>Penryn</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V							0.022
<i>Plymouth (North Road)</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V							0.012

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	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)		Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV	Channel 4					BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV	Channel 4			
West (continued)								West							
<i>Bath</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25	<i>West Lavington</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.012
<i>Blakeney</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.007	<i>Westwood</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.1
<i>Box</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.0068	<i>Woodcombe</i>	21*	27*	24*	31*	A	V	0.006
<i>Bristol Barton House</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	H	0.01	<i>Wootton Courtney</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.066
<i>Bristol Ilchester</i>								East							
<i>Crescent</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.5	<i>Sandy Heath</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	1000
<i>Bristol Kings</i>								<i>Dallington Park</i>	66	62	56	68*	C/D	V	0.065
<i>Weston Hill</i>	45	48	42	52*	B	V	1	<i>King's Lynn</i>	48	—	52	—	B	V	0.339
<i>Bristol Montpellier</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.01	<i>Luton</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Bruton</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.0015	<i>Sudbury</i>	51	44	41	47	B	H	250
<i>Burrington</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	0.1	<i>Ipswich (Stoke)</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.007
<i>Calne</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.05	<i>Wivenhoe Park</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.011
<i>Cerne Abbas</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.11	<i>Woodbridge</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Chalford</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.125	<i>Tacolneston</i>	62	55	59	65	C/D	H	250
<i>Chepstow</i>	21*	27*	24*	31*	A	V	0.003	<i>Aldeburgh</i>	33	26	23	30*	A	V	10
<i>Chiseldon</i>	30	49	34	67	W	V	0.019	<i>Burnham</i>	40	—	46	—	B	V	0.077
<i>Cirencester</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.25	<i>Bury St Edmunds</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0166
<i>Coleford</i>	42	52	45	39	B	V	0.0019	<i>Creake</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.005
<i>Countisbury</i>	39	56	49	67*	E	H	0.105	<i>Little Walsingham</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.011
<i>Crockerton</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.064	<i>Thetford</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.02
<i>Dursley</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.055	<i>Wells-next-the-Sea</i>	43	—	50	—	B	V	0.09
<i>Easter Compton</i>	30*	56*	34*	67*	W	V	0.01	<i>West Runton</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	2
<i>Frome</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.0018	Midlands							
<i>Hutton</i>	49	66	39	68*	E	V	0.142	<i>Ridge Hill</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	H	100
<i>Kewstoke</i>	30	56	34	67	W	V	0.012	<i>Andoversford</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.056
<i>Lydbrook</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.0075	<i>Garth Hill</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Marlborough</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.1	<i>Hazler Hill</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.025
<i>Monksilver</i>	45	48	52	42*	B	V	0.015	<i>Kington</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.025
<i>Nailsworth</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.03	<i>Ludlow</i>	39	45	42	49*	B	V	0.025
<i>Ogbourne St George</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.015	<i>New Radnor</i>	51*	44*	41*	47*	B	V	0.125
<i>Porlock</i>	48	45	42	52*	B	V	0.025	<i>Oakeley Mynd</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.05
<i>Portishead</i>	66	39	49	68	E	V	0.007	<i>Peterchurch</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.076
<i>Redcliff Bay</i>	30	56	34	67	W	H	0.01	<i>St Briavels</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
<i>Roadwater</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	H	0.016	<i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	46	40	43	50	B	H	1000
<i>Seagry Court (Swindon)</i>	44	51	41	47*	B	V	0.0025	<i>Allesley Park</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.033
<i>Slad</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	H	0.0028	<i>Ambergate</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.03
<i>Stroud</i>	48	45	42	52	B	V	0.5	<i>Ashbourne</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.25
<i>Ubley</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.079	<i>Ashford-in-the-Water</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.011
<i>Upavon</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.07								
<i>Washford</i>	49	66	39	68*	E	V	0.062								

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	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	Channel 4				BBC1	BBC2	ITV	Channel 4				
Midlands (continued)															
<i>Bolehill</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.25	<i>Batley</i>	57	63	60	67*	C/D	V	0.0126
<i>Bretch Hill</i>	65	48	55	67	C/D	V	0.087	<i>Beecroft Hill</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	1
<i>Brierley Hill</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	10	<i>Calver Peak</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.25
<i>Bromsgrove</i>	31	27	24	21*	A	V	2	<i>Chesterfield</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	2
<i>Cheadle</i>	48	66	56	68*	C/D	V	0.024	<i>Cop Hill</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	1
<i>Fenton</i>	31	27	24	21*	A	V	10	<i>Copley</i>	55*	62*	59*	65*	C/D	V	0.0014
<i>Guiting Power</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.012	<i>Cragg Vale</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Hartington</i>	66*	48*	56*	68*	C/D	V	0.033	<i>Grassington</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.06
<i>Icomb Hill</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.11	<i>Hagg Wood</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.033
<i>Ipstones Edge</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.028	<i>Halifax</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.5
<i>Ironbridge</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.011	<i>Hasland</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.0065
<i>Kidderminster</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	2	<i>Headingley</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	H	0.011
<i>Kinver</i>	66*	48*	56*	68*	C/D	H	0.012	<i>Hebden Bridge</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.25
<i>Lark Stoke</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	6.3	<i>Heyshaw</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.5
<i>Leamington Spa</i>	56	62	66	68*	C/D	V	0.2	<i>Holmfild</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.011
<i>Leek</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	1	<i>Holmfirth</i>	49	66	56	68*	C/D	V	0.026
<i>Malvern</i>	56	62	66	68	C/D	V	2	<i>Hope</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.012
<i>Matlock</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.017	<i>Hunmanby</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.06
<i>Oakamore</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.011	<i>Idle</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.25
<i>Over Norton</i>	65	48	55	67	C/D	V	0.031	<i>Keighley</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	10
<i>Redditch</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.0016	<i>Keighley Town</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.006
<i>Stanton Moor</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	2	<i>Luddenden</i>	57	63	60	67*	C/D	V	0.059
<i>Tenbury Wells</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.014	<i>Oliver's Mount</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	1
<i>Turves Green</i>	56	66	62	68	C/D	V	0.014	<i>Oughtibridge</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.039
<i>Whittingslow</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.075	<i>Oxenhope</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.2
<i>The Wrekin</i>	26	33	23	29*	A	H	100	<i>Primrose Hill</i>	57	63	60	67*	C/D	V	0.028
<i>Clun</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.056	<i>Ripponden</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.06
<i>Halesowen</i>	58*	64*	61*	54*	C/D	V	0.013	<i>Shatton Edge</i>	52	58	48	54*	C/D	V	1
<i>Waltham</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	250	<i>Sheffield</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	5
<i>Belper</i>	66	56	68	62*	C/D	V	0.03	<i>Skipton</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	10
<i>Eastwood</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.0072	<i>Skipton Town</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.013
<i>Nottingham</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	2	<i>Stocksbridge</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.012
<i>Parwich</i>	21*	27*	24*	31*	A	V	0.003	<i>Sutton-in-Craven</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.012
								<i>Tideswell Moor</i>	56	63	60	66*	C/D	V	0.25
								<i>Totley Rise</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.012
								<i>Wharfedale</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	2
								<i>Wincobank (Sheffield)</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.002
North								North-west							
<i>Belmont</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500	<i>Winter Hill</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	500
<i>Weaverthorpe</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.045	<i>Backbarrow</i>	57	63	60	50*	C/D	V	0.003
<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								

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	BBC1	BBC2	ITV	Channel 4				BBC1	BBC2	ITV	Channel 4				
North-west (continued)								Stately-in-Carmel							
<i>Bacup</i>	40	46	43	53*	B	V	0.25	40	46	43	53*	B	V	0.01	
<i>Birch Vale</i>	40	46	43	53*	B	V	0.25	<i>Storeton</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	2.8
<i>Bollington</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.021	<i>Todmorden</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.5
<i>Brook Bottom</i>	58	64	61	68*	C/D	V	0.006	<i>Trawden</i>	57	63	60	67*	C/D	V	0.2
<i>Buxton</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	1	<i>Urswick</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.008
<i>Carmel</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	H	0.0022	<i>Walsden</i>	57	63	60	67*	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Chatburn</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.007	<i>Walsden South</i>	40	46	43	53*	B	V	0.006
<i>Chinley</i>	57	64	61	67*	C/D	V	0.012	<i>West Kirby</i>	34	27	24	31*	A	V	0.013
<i>Congleton</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.2	<i>Whalley</i>	40	46	43	53*	B	V	0.05
<i>Coniston High Man</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.09	<i>Whitewell</i>	57	63	60	67*	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Cornholme</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.05	<i>Whitworth</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.05
<i>Dalton</i>	40	46	43	53*	B	V	0.025	<i>Windermere</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.5
<i>Darwen</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.5	<i>Woodnook</i>	39*	45*	49*	42*	B	V	0.003
<i>Delph</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.003	Isle of Man							
<i>Dog Hill</i>	40	46	43	53*	B	V	0.085	<i>Beary Peark</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.25
<i>Glossop</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.25	<i>Douglas</i>	68	66	48	56*	C/D	V	2
<i>Grasmere</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.02	<i>Port St Mary</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Haslingden</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	10	<i>Union Mills</i>	39	45	52	42*	B	V	0.0123
<i>Hawkeshead</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.061	North-east							
<i>Kendal</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	2	<i>Bilsdale West Moor</i>	33	26	29	23	A	H	500
<i>Kettlewell</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.13	<i>Aislaby</i>	39	45	52	49*	B	V	0.04
<i>Ladler Hill</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	1	<i>Bainbridge</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.031
<i>Lancaster</i>	31	27	24	21*	A	V	10	<i>Grinton Lodge</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.025
<i>Langley</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.005	<i>Guisborough</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Littleborough</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.5	<i>Limber Hill</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.05
<i>Macclesfield</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.037	<i>Ravenscar</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.2
<i>Melling</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.025	<i>Romaldkirk</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.058
<i>Millom Park</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.25	<i>Skinningrove</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.015
<i>North Oldham</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.04	<i>West Burton</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.012
<i>Oakenhead</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.1	<i>Whitby</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Over Biddulph</i>	34	67	30	48*	W	V	0.022	<i>Caldbeck</i>	30	34	28	32	A	H	500
<i>Parbold</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.046	<i>Ainstable</i>	52	45	42	49*	B	V	0.1
<i>Pendle Forest</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.5	<i>Bassenthwaite</i>	52	45	49	42*	B	V	0.16
<i>Penny Bridge</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.031	<i>Bleachgreen</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.006
<i>Ramsbottom</i>	48	66	56	68*	C/D	V	0.08	<i>Dentdale</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.052
<i>Ribblesdale</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.03	<i>Gosforth</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Romiley</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.011	<i>Haltwhistle</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	2
<i>Saddleshworth</i>	52	45	49	42*	B	V	2	<i>Keswick</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.12
<i>Sedburgh</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.5	<i>Lowther Valley</i>	48*	40*	46*	50*	B	V	0.026
								<i>Orton</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.031

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	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV	Channel 4				BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV	Channel 4				
North-east (continued)															
Pooley Bridge	48*	40*	46*	50*	B	V	0.013	Pitlochry	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.15
Ravenstonedale	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.011	Strathallan	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.029
St Bees	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.012	Tay Bridge	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.5
Threlkeld	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.011	Black Hill	40	46	43	50	B	H	500
Whitehaven	40	46	43	50	B	V	2	Abington	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	0.0051
Workington	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.01	Ballachulish	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.018
Chatton	39	45	49	42*	B	H	100	Bellanoch	39	45	42	49*	B	V	0.06
Berwick-upon-Tweed	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.04	Biggar	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.5
Rothbury	55	62	65	59*	C/D	V	0.05	Callander	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.1
Pontop Pike	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	500	Cathcart	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.0017
Alston	52	45	49	42*	B	V	0.4	Castlebay	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.0066
Bellingham	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.05	Cow Hill	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.065
Catton Beacon	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.14	Dalmailly	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.05
Durham	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.015	Dollar	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.01
Esh	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.012	Dychliemore	22	28	25	32*	A	H	0.001
Fenham	21	27	24	31*	A	V	2	Fintry	34	24	27	31*	A	V	0.026
Haydon Bridge	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.1	Glasgow (West Central)	68	62	56	66	C/D	V	0.032
Hedleyhope	40	46	43	50*	B	H	0.018	Glengorm	56	52	48	54*	C/D	V	1.1
Humshaugh	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.075	Haddington	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.02
Ireshopeburn	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.011	Killearn	65	62	59	55*	C/D	V	0.5
Morpeth	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.044	Kilmacolm	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.032
Newton	33	26	23	29*	A	V	2	Kinlochleven	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.011
Seaham	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.059	Kirkfieldbank	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.0058
Shotleyfield	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.2	Mallaig	43	46	40	50*	B	V	0.018
Staites	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.0017	Netherton Braes	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.005
Sunderland	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.013	Oban	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.012
Weardale	44	51	41	47*	B	V	1	Onich	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.017
Isle of Man								Ravenscraig	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.02
Laxey	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.025	South Knapdale	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	1.45
Scotland								Spean Bridge	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.07
Angus	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100	Strachur	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.035
Auchtermuchty	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.05	Strathblane	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.0064
Blair Atholl	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.05	Tarbert (Loch Fyne)	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.004
Camperdown	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.002	Tillicoultry	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.0055
Crieff	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.1	Torosay	22	28	25	32*	A	V	20
Cupar	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.02	Twechar	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0069
Kenmore	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.12	Sandale	22	—	—	—	A	H	500
Killin	39*	45*	49*	42*	B	V	0.13	Caldbeck	—	34	28	32			
Methven	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.0062	Ballantrae	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.0066
								Barskeoch Hill	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	2
								Cambret Hill	44	51	41	47*	B	H	16

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	Channel			Channel 4	Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)		Channel			Channel 4	Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV						BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV					
Scotland (continued)																
<i>Creetown</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.032		<i>Rothesay</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	2
<i>Dumfries South</i>	40	48	46	50	B	V	0.023		<i>Rothesay Town</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.0066
<i>Glenluce</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.015		<i>Tighnabruaich</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.1
<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.006		<i>Troon</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Langholm</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.025		<i>West Kilbride</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.35
<i>New Galloway</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.1		<i>Durriss</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500
<i>Pinwherry</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.056		<i>Balgownie</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.04
<i>Portpatrick</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.006		<i>Banff</i>	39	45	42	49	B	V	0.028
<i>Stranraer</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.25		<i>Braemar</i>	39	45	42	49*	B	V	0.015
<i>Thornhill</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.5		<i>Ellon</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.0027
<i>Craigkelly</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	100		<i>Garthly Moor</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	2.2
<i>Aberfoyle</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.087		<i>Peterhead</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Dunkeld</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.1		<i>Rosehearty</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	2
<i>Penicuik</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	2		<i>Tomintoul</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.0065
<i>Perth</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	1		<i>Tullich</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.07
<i>West Linton</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	V	0.025		<i>Eitshal</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	H	100
<i>Darvel</i>	33	26	23	29*	A	H	100		<i>Ardintoul</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.06
<i>Ardentimy</i>	39	45	49	52*	B	V	0.07		<i>Attadale</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.01
<i>Ardnadam</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.025		<i>Badachro</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.035
<i>Arrochar</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.006		<i>Bruernish</i>	40*	46*	43*	50*	B	V	0.007
<i>Bowmore</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.08		<i>Cletraval</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	2
<i>Campbeltown</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.125		<i>Daliburgh</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.03
<i>Carradale</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.012		<i>Duncraig</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.164
<i>Claonaig</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.074		<i>Kilbride (S. Uist)</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.13
<i>Dumre</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.0123		<i>Ness of Lewis</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.032
<i>Gigha Island</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.06		<i>Penifiler</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.04
<i>Girvan</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.25		<i>Scoval</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.16
<i>Holmhead</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.012		<i>Skriaig</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.87
<i>Kirkconnel</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.25		<i>Tarbert (Harris)</i>	39	45	49	52*	B	V	0.05
<i>Kirkmichael</i>	39	45	49	52*	B	V	0.019		<i>Uig</i>	53*	46*	43*	50*	B	V	0.004
<i>Kirkoswald</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.032		<i>Ullapool</i>	39	45	49	52*	B	V	0.078
<i>Largs</i>	39	45	42	49*	B	H	0.0118		<i>Keelylang Hill</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	H	100
<i>Lethanhill</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	V	0.25		<i>Baltasound</i>	39	45	42	49*	B	V	0.018
<i>Lochwinnoch</i>	57	63	60	53*	C/D	H	0.086		<i>Bressay</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	10
<i>Millburn Muir</i>	39	52	42	49*	B	V	0.25		<i>Collarfirth Hill</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.415
<i>Millport</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	H	0.0027		<i>Fetlar</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.13
<i>Muirkirk</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.1		<i>Fitful Head</i>	39	45	42	49*	B	V	0.094
<i>New Cumnock</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.012		<i>Pierowall</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.007
<i>Port Ellen</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.09		<i>Scalloway</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.029
<i>Rosneath</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	10		<i>Swinister</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.16
									<i>Weisdale</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.06

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	BBC Wales				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)		BBC Wales				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 2	ITV	S4C	Channel					BBC 2	ITV	S4C	Channel			
Wales (continued)															
<i>Llandderfel</i>	55	62	65	59	C/D	V	0.0065	<i>Craig-Cefn-Parc</i>	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.0063
<i>Llanddulas</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	0.015	<i>Crickhowell</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.15
<i>Llangernyw</i>	22*	28*	32*	25*	A	V	0.007	<i>Crucorney</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.011
<i>Llangollen</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.01	<i>Cwmafon</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.07
<i>Llanuwchllyn</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.03	<i>Cwmaman</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.0014
<i>Pontfadog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0064	<i>Cwmfelinfach</i>	52	45	48	42	B	V	0.006
<i>Wrexham-Rhos</i>	39	—	—	67	E	V	0.2	<i>Cwm Froed-oer</i>	39*	46*	43*	50*	B	V	0.003
<i>Presely</i>	46	40	43	50	B	H	100	<i>Deri</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05
<i>Abergwynfi</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.0032	<i>Dowlais</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.013
<i>Broad Haven</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.006	<i>Ebbw Vale</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.5
<i>Croeserw</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.12	<i>Efail Fach</i>	39	45	49	52*	B	V	0.0084
<i>Dolgellau</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02	<i>Ferndale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Glyncorrwg</i>	57*	63*	60*	53*	C/D	V	0.01	<i>Fernhill</i>	62	55	59	65	C/D	V	0.0031
<i>Llandyfriog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.11	<i>Gilfach</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05
<i>Llandysul</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.076	<i>Kilvey Hill</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	10
<i>Llwyn Omni</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05	<i>Llanfoist</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.018
<i>Mynydd Pencarreg</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.12	<i>Llangeinor</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.19
<i>Newport Bay</i>	57*	63*	60*	67*	C/D	V	0.013	<i>Llanharan</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.0017
<i>Pencader</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.006	<i>Llanhilleth</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.03
<i>Rheola</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.1	<i>Llyswen</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.03
<i>St Dogmaels</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.015	<i>Maesteg</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25
<i>Trefin</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	V	0.056	<i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.125
<i>Wenvoe</i>	44	51	41	47	B	H	500	<i>Monmouth</i>	55	62	59	65*	C/D	V	0.059
<i>Abercynon</i>	64	66	58	54	C/D	H	0.0062	<i>Mynydd Bach</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Aberdare</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5	<i>Mynydd Machen</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2
<i>Abergavenny</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	1	<i>Ogmore Vale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Abertillery</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.28	<i>Pemmar</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1
<i>Abertridwr</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.05	<i>Pennorth</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.05
<i>Bargoed</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.3	<i>Pontardawe</i>	58	64	61	68	C/D	V	0.125
<i>Bedlinog</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.01	<i>Pontypool</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.25
<i>Blackmill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.01	<i>Pontypridd</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.5
<i>Blaenau Gwent</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.0028	<i>Porth</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.069
<i>Blaenavon</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.15	<i>Rhondda</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	4
<i>Blaina</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1	<i>Rhondda Fach</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0015
<i>Brecon</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	1	<i>Rhymney</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.15
<i>Briton Ferry</i>	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.02	<i>Sennybridge</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.08
<i>Burry Port</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.0031	<i>South Maesteg</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.006
<i>Cilfrew</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.015	<i>Taff's Well</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Clydach</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.0017	<i>Ton Pentre</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Clyro</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.16	<i>Tonypandy</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.01
								<i>Tonyrefail</i>	55*	62*	59*	65*	C/D	V	0.025

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	BBC Wales				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 2	ITV	S4C	Channel			
Wales (continued)							
<i>Treharris</i>	56	48	52	68	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Tynewydd</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Ynys Owen</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.08
Northern Ireland	BBC 1		Ch4				
<i>Brougher Mountain</i>	22	28	25	32*	A	H	100
<i>Belcoo</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.087
<i>Divis</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	500
<i>Armagh</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.2
<i>Banbridge</i>	44	48	46	50	B	V	0.006
<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>Carmoney Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.02
<i>Cushendall</i>	40	46	43	50*	B	V	0.0175
<i>Cushendun</i>	22	28	32	25*	A	V	0.035
<i>Draperstown</i>	39*	45*	49*	42*	B	V	0.0118
<i>Glenariff</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.015
<i>Glynn</i>	58	64	61	54*	C/D	V	0.0014
<i>Kilkeel</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.5
<i>Killowen Mountain</i>	31	27	24	21*	A	V	0.15
<i>Larne</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	0.5
<i>Moneymore</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.007
<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>Buckna</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.013
<i>Bushmills</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	0.0065
<i>Castleberg</i>	55	62	65	59	C/D	V	0.011
<i>Claudy</i>	57*	63*	60*	53*	C/D	V	0.029
<i>Glenelly Valley</i>	33*	26*	23*	29*	A	V	0.013
<i>Gortnagecragh</i>	39*	45*	42*	49*	B	V	0.019
<i>Gormalee</i>	21	27	24	31*	A	V	0.032

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 1	BBC 2	ITV	Channel 4			
<i>Londonderry</i>	51	44	41	47*	B	V	3.2
<i>Muldonagh</i>	22*	28*	32*	25*	A	V	0.013
<i>Plumbridge</i>	52*	66*	56*	68*	C/D	V	0.013
<i>Strabane</i>	39	45	49	42*	B	V	2

* not in service at date of publication

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Mrs B.Trofimowicz

BBC Orkney

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The Rev Derek G.Chittick
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Mr Fraser S.Jamieson
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 Mr R. J. F. Whyte

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Cmnd 8666 *Independent review of the radio spectrum (30–960 MHz) . . .* 1982. Chairman: Dr J.H.H. Merriman.

Cmnd 8679 *Report of the inquiry into cable expansion and broadcasting policy* 1982. Chairman: Lord Hunt of Tanworth.

HCP 49–I. Session 1981–82 *Eighth report from the Education, Science and Arts Committee: Public and private funding of the arts* 1982.

Cmnd 8751 *Direct broadcasting by satellite. Report of the Advisory Panel on Technical Transmission Standards* 1982. Chairman: Sir Antony Part.

HCP 17–I and II. Session 1982–83 *First report from the Defence Committee on the handling of press and public information during the Falklands conflict* 1982.

Cmnd 8820 *The handling of press and public information during the Falklands conflict* 1983.

Cmnd 8866 Home Office and Department of Industry *The development of cable systems and services* 1983.

Reith Lectures

The Reith Lectures, inaugurated in 1947 and named after the BBC's first Director-General are broadcast annually. Each year the BBC invites a person of authority to undertake a study of original research and to give the results of his work in a series of broadcasts. A list follows with publication details.

1948 Bertrand Russell *Authority and the individual* (Allen and Unwin, 1949. n.e. paperback 1977. £1.50)

1949 Robert Birley *Britain in Europe: reflections on the development of a European society.* (unpublished)

1950 John Zachary Young *Doubt and certainty in science* (OUP, 1950. o.p.; Galaxy Books, 1960. o.p.)

1951 Cyril John Radcliffe *The problem of power* (Secker & Warburg, 1952. o.p.)

1952 Arnold Toynbee *The World and the West* (OUP, 1953. o.p.)

1953 J. Robert Oppenheimer *Science and the common understanding* (OUP, 1954. o.p.)

1954 Oliver Franks *Britain and the tide of world affairs* (OUP, 1955. o.p.)

1955 Nikolaus Pevsner *The Englishness of English art* (Architectural Press, 1956. o.p.; Penguin Books, 1961. £2.75)

1956 Edward Appleton *Science and the nation* (Edinburgh UP, 1957. o.p.)

1957 George F. Kennan *Russia, the atom and the West* (OUP, 1958. o.p.)

1958 A.C. Bernard Lovell *The individual and the universe* (OUP, 1959. o.p.; paperback 1961. 25p)

- 1959 Peter Medawar *The future of man* (Methuen, 1960. o.p.)
 1960 Edgar Wind *Art and anarchy* (Faber, 1963. o.p.; Vintage Books, n.e. 1974. 90p)
 1961 Margery Perham *The colonial reckoning* (Collins, 1962. o.p.; Greenwood Press, US, 1977. £12.25)
 1962 George M. Carstairs *This island now* (Hogarth Press, 1963. o.p.)
 1963 Albert E. Sloman *A university in the making* (BBC, 1964. o.p.)
 1964 Leon Bagrit *The age of automation* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1965. o.p.)
 1965 Robert Gardiner *A world of peoples* (BBC, 1966. o.p.)
 1966 John Kenneth Galbraith *The new industrial state* (Hamish Hamilton, 1967. o.p.; Deutsch, 1972. o.p.; Penguin Books, 1968. £1.95; includes the 1966 lectures)
 1967 Edmund Leach *A runaway world?* (BBC, 1968. o.p.; OUP, 1968. o.p.)
 1968 Lester Pearson *Peace in the family of man* (BBC, 1969. o.p.)
 1969 Frank Fraser Darling *Wilderness and plenty* (BBC, 1970. o.p.; Ballantine, 1971. o.p.)
 1970 Donald Schon *Beyond the stable state* (Temple Smith, 1971. o.p.; includes material from 1970 lectures)
 1971 Richard Hoggart *Only connect* (Chatto & Windus, 1972. £1.50)
 1972 Andrew Shonfield *Europe: journey to an unknown destination* (Allen Lane, 1973. o.p.; Penguin Books, 1973. o.p.)
 1973 Alastair Buchan *Change without war: the shifting structures of world power* (Chatto & Windus, 1974. o.p.)
 1974 Ralf Dahrendorf *The new liberty: survival and justice in a changing world* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1975. £5.00; paperback £2.25)
 1975 Daniel J. Boorstin *The exploring spirit: America and the world experience* (BBC, 1976. £3.50)
 1976 Colin Blakemore *Mechanics of the mind* (CUP, 1977. £22.50, paperback £7.75)
 1977 A.H. Halsey *Change in British society* (OUP, 1978. o.p.; paperback £2.95)
 1978 Edward Norman *Christianity and the world order* (OUP, 1979. o.p.; paperback £1.50)
 1979 Ali Mazrui *The African condition* (Heinemann Educational, 1980. paperback £4.50)
 1980 Ian Kennedy *The unmasking of medicine* (Allen and Unwin, 1981. £8.95; Paladin, n.e. 1983. £2.95)
 1981 Laurence W. Martin *The role of the armed forces in the*

modern world. Published as *The two-edged sword: armed force in the modern world* (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1982. £5.95)

1982 Prof. Denis Donoghue *The arts without mystery* (BBC, 1983. £8.95)

1983 Sir Douglas Wass

The following publications are only available direct from BBC Publications, P.O. Box 234, London, SE1 3TH.

Bronowski Memorial Lectures

1978 George Steiner *Has truth a future?* (BBC, 1978. o.p.)

1979 Philip Morrison *Termites and telescopes* (BBC, 1979. o.p.)

1980 deferred

1981 Nicholas Humphrey *Four minutes to midnight* (BBC, 1981. £1.25)

The Lectures have been discontinued. 1982.

Richard Dimbleby Lectures

1972 Lord Annan *What are universities for anyway?*

1973 Sir Robert Mark *Minority verdict* (BBC, 1973. o.p.)

1974 Lord Goodman *Housing – who is to blame?* (BBC, 1974. o.p.)

1975 Sir Huw Wheldon *The British experience in television* (BBC, 1976. o.p.)

1976 Lord Hailsham *Elective dictatorship* (BBC, 1976. o.p.)

1977 Jack Jones *The human face of labour* (BBC, 1977. o.p.)

1978 Lord Rothschild *Risk* (BBC, 1978. o.p.)

1979 Roy Jenkins *Home thoughts from abroad* (BBC, 1979. o.p.)

1980 Lord Denning *Misuse of power* (BBC, 1980. o.p.)

1981 deferred

1982 Dr Garret Fitzgerald *Irish identities* (BBC, 1982. £1.50)

1983 Sir Peter Parker *Missing our connections* (BBC, 1983. £1.75)

Horizon Lectures

1983 Prof. Peter Singer *A Covenant for the Ark?* (not published).

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