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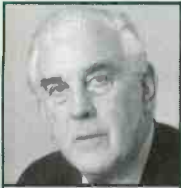
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as at 1 November 1988

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The Rt Hon Lord Barnett PC
Vice-Chairman



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1 Foreword

The Annual Report and Accounts of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the year 1987-88 as submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in accordance with Article 18 of the BBC's Royal Charter.

Members of the BBC Board of Governors on 31 March 1988

Chairman
Marmaduke Hussey

Vice-Chairman
The Rt Hon Lord Barnett PC

National Governor for Scotland
Watson Peat CBE JP
National Governor for Northern Ireland
Dr James Kincade CBE
National Governor for Wales
John Parry CBE

Jocelyn Barrow OBE
Malcolm McAlpine
Lady Parkes JP
Sir Curtis Keeble GCMG

Daphne Park CMG OBE and Sir John Boyd CBE retired as Governors on 31 July 1987

Marmaduke Hussey, Chairman of the BBC, *writes:*

IF IN 1988 our viewers and listeners felt they understood more about the way the BBC works and its aims, we are making progress.

I believe that they will have.

The underlying purpose of the See For Yourself campaign – which will be continued in January – was to make ourselves more accountable to the public whose licence fee money funds all our programmes. They have a right to know how their money is spent and what our objectives are for the future. Some press comment was critical about what we were trying to do and no doubt we made some mistakes. But the public watched and listened in vast numbers to these programmes and we had a huge correspondence, far bigger than we expected.

While the BBC is attempting to make itself more accountable to its customers it is simultaneously becoming more analytical and self-critical, in its attitudes and practices. There is a revolution in broadcasting, both television and radio and as we and our new competitors prepare for action we are determined to give our audience even better value for money. With this in mind we have radically increased our efficiency. Under our plan for the next five years, the first ever outlined by the BBC, firm objectives have been set for all directorates to ensure that every possible pound is spent where it should be – on programme making. The richness and variety of our output on television and radio is there for all to judge. The output of our World Service, which I believe to be a great asset for our country, is judged, and judged favourably, by the world to which it broadcasts in 37 different languages.

As television channels and radio stations multiply, I believe the role of the BBC will continue to be an important one. The audience will look to us, as in the past, to establish the benchmarks of standards and quality against which our competitors are tested.

Standards may be a contentious issue in the new environment but we have welcomed the formation of the Broadcasting Standards Council because we believe that they will adumbrate those standards to which we are already publicly committed.

The Charter charges the BBC Governors with the responsibility of both representing the public interest and controlling all matters that pertain to the BBC, financial, programming and corporate. The Governors will continue to be the sole authority for exercising those responsibilities.

As this Report was being prepared, the Government invoked the powers available

to it under the Licence and Agreement to restrict broadcasts with representatives of organisations associated with terrorism. This instruction, for the first time, bans interviews with elected representatives. We are concerned about the precedent created and will press the Home Secretary to keep this policy under review.

Over the next decade, in the new media environment that will develop, the BBC will continue to improve the authority of our journalism, which is the cornerstone of our reputation and service. We will continue also to educate and to entertain.

We will serve minorities, take risks, nurture talent. We will maintain our independence and our editorial integrity. And we will admit our mistakes when we make them – you cannot put 15,000 hours of television and 200,000 hours of radio a year without the occasional mistake. Above all, we will maintain the high standards which as a publicly funded Corporation it is our duty to do.

And in all this I believe we will have the whole-hearted support of the public.

Michael Checkland, Director-General of the BBC, *writes:*

AS WE approach 1989 and the new multi-channel era begins to become a reality, there is much speculation about broadcasting standards.

The new technologies offer unprecedented opportunities for new providers and the BBC alike. More does not necessarily mean worse and the providers of the new services must be allowed to prove their case or otherwise. If their aim is genuinely to widen choice for the consumer and not merely to provide more – or less – of the same, then concentrating on the possibilities of the new era will be more fruitful and rewarding than concentrating on its problems. The BBC has already publicly welcomed the competition of the new services – we expect to benefit from them as customers needing our programmes and services. In addition it is to be hoped that their existence will help restrain the inflationary pressures on British broadcasting.

The licence payer will have an opportunity to compare what is on offer from network BBC television and radio and on its regional and local services with what the new suppliers are offering and at what price. Next year we are extending the ways of making easy payments; in particular, introducing quarterly payment by direct debit. This will not only help those who have difficulty in paying the licence fee in a lump sum but will also put into perspective the £15 or so the licence costs a quarter against the £10 or so a month which a satellite service will charge.

Since April, the licence fee has been linked to the Retail Price Index – our income goes up in line with general inflation. This is a potent factor because broadcasting costs *do*

rise faster than the inflationary rate and in real terms our income is reduced. But, contrary to some opinions, good housekeeping is possible in broadcasting and the BBC steps into the new market-place well prepared.

The BBC is undertaking a fundamental examination of the way it works. We have restructured, we have become more efficient and we have slimmed down, with the intention of continuing to reduce staff numbers over the next five years. Already £30 million has been shifted from support areas into programme-making.

We intend to continue to contribute to our own funding, and BBC Enterprises, our commercial arm, will double its turnover to £200 million by 1991. Through Enterprises we already provide programmes to cable and satellite services – by direct relays to Europe of BBC1 and BBC2 and to the Arts and Entertainment Cable Channel in America. In addition, we will be supplying the EBU Euro-sport Channel. Last month we launched a new venture to exploit the BBC2 transmitter network outside normal hours, allowing a medical company to start a service for doctors, downloading material to videocassette. This is providing a supplement to our income, but we are preparing a business plan, for other specialist services, that has a regional dimension as well as a national one. Should new terrestrial channels, such as the proposed Fifth Channel, be permitted to make their own transmission arrangements, they might consider inviting the BBC to tender. We have

confidence in our cost effectiveness. Over the last 10 years we have doubled the number of transmitter stations but reduced the staff who operate them by 13%.

Our programmes continue to attract critical acclaim and awards. The strengths of our News and Current Affairs Directorate have begun to be seen and heard. The regional contribution – which prevents the BBC from being merely the voice of the metropolis – has taken on greater diversity and added dimension to our output, particularly now that, at regional level, radio and television are working together in a cohesive way; and we have cleared away any doubts about the importance we attach to local radio by the decision to complete our local-radio chain.

The Policy and Planning Unit which we set up to inform our strategic thinking and our responses to such issues as the portrayal of violence has proved itself of fundamental importance. And our relationship with independent programme-makers, who will put 600 hours of material on to BBC screens by 1991, has made a promising start.

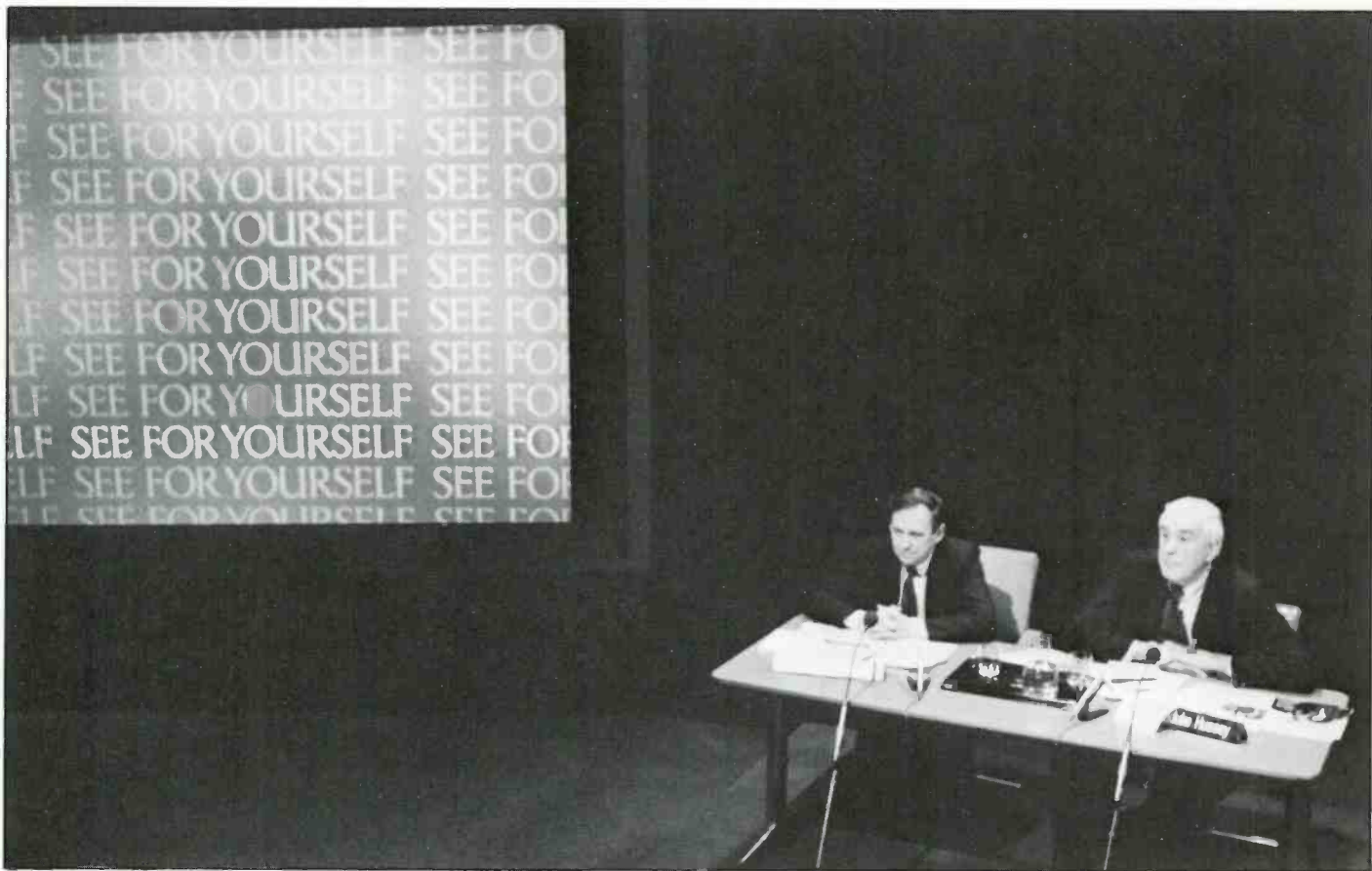
The BBC continues to move forward confidently. The all-party Home Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, which conducted a seven-month inquiry into the future of broadcasting, recommended the retention of the licence fee because it believed that with it we would provide a reference point in an uncertain television environment against which all television channels can be judged. The Green Paper published by the Home

Secretary on the future of radio concluded that the BBC – which faces the coming challenge of the new network commercial stations and a huge increase in commercial, local and community radio – is the guarantee of quality in radio.

The Mergers and Monopolies Commission inquiry into labour practices within the television and film industries should help management to remove unnecessary restrictions: increased flexibility and freedom in our working relations are crucial to our plans. We are determined to exploit the half million cans of films and 150,000 hours of videotape in our programme archive, through sales overseas and to the new cable and satellite operators.

We also wish to develop a World Television News to complement our World Service. We are investigating means of outside funding for this project since Government finance is not available. It is, in the words of John Tusa, the Managing Director of the World Service, too good an idea to lie down and die.

Unquestionably a new era in broadcasting is upon us – though change may be more gradual and not as dramatic as some think. However, while clearly in time the audience's choices will increase, the BBC has the confidence and the creative ability to keep its high standards and maintain and improve the range and diversity of its programmes, to continue giving pleasure, delight and insight to our viewers and listeners.



Michael Checkland and Marmaduke Hussey launch the 'See For Yourself' campaign

Board of Governors' review

TO THOSE who follow the BBC's affairs with more than casual interest it may seem that much of this year's Annual Report has a familiar look to it; they may feel a sense of *déjà vu*. If so, it will be because they took the opportunity in January to 'See For Yourself' what the BBC had been about during the preceding year. They may think they are getting, so to speak, one report for the price of two.

We make no apology for this. The BBC, as required by its Charter, reports annually to Parliament on its activities, and this report fulfils that obligation with the usual rigour. The purpose of the 'See For Yourself' exercise – which involved not only a two-hour television programme, followed by a special edition of 'Open Air', with the Chairman and Director-General answering questions from viewers and listeners, but a series of phone-in programmes on network, regional and local radio with senior executives during the ensuing week and a *Radio Times* pull-out supplement – was different. Covering the calendar, rather than the financial year, it created a forum for the BBC to explain itself directly to the public which finances it through the licence fee. It was an extension of the BBC's accountability in a manner appropriate to a broadcasting organisation, a "shareholders' report" for those with a vested interest in the public service which the BBC seeks to provide, an electronic AGM. We shall be doing something similar for 1988.

The exercise did not escape criticism, particularly in certain sections of the press, and lessons have been learnt. Nevertheless, we believe it was well justified. Seven million people watched the main programme – a remarkable audience for a long documentary – and more than four million of them remained to watch 'Open Air', notwithstanding its late Sunday evening placing. Interest in the subsequent phone-in programmes was also keen. For many weeks the BBC's mailbag was swollen by letters following up in one way or another the matters that had been raised – hundreds of letters were addressed personally to the Chairman or the Director-General. These were replied to individually and their content added usefully to the flow of information the BBC receives annually on the needs and concerns of viewers and listeners.

Talking points

There was certainly no shortage of talking points during 1987 to sustain such an exercise. Indeed, the BBC probably underwent more far-reaching changes in that year than during any other year in its history, at least since the development of its Television Service. The main change was undoubtedly the overhaul of the management structure carried out by Michael Checkland following his appointment as Director-General in February, and notably the creation of the News and Current Affairs Directorate. Joining him in May, as Deputy Director-General with particular responsibility for the BBC's journalism, John Birt first conducted a thorough

review of the organisation's news and current affairs operations and then, on that basis, brought together for the first time under a single management the previously separate news and current affairs departments serving network television and radio.

In the way of reforms, this has aroused both apprehensions and expectations. On the one hand, there has been a scepticism about what is sought to be achieved and a resistance to change which have at times found expression in distasteful personal attacks on John Birt. On the other hand, some observers have been impatient to "see the results on the screen", believing an overnight transformation of the BBC's journalism is imminent. We believe both responses are inappropriate. The purpose of the new structure is to improve the coherence of the BBC's journalistic output in order to ensure that the reputation for accuracy, fairness and authority which has been acquired over many years is sustained and enhanced. We are determined to preserve the journalistic values and principles for which the BBC is admired throughout the world. At the same time, to set up a new directorate of 1,700 people is a large undertaking in both editorial and practical terms, and the process of filling key posts, creating the new specialist units that are an essential element, and planning new programme outlets, was still continuing at the end of the year under review.

While this development attracted most attention, a number of concurrent or related changes also need to be recorded. The reorganisation of regional broadcasting in England, which formally took effect in the autumn of 1986, was consolidated with the formation in June of a Regional Broadcasting Directorate, under a Managing Director with full editorial and managerial responsibility for television and radio output in both the English and National Regions. The television and radio directorates were accordingly retitled Network Television and Network Radio. The extent of the rationalisation brought about by these changes can be gauged by the fact that the BBC had five programme directorates (including the External Services) by the end of the year under review, compared with three at the beginning.

The remaining element in the management restructuring was the creation of a Directorate of Corporate Affairs to co-ordinate the various ways, other than through its programmes, in which the BBC maintains contact with the public. It has long been a matter of concern that the popular image of the BBC as an organisation often seems to be at odds with the enthusiastic support enjoyed by so many of its programmes, the great range of its output and the public service principles on which its activities are based.

One reason, we believe, is that in the past the BBC has been unnecessarily coy about its own affairs, and has accordingly been regarded as remote and unresponsive. It is the task of the new directorate to address this problem, and it has begun to do so at all levels of corporate activity. Its first major undertaking was to plan and oversee the 'See For Yourself' campaign.

One further management initiative worthy of note was the creation of a Policy and Planning Unit as a focus for the professional and specialised information required by senior management to inform its decisions. Among its tasks has been the study of issues such as sponsorship (on which it later produced fresh guidelines) and the updating of the various sets of editorial guidelines in operation in the BBC, to bring them together into a single, comprehensive document for programme staff.

While the new management structure was being created we were also preparing for the challenges of the coming years. With the licence fee due to become tied to the Retail Price Index from April 1988, with the increasing diversity and fragmentation of the broadcasting industry and with the future of public service broadcasting itself under threat, we felt the BBC should make known where it stood.

Policy objectives

The result, announced in November, was *The Next Five Years*, a summary of policy objectives for the whole Corporation designed, in the words of the Director-General, "to maintain and improve the range and diversity of its programmes, ensuring these are made to the highest standards". The essence of the plan was efficiency – the management of resources in such a way as to provide the maximum amount of support for the BBC's programme-making activity. The plan also took account of the commitment acknowledged publicly by the Director-General in March 1987 to commission an increasing proportion of television output from independent producers in line with the Government's desire to build up the independent sector. In this connection, terms of trade were agreed with the independent producers at the end of 1987.

Another major development embraced by the plan was the decision to set up seven further local radio stations in England, so completing the chain. In order to help finance this expansion we called for a 10% saving in the operating cost of the existing stations. This measure, which was dictated by economic realities, in no way signified a weakening in our commitment to local radio. On the contrary, our faith in its future was illustrated by our approval at the same time of arrangements designed to improve the effectiveness of the stations in the three main metropolitan areas – London, Manchester and the West Midlands.

As the year under review drew to an end, budgetary flesh was put on to the bones of the five-year plan. This, the first such long-

term declaration of intent to be issued by the BBC in the six decades of its existence as a Corporation, will seem to many austere. We are mindful that in making the adjustments it requires, the well-being of the staff affected will need to be a prime concern. Essentially, however, the plan is a statement of confidence, an affirmation that however radically the broadcasting scene may change in the next few years, the BBC will continue to play a leading role at the centre of the stage.

Management changes

Along with the changes in the way the BBC is run, the year saw significant changes among the people responsible for running it. The appointment of John Birt as Deputy Director-General was followed by the appointment of another newcomer, Howell James, who came to fill the new post of Director of Corporate Affairs. With the appointment of new Controllers for BBC1 and BBC2, the departure of the Director of Programmes, Michael Grade, and the impending arrival of Paul Fox to succeed Bill Cotton on his retirement as Managing Director, the Television Service prepared to enter the year 1988–89 under entirely new management. Additionally, Alan Protheroe, Brian Wenham and Bryce McCrirrick, respectively Assistant Director-General, Managing Director of Radio and Director of Engineering, retired from the BBC after long and distinguished careers. Such was the extent of senior-level changes that of the 10 members of Board of Management at the end of the year, only four occupied the same position they had done at the beginning.

Another important appointment was that of John Drummond as Controller of Radio 3, combining the post for the first time with that of Controller of Music, which he already held. The interest which his plans to revamp the scheduling pattern and presentation style of Radio 3 attracted was a gratifying sign of the importance attached to this network as a cultural medium.

During the year we said goodbye to two Governors – Miss Daphne Park and Sir John Boyd, who retired in July. Lord Harewood having resigned in early 1987, the Board consisted for most of the year under review of only nine Governors.

Some noteworthy changes of face also occurred in front of the camera and microphone. As always, decisions about the employment of television newscasters, particularly when movement between broadcasting organisations was involved, were a source of keen press interest. No less attention, however, was directed at the presenters of some radio programmes. The ending of Brian Johnston's long association with 'Down Your Way' and speculation about the choice of a successor to the late Roy Plomley as the host of 'Desert Island Discs' were reported in terms that reflected the intense loyalty of the Radio 4 audience to such long-running programmes. Amid such upheavals, Alistair Cooke's 2,000th 'Letter from America' was reassuring proof that civilisation as we know it had

not ceased to exist. No change drew more attention, however, than the sad announcement that Ray Moore was obliged by throat cancer to give up his Radio 2 programme. This provoked a huge sympathetic response, with some 12,000 letters being addressed to him at Broadcasting House.

Notable among the BBC's programme activities during the year was its coverage of the General Election campaign. More extensive than ever before, the coverage included an expanded version of the 'Nine O'Clock News' as 'News and Election 87' and 12 'Newsnight' debates on key election issues. Any fears that the audience might become bored by so much information were dispelled by the fact that more than 140,000 calls were made during the course of the campaign to the daily 'Election Call', broadcast jointly on BBC1 and Radio 4. A faulty prediction on polling day of the extent of the Conservative Party's victory, however, drew attention to a weakness in some of the opinion sampling procedures that had been used by the BBC. A study of these procedures led to the preparation of guidelines to be applied in future elections.

Following the seizure by the Special Branch in January 1987 of the tape, together with related material, of a programme about the Zircon satellite project in the 'Secret Society' series, four of the six programmes were shown in April. They excited little comment. The remaining one was held back for editorial reasons. The seized material was returned to the BBC towards the end of 1987, but transmission of the programme was inhibited for several more months by an injunction put on the presenter, Duncan Campbell. (The Director-General later decided to show the programme, together with a discussion on the issues surrounding it, in September 1988. It was decided not to proceed with the other outstanding programme in view of the amount of re-editing that would be necessary to take account of events and new information since it had been made.)

'Spycatcher'

Meanwhile, Government objections caused the postponement of another series involving secrecy – 'My Country: Right or Wrong', which had been due to be broadcast on Radio 4 in December. This series set out to examine, against the background of the controversy over the book *Spycatcher* by the former intelligence officer, Peter Wright, the question of accountability by the secret services. The secretary to the D-Notice Committee, who advises the media on security matters, had been consulted and had expressed himself satisfied that no breach of national security was involved. But following a newspaper diary item about the series on the day before the first scheduled transmission, the Government obtained an injunction preventing the opening programme, and therefore the series, from going ahead. The injunction was lifted after the Government had seen, as part of the legal process, transcripts of the relevant passages.

The series was eventually broadcast in June 1988, six months late.

We were deeply worried by this affair. Not only did the Government's action call into question the value of the voluntary D-Notice system, which is generally thought to have worked satisfactorily hitherto, but its success in gaining access, albeit by legal procedures, to the content of programmes in advance of transmission amounted to exercising a power of prior restraint. By this means the Government was able, in effect, to censor the series.

The controversy that had developed in 1986 over the decision not to put Ian Curteis's 'The Falklands Play' into production during the period leading up to a General Election continued. With the election over, the matter was considered afresh and a final decision was taken not to proceed. Another play that became the focus of controversy was 'Airbase', originally a stage play, which was shown in March and which portrayed American servicemen at an airbase in Britain. The play, in which we took no great pride, and an accompanying article in *Radio Times* which we considered inappropriate in our programme journal, led to exchanges and a debate in the House of Lords.

Serious thought

Other programme matters which caused us to think deeply during the year included a request by the Northern Ireland Office to give a series of showings in the Province of an anti-terrorism video it had prepared. The Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland and BBC management in the Province were worried by this request, since they felt the repeated screening on the BBC of an officially-sponsored video of this kind might, at least in some eyes, be seen to endanger the BBC's editorial independence and would be likely to make the work of BBC staff in the Province even more difficult. Having carefully considered these views and weighed them against the BBC's public duty to support measures against terrorism, we concluded that it would not be appropriate for the BBC to meet this particular request. We agreed, instead, to publicise the confidential telephone arrangements which the authorities operate in Northern Ireland.

We continued to give serious thought to ways of drawing public attention to Aids. As part of our contribution to the campaign of information about the disease, we agreed to show a series of short films provided by a manufacturer of condoms.

We continued to ponder the portrayal of violence and the more general question of taste and standards in broadcasting. In the light of the heightened concern about violence aroused by the Hungerford killings, the Policy and Planning Unit arranged a seminar on violence in December at which programme-makers spent a day exchanging views with academics and other outside speakers. We believe the occasion helped to clarify thinking on this matter if only by demonstrating

how complex the arguments are. Meanwhile, valuable insights on the question of taste and standards were provided in a paper prepared by Dr Colin Morris, who until his appointment as Controller for Northern Ireland had been Head of Religious Broadcasting. His paper was re-worked into three talks broadcast on Radio 3 during November.

Another matter which caused us grave concern was an outbreak of hepatitis at Broadcasting House. This was traced to a member of the catering staff, and following an inquiry the procedures for handling food were reviewed and tightened.

Exciting opportunities

There were a number of developments during the year that promised exciting new opportunities in broadcasting. The most notable was the decision in February by the House of Commons to permit an experiment in televising its proceedings. The BBC immediately began preparing the evidence it would present to the Select Committee responsible for recommending how the experiment should be conducted, in the hope that equipment could be installed during the summer recess and that the experiment could start with the new session in the autumn. It later became apparent, however, that the experiment would not begin before the end of 1988. Another important development was the agreement with a company that distributes medical information videos to download material to its clients at night over the BBC2 transmitters. The service was due to start in the autumn. The year also saw the emergence of RDS (*for details see page 40*) which has the potential

to add greatly to the enjoyment and usefulness of radio.

One forward-looking idea of which we had great hopes, met a setback – the project to provide overseas audiences with a World Service television programme delivered by satellite. Towards the end of the year under review the Government informed us that it would not provide the funding – £3.4 million over three years – which the project would need to get started and to make the service available to parts of the world in which it would not be commercially viable. But it was heartening that more than 200 MPs in a cross-party Early Day Motion had earlier indicated their sympathy for this proposal. We were also gratified at the support for the External Services expressed in the Foreign Affairs Committee's report on cultural diplomacy.

In other respects the External Services had much to be pleased about during the year. With Radio 648, launched in May 1987, previously distinct programme sequences in English, French and German were brought together into a coherent service for listeners in north west Europe. Meanwhile, arrangements were being made throughout the period – and go on being made – with FM stations in various parts of Europe to relay the World Service and appropriate language services by satellite, so bringing the BBC to audiences that might not otherwise hear it. Outside Europe, the opening of the Hong Kong relay and of an extra transmitter in Lesotho brought a great improvement to audibility in large areas of Asia and Southern Africa respectively, while agreement on a relay station in the Seychelles promised a much-improved service

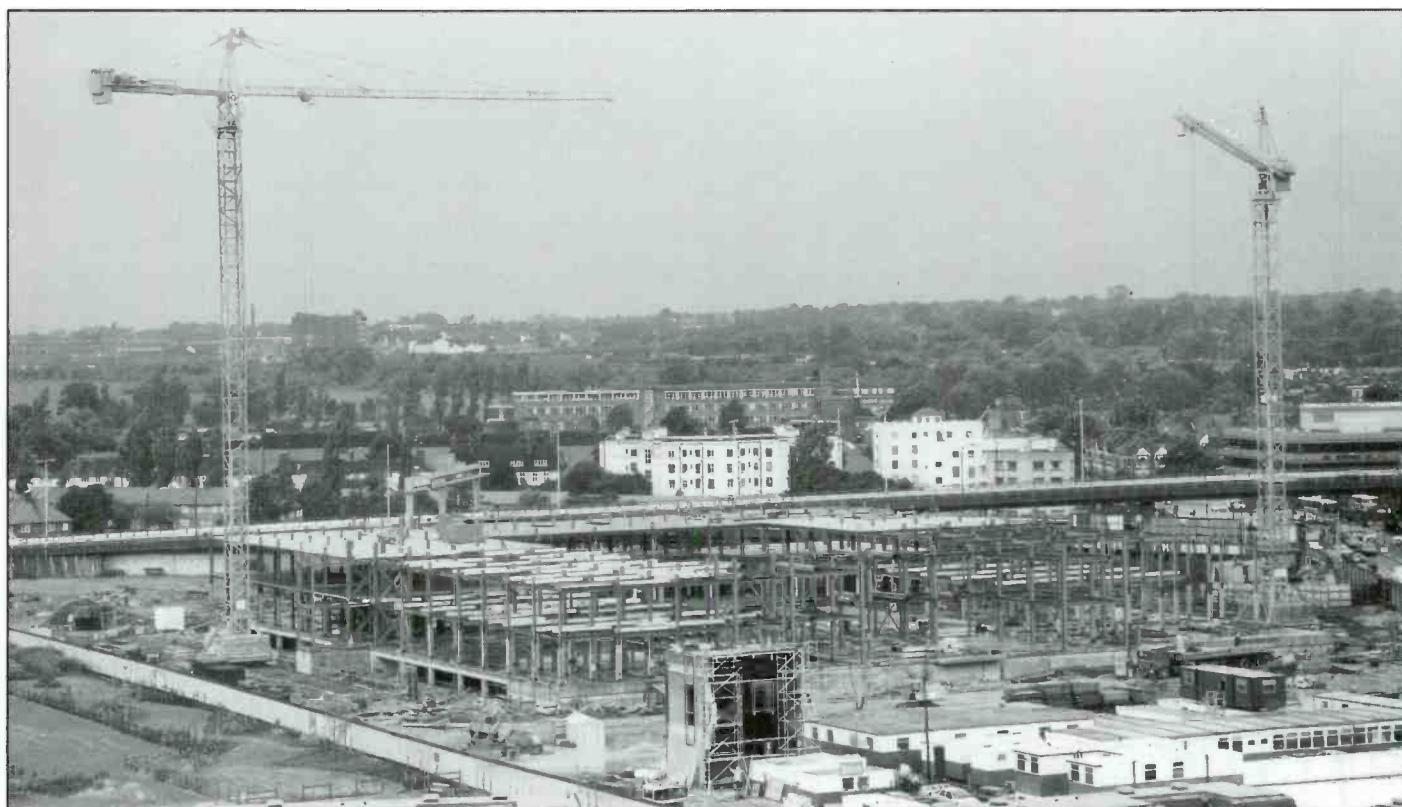
to other parts of Africa. The dramatic effect which the Hong Kong relay had on listening in China was demonstrated by an almost immediate five-fold increase in mail sent to the Chinese Service via its Beijing postbox.

The year also saw the 50th anniversary of the BBC's oldest service – the Arabic Service. This was followed closely by the 50th anniversary of the Latin American Service.

An anniversary of a different kind – India's 40th as an independent nation – was marked by a World Service phone-in with the Indian Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi. This attracted 1,500 calls – the largest response so far to such a World Service programme.

Brand-leader

Despite the uncertainties with which we were surrounded during the year, our mood was one of optimism and determination. We presided over radical change and we set the BBC's direction for the foreseeable future. At a weekend conference at the end of the reviewed year, the Board of Governors and Board of Management considered, with the help of guest speakers representing various interests in broadcasting, some of the challenges we face. We left the conference convinced that, however the broadcasting marketplace might change in the years immediately ahead, the BBC's aim must be to remain the brand-leader, setting the standard by which quality and service to the public are judged. It was therefore symbolically apt that towards the end of the year we were granted planning permission to start building the BBC's new home at White City. The next stage of the BBC's history had begun.



Phase I of the White City development, the new corporate headquarters, on schedule for completion in early 1990

The news year

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES in BBC journalism took place during 1987-88.

After a four-day conference of senior editors in July 1987, the Deputy Director-General, John Birt, announced plans for a new directorate which for the first time would bring together news and current affairs journalists in both radio and television. While the BBC's commitment to impartial and fair-minded journalism was reaffirmed, plans were announced to increase the range and authority of BBC news and current affairs output by establishing centres of specialisation.

To put these plans into effect, a new senior management team was announced: Ron Neil was appointed Deputy Director of News and Current Affairs, charged with the day-to-day running of the new directorate, supported by new editors of news and current affairs in radio and television, and a managing editor to set up the specialist units and a network of radio and television bureaux in inter-

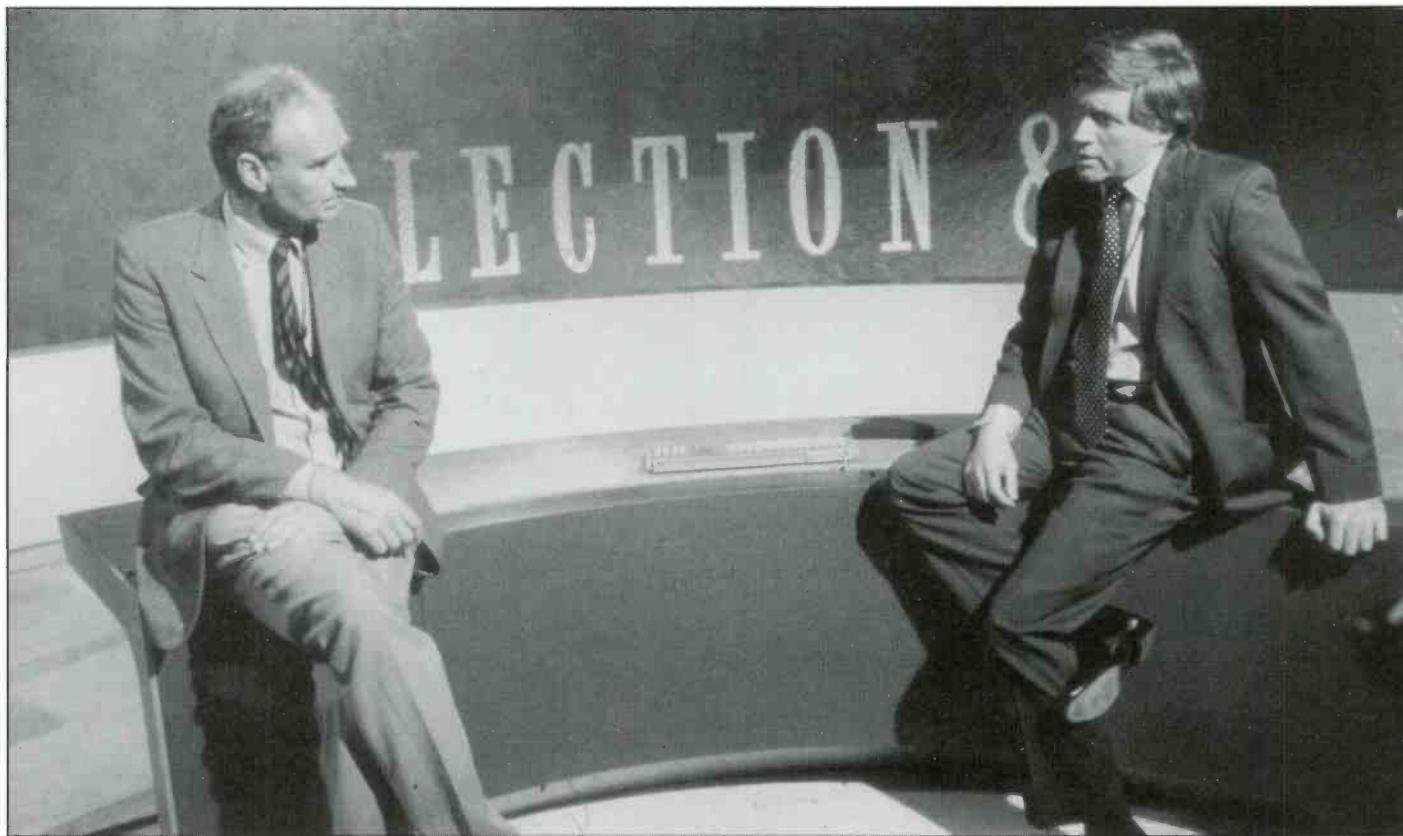
are to be recruited. The Political and Parliamentary Unit will be the first to be operational; the other three will follow over the next two years. During the same period, the network of foreign bureaux will be extended; a Paris television bureau will be upgraded to handle television as well as radio, and similar facilities will be provided in Tokyo and Delhi, as well as other cities in mainland Europe.

Plans for new programmes – which will benefit from these resources while building on existing structures and taking full advantage of the complementary strengths of radio and television – were also announced in April. There will be new weekly television programmes specialising in social affairs, and in

ceedings, the BBC's political coverage was to the fore. The 1987 General Election was the most technologically complex operation in the BBC's history, with a vast range of journalistic and technical resources – up to 20 ENG crews, 12 mobile editing vehicles, four outside broadcast units and a mobile satellite ground-station – providing daily news of the campaign. On the night itself, the election results programme, although marred by an inaccurate forecast poll, provided the most comprehensive service ever; 80 outside broadcasts around the country relayed the declarations as they happened, and in the studio, David Dimbleby presided over 12 hours of live television.

The BBC continued to tackle controversial issues during the year and in the process sometimes became involved in controversy itself.

Following the *Spycatcher* case, Radio News and Current Affairs prepared a three-part



Peter Snow and David Dimbleby in the studio and in charge of the most technically complex operation in the BBC's history

national capitals.

The directorate's detailed plans were approved by the Board of Governors and announced in April 1988. Over a five-year period, an extra £62 million (£8 million to be found from savings) is to be spent on BBC journalism, with a further £100 million of capital expenditure to be invested in a purpose-built centre for the directorate at White City, due for completion by 1994.

To create the specialist units, correspondents, producers and research staff who are experts in the fields of politics, foreign affairs, business and economics, and social affairs

economics and politics; a daily service of business news on television; more than 30 hours each year of new programming on radio; a series of special programmes on television, some of which will go to independent production; and the re-launching of existing programmes such as the 'Nine O'Clock News' on television and 'The World at One' on radio. As well as servicing their own programmes, the specialist units will provide a reservoir of expertise on which all BBC programmes will be able to draw.

In the year in which the Commons voted in favour of experimental coverage of its pro-

series, 'My Country: Right or Wrong', which examined the work of the security services with contributions from, among others, two former Home Secretaries and two former Defence Ministers. Transmission last December was halted by an injunction which the Government sought on the grounds that the series might breach confidentiality. After legal representation by the BBC, which maintained throughout that there were no disclosures of national security, the injunction on the first programme was lifted in March. The year under review had ended when the injunction on the other two programmes was lifted in

June and the series broadcast on Radio 4, six months late.

In March 1988, Television News showed the events surrounding the brutal murder of two soldiers in Belfast. The coverage shocked viewers by its depiction of the ugliness of terrorism, but this was an occasion when the BBC's duty was to show its audience the true nature of events. When the police requested untransmitted footage, the BBC refused to comply, arguing that to do so could in future endanger correspondents and crews and threaten the BBC's ability to cover news in the Province; but, subsequently, under the requirements of the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Northern Ireland (Emergency Provisions) Act, the material was surrendered.

Earlier in the year, a freelance cameraman working for the BBC had been killed in Afghanistan. The price paid for attempting to keep the audience informed about conflict and its origins is sometimes high.



News presenter Michael Buerk



Lined up for the General Election



Spycatcher: Peter Wright

Expanding political coverage

On 9 February 1988, the House of Commons voted by 318-264 in favour of holding an experiment in televising the House in session.

John Wakeham, the Leader of the House and Chairman of the Select Committee on televising the proceedings of the Commons, suggested that there might be an experimental period of six months, perhaps starting with the State Opening of Parliament in 1988, running until the spring bank holiday in 1989. In pressing its proposal to be allowed, in partnership with ITN, to conduct the experiment, the BBC was able to point to the substantial experience gained in the sound broadcasting of Parliament and in television coverage of the House of Lords.

While the Commons was debating the broadcasting of its own affairs, the BBC was moving ahead with changes designed to improve its day-to-day political reporting. As part of the News and Current Affairs Directorate's plans to extend its specialist reporting capacity, the political unit based at Westminster is being reshaped and expanded.

The principles behind the changes are to introduce more effective management for what is a very large group of journalists – over 60, not including those needed for the Commons TV experiment – to avoid duplication of effort, and to provide more resources for the central task of gathering and analysing political news.

This will mean, for example, building up the work of the Political Research Unit, currently housed at Lime Grove, to serve all the BBC's political journalism, and basing television producers at Westminster to improve the film-making side of political coverage.

During 1987-88, Radio 4's daily reportage was sustained by 'Today in Parliament' and 'Yesterday in Parliament', and on a weekly basis by 'The Week in Westminster' and 'In Committee'. On television, 'The Week in the Lords' was broadcast on BBC2.

Radio 4 broadcast proceedings live on set-piece occasions such as the State Opening and the Budget, and during major debates – such as that on the televising of the Commons.

Election polls

The BBC was aware that there would be a vast number of opinion polls during the 1987 General Election period and that the use made of them might well be controversial. Broadcasting Research Department was therefore asked to compile a guide, which was distributed throughout the Corporation.

The BBC did not commission national voting-intention polls during the election campaign, but it regularly published a BBC poll of polls, taken from the five major polling companies, the calculations for which were carried out by Broadcasting Research. The BBC did undertake some polling during the campaign: there was a Radio 1 poll of young voters, which formed the basis for programme items; the 'Nine O'Clock News' and 'Election 87' added some issue questions to the normal weekly *Daily Telegraph* Gallup poll; and 'Newsnight' conducted a panel poll of 60 marginal seats, undertaken three times during the campaign.

For the election results programme, there was a nationwide Gallup poll which formed the basis for a prediction of the outcome and analysis of the reasons why people had voted.

The 'Newsnight' poll and the election results poll both proved to be inaccurate beyond the normal margins of error and were therefore damaging to the reputation of the programmes. The Deputy Director-General, John Birt, commissioned Professor Martin Collins to undertake research into the BBC's use of polls during the election. As a result of his report, new guidelines were issued internally to interested parties for the commissioning and conducting of opinion polls for the BBC.

Election party broadcasts

The allocation for party broadcasts during the General Election campaign was five to the Conservative Party, five to the Labour Party and five to the Alliance on both radio and television. The Scottish National Party was allocated two broadcasts in Scotland and Plaid Cymru one in Wales.

Any party contesting more than 50 seats at the election was entitled to a five-minute broadcast on radio and on television; in 1987 only the Green Party qualified.

Party political broadcasts

Under the agreement between the broadcasting authorities (BBC, IBA, S4C) and the political parties, broadcasting time was again made available to enable nominated spokesmen to put their point of view in party political terms.

The Committee on Party Political Broadcasting agreed, without a meeting, that the allocation of party political broadcasts should be the same as that agreed in 1984.

In the 15 months to 31 March 1988, these were as follows:

United Kingdom				
	Television		Radio	
	10mins	5mins	R4	R2
Conservative	–	6	5	2
Labour	1	5	5	2
Liberal	1	1	1	–
SDP	1	1	1	–
Alliance	1	–	1	1
(b) 1988 (I.I.88-31.3.88)				
Conservative	–	1	1	1
Labour	–	2	2	–
Liberal	–	–	–	1
SDP	–	–	–	–
Alliance	–	–	–	–
Scotland and Wales				
	Television		Radio	
	10mins	5mins		
SNP	1	–	2	1
Plaid Cymru	–	–	1	1
(b) 1988 (I.I.88-31.3.88)				
				None

Ministerial broadcasts

In the year under review, there were no ministerial broadcasts under the terms of the Aide Memoire of 1969.

Budget broadcasts

In 1988, the sequence of Budget broadcasts were: Tuesday 15 March, The Rt Hon Nigel Lawson MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer) on his Budget (BBC1 and 2, Radio 4); Wednesday 16 March, The Rt Hon John Smith MP, QC (for the Opposition) in reply (BBC1 and 2, Radio 4); Thursday 17 March, Alan Beith MP (for the Liberal Party and their allies in Parliament) in reply (BBC1 and 2, Radio 4).

4 Network Television

IT WAS A YEAR in which the Television Service came to terms with sweeping changes at the top, beginning the period under the direction of one management team and ending it under another.

The retirement of Managing Director Bill Cotton after 32 years in the BBC had been anticipated, as had the retirement of BBC2 Controller Graeme McDonald. But the sudden departure of Managing Director Designate, Michael Grade, also Controller of BBC1, to head up Channel 4, had not, and it led to the return from Yorkshire Television of Paul Fox, himself a Controller of BBC1 in the early 1970s, to take charge of the directorate. Jonathan Powell succeeded to the controllership of BBC1 and Alan Yentob to the controllership of BBC2, leaving the output areas of drama, and music and arts, in new hands.

There were other major changes for BBC Television to absorb, either in effect or in the offing: the impact of the new News and Current Affairs Directorate began to work through the system, a unit was set up to process BBC commissions from independent producers (see panel page 10) and the structure for the important new strand of youth programming was put in place. As the year ended, a new late-night arts programme was being planned for BBC2, benefiting from the first development money to be given to the channel since 1985, and BBC1 received an extra £2 million to enhance peak-time programming.

Against this background of reorganisation and innovation, 1987-88 was a year of consolidation. Audience shares increased against ITV and Daytime Television, although in need of more money to give it more originality in programming, established itself firmly across the morning, afternoon and early evening. In its second autumn, its viewing figures were undented by the launch of ITV's rival "coffee time" service, and it posted a runaway hit with the Australian series 'Neighbours', which became almost as big a talking point

as 'EastEnders'. Meanwhile, 'EastEnders' producer Julia Smith was receiving the prestigious Desmond Davis award and the happenings in Albert Square were drawing 25 million people a week; the Royal 'It's a Knockout' tournament was being seen by 18 million, as was the Children in Need appeal at its highest viewing point; while Comic Relief and 'Bread' – the Liverpool sitcom which became cult viewing – were each commanding 16 million viewers.

The 'See For Yourself' "shareholders' report" in January consolidated the BBC's widening rapport with viewers. Through 'Open Air' daily and through 'Network' monthly – and not forgetting the evergreen weekly 'Points of View' – the public's voice is welcomed at different times of day and at different levels of involvement.

In 1987, the BBC dominated the awards ceremonies and it consolidated that position in 1988. At BAFTA it virtually swept the shelf – a wonderful leaving present, Bill Cotton remarked. The year was particularly one of triumph for light entertainment and drama, both at home and abroad. At BAFTA alone, Rowan Atkinson's 'Blackadder III' was the best comedy series, Victoria Wood and Nigel Hawthorne made it a re-run of 1987, and 'Tutti Frutti', Scotland's inventive and uncompromisingly Scottish rock and roll drama, collected over a third of all the honours – aided by the performance of the luminous Emma Thompson who also starred in the evocative and haunting 'Fortunes of War' series. Undoubtedly the outstanding single drama of the year was 'Life Story' – made by Science Features Department – a fact which BAFTA duly recognised.

Christmas 1987 was probably the strongest ever festive season presented on BBC screens, with almost 200 specially-made programmes – 50 hours of new comedy and light entertainment, major new drama and 14 film premieres, all part of a £20 million package.

At Christmas, 'Newsnight' moved from Lime Grove to Television Centre; at Easter, its stablemate, 'Breakfast Time', followed. This completed the first phase of a plan to bring all daily news and current affairs programmes under one roof, but it was a moment not without nostalgia – a new beginning, but the end of a link with Lime Grove going back to before the days of 'Tonight'.

Drama

There could hardly be three more contrasting series than 'Tutti Frutti', 'Fortunes of War' and 'A Perfect Spy', yet John Byrne's original tale of an ageing rock and roll band, and the adaptation of the novels of Olivia Manning and John Le Carré had much in common: marvellous production values, meticulous attention to detail and outstanding performances, which is why they carried off the BAFTA series awards.

It was not only a good year for series: there was the consolidation of four major single drama strands. 'Theatre Night' mounted plays ranging from 'The Devil's Disciple' to Joe Orton's 'What the Butler Saw'. 'Screen-Play's' second season presented new work like 'Land', filmed in Brazil, and Leslie Megahey's exquisitely filmed historical drama 'Cariani and the Courtesans', the camera depicting 16th-century Venice with all the textures of an Old Master. 'Screen Two's' fourth season included 'The Vision' – a chilling picture of broadcasting in the future – with Dirk Bogarde and Lee Remick – and 'Sunday Premiere' ran 'Happy Valley' and 'Harry's Kingdom', winner of the *Radio Times* drama competition.

Jim Cartwright's 'Road' won the Golden Nymph for fiction at Monte Carlo, 'After



BAFTA night of triumph for Bill Cotton (centre, with Vice-Chairman Lord Barnett). "A wonderful leaving present"



'Fortunes of War': marvellous production values



'Bread': Carla Lane's sitcom became cult viewing

Pilkington' by Simon Gray took the Italia Prize and 'Shadow on the Earth', together with 'Sweet as You Are' – a distinguished script by William Nicholson dealing with Aids, and a towering performance by Miranda Richardson as the victim's wife – scored a double success at Banff. Altogether, plays from the four strands accounted for a remarkable eight of the nine major ACE awards for production shown on US cable television.

During the year, BBC Scotland presented a series of seven works under the banner title 'The Play on One', ranging from 'Down Where the Buffalo Go' to 'A Wholly Healthy Glasgow'. Birmingham's output featured the film 'Love Birds' and the series 'Lizzie's Pictures'. From Northern Ireland came three strong pieces – 'Scout', 'The Rockingham Shoot' and 'The Venus de Milo Instead'.

In the series format, 'Bergerac', 'Howards Way', 'All Creatures Great and Small', 'Casualty' and 'EastEnders' continued to attract large audiences. 'A Very Peculiar Practice' carried its sophisticated wit and inventiveness into a second run, and the police series 'Rockliffe's Babies' delivered some of the best audience figures the BBC has enjoyed in the Friday slot. Before it, 'Pulaski' fared less well in the ratings, despite its stylish send-up of the thriller genre.

Light Entertainment

Perhaps no-one, including writer Carla Lane, would have dreamed that 'Bread', the sitcom

dealing with a Liverpool family who make unemployment their living, would achieve such massive popularity.

'Bread' was only one addition to the comedy portfolio. So too were 'Dear John' – a gentler format for 'Only Fools and Horses...' creator John Sullivan – and 'Life Without George'. There were continuing series: 'Three Up, Two Down', 'Brush Strokes', 'Don't Wait Up'. And there was Ronnie Barker as the short-sighted and loveable 'Clarence'. Ronnie Barker has since announced his retirement from show-business. His talents will not only be missed but hard to replace.

There was another farewell, 'Hi-de-Hi!' – which first saw life as a pilot in January 1980 and achieved series status in February 1981 – drawing to a happy and emotional conclusion at Christmas.

In Variety, Lenny Henry emerged as a performer of status – belonging in the company of Russ Abbot, Paul Daniels and Les Dawson, who themselves continued to polish their hit shows: 'Wogan' carried on as BBC1's prime early evening attraction; Bob Monkhouse brought back 'Opportunity Knocks', discovering a wealth of entertainment talent and providing a memorable finale from the stage of the London Palladium; and Les Dennis returned with 'The Laughter Show'. On BBC2, French and Saunders, Victoria Wood and Rory Bremner continued to strive for, and achieve, innovative comedy, while 'Entertainment USA 2', presented by Jonathan King,

drew appreciative audiences.

Light Entertainment Group once again took the bulk of the BAFTA nominations in 1988, and the inimitable Rowan Atkinson's 'Blackadder III' won the best comedy series prize. For the second time, Victoria Wood scooped the award for the best light entertainment programme and – also for the second time – Nigel Hawthorne collected the best light entertainment performance award for 'Yes, Prime Minister'.

Internationally, 'Alas Smith and Jones' (International Emmy) 'Blackadder II' (ACE award) and Rory Bremner's 'Now – Something Else' (Montreux Festival press prize) were BBC winners.

Documentary Features

The most conspicuous series from Documentary Features was 'The Duty Men' on BBC2, a taut and often surreptitious look at the Customs and Excise service at work, for which the producer Paul Hamann was awarded BAFTA's best factual series prize.

Also nominated in this category was '40 Minutes'. Among its contributions were the controversial 'The Fishing Party', a study of three London businessmen at home and at play – which won the Broadcasting Press Guild's award for best single documentary – and the uplifting 'I, Alison', the story of a young spastic woman determined to lead a normal life, which was so well received that it was repeated within two weeks.

The archive series of the year was 'The War in Korea', an account written and presented by Max Hastings. Barry Norman carried on covering the current cinema in 'Film 88'. The bicentenary of Australia was celebrated on film with personal views of famous Australian writers, the series being made by the same team as 'Wideworld', the travel and adventure programme that took over from 'The World About Us' and which has established a regular audience of three million.

Ludovic Kennedy's 'Did You See . . .?' concluded an eight-year run. A BAFTA winner in its time and an arena of serious television criticism, its role is to be absorbed by the new late-night arts programme which begins in 1989.

On BBC1, many of the most popular programmes continued effectively, including 'Crimewatch UK', made in conjunction with the country's police forces, which has led to over 140 arrests and 60 convictions from 40 editions of the series; and the consumer and travel guide 'Holiday', regularly watched by 14 million viewers.

There were notable documentaries, in-

cluding 'Fourteen Days in May', which dealt with the last days before execution in Mississippi of a black prisoner, made all the more disturbing by the concern that he might well have been innocent; 'Please God, Don't Let Peace Break Out', an independent production which looked at arms dealing during the Paris Air Show; and 'Monty - In Love and War', a portrait of the late Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Alamein.

Science and Features

There were many topical matters of science, medicine and technology reflected during the year in 'Tomorrow's World', 'Horizon', 'QED' and 'Bodymatters'. But the broadcasting highlight was an account of a piece of work done in 1953 . . . the 'Horizon' special 'Life Story', which dramatised the efforts of James Watson, Francis Crick, Linus Pauling and Rosalind Franklin as they variously strove to resolve the complex structure of DNA.

Judging by the host of awards 'Life Story' has amassed - not only BAFTA's best single drama award but a Glaxo Fellowship, the best single drama award of the Broadcasting Press Guild, the science award of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the best of festival award at the American Medical Writers' Association 11th Video and Film Festival, the Golden Leopard's Eye at the Locarno Film Festival, an achievement award at Sci-Tech 87, and a Gold Medal at the International Film and Television Festival of New York - Mick Jackson's direction and Bill Nicholson's script combined to provide an unsurpassed experience of science's peaks and troughs.

The arrival of 'Antenna' on BBC2 was the main programme addition in regular science broadcasts during the year. A 50-minute monthly magazine, usually dealing with three subjects in documentary form, it has been frequently presented by an involved scientist rather than a television professional. Its intellectual level is pitched high and its production techniques allow for topicality.

Alongside the immediacy of 'Tomorrow's World', the depth of 'Horizon' and the popularity and entertainment of 'QED', 'Antenna' creates a fourth dimension in the very stable structure of BBC science broadcasting.

Music and Arts

This was the year that 'Omnibus' went to Russia and was allowed unprecedented access to major writers, painters and film-makers for the three-part series 'The Arts and Glasnost'. Even the ultra-traditional Painters' Union allowed cameras to film their extraordinary vetting procedures, and the Soviet artists themselves spoke frankly about past repressions and future hopes.

In America, 'Omnibus' spoke at length to the distinguished writer Arthur Miller, and this programme, together with 'Arena's' similar treatment of television playwright Dennis Potter, was proof that it is not always the most lavish productions that attract acclaim.

A high point in the summer schedule was

the mammoth six-part story of RKO Radio Pictures, Hollywood's "biggest little major". Producers Rosemary Wilton and Charles Chabot scored many coups, including rare interviews with Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Katharine Hepburn and there was a generous inclusion of film clips.

Coverage of major British opera companies was increased during the year. Most importantly, it was the first year of a regular contract to produce opera with the English National Opera Company from the London Coliseum. The new contract began with the award-winning David Pountney production of Shostakovich's *Lady Macbeth of Mtsensk*. This was accompanied by a large-scale Shostakovich festival featuring a new documentary and performances of major works by great Russian interpreters, including the Borodin Quartet.

Simon Rattle's regular association with the BBC continued in programmes about the contemporary composers Henze and Berio. Coverage of the Proms was expanded, the highlight of the season undoubtedly being a performance of Schoenberg's *Gurrelieder* by the National Youth Orchestra conducted by Pierre Boulez and featuring the renowned American soprano Jessye Norman as soloist.

The 50th anniversary of George Gershwin's death was marked by a range of programmes, including Peter Adam's biographical study for 'Omnibus', the arts flagship continuing into its 21st year on BBC1. The more youthful 'Arena' on BBC2 celebrated its 10th birthday with a strong season, and its autobiographical film by Gerald Scarfe picked up a BAFTA award and the Banff international award for best arts programme.

These strands were accompanied by the two literary series, 'Bookmark' and 'Cover to Cover', and by the weekly critical magazine 'Review', whose role will now be absorbed into the proposed new arts programmes. All told, there were nearly 200 hours of programming in the year, the biggest arts output of any television service in the world, and still rising.

Sport and Events

It was a sporting year without a World Cup or a Commonwealth Games - but there was Eddie "The Eagle" Edwards to provide true grit if no great expertise at the Calgary Winter Olympics . . .

The weather, inevitably, caused problems early in the year with programme staff and their engineering colleagues in Outside Broadcasts coping with two postponed Rugby Union internationals at Twickenham and Cardiff and the Grand National at Aintree, all at the same time on the same day.

As 'Grandstand' approached its 30th birthday, it continued to reflect all the major sports fixtures, including the continuously enthralling World Snooker Championships, the FA Cup Final, Wimbledon and golf, with Nick Faldo's triumph in the Open at Muirfield and Europe's Ryder Cup team taking on and beating the Americans in their own backyard. There was much more, including Ascot, Goodwood, the

Independent production

Initially, the BBC has committed itself to achieving 500 hours of independent network television and 100 hours of local independent production by 1991-92.

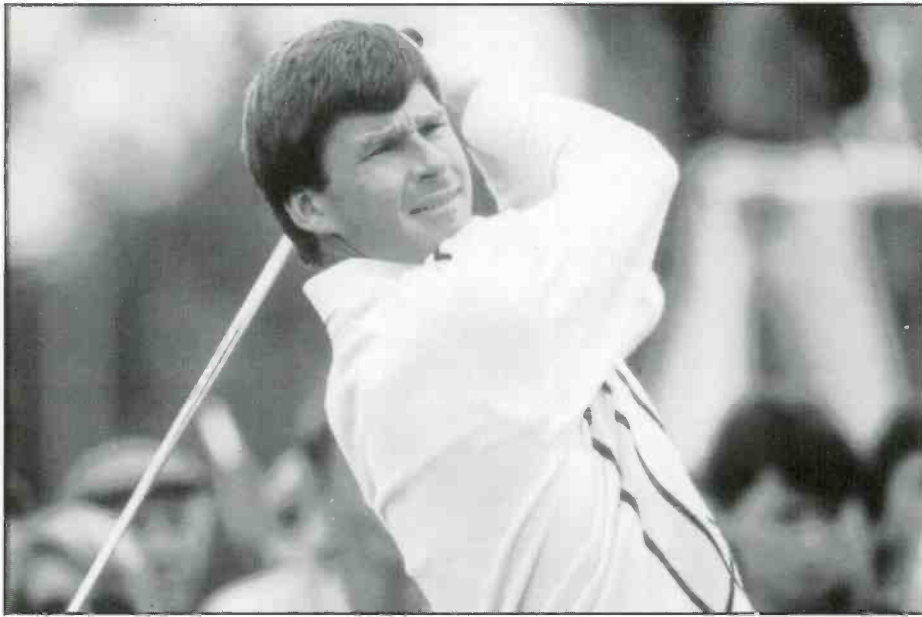
Money to help finance this development will come from a proportionate internal reduction. Because a commitment has been given to staff that the aim is to avoid enforced redundancies and because it is essential that creative standards are maintained during the slimming-down process, the 600-hour target will be reached gradually. In 1987-88, 100 hours of network programmes were commissioned, in 1988-89 this will rise to 200 hours and to 300 hours in 1989-90. The hours of regional programming will be reached by a similar progression.

The BBC believes it is essential for independent producers to have the same access to the programme-commissioning process and the range of output offered to in-house producers. They are therefore working through heads of programme groups and departments in exactly the same way, with all ideas being evaluated at the same time and offered to the channel controllers through the normal "annual plan" process.

The BBC also wishes to encourage the development of the independent sector throughout the United Kingdom and is looking for network offers from the national and English regional centres as well as from London. It is expected that programmes commissioned in a region will be made there.

Last December, having reached agreement with the Independent Access Steering Committee, the BBC published its structure of working practices and procedures for independent productions which it commissions.

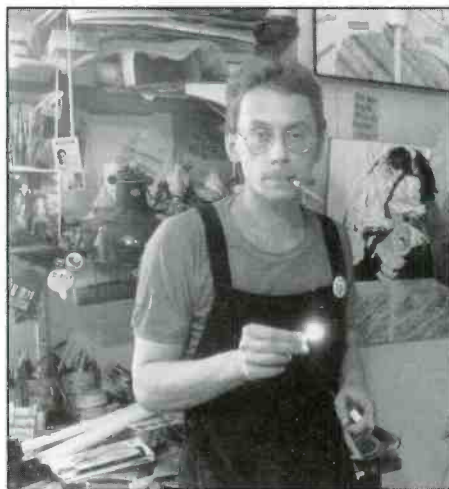
To ensure a similar interpretation throughout the country, a small Independents Planning Unit has been set up to administer the contractual and financial arrangements for all independent productions. Representatives of the independent sector are meeting the BBC at regular intervals to review progress.



'Grandstand': Faldo wins the Open at Muirfield



'Crimewatch UK': 60 convictions from 40 editions



'Omnibus': unprecedented access to Russian artists



Lemmy Henry: emerged as a performer of status

controversial cricket Test series between England and Pakistan and the highly successful first-ever Rugby Union World Cup in New Zealand. Nigel Mansell's long battle to take the Formula One World Motor Racing Championship again came to nothing and England's cricketers failed in the World Cup in India. During the winter, 'Ski Sunday' celebrated its 100th programme and more than 60 hours were transmitted from Calgary.

In Events, two tragedies dominated outside broadcasts – the televising of the Zeebrugge memorial service at Canterbury Cathedral and the Act of Remembrance and Worship from Enniskillen. But there was a happier event to capture – 100,000 disadvantaged children enjoyed themselves at the 'Party in the Park', during the St John Ambulance Hyde Park centenary celebration in the presence of the Queen.

Daytime Television

By the end of March 1988, it was clear that BBC Daytime Television, after nearly 18 months on screen, was commanding settled and substantial audiences.

The 'One O'Clock News', the cornerstone of the information service, had added a million viewers (it now commands some five million), while the hourly news bulletins proved their worth on many occasions, notably in October on the morning after the hurricane which swept through southern England, 'Open Air', the viewers' feedback programme from Manchester, never shirked the broadcasting issues of the day, with Pattie Coldwell, Susan Rae, Eamonn Holmes and Bob Wellings developing a close and informal relationship with viewers; earlier in the morning in 'Kilroy!', Robert Kilroy-Silk continued to thrash out a variety of topical issues with increasingly lively studio audiences; and the third of the regular morning programmes, 'Daytime Live' – begun in October 1987 – commanded gratifyingly healthy viewing figures with its mix of entertainment, music and conversation.

'Hospital Watch' deservedly attracted very large audiences in February 1988, and the schedule continued to benefit from the excellence of the BBC's coverage of sporting and other events. World Cup cricket may have irritated some viewers, but it demonstrated the BBC's commitment to a variety of programming in the day as at other times.

For afternoon audiences there was the opportunity to see some classic documentary repeats on BBC2, while BBC1 carried light entertainment. 'The Clothes Show' on BBC1 and 'Bazaar' and 'Advice Shop' on BBC2, confirmed the need for material with a strong sense of its own identity. 'Gardeners' Direct Line' from Leeds and 'Catchword' from Scotland demonstrated how effectively the regional production centres could meet that need, while 'Going for Gold', a popular daily quiz, showed that the independent production sector could also play its part.

No account of Daytime Television during 1987–88 would be complete without noting the 'Neighbours' phenomenon. The success



'Going for Gold': an independent production

of this daily serial, made by the Grundy Organisation in Australia and based on its producers' shrewd awareness of a family audience, proved so popular that its repeat was moved from morning to early evening.

Children's Programmes

BBC children's programmes consistently dominated the ratings during the year.

There was a number of new offerings in the schedule, notably a Saturday morning package, 'Saturday Starts Here', with live transmission from 8.25am. The centrepiece of this sequence was 'Going Live!', introduced by Sarah Greene and Phillip Schofield and featuring guests, bands and phone-ins, plus regular features like Soapbox and Press Conference (guests on this have included Frank Bruno and the Minister for Education) and Double Dare.

The drama output was very strong, with new serials such as 'Aliens in the Family', a science fiction story by prize-winning New Zealand author Margaret Mahy; 'Moondial', an original script by Helen Cresswell, written around and shot on location at Belton House in Lincolnshire; and 'White Peak Farm', a strong North Country story which was the first drama made out of the new Newcastle production centre. This year's series of 'Jack-anory' and a number of new game shows were also made there. 'Simon and the Witch', starring Elizabeth Spriggs, continued the tradition of young children's drama started by Jonny Briggs. There were two new successful series, 'Gruey' and 'Bad Boyes' – winner of the RTS children's award.

The factual output was strengthened by the appearance of 'Knowhow', a highly entertaining science series, and 'The Really Wild Show' from Bristol achieved a double with its second BAFTA award.

Extra money was made available for the department to spend outside London, specifically in Newcastle and Liverpool. The Liverpool warehouse was being built during the year, but a number of programmes was made on

location in the area including a week of 'Why Don't You . . .?', the 'Antics Roadshow' and 'Chucklevision'. Next year, full use will be made of the warehouse facilities.

In general, there was an attempt to reflect regional input and also to have more children on screen as presenters and contributors in programmes ranging from 'Caterpillar Trail' to 'Newsround', which reported from places as far flung as Guatemala and the Philippines.

Community Programmes

The Community Programme Unit has been running for 15 years, giving ordinary people the unique opportunity to make programmes under their own editorial control.

The flagship series 'Open Space', now in its fifth year, presented a wide range of topics from war poetry to rap, from war widows to Welsh gypsies, from Star Wars to strip search – as well as patient power in Shropshire, sectarian attitudes in Belfast and domestic slavery in London.

The third series of 'Split Screen' continued to extend the unit's range of access and public participatory programming. Radically opposing views were presented on such controversial issues as the decriminalisation of prostitution, the necessity or otherwise of zoos and the reform of the abortion laws. The accountability programme 'Network' tackled such subjects as television's debate on Aids.

Presentation

Presentation is a diverse department whose prime responsibility is the national transmission of more than 500 programmes a week, a few of which – notably 'Points of View', 'Noticeboard' and 'One in Four', made for the disabled and their families and presented by the disabled – it produces itself. The department also makes some 130 programme trails a week and looks after Children's in-vision presentation. During the summer holidays and on Sunday mornings, it produces links for children's output under the titles 'But First This!' and 'Now on Two'.

Another important part of Presentation's work is the production of the weather forecasts, with some 80 transmissions a week. A new feature during the year was 'Weather to Ski', a tailor-made conditions report and forecast for skiing enthusiasts.

The Ceefax teletext service and the Subtitling Unit are also an arm of Presentation. Ceefax can now be received by five million TV sets and viewed by 16 million people. (Ceefax also contributes dedicated pages to the French Minitel videotext system, which is developing into a European market leader).

The BBC Subtitling Unit was set up in 1983 and provides about 30 hours of subtitled material a week for the deaf and the hard-of-hearing. By the end of 1988 that figure will have risen to 35 hours, working towards a time when nearly all pre-recorded peak-time programmes on both channels will carry subtitles. A record of 100 programmes representing 120 hours of television were subtitled on Ceefax at Christmas.

Here is the weather . . .

Even with satellites and ever more sophisticated technology, predicting the weather can still be an unpredictable business, as 1987–88, a year of extreme conditions, showed.

Forecasts on BBC Television were criticised for not anticipating the severity of the October storm which devastated much of southern England, and there was a Government inquiry into the reasons for the inaccuracy. Subsequently there was criticism on several occasions of reports which forecast more severe weather than transpired.

But there were brighter spots for the TV weathermen during the year. There was a successful experiment in producing targeted reports with the weekly winter programme 'Weather to Ski', forecasting conditions in the major European and Scottish resorts. And in June 1987, Super Channel, the European satellite service, contracted the BBC to provide thrice-daily forecasts.

The BBC transmitted the first regular weather broadcast in November 1936, with a simple chart which was left on air for five minutes, without explanation. Later, a voice was added, reading a prepared script. After the war, it was not until 1949 that weather forecasts returned, and not until 1954 that an on-screen meteorologist appeared to explain the charts.

The well-known weather symbols were introduced in May 1975.

The BBC and the Meteorological Office work in close partnership to produce the television forecasts, the Met Office providing the data and the meteorologists, the BBC using its production expertise and its award-winning state-of-the-art computer graphics, introduced in February 1985. Under a separate agreement, the Met Office also supplies data to 'Breakfast Time'.

With the start of Daytime programmes in October 1986, weather broadcasts have been produced on the hour with the news. The weather office at Television Centre was specially equipped as an automatic studio, complete with the "weatherman's garden" as viewed through his window.

To minimise running costs, the electronic graphics system, developed by the BBCtv Computer Graphics Workshop, is a true one-man system, the duty weatherman (one covering the morning, one covering the afternoon and evening) producing all the graphics without any other help.

Twice daily there is an automatic exchange of data from the massive computer at the Met Office headquarters in Bracknell, Berkshire. From this data, isobar, rainfall, temperature fields and so on are interpreted into readily understood displays. It is part of the BBC's philosophy to attempt to provide broadcasts that can inform both the expert and the casual viewer.

Work has continued on the computer graphics and in May 1988 new displays were added, including "radar rainfall", which shows viewers where it has been raining as little as 20 minutes earlier.

BBCtv broadcasts about 150 hours of national weather forecasts a year, including Super Channel. There are 14 domestic broadcasts each day and three on weekend days.

For details of weather forecasts on radio, see page 77.

FACED WITH THE PROSPECT of losing two of its medium-wave frequencies to make room for the Government's community radio plans and for up to three national commercial networks, the BBC set about the task of seeing whether the losses could be converted to gains.

With radio at the centre of Government, media and public attention, a situation triggered not only by the publication of the Green Paper *Choices and Opportunities* but by the activity leading up to it, the BBC responded to the proposals by saying that, while it welcomed the creation of opportunities, it was concerned that millions of its listeners were going to have to retune, as they had in 1978 when there was a massive change of frequencies across Europe.

The BBC's response also indicated that while it recognised the inevitability of the Government's requirement that it should give up Radio 3 medium wave and Radio 1 medium wave – the frequencies which the Home Secretary, Douglas Hurd, announced in the House as those which would be taken – sufficient time would have to be allowed for the Radio 1 FM chain to be completed.

It has always been the BBC's intention to provide an FM service for Radio 1, which currently shares Radio 2's frequency, but in view of the Government's intentions which would mean that Radios 1 and 3 would ultimately be available on FM only, it has been decided to press ahead more urgently to get universal FM coverage for all four networks by 1990. Nearly £26 million will be spent on the engineering to achieve it.

For many years, FM usage has not grown (half the population still listens on medium and long wave), despite the excellent advantages of better reception, improved audio quality and stereo availability. A major publicity campaign has begun to persuade the public to retune to it.

The proposed loss of spectrum set Network Radio the task of seeing how it could reorganise its output. The result has been a decision to simplify the network structure and plan for the end of splitting networks and duplicating programmes on different frequencies, a practice which irritates many listeners. It was agreed that Radio 2 medium wave and Radio 4 LF could be used more sensibly as separate and distinct channels, rather than replicating FM services, and the BBC is investigating the possibility of bringing together all the "split" material, sport and the various strands of education, as a new service on Two, while looking at the possibility of allowing more freedom on Four for parliamentary debates and coverage of state occasions.

Alongside this strategic activity, Network Radio was busy reorganising itself internally, as the directorate shed its responsibilities editorially and managerially for local radio and for news and current affairs, both now absorbed elsewhere in the BBC's new structure. By the year's end, hardly anyone in the radio family was unaffected by change.

For the first time, the roles of BBC Controller of Music and Controller of Radio 3 were com-

bined. Senior management was slimmed and three departments – Continuing Education, Talks and Documentaries and Archive Features – were combined in one unit for greater efficiency and flexibility. Radio Drama fed its play library catalogue for the last 20 years into a new computer system, which now keeps a record of every script submitted to the BBC – between 5,000–6,000 a year. And in Broadcasting House itself, major refurbishment began, as part of a policy of reducing the number of buildings that Network Radio needs in central London.

Plans to mount the first Radio Show (at Earls Court), for over 20 years were laid, to coincide, in September 1988, with the 21st birthday of the four BBC radio networks; and initiatives were taken to encourage the radio manufacturing industry to create a set that includes Radio Data System (RDS), the first domestic receiver to incorporate such features as automatic tuning to the strongest signal, the read-out of station name, and time and date display (see panel page 40).

Meanwhile, on the air in a year of reformation, the networks were performing with vigour and growing confidence and awards went to every area of programming. In what is believed to be an unprecedented achievement, the family of BBC radio – network, local, regional and External Services – collected an impressive 21 of the 26 Sony radio awards.



'Drug Alert' with Jonathan Ross, Steve Wright and Bruno Brookes

Radio 1

"Britain's favourite, Radio 1" lived up to its jingle, continuing to reach an average audience of 16.5 million listeners each week.

The strong team of broadcasters continued to be the network's biggest attraction and they visited most areas of the country, providing a range of programmes that went beyond the regular 'Roadshows' and included outside broadcasts from the Royal 'It's a Knockout' at Alton Towers; the Glastonbury Rock Festival; the Radio Academy Conference in Bristol; and a 'Tale of Two Cities', for which Gary Davies travelled from Blackpool to Paris in a week, broadcasting daily and fund-raising for charity.

Also in aid of charity, Radio 1 became closely involved with Comic Relief, whose appeal for Africa culminated in a BBC 1 night of comedy on 5 February. For a month before it, Radio 1 supported the appeal, helping to sell three million Comic Relief red noses at 50p – which contributed £1.5 million to the fund – and it formed a Red Nose Supporters Club, signing up 9,000 organisations to raise money from an ingenious variety of events; to date the club has contributed over £700,000.

Internationally, Radio 1 went to Russia, where John Peel and Anne Nightingale visited Moscow and Leningrad to make programmes looking at the Russian rock scene and at youth culture, and Janice Long and Simon Mayo set up a "youth bridge" between a panel of young people in the Soviet Union and one in the UK to discuss mutual problems and concerns.

On the campaigning front, the network looked at the continuing concern of youth with drugs, the campaign, fronted for the first time by television personality Jonathan Ross, being prefaced by the first-ever drama to go out on Radio 1. Entitled 'Dancing with the Dragon', this was adapted from a Radio 4 play, 'A Twist of Lemon', rewritten for younger characters. During the year, the network also looked at options and careers in science, and gave a guide to the new social benefits.

To help the young unemployed, a travelling show went about Britain promoting 'Action Special' from a train equipped with a broadcasting studio and an exhibition. On consecutive days, Gary Davies was on air from Cardiff, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle and Edinburgh, where experts were on hand to give advice to the many visitors.

Altogether, in support of its social campaigns, the network put out over a million copies of back-up literature.

At Christmas, Radio 1 widened its seasonal campaign, warning young people about the dangers of drinking and driving, to cover the New Year celebration, and for the first time opened a Christmas Day hotline for families and friends separated over the holiday period. In caring mood, Steve Wright and Simon Mayo broadcast a special show from the banquet hall of Cardiff Castle, as part of a Variety Club party for handicapped children, and Simon Bates broadcast from the family

home of a two-year-old suffering from leukaemia.

Mike Smith was another who went on tour during the year, taking the 'Breakfast Show' around the coastline of England, Scotland and Wales and raising funds for Children in Need. And as Radio 1's FM service began to open up in different regions, the network took to the road in a customised Range Rover to spread the word.

Elsewhere on the airwaves, Radio 1 continued its "mission to explain" the background to the music it plays, with regular documentaries covering the history of Island Records, the Eric Clapton story, 'The Bee Gees', the Reading Rock Festival and 'Celluloid Rock', the story of pop music in the cinema.

Dance music was given a much higher profile during the year, with new DJ Jeff Young broadcasting for three hours on a Friday, Robbie Vincent on Saturday and Andy Peebles on Sunday, and it was significant that both Robbie Vincent and Andy Peebles won awards for their work. Other DJs to win awards were Mike Smith, Steve Wright, John Peel and Janice Long, and Roger Lewis's production of 'Behind the Mask – the Eric Clapton Story' won a Sony for the best popular music programme.

The musical highlight of the year was a digital stereo broadcast of the Genesis concert live from Wembley Stadium.

In February, Radio 1 received recognition from the British Phonographic Industry which, in its annual awards ceremony covered live from the Royal Albert Hall, reflected the work of a number of DJs. Thanks to a new agreement with the BPI, Radio 1 on Sundays now broadcasts a chart of best-selling singles, and artists themselves tune in regularly to find out how the most up-to-date broadcast chart in the world reveals the position of their records.

Radio 2

It is two years since the relaunch of Radio 2 and the network sounds confident and sure of its identity. Whether conducting a topical interview, giving the latest news or covering a horse-race, it has enhanced its coherence; and more listeners are tuning into the winning combination of good music and entertaining conversation.

Radio 2's music policy has firmly established itself, and during 1987-88 it was augmented by several new special-interest evening series: most musical minorities are now catered for. The network lost one of its most popular presenters, Ray Moore, whose career was tragically cut short by throat cancer, but the broad appeal of its strong team was strengthened.

Saturday mornings were transformed with the return of Michael Aspel to BBC radio after an absence of some years and with Simon Dee recalling the 'Sounds of the Sixties'; and Anne Robinson, Adrian Love, Gerald Harper and Ruth Madoc added the variety and force of their personalities. Radio 2's newest regular presenter is Chris Stuart, who



'Good Neighbours' seated, with Adrian Love, Lord Murray, Gloria Hunniford, Claire Rayner, Ken Bruce and Derek Nimmo

has hosted the early morning show since Easter 1988.

It remained policy for all the major programmes to get out and about. Brian Matthew with 'Round Midnight' visited New York, Dublin and Belfast, John Dunn "discovered" Lindisfarne and the Isles of Scilly, and Jimmy Young broadcast live from Sydney over Christmas to mark Australia's bicentenary. For his 'Great Bunker Breakout', Derek Jameson visited King's Lynn, a school in Holmfirth, Yorkshire, Wigan Pier and Heysham nuclear power station and ended his tour with a broadcast from a terraced house in Ambleside, Cumbria. Again "the voice of the people" showed himself to be the network's greatest success story in recent years, receiving three national radio personality awards.

It was in 1987 that Radio 2 mounted its first public awareness campaign. For a week, 'Crimecheck' concentrated on the vital issues of crime and crime prevention, with special features and items in all the main daily programmes, and with a major documentary examining the increasing problems of neighbourhood crime.

As 1988 began Radio 2 initiated another, bigger, campaign with the help of local radio stations and the national regions of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Listeners were invited to nominate 'Good Neighbours' – those concerned for the well-being of others and who give freely of their time and energy to help their community. The 10-week campaign ended in March, when 50 representative nominees were invited to a lunch at the British Telecom Tower, from where Gloria Hunniford introduced an hour's programme.

Both the BBC Radio and BBC Concert Orchestras maintained a high output of studio performance and were featured to great effect in the daytime programmes for the first time in many years. The Concert Orchestra's 'Jameson Collection' is popular at breakfast-time as, indeed, is the Radio Orchestra's contribution to the David Jacobs programme at lunchtime.

The Radio Orchestra made its debut at

St David's Hall in Cardiff and received a Television and Radio Industries Club award for its Tuesday night programme introduced by Steve Race. The Concert Orchestra had a high national and international profile, with five performances in Hong Kong and a visit to Spain.

In the year that marked the 60th anniversary of the first radio commentary on such events as the Grand National, the FA Cup Final and Wimbledon, the network continued to extend its coverage of national and international events. Memorable sporting moments included the World Athletics Championships, the World Cricket Cup, the MCC Bicentenary and the first-ever World Rugby Union Cup, for which Radio 2 carried full commentary on all the matches involving British teams. The beginning of 1988 marked the 40th year of 'Sports Report' and BBC 1's 'Grandstand' linked up with Radio Sport to provide the first television coverage of 'Sport on 2' and 'Sports Report'.

The main contributions to Radio 2 from Religious Broadcasting are Roger Royle's 'Good Morning Sunday' programme and the evergreen 'Sunday Half-Hour'. Roger Royle's combination of music, both sacred and secular, and friendly conversation with well-known guests has continued to be popular – the audience has almost doubled in three years. 'Sunday Half-Hour' keeps to its reliable formula of good congregational hymn singing from various locations all over the country, but 'Hymns on Holiday' offered a variation in August, with Frank Topping visiting groups of holidaymakers spending part of their Sunday evening singing familiar hymns.

In the past 12 months, there have been over 300 hours of light entertainment on the network.

Comedy highlights were provided by 'The News Huddlines', 'Pull the Other One', 'Wise on the Wireless' and 'Ken Dodd's Palace of Laughter'; while 'The Good Human Guide' and 'Peter Dickson Presents Nightcap' made room for a younger form of humour.

A wide range of panel games and quizzes

featured such personalities as Paul Daniels, Cliff Michelmore, Shaw Taylor and Ray Moore. Norman Wisdom, making a rare appearance on radio, gave an entertaining account of his life in 'A Wealth of Wisdom', which was as much appreciated as 'Ow Do, 'Ow Are You?' – a three-part documentary on the life of Wilfred Pickles.

With 15 million listeners a week, Radio 2 ended the year in buoyant mood.

Radio 3

There was much internal and public discussion about the role of Radio 3 during the year, and a substantial rescheduling initiated in January 1988 reflected some of that debate.

Radio 3, with more than 5,000 hours of music broadcasting as well as weekly drama, features, documentaries and talks, tends not to have a captive or continuous audience. Its choice of programme material draws enthusiastic specialist audiences in many different areas, from jazz to science, from brass bands to political examination. This range is important, but those who passionately support one area of the output may actively dislike another.

This is notably true in the field of music, where taste is polarised – the music-loving audience is characterised by the music it dislikes as much as by what it likes. Radio 3 has always resisted a temptation to play wall-to-wall classical muzak and has sought instead a broadly selected range from both the past and the present. But its strong commitment to the music of the 20th century – though new music represents only 7% of the output – has sadly not been shared by the majority of listeners.

However, aware that it has not been as successful in promoting itself as it should be, the network devised a structure with clearer signposts to help the listener know what is on offer and when.

The new Radio 3 schedules are now structured on fixed points – more familiar music first thing in the morning, chamber music at lunchtime, specialist interests in the early evening, and a repeat of the much-liked 'Composer of the Week' late at night. Other parts of the day can be planned with more flexibility.

By its very nature, the network will never please everyone all the time, but it is seeking to do more than interest only those with a professional involvement in the areas it reflects. To this end it has also re-examined its presentation and its tone of voice, and as the year ended there were promising signs of an increase in audience size and considerable evidence of greater awareness of what Radio 3 is trying to achieve.

On air, 1987–88 saw the BBC's return, following the settlement of an industrial dispute, to live relays from the opera houses of the United Kingdom, and also to increased live transmission of symphony concerts and the live broadcasting of all the Promenade concerts. Many of these events were reinforced with related interval material, bringing a wide



Last Night of the Proms with a theme

The dancing Proms

The 1987 season of Promenade concerts, the 93rd, was the largest ever mounted and the first to be planned by John Drummond, who took over as Controller of Music in 1985 and became Controller of Radio 3 shortly before the season began. It was the first Promenade season to carry a theme throughout the series.

Radio Times carried a cover story announcing "The Dancing Proms" and the great majority of concerts included a work that in some way bore witness to the extent to which dance has influenced composers over more than six centuries. For the first time a dance company reclaimed the Arena from the Promenaders and the impact of John Cage's *Roaratorio*, as performed by Irish folk musicians, with an electronic score and the Merce Cunningham Dance Company, was an unmistakable innovation. It was notably well attended and the broadcast was nominated for a Sony award.

Other innovations included the first appearance by Loose Tubes, a young British jazz group, who brought the Bank Holiday weekend to a lively conclusion. New commissions were given to Simon Holt, Vic Hoyland and Robert Saxton, while Nicholas Maw's major work, *Odyssey*, though performed incomplete, lasted for more than 90 minutes, a triumph of concentration for the BBC Symphony Orchestra and the conductor, Mark Elder.

Another aspect of the new policy was to be seen in the greatly increased number of visiting orchestras from abroad, headed by the Vienna Philharmonic, with two concerts conducted by Claudio Abbado and by Leonard Bernstein, surprisingly making his Prom debut. Bernstein praised the attentiveness of the audience through the 80 minutes of Mahler's 5th Symphony. However boisterous and irreverent Promenaders may be before the music starts, they have extraordinary stamina and open-mindedness during a performance and give the concert series a unique atmosphere.

Other visiting orchestras included the Israel Philharmonic, with Zubin Mehta; the Oslo Philharmonic, with Mariss Jansons; the New Philharmonic Orchestra of Radio France, with

Marek Janowski; and the Chamber Orchestra of Europe.

The lion's share of the series was carried as usual by the BBC's orchestras, whose quality and range drew widespread appreciation; they provide an unrivalled resource with which to plan a new or unusual repertory – without them the Proms would be unthinkable.

In 1987 the BBC Symphony Orchestra appeared in 17 concerts under 11 conductors, the BBC Philharmonic in four, the BBC Welsh and the BBC Scottish in three each, and the BBC Concert Orchestra in two. There were also frequent appearances by the BBC Singers and the BBC Symphony Chorus, and the first visit to London by the BBC Welsh Chorus.

As so often, the National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain made a lasting impression. Their performance of Schoenberg's immense *Gurrelieder*, under Pierre Boulez, with Jessye Norman as the principal soloist, was unforgettable.

All concerts, including the late-night ones in St Paul's, Knightsbridge, were broadcast live by Radio 3. Ten of them were televised on BBC1 and 2 and some 45 were taken by the BBC External Services, 30 by the World Service and 15 by the Transcription Service, giving the Proms a truly worldwide audience. Pre-Prom talks were given by composers, critics and publishers and more than 40 of the series had interval talks related to the programmes, a development welcomed by the sizable radio audience.

Despite a rise in prices, which proportionately hit the Promenaders hardest, the series attracted an average attendance of 74%, with many sold-out nights – the box-office revenue was in excess of £1,116,000; and despite the complexities of so large a season the books were balanced.

This, of course, is only possible through the participation of the BBC's own musical resources and it is this structure of public service broadcasting which makes possible what is so widely recognised as the most enjoyable concert series of its kind in the world.

range of new voices and varying points of view to Radio 3. This meant fewer unrelated talks and short-story readings but more integrated planning.

In the summer, live coverage of the South Bank concert series 'Music of the Royal Courts' brought audiences an enormous variety of music from Africa and the Orient; in January, there were highlights from the BBC festival 'Endless Parade', celebrating the dazzling music of the composer Harrison Birtwistle; and elsewhere there was the Sony award-winning series 'Before the Blues', presented by Paul Oliver, and jazz series on Buddy Rich, Stephane Grappelli and Sonny Rollins.

A new weekday arts discussion programme, 'Third Ear', was introduced as part of the new schedules in 1988. Broadcast at 7.05pm and covering art, literature, politics, music, film, opera, the cinema, ballet and the theatre, the programme allows leading arts figures to talk at length about their work and plans in a way not possible elsewhere in radio.

Science documentaries and political programmes drew high praise. There was Colin Tudge's series 'And Then There Was Us', which examined the origins of the human race; Alistair Hetherington's documentary 'Politics and Knavish Tricks', which discussed the ethics of the disclosure of classified information and was transmitted at the height of the *Spycatcher* controversy; and Michael Charlton's 'The Little Platoon', an analysis of the Falklands War.

The output of the Drama Department was frequently excellent and included two Giles Cooper award winners, Wally K. Daly's 'Marys', a confrontation between the Mother of Jesus and Mary Magdalene, and Richard Nelson's morally ambiguous comedy 'Languages Spoken Here'; a broadcast in French of 'Un Zoom de Trop', a Radio France Prix Italia winning play; and the world premiere of Arthur Miller's early work 'Golden Years', specially adapted for radio by the playwright.

The year also saw the world premiere of

'Whose Is the Kingdom?', John Arden's and Margaretta D'Arcy's ambitious and controversial nine-part dramatisation of the history of Christianity at the time of Emperor Constantine.

To celebrate Byron's bicentenary in January 1988, Radio 3 broadcast readings of Don Juan and the dramatic poem *Manfred*, complete with Schumann's incidental music performed by the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

With its concentration on little-known plays, new writing and foreign translations, the dramatic output was often previewed and reviewed but had difficulty in reaching a wide audience. Ways of assisting drama to make more impact are under examination, but it is, of course, essential that Radio 3 achieves this and any other gains in audience without any sacrifice of those standards which have given the network its importance.

Radio 4

The introduction of new personalities and new programme formats in 1987-88 helped to produce some of the best listening figures Radio 4 has enjoyed in recent times.

The process of applying more editorial muscle and resources to the daytime schedule continued to good effect. Russell Harty, whose final illness struck after the end of the year under review, became a very persuasive chairman of 'Start the Week', drawing guests of high calibre to his Monday morning studio, and Sue Lawley proved to be immediately popular as presenter of 'Desert Island Discs'.

In 'Punters', listeners were the reporters in their own cause, and this entertaining and imaginative format, alternating with the investigative 'Face the Facts', became a valuable new strand on the network.

Three of Radio 4's longest-running programmes changed presenters during the year. Jonathan Dibley took over 'Any Questions?' and Jenni Murray succeeded Sue MacGregor at 'Woman's Hour'. More radically, when Brian Johnston ended his innings in the spring, 'Down Your Way' was hosted by a

range of broadcasters from Beryl Bainbridge to Sir John Harvey-Jones.

During this General Election year, the network experimented with new ways of reflecting the political agenda to complement successful formulae such as Sir Robin Day's 'Election Call'. The most interesting involved bringing together the 'Radio 4 Generation', a group of 200 first-time voters whose lives and careers will be charted in programmes over the next decade and beyond.

It was a strong year for the network's journalism. 'Analysis' and 'File on 4' led the way, the latter presenting three much-acclaimed programmes on the Soviet Union. Two of radio's most respected foreign correspondents were able to report at greater length – Mark Tully assessing 40 years of Indian independence 'From Raj to Rajiv' and Gerald Butt unravelling the complexities of 'The Arab World'.

Both series produced BBC books and won critical applause.

Radio 4 listeners also heard a great deal – much of it for the first time – from behind the scenes of the legal process. Programmes which eavesdropped on the world of barristers, solicitors and magistrates were followed by Hugo Young's revealing and trend-setting series of interviews with judges.

It was an innovative year in drama and entertainment. The principal change was the launch of 'Citizens', a bi-weekly serial – the first for many years on BBC radio – centring on the lives of a group in their early 20s in London. Despite extensive publicity, the serial has found it difficult to establish a following, demonstrating how hard it is to get such initiatives right from the outset.

Two other drama series were very well received. 'Fear on 4' revived the style of 'The Man in Black' and was very much enjoyed, despite some listeners' reservations about the early-evening placing of macabre material. Radio 4's celebration of the Australian bicentenary made delightful listening on winter Sunday afternoons, and two particularly attractive adaptations of the classics were heard in 'East Lynne' and 'The Old Wives Tale'.

The range and quality of comedy programmes were impressive. Simon Brett's 'After Henry' (which also translated into an ITV series) entered its third series on air, acquiring the status of a classic, and shows like 'Radio Active', 'Whose Line Is It Anyway?' and 'The Million Pound Radio Show' won the approval of a younger audience.

Many of the network's most memorable moments came in features and documentaries. A brilliant 'Kaleidoscope' special on Ravel's *Boléro* won several prizes; and 'Relative Values', '20th Century Sex', 'Waiting for Mrs Forbes' and 'The Tale of Johnny Wei' shone in the genre, with producers and writers using the medium of radio as vividly as it could be done.

Yet the impact of one single voice at the microphone seemed hard to beat when Alistair Cooke delivered his 2,000th 'Letter from America'.



Dame Edna Everage: one of Sue Lawley's guests on 'Desert Island Discs'

English Regions

WITHIN MONTHS OF their inception, the five English Regions were required to look for economies in their operational costs, following the linking of the licence fee to the Retail Price Index – another year of uncertainty for managers and staff.

But much ingenuity has been shown in exploiting the flexibility of the new structure to meet the challenge and there has been a focusing of intent to find new ways of maintaining and, where possible, improving the distinctive character and range of the programmes provided to local audiences.

The confidence of the regions was enhanced during the year by the decision to build the seven new local radio stations needed to complete the coverage of England, and this will occur over the next three years. It was also boosted by the Board of Governors' decision to give a new identity to the three metropolitan stations in London, Manchester and Birmingham.

The three stations, Radios London, Manchester and WM, have special difficulties in that they are in "big cities" with diverse and shifting populations and the size of their audience has been disappointing. But following a thorough review, the Governors approved plans to implement considerable changes – including the renaming of two of them, Greater London Radio and Greater Manchester Radio – prior to a relaunch in the autumn of 1988. These changes will be contained within the overall 10% cuts in local radio announced in 1987.

The most radical proposals, in London, include the examination of the feasibility of introducing opt-outs for listeners north and south of the Thames, the creation of a specialised inner city service, and increased integration of ethnic output with mainstream programming. Both Manchester and Birmingham are developing news and information services that will make them the focal point in their respective areas of various programme-sharing operations with other local stations.

The impact of the restructuring will be monitored over three years and then reviewed again.



'A Simple Man': best arts programme at BAFTA

North West

When local radio journalists at Radio Cumbria in Carlisle began writing and presenting the daily television news bulletins for north Cumbria in June 1987, one of the strengths of the policy of integration in the new English Regions was realised.

The service, the first of its kind in the BBC, was the result of a "bi-media" approach made possible by the formation of a Local Programmes Department, which brought together regional television and local radio under one management and gave journalists and programme makers the chance to move between radio and TV. A plan for the future development of local programmes is bringing changes in local radio, including the extension of broadcasting hours and a degree of shared

or Reason' (best actress, Harriet Walter, Radio 4); and 'Waiting for Mrs Forbes' (best documentary/feature, Radio 4). And Radio Merseyside won the best current affairs award for 'Morning Merseyside'.

During 1987–88, the region expanded its network television and radio output and was second only to London in hours produced. On television, the ever-popular 'A Question of Sport' appeared regularly in the national Top 20; 'Open Air' consolidated its position in BBC1's Daytime schedule and in January hosted the live phone-in which followed the BBC's 'See For Yourself' programme; and 'Brass Tacks' maintained its position as the northern flagship of the BBC's current affairs journalism, also contributing some notable



With Royal help, 'The Grand Knockout Tournament' raised over £1 million for charity

output among the four stations – Radios Manchester, Merseyside, Lancashire and Cumbria.

The year saw some notable achievements in programmes. In June, 'The Grand Knockout Tournament' on BBC1 presented teams of international celebrities under the captaincy of four members of the Royal Family in a medieval contest which raised over £1 million for charity. In October, 'A Simple Man' on BBC2 was a specially commissioned dance-drama based on the life and work of Salford artist L.S. Lowry in the centenary of his birth; in March the programme won the Huw Wheldon award for best arts programme at BAFTA, a week after the North West had mounted BAFTA's craft awards, where 'A Simple Man' was nominated for best video editor. The show was the first to be presented from the new warehouse studio facility in Liverpool's south docks redevelopment area.

The quality of the North West's output was seen in the nine nominations for Sony Radio awards in April 1988, from which three programmes gained honours – 'News of the World' (best drama, Radio 4); 'Rhyme

specials such as 'Taming the Dragon' – on the British nuclear industry – and 'Black and White', four filmed reports on attitudes to race.

Another Features Department series, 'The Travel Show', and a spin-off series, 'The Travel Show Guides', provided up-to-date information on popular holiday destinations and generated revenue from the sale of script-information packs.

With the largest outside broadcast fleet outside London, North West's Sports Department provided much of the action seen on both channels, especially snooker, darts and bowls.

In light entertainment, 'Fax', the fun information programme and 'No Limits', the fast-moving rock show, were successful with audiences and this area also saw considerable progress in relationships with independent producers. Programmes commissioned in this way included 'Hudson and Halls', featuring two entertaining New Zealand chefs in their first British series, and 'Red Dwarf', a futuristic comedy series.

Children's television output from the region

expanded considerably during the year, contributing programmes to the Saturday morning BBC1 schedule every week, including the main summer show 'It's Wicked!' in 1987, and 'On the Waterfront' from the new Liverpool studio from April 1988.

The region produces the only religious programme on television for youngsters, 'Umbrella', examining different religions and beliefs and the only radio programme for children, 'Cat's Whiskers', which mixes stories, songs and competitions. A commitment has been made to a more sustained series of such programmes.

The four radio networks had strong support from the North West. 'Gardeners' Question Time' entered its 41st year as popular as ever and 'File on 4' continued as one of the major weekly current affairs programme on Radio 4, to which some outstanding documentary series such as 'A Revolution Without Shots' – on the changes in policy and attitude in the Soviet Union – were contributed. From Features came a new high-quality series, 'Sound-track', a wide-ranging examination of contemporary social phenomena, and '20th Century Sex', offering a history of public and private attitudes to sexual behaviour in Britain.

The Radio Drama Department, the single biggest patron of new writing in the North, receives some 750 scripts a year from which about 50 plays are produced, with regular contributions to Radio 4's 'Saturday Night Theatre', 'The Monday Play', and 'Afternoon Theatre'. Outstanding productions included 'Hang-Up' by Anthony Minghella, 'Mothers and Shadows' by Olwyn Wymark and 'The Fancy Man' by Mike Stott.

Manchester is the only significant producer of comedy outside London, with comedy series like 'Living with Betty', starring Peter Sallis, Glyn Edwards and Barbara Windsor, and variety like 'The Grumbleweeds' and 'Ken Dodd's Palace of Laughter'. The death of Al Read, one of the North's foremost radio comedians, was commemorated by a special series.

In popular music, 'The Organist Entertains' and 'Listen to the Band' are long-running favourites and other Radio 2 programmes include 'Martin Kelner', 'Paul Jones' and 'Billy Butler'. On Radio 1, in addition to regular concert performances, there were features like the 'Two Towers Trip' between Blackpool and Paris, undertaken by DJs Mike Read and Gary Davies, and 'Pop of the Form'.

The BBC Philharmonic delivered the world premieres of eight new works during the year. In addition to their contributions to Radio 3's schedules, they were well received at public concerts at home and abroad. Other serious music offerings included 'Chamber Music from Manchester' and the 'Leeds International Piano Competition'.

The return of the regular religious magazine 'Sunday' was a welcome development for the region which serves all four networks with worship and reflective programming.

Regionally, 'North West Tonight', the daily TV news magazine, regularly attracted higher

audiences than its ITV rival. Russell Harty's travelling interview series 'NOW', visited cities, towns and villages, and 'Champion Brass', the first trans-Pennine brass band knockout contest, developed the theme of integration by linking up with five local radio stations. Another unique collaboration was 'The North West Network', a series of music programmes made by Network Radio exclusively for the region's four local radio stations.

Exhibitions were held at major public events and the regional management board met regularly with community leaders outside Manchester. The annual Portico Library Prize for the best literary work written in or about the region was sponsored and the Chinese New Year celebrations in Manchester and Age Concern's Christmas food appeal were both supported. Throughout the year, BBC North West created links with the community.



'Wainwright in Scotland', away from his fells

North East

Both the North East's television centres, in Leeds and Newcastle, developed their production bases during the year as the region's network role increased.

Newcastle, with the more substantial studio facilities, additionally hosted a range of network children's programmes, as it will do in future, including 'Jackanory', the location drama 'White Peak Farm', shot in Northumberland, and the new quiz show 'Knock Knock!'

Extensive updating and refurbishment of television facilities at Leeds was finished and in January 1988 Newcastle staff completed their move into the BBC's newest purpose-built Broadcasting Centre. Formally opened by the Prince of Wales in July, the centre epitomises the new region, bringing together under one roof the production of network, regional and local programmes for television and radio audiences.

There is a similar mix at Leeds of regional and network TV, network radio and local radio. At the region's four other stations –



'Paper Kisses': RTS regional winner

in York, Sheffield, Humberside and Cleveland – a network radio presence is similarly developing from and alongside local radio.

On television, 'Wainwright in Scotland', produced in Newcastle, followed a successful earlier film series set in Lakeland by taking the legendary fellwalker back to some of his favourite haunts in the Highlands and Islands. 'Gardeners' Direct Line', the popular phone-in with John Thirlwell, Geoffrey Smith and Peter Seabrook, enjoyed two series on Day-time Television. And the Leeds-produced drama documentary 'Paper Kisses', based on a cache of Victorian love letters uncovered in a barn near Skipton and screened nationally on Christmas Eve, won the Royal Television Society's best regional programme award.

'Up North', a series of film documentaries for BBC2 exploring diverse aspects of contemporary Northern life, was made at both Leeds and Newcastle, with 'The Bigg Market' looking at a typical Friday night out in Newcastle city centre; 'Gang Masters' studying the extraordinary casual labour system in Lincolnshire farms, now bolstered by daily migration of the unemployed from nearby cities; 'Dianne's Children' following a day in the life of a Hull-based child abuse campaigner; 'The Heritage Business' casting a critical eye at the way the North is turning to its past to create a new leisure and heritage industry; 'Beyond Jarrow' looking at the remarkable success of Tyneside entrepreneur John Hall, the man behind Europe's biggest shopping and leisure complex; and 'Visions of Big Business' examining some of the ways in which ex-miners in Yorkshire have utilised their redundancy pay-offs to develop new careers.

Radio highlights of the year included two Sony awards – for Radio Humberside's 'Saturday Show' presented by Russell Harris (best children's programme) and for Radio Cleveland's live coverage of an operation at a local hospital (best outside broadcast). Two other stations were nominated: York for technical excellence and Humberside for dramatisation. Humberside's Mike Hurley, a former Sony winner, took the prestigious best entertainment award against entries from 20 countries in the New York International Radio Festival.

With its weekly reports on topical issues as viewed from the grass roots around the country, 'The Local Network' continued to consolidate its position in the Radio 4 schedules and on most local radio stations,

alongside other North East series, such as 'Take a Place Like . . .' with its roving impressions of British towns, and 'Revolutions in Sound', which marked the centenary of the gramophone and led to a permanent exhibition at the National Sound Archive, opened by Princess Margaret. The region also broadcast dramas and features, as well as contributing regularly to a range of current affairs and religious programmes and producing North East editions of 'Woman's Hour'. It is currently expanding its activity in the musical and light entertainment field, and the arrival of new music and religious affairs producers will further extend the range of network radio from the North East.

The region's own television programmes continued to enhance their reputation for quality and innovation. At Newcastle, 'Townscape' – television's only urban landscape series – 'The Allotment Show' and the current affairs series 'Northwards' held large and appreciative audiences. Similarly at Leeds, popular series were produced, including 'The Alternative Holiday Show' and 'The Look North Report', while 'Champion Brass', a joint production with BBC North West in Manchester, staged a seven-week trans-Pennine brass band competition.

The two halves of the region pooled resources for the first time in February and March to produce the Friday night "pan-regional" series 'North of Westminster', a weekly round-up on television and local radio of the main political issues in the local town halls, as well as in Parliament. Including an exclusive interview with the Prime Minister filmed during a visit to Yorkshire, the series featured two of the region's local radio managers in new roles, with Radio Sheffield's Nigel Kay as main presenter and Radio Leeds' Geoff Talbott as editor.

Both the Leeds and Newcastle editions of the nightly news magazine 'Look North' were given an attractive new look during the year. News gathering coverage for both programmes is being increased and, in particular, plans are now in hand to improve the regional service for viewers in Cleveland and North Yorkshire, and in Humberside and Lincolnshire.



'On the House': tapping leisure interest

Midlands

Among the highlights of the year were two RTS awards, four BAFTA craft nominations,



BAFTA craft nominations for 'Vanity Fair'

three Sony awards, the linking of television and radio in a number of innovative ways, and the start of a new lunchtime programme, 'Daytime Live', which became the BBC's most popular daily magazine and established a strong lead over ITV.

The most significant decision for BBC local radio, the intention to complete the local radio chain, means that Radios Hereford and Worcester, and Warwickshire will both be operational in the region in 1989.

The existing stations continued to perform well. Three were market leaders in their editorial areas, three more were the second most successful. Station programming was as enterprising as ever and was rewarded with two Sony radio awards, one for Radio Leicester's 'Oliver's Story', which won the best local radio programme category, the other for Andy Knowles of Radio Nottingham, voted sports broadcaster of the year.

Twentieth birthday celebrations were held at Britain's first local radio station, Leicester (opened 8 November 1967), and at Nottingham and Stoke.

Midlands Television newsrooms in Birmingham and Nottingham contributed more items to national news programmes than any other region – over 350 – and 18 half-hour programmes were shown nationally.

The year was also marked by closer ties with the newsrooms at the seven local radio stations and there was a greater exchange of staff and a number of on-air initiatives. These included a local radio week, when 'Midlands Today' was presented live each night from a local radio newsroom, and a 'Jobs Special' to mark the regional launch of the Government's *Action for Jobs* campaign. Television and all the Midlands' local radio stations joined forces for an hour-long simultaneous broadcast with Employment Secretary, Norman Fowler, in the Radio WM studio answering phone-in questions.

About half-a-million people watched or listened to the programme and 3,000 phoned a special jobs action-line at Pebble Mill.

During the General Election, the band of marginal seats across the Midlands attracted

much political attention and a live weekly programme, 'Frontline', debated the issues. On election night, 10 television OBS charted the parties' fortunes in the key seats.

During the year, regional specials on BBC1 included 'Hospitals in Crisis' – a live debate which predicted the NHS problems that later became national headline news; and Coventry City's first FA Cup win was marked by a preview and live coverage of the team's triumphant return to the Midlands.

Network Radio at Pebble Mill had another busy year, working across a broad canvas in both style and geography. Berlin and Dublin both marked their millennium and it was a Birmingham production team that provided the celebratory programmes for Radio 4. The popular small-business programme, 'Enterprise', had the Prime Minister presenting the awards at the end of one series; the next launched a new competition at Anfield, home of League football champions Liverpool. And 'The Archers' crowned a successful year by winning the major prize, the Sony Gold award, for its "outstanding contribution to radio over the years".

Pebble Mill is also responsible for the BBC's agricultural output on radio and during the year a new Saturday morning programme was set up for a county-by-county profile of farming in the United Kingdom.

By any yardstick, the Network Television Department had a productive, significant and successful year. During April, programmes transmitted on BBC1 and BBC2 under the Pebble Mill banner had a total audience of more than 40 million people.

Among the year's successes were such programmes as 'On the House' and 'Gardeners' World' which tapped the increasing interest in leisure activities; Phil Cool's inventive comedy show for BBC2, 'Cool It!' which was voted best original programme by the RTS; and BBC1's 'Farming', which the Midlands centre of the society voted its 1987 winner – ahead of the programme changing its name to 'Country File', under which it is responding to the changing face of rural Britain with a wider and more accessible brief.

The Sunday classic serial 'Vanity Fair' drew BAFTA craft nominations for work in costume, scenery, video camera and video lighting. It was a year of costume for the Pebble Mill Drama Department: it also made 'Sophia and Constance', based on Arnold Bennett's *The Old Wives' Tale*. And the department acquired a new head in Michael Wearings, who produced the acclaimed series 'Edge of Darkness'.

Finally, more funds were allocated to a new series of 'Network East', which developed more topical themes for the Asian community and which for the first time was also produced in English.

South and East

The first year of the South and East region was marked by a steady build-up of network productions, programme relaunches and confirmation of the go-ahead for two new

local radio stations, one for Suffolk, the other for Surrey and Berkshire.

Disasters, triumphs, anniversaries and awards were reported, celebrated and received by the nine local radio stations serving the South and East. In the aftermath of October's hurricane, which particularly hit the southern half of the region, Radios Kent and Sussex and BBC Essex swiftly reacted to events, broadcasting up-to-the-minute information for their listeners and also providing material for the networks.

Elsewhere, Radio Cambridgeshire launched an opt-out information service for listeners in Peterborough; Radio Bedfordshire opened an unmanned studio in St Albans; Radio Oxford celebrated the 40th anniversary of the twinning of its city with Bonn by broadcasting a week of live programmes from Germany; Radio London received awards for its Bloodline campaign and its arts programme 'Big City'; Radio Northampton launched its county music scholarships with bursaries to two young instrumentalists; and Radio Norfolk broadcast 'The Messiah' live from Norwich Cathedral with a chorus of nearly 700 singers.

In regional television separate programmes are provided for the eastern counties, and for London and the South East.

'Look East', the nightly news magazine for the eastern counties was relaunched – the new format took the programme from the studio to the Norwich newsroom – and had a high-speed British Rail engine named after it. The weekly output from Norwich included 'Ruth's Story', which followed the changing fortunes of a young girl who joined the Church of Scientology; this programme received the RTS regional award. Other programmes produced included 'Heirs and Graces', which took a look behind the scenes of Britain's stately homes; while 'Insight' covered a variety of topics including the state of the NHS, education and poultry farming.

In London and the South East, the nightly 'London Plus' consistently maintained one of the highest audience figures for a regional news magazine. In early 1989 the programme

will move its production base from west London to the South and East headquarters at Elstree, where it will get a new title and a new look and cameras will be installed at Radios Oxford and Kent to enable it to give its audience an even better service.

During the year, the Friday evening BBC2 regional opt-out, 'The Friday Report', covered such relevant subjects as drinking laws; community architecture; disaster funds; Aids; and produced two specials on the Metropolitan Police Investigation Bureau. Other documentaries featured the Yiddish Theatre, Adam Faith, and US air bases in the region.

The South and East also became an increasingly important producer of network television. The History and Archaeology Unit's main productions were 'Footsteps', introducing archaeologist David Drew; the monthly 'Timewatch'; and 'Discoveries Underwater' which attracted large audiences for its Sunday night BBC2 showing.

The General Programme Unit, in collaboration with an independent company, produced the pan-European quiz 'Going for Gold'; a fully independent documentary on the Channel Tunnel; and brought 'Masterteam' to the end of a successful run and 'Mastermind' into its 16th season. From Norwich there were three network films including the fascinating story of the rebuilding of the Greek trireme vessel.

The Global Features Unit – which makes 'Global Report', the BBC's annual alternative review of the year – is currently working on a series on China and planning a new anthropology series.

The South and East has continued to develop its regional identity by maintaining a significant presence at summer shows and other public events, but it is the region's all-important programmes on radio and television which are now beginning to make an impact.

South and West

For the second time running the Natural History Unit's 'Really Wild Show' in March won the BAFTA award for the best children's factual programme. It was the unit's 22nd



Another success with Floyd – in France

award of the year, its haul including an International Emmy for its 'Natural World' special 'Kingdom of the Ice Bear' and two Prix Italia awards, for 'Men, Nations and Whales' on radio and for 'Vanishing Earth – Soil' on television.

There was audience appreciation as well as critical acclaim for the unit. 'Wildlife on One', narrated by Sir David Attenborough, played to BBC1 audiences of eight million. On BBC2, a new-style 'Nature' presented by Michael Buerk, combined the special skills of the unit, the documentary expertise of Television Features Department and the new strengths of regional television journalists, to develop a much appreciated topical and investigative approach to nature and the environment.

Television Features maintained a wide-ranging output. There were further successful network runs of 'Whicker's World', with an average audience of 11.4 million, and of 'Antiques Roadshow', with audiences of up to 14.5 million. Smaller but highly appreciative audiences watched the reconstruction of 'The Victorian Kitchen Garden'; 'Loving Memory', Tony Harrison's interpretation of how Europeans cope with death; 'Seven Ages', Ronald Eyre's account of how different generations view life; and 'Thinking Aloud', the serious discussion programme chaired by Michael Ignatieff.

In Network Radio there were major changes to two old favourites: Jonathan Dimbleby took over the regular chairmanship of 'Any Questions?' from John Timpson and, with the retirement of Brian Johnston, 'Down Your Way' was given a new format – a succession of well-known personalities went "down their way" and shared their experiences with the listener.

'Punters', a brand new programme for Radio 4 in which individual listeners were helped to follow up their own lines of enquiry on troublesome matters, proved an instant success. The Music Department produced about 400 programmes for Radio 3 and Radio 2's 'Sounds of the Sixties' struck a sympathetic chord in its audience. The Drama Department contributed over 180 programmes to Radio 4, the year closing with the transmission of the much praised and richly crafted series 'Australia'.

Across the South and West, the region's three television stations, BBC West, based in Bristol, BBC South in Southampton and BBC



'Discoveries Underwater': attracting large audiences

South West in Plymouth, reached a collective nightly audience of up to 2.5 million. 'Points West' was watched by up to half a million people, 'Spotlight South West' figured regularly in the South West's Top 10 programmes and 'South Today' was frequently the most-watched news programme in the South.

Increasingly, the three stations used their weekly features programme to develop a particular theme. Notable examples were 'Once Upon a Mine', which reported on the fate of tin mining in Cornwall; 'Over the Edge', which dealt with the number of suicides from the Clifton Suspension Bridge and was followed by the announcement of new safety measures; and 'Inside Porton Down', which gave viewers unprecedented access to the chemical defence establishment.

These regional stations also made some outstanding programmes specifically for the network. BBC South West produced another successful series with Keith Floyd, 'Floyd on France', BBC West played a vital part in the 'Nature' series and BBC South produced 'The Venturers', a series dealing with venture capitalists.

Helped by their now common newsroom links, co-operation between television and local radio stations continued to develop. Radio Bristol's John Turner appeared regularly on BBC West's 'Points West' in 'Person to Person' and television and radio collaborated in a complementary treatment of the problems affecting the St Paul's area of Bristol. BBC South and Radio Solent also combined for the 'Shipping Debate', a programme which looked at the future of Britain's merchant fleet.

In Southampton, planning permission was secured for a new broadcasting headquarters to replace South Western House, now an inadequate centre for modern broadcasting.

While the South and West looks forward to opening three new local radio stations for Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Dorset, on a week-by-week basis the region's existing stations - Radios Guernsey, Jersey, Cornwall, Solent, Bristol and Devon - continued to attract large audiences.

Building on their individual strengths, the regional management also developed plans to extend the hours of local radio broadcasting, supported by a degree of programme sharing between stations. At the close of the year, South and West was also poised to launch a brand new local service, Somerset Sound, opting out from Radio Bristol to provide dedicated broadcasting for the county of Somerset.



Whicker: Down Under among the Poms



Public generosity

It seems impossible that the response to the BBC's Children in Need appeal can continue to grow year after year, but it does.

In 1987 appeal week, launched on Radio 2 on 23 November, supported on Radio 1, and boosted by radio and television at regional and local level, culminated in BBC1's marathon on 27 November, raising a staggering £13,916,326. This figure compares with £8,687,607 raised in 1986, £4,476,780 in 1985, and £2,264,398 in 1984.

It was the 50th anniversary of Children in Need, which has been on radio since 1927 and on television, too, since 1980. Around the country people ran, slimmed, walked, talked and devised all kinds of other activities to get themselves sponsored.

The money donated has been distributed to charities, voluntary groups and organisations caring for deprived, distressed, disabled and handicapped children throughout the UK. More than 12,000 applications for grants were considered.

The other outstanding appeal of the year was mounted by the charity Comic Relief in aid of famine victims in Ethiopia and the Sudan and needy young people in Britain. The BBC devoted considerable airtime to it.

'A Night of Comic Relief' came to BBC1 screens on 5 February, after a month of Radio 1 involvement, bringing together the Television Service's Light Entertainment Group and Music and Arts, which put on a six-hour show that featured a host of artists and had the support of ITV, Equity, the Musicians' Union and the Writers' Guild.

Again the public responded with overwhelming generosity, raising a massive £14.5 million. Comic Relief itself was responsible for the collection, administration and distribution of donations.

Two emergency appeals were broadcast during 1987-88, one which was also on behalf of Ethiopian famine victims, the other on behalf



Derek Jameson promotes Children in Need... with a little help from his friends. Inset: weatherman Ian McCaskill brings some 'Comic Relief'

of victims of war and drought in Mozambique. The overall results of these appeals, which were made on BBC television and radio, on ITV and through the national press were, respectively, £3,167,678 and £2,475,074.

The total amount raised by The Week's Good Cause appeals on Radio 4 during the calendar year 1987 was £786,251. Notable results included Age Concern, £22,014; Centerpoint Soho, £23,000; CALIBEE (Cassette Library for the Blind and Handicapped), £30,732; The Prince Philip Appeal for Commonwealth Veterans, £42,070; The Rainer Foundation, £22,053; Royal Star and Garter Home, £25,102; Riverpoint Appeal, £24,841; Asthma Research Council, £29,564; and St Martin's Christmas Appeal, £143,006.

The regular television appeals, including those broadcast in the national regions, raised a total of £579,342. The largest sums were for the Kielder Adventure Centre, £45,625; British Foundation for Age Research, £44,672; Television Fund for the Deaf, £105,955; DEBRA (Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association), £178,158; and Crisis at Christmas, £96,609.

The BBC Children in Need appeal publishes its own annual report and accounts, available (free of charge, please send a large stamped self-addressed envelope) from Broadcasting Support Services, 252 Western Avenue, London W3 6XJ.

National Broadcasting Councils

The annual reports of the three National Broadcasting Councils which follow are submitted to the BBC Chairman under Article 10(8) of the Corporation's Charter.

SCOTLAND

Broadcasting Council for Scotland as at 31 March 1988: Mr Watson Peat CBE JP (Chairman); Mr Robert Cowan; Mrs Margaret Dobie; Miss Alison Kinnaird; Mrs Doris Littlejohn; Professor Neil MacCormick; Mr Finlay MacLennan; Mrs Kirsteen Millar; Mr John Pollock; Dr M.Z. Rahman; Mr Nigel Smith; Mrs Margaret Wilson.

AT THE BEGINNING of the year, with the new BBC management structures in development, the Council sought assurances on the position of BBC Scotland in relation to the proposed regional directorate. Specifically, there was a concern to preserve the powers and freedom traditionally invested in the Council – to the advantage of programme making in Scotland.

Those assurances were given when the Director-General came to Scotland in June, and Geraint Stanley Jones was welcomed on his appointment to the new post of Managing Director Regional Broadcasting when he attended the following meeting. Notwithstanding the constraints imposed by the index-linking of the licence fee, his view that programmes should be aspiration led was warmly welcomed and accepted as an encouragement to competition for programme-making monies from network sources at a time when Council recognised the problem of finite resources and accepted reluctantly the 1% cuts in staff costs borne by all areas of the BBC.

Plans to refurbish the premises in Inverness came to fruition with the opening of the extension to BBC Highland. While work began in earnest on the restoration of the buildings at Queen Street, the entire staff complement of 89 in Edinburgh was rehoused in the temporary premises in Thistle Street and equipped with a radio studio, television fixed camera, PSC edit facilities, audio tape edit and two self-operated radio contribution points. High-quality programmes continue to be produced with forbearance and humour in circumstances that are far from ideal.

After almost a year, on 27 November 1987, the material relating to the 'Secret Society' series taken from Broadcasting House, Glasgow, by Strathclyde Police was returned on the instruction of the Procurator Fiscal. The Council welcomed both the return of the material and the news that no criminal proceedings were envisaged. The 'Zircon' programme remained subject to other legal considerations, but in June 1988 the BBC was given assurances that these restraints no longer applied.

There was great sadness over the death of Stan Taylor, Head of Radio, Scotland, announced on 4 May. He had made a great contribution to broadcasting in Scotland over eight years and the respect and affection in which he was held was clearly shown when a

large congregation assembled for his funeral service. BBC Scotland has established a memorial fellowship in his memory.

News and Current Affairs

During the General Election, BBC Scotland was the only region to have its own live television coverage as the results were announced and, during the opt-out sequences, broadcasts took place from nine Scottish locations; Network Television, having recognised Scotland's unique position, supplied extra resources. The results from the Scottish constituencies – which created a political base different from that in the UK as a whole – vindicated the whole enterprise and drew a million viewers to the programme.

A new PSC unit and a talented reporter operating in Inverness made an instant success of feeding television stories from BBC Highland to Glasgow. This very success brought into focus the restraints implicit in the Corporation capital development priorities and particularly the situation in Dumfries where a fixed-camera facility is under consideration.

The ability of News and Current Affairs to respond quickly to Scottish issues – the changes in education and the community charge, for example – was demonstrated throughout the year and it was satisfying to find the flagship programme rewarded publicly. 'Reporting Scotland' was given the daily news magazine award of the Royal Television Society: a highly suitable compliment to the retiring Editor of News and Current Affairs, George Sinclair, and a great encouragement to his then deputy and eventual successor, Ken Cargill.

And in a most remarkable feat of journalism, Radio Scotland broke the story of the withdrawal of the Ford Motor Company from its planned development in Dundee, scooping the entire press in a classic exercise in broadcast journalism that provided news and comment from both sides of the Atlantic, together with local feeling and meticulous analysis of the consequences.

Television

The pleasure of viewing 'Tutti Frutti' in 1987 was supplanted in 1988 by the excitement of watching the series – and its makers – claim nine national awards for excellence, including six BAFTA trophies. It was particularly pleasing to find the backroom staff rewarded with four of the BAFTA prizes in the craft categories.

In January, 'The Play on One' began a run of film and studio plays comprising new commissions for television as well as adaptations of established stage successes. It was an experimental configuration which brought, by turns, praise and criticism. An ambitious film production, 'Down Where the Buffalo Go', written by Peter McDougall, drew a notable per-

formance from the distinguished American actor Harvey Keitel. There was critical appreciation, too, of a powerful drama, 'The Dark Room', which examined a marital relationship responding to cot death and there were notable highspots in the humour of 'The Dunroamin Rising', a first play for television by Colin MacDonald, and the dramatic performances of Maurice Roëves and Tim Brierley in 'Unreported Incident'. However, two of the adaptations from the stage, 'A Wholly Healthy Glasgow' and 'Normal Service', sat uncomfortably on television. Where plays failed to win audiences, the Council was inclined to take the view that the ambition to succeed necessarily involved the risk of failure.

In all, Scotland provided just under 300 hours of programming for the network, the bulk of it being in the form of established, long-running series such as 'The Animals Roadshow' and 'Music in Camera'. Newer programmes also fared well: 'Attic Archives', produced in Aberdeen, gathered an appreciative audience on BBC2 and 'Catchword' captured between three and four million viewers for each broadcast. The great audience-winner of the year was the 'Coma' programme within 'The Visit' series: over 11 million people watched each of two episodes showing the agonisingly slow reawakening to life of a child locked in a comatose state after a serious accident, and it was no surprise to find the programme named documentary feature of the year in the TRICS awards.

The second series of 'City Lights' was "exported" to the network and held its own with British audiences, while, for the ninth successive year, 'Scotch and Wry', with Rikki Fulton, drew 40% of the entire Scottish population to the television screens on Hogmanay.

In programming for Scotland only, the year produced some marvellous outside broadcasts – 'The Glasgow Marathon' and 'Bell's Scottish Open', for example. Best of all, perhaps, was 'The Spirit of Christmas' programme with 800 singers in Victorian dress celebrating the Nativity in the year of the centenary of the Glasgow City Chambers. Hogmanay programming has not always been marked by success but as the year turned, a massive audience of two million Scots watched the sequence of programmes leading to midnight.

A series on Scottish castles was notably modest in its use of resources – it was recorded by PSC – but high in picture quality.

For young people, 'Open to Question' commended itself in its scope, appeal and balance. Many veterans of skirmishes with the press, such as Sir Ian MacGregor, found a new experience in the relentless questioning of the young audience. 'FSD', in another series of rock music, was great fun. On one evening in Glasgow, members of Council were amused to find themselves with two starkly contrasting groups of guests in Broadcasting House: the first comprised elegantly attired guests proceeding towards the Music Centre for an evening of music from the Scottish Symphony Orchestra conducted by Jerzy Maksymiuk, the second, dashing frenetically along Queen

Margaret Drive, comprised the young audience for 'FSD' at the other end of the building. Everyone enjoyed the evening and BBC Scotland recorded two excellent programmes.

A documentary which marked the entry of independent production to the BBC Scotland schedules was Pelicula Films' 'Stephen Hendry: Doing the Business', a tribute to the success of a teenager who has entered the front rank of the world's snooker players.

Radio

A new Head of Radio, Scotland, Neil Fraser, took up his appointment in September and began a comprehensive review of the service provided by the national network. Council reacted favourably to the strategy which proposed a graduated schedule of changes beginning with the extended daytime sequences and predicated a speech-base for the national network.

In summary, the idea was to refresh Radio Scotland's programming and dispel complacency after almost 10 years of broadcasting. The new programmes were to be more provocative and also more relevant to the aspirations of all the local communities within the national network. A new programme, 'Head On', co-presented by Colin Bell and Louise Tait, was placed at 9am and Jimmy Mack took up a new brief and a new slot at 1.30pm.

The publication of the schedule drew

adverse comment from some of the many listeners who had settled to the 10-year-old formula of the 'Jimmy Mack Show' in the morning. Council was attentive to the correspondence but advised management to press on and make the necessary adjustments.

The Education Department provided a five-part series for teachers called 'Changing Classes' and, in so doing, helped understanding of the radical changes in the curriculum and in classroom practice.

With great pleasure, members of Council took part in the fifth anniversary celebrations at Radio Scotland's stations in Tweed and Solway during April.

It was a year of consolidation for Gaelic broadcasting: Radio nan Gaidheal achieved around 27 hours of broadcasting per week. The aspiration remains 35 hours, but within the present limited range, 'Caithris na h-Oidhche' achieved the distinction of winning the TRICS prize for the best daily live radio programme.

Technical developments

Council welcomed Alan White to the post of Head of Production Resources and Engineering, Scotland, and noted with pleasure a number of significant achievements in the course of the year.

PSC units were established in both Inverness and Dundee. Together with the extra PSC editing facilities in Glasgow, this develop-

ment makes a very significant contribution to the news and current affairs capacity and to the coverage of the areas outside the central belt of Scotland.

After a complex negotiation, a 3.75 acre site at Port Dundas, Glasgow, was acquired for a post-production facility and the Outside Broadcast base at East Kilbride will eventually transfer there.

A second three-machine videotape edit suite was completed in the New Year and work started on the construction of a dedicated electronic graphics area. Plans have been approved for the creation of two presenter-operated radio continuities which will greatly simplify the Radio Scotland operation. Film and single-camera video techniques moved closer together with the availability of new videotape formats making the video "camcorder" a practical reality for broadcast use. Again, this figures strongly in future plans.

The Council

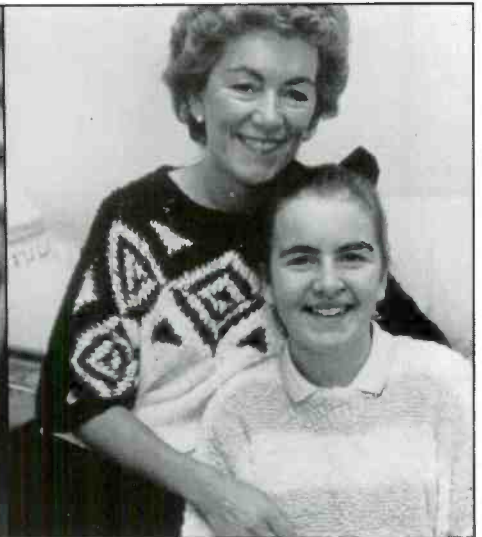
During the year the Council met in Inverness and Glasgow. Three members retired: the Very Rev Bill Johnston, Mrs Ina MacIver and Mr John Kerr; and Council welcomed three new members: Mrs Margaret Dobie, Mr Finlay MacLennan and Mrs Kirsteen Millar. John McCormick, the Secretary and Head of Information, Scotland, became the BBC Secretary and he was succeeded by James Boyle, the Head of Educational Broadcasting, Scotland.



'The Dunroamin' Rising': Russell Hunter's first television lead



Audience-winner of the year: 'The Visit', the heart-rending but finally uplifting chronicle of Connie



Caithris na h-Oidhche: TRICS award for best live daily radio show



Celebrating its 10th anniversary: 'The Beechgrove Garden'

WALES

Broadcasting Council for Wales as at 31 March 1988: Mr John Parry CBE (Chairman); Mr Hefin Davies MBE JP; Dr Rosina Davies; Mr Dudley Fisher; Mr David Greensmith; Lady Hooson; Mr W. John Jones OBE JP; Councillor Tyssul Lewis; Captain Norman Lloyd-Edwards; Mrs Elan Closs Stephens; Mr Eddie Thomas MBE; Professor J.O. Williams; Mr Vaughan Williams.

THIS WAS A BUSY and successful year for the BBC in Wales with a high standard across the whole range of output, but it was also a year in which the ground had to be prepared for a period of financial retrenchment coupled with the need to transfer a substantial amount of television programming to independent producers.

The Council welcomed the formation by the BBC centrally of the new directorate for the regions, about which it was consulted, accepting the long-term importance for regional broadcasting generally of combining managerial and financial responsibility, and it congratulated Geraint Stanley Jones, a former Controller of BBC Wales, on his appointment as Managing Director Regional Broadcasting. The Council noted the assurances given on the continuing recognition of the special roles which the BBC's national regions have to play in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Good progress was made on a number of important developments. In Cardiff, the College of Home Economics was purchased and a contract placed for extensive internal rebuilding; the premises are expected to be ready for occupation early in 1989, enabling the buildings at Gabalfa to be sold. In Bangor, work progressed on the new office block – which came into service in September 1988 – and the next stage of the development will be the provision of a new newsroom and television contribution studio on the Bryn Meirion site, enabling the temporary office block there to be removed. This will be a more limited facility than the Council had hoped, but financial considerations made its acceptance inevitable.

For the first time, Bangor was provided with a portable single camera crew so that television programmes can now be made using staff and equipment based in the centre.

The Council was also pleased to learn of plans for the development of the BBC's building in Swansea, to strengthen radio production there and to provide a remotely-controlled television contribution point. Radio also benefited from a new "roadshow caravan", greatly improving its presence throughout Wales especially at the important annual events during the summer.

The year saw large-scale renovation projects with the replacement of both television outside broadcast units and the start of work on the complete refurbishment of the productive studio C2 at Llandaff, where a radio studio was converted into a replacement studio to carry the main television news programmes

for both BBC1 Wales and S4C. A new electronic graphics suite was installed at Llandaff, and has already made great impact on the appearance of much of the output.

Television

The BBC continued to provide S4C with an average of 10 hours a week of television programmes in Welsh.

It is one of the tasks of BBC programming to provide much of the regular weekly output for the channel and the Council welcomed the continuing high standards of news programmes, sport, children's programmes, 'Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canmol' (hymn-singing), 'Pobol y Cwm' (the weekly drama serial), and 'Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn' (a popular chat show).

A new regular series, the first to be completely produced in Bangor, was added during the year, 'Awyr Iach', which dealt with countryside matters in a new and topical fashion. It immediately reached and maintained a place as one of the most popular programmes on S4C.

Among the other outstanding programmes for S4C were a series of plays by Gwenlyn Parry, notable for their range and depth of characterisation, and the play, 'I Fro Breudwydion', the story of the early pioneer of film in South Wales, William Haggart. This won the main prize at the 1988 Celtic Film Festival in a version in English which will be shown on BBC2. The documentary series about life in Aberystwyth University College entitled 'Aber' proved controversial, but was a substantial achievement which attracted a large audience. Another documentary, 'Sara', movingly portrayed a young medical student's struggle with meningitis. In contrast, Council welcomed the innovative 'Maes a Mwy' programmes setting the scene for the 1987–88 rugby internationals in what proved to be a good season for Wales.

For most of the year, many of the English-language television programmes for Wales were transmitted in the 6.30pm–7pm slot on BBC1 Wales, but this had to be surrendered to 'Neighbours' at the beginning of 1988 and alternative transmission times had to be found on BBC1 and BBC2.

A notable addition during the year was a series on industrial archaeology, 'Keen on the Past'. Another series of 'Get Gardening' continued to attract a large audience, and also a large attendance at an open day held during the summer. Among individual programmes, the Council noted 'The Waste Game', an imaginative treatment of the problem of unemployment in the South Wales valleys seen through the eyes of a group of young people.

A number of outstanding contributions were made to the BBC's networks during the year: 'The Vision', featuring Dirk Bogarde and Lee Remick, which was a disturbing account of future domination by means of satellite television; the Welsh National Opera's outstanding production of *Otello*, directed for television by Peter Stein who had produced

the stage version; and the third 'Cardiff Singer of the World' competition, which was won by Valeria Esposito, a gifted young soprano from Italy. Other music contributions included a well-varied series of Schubert, a further series of the popular 'Dennis O'Neill Sings', and much-appreciated programmes during Holy Week.

Radio

New editors were appointed for Radio Wales and Radio Cymru, Megan Stuart and Lyn Jones respectively.

During the year, both services developed the strengths they had built up over almost 10 years – Radio Cymru with its wide variety of programming from its three production centres and Radio Wales with its strong team of presenters and their special relationship with the listeners. Audience research results for both services have been consistently good.

A number of new series were introduced on Radio Cymru including 'Yn ei Effen', concerned with etymological and folk history; 'Lipstic a Britvic a Sanne Silc Du', which took a lighter look at women's issues; 'Dros Ben Llestri', a slick and amusing programme; and two science-based programmes, 'Bys ar Byls' and 'Agor Cwys'. The new Swansea-produced review, 'Atodiad Lliw', quickly established itself with the audience, while a current affairs quiz from Swansea, 'Pennau Bach', also made a highly professional debut.

Drama on Radio Cymru maintained its high standards with an ambitious reworking of the Welsh medieval fable 'Culhwch ac Olwen', broadcast on St David's Day; the Dyfed rural comedy 'Tomos a Marged' recorded before an audience in the county; and Charles Williams' beautifully-judged readings of 'Teisannau Berffro' by the Anglesey writer Tom Parry Jones.

Radio Cymru did, however, come in for some public criticism from Cymdeithas yr Iaith Cymraeg, the Welsh Language Society, for its alleged failure to provide an adequate service for young people at night. In response, it was pointed out that, while night-time services were costly and attracted minimal audiences, the amount of programmes for young people had, in fact, increased in the station's new schedule. Radio Wales also increased its programmes for young people with a sequence starting at just after 7am on Saturdays. The response has been very encouraging.

The popular presenter of the daily early-morning programme 'AM', Chris Stuart, moved to Radio 2, taking with him the thanks and best wishes of the Council. Much appreciation continued to be expressed for the humour and friendliness of all Radio Wales' morning programmes generated by such presenters as Roy Noble, Frank Hennessy and Ray Gravel. The Council welcomed the fact that some of the excellent speech-based Radio Wales programmes, including 'All Things Considered', were repeated in the early evenings during the week, enabling them to reach a wider audience.



Third Cardiff Singer of the World Competition



'Stabat Mater' at Tewkesbury Abbey for BBC1



Well-varied 'Schubert' series, with Jane Glover

Radio Clwyd and Radio Gwent both developed their news services for their counties.

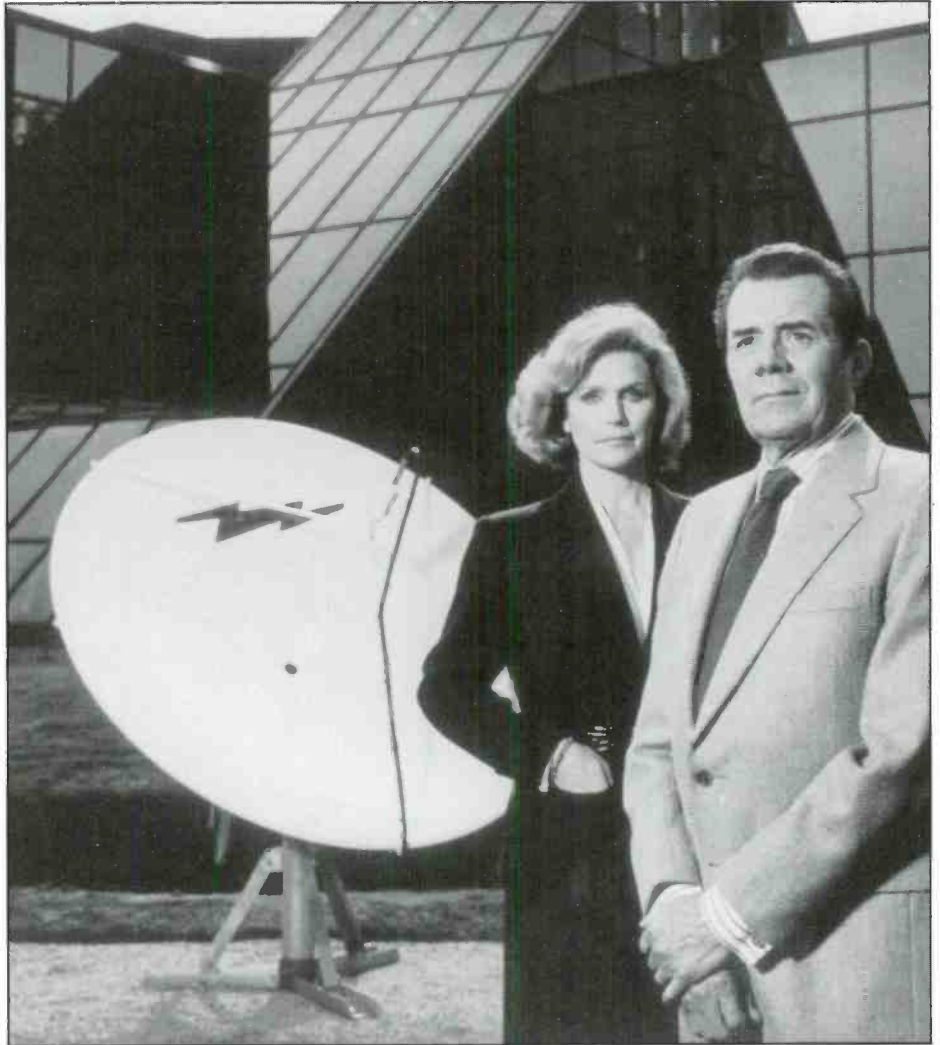
The annual Radio Lecture, given by Dr Geraint Gruffydd whose subject was the 400th anniversary of the translation of the Bible into Welsh, was for the first time broadcast in both Welsh and English versions.

Finally, many plaudits were accorded to the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra for its consistently high standards of performance throughout this its 60th year which included visits to major centres in East Germany and to Amsterdam and a civic dinner hosted by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff as part of the jubilee celebrations.

The Council was pleased to learn that the orchestra's principal conductor, Tadaaki Otaka, has renewed his contract for a further three years.

News and Current Affairs

Coverage of the General Election proved to be the most technically and editorially complex operation ever undertaken by broadcasters in Wales. The main editorial problem lay in combining coverage of the UK campaign, where three parties were in contention, with coverage of the four-party contest for seats in Wales. The Council discussed



'The Vision': a disturbing future dominated by satellite television. With Lee Remick and Dirk Bogarde

this issue with the Editor Wales News and Current Affairs and agreed to a proposal for a "two tier" approach for news programmes, which proved successful.

For the election results programmes, a new computer system was developed and installed in the Cardiff newsroom with a direct data feed from the main BBC election computer in London. The Cardiff computer enabled results to be fed instantly to the radio and television studios and provided excellent on-screen Welsh language electronic graphics for the S4C election programme throughout the night. There were more television and radio outside broadcasts than ever before.

Apart from the election, a number of substantial changes in the newsroom improved its effectiveness and efficiency. Following a managerial review of the department, a news operations unit was established, responsible for the intake of copy, the assignment of news crews and the internal distribution of current and future information. The provision of two journalist-operated radio studios within the newsroom allowed journalists to prepare material, conduct interviews and to connect up with the many unattended studios throughout Wales – a notable improvement in flexibility and cost.

Other innovations included a BBC Wales news page on Ceefax (page 197), which brought a strong and positive response from viewers including the hearing-impaired, and a daily news bulletin on BBC1 Wales at 6.35pm, which brought the number of daily English-language bulletins to nine.

Transmitters

Three new television relay stations were brought into service during the year and major refurbishment work was completed at three main sites. There were no extensions of FM radio in Wales, although mixed polarisation was introduced at Wenvoe and Blaenplwyf. The Council expressed concern at the continuing large gaps in the geographical coverage of FM radio, making the service unsatisfactory for car radio users in Wales.

The Council

During the year the Council met in Cardiff, Bangor, London and Mold. At the end of 1987, three members, Miss Branwen Iorwerth, Mrs Carol Wheeldon and Mr Huw Lewis retired. Their places were taken by Dr Rosina Davies, Mr David Greensmith and Mr Vaughan Williams.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland as at 31 March 1988: Dr James Kincade CBE (Chairman); Dr Maurna Crozier; Mr Liam Deane; Mr Jim Flynn; Sister Genevieve; Mrs Anne S. Gibson; Mr Bryan R. Johnston; Mr Jim McCusker; Mr T. Duncan Pollock; Mr Trevor Ringland; Mrs Cecilia Woods.

AFTER AN EVENTFUL and distinguished 10 years as Controller of Northern Ireland, James Hawthorne took early retirement. The appointment of the Rev Dr Colin Morris in his place was warmly welcomed by the Council.

Within weeks of the change-over, the atrocity of the Remembrance Sunday bomb in Enniskillen, followed some months later by events surrounding the killing of three members of the IRA in Gibraltar, reinforced the perennial problem of trying to balance the way this corner of the United Kingdom is portrayed on the BBC's radio and television services.

The Council, while recognising that news and current affairs programmes from Northern Ireland have a very high profile on the networks, is concerned that these images of violence are not better balanced by images of normality. It therefore supports the continuing efforts by the management to obtain adequate resources to make drama and documentaries, features and arts programmes for national as well as local consumption. The Council has had to accept, reluctantly, the constraints imposed on the region by the 1% cuts in staff costs which all areas of the BBC have had to bear.

In January, the BBC agreed to take part, in a limited way, in a Government campaign against terrorism by broadcasting appeals on radio and television for people in Northern Ireland to give information to the police con-

fidential telephone. A great deal of the Council's time was taken up with this issue which became a matter of some difference of view between it and the Board of Governors. A majority of Council members felt very strongly that it was wrong, on a point of principle, for the BBC to accept and broadcast what some members considered to be a Government propaganda message.

In a community where there is a total absence of consensus, the BBC has sought to provide an impartial service of news and current affairs programmes. By doing so, it has not made itself popular, but the Council believes that this is the only way in which the best interests of Northern Ireland can be served by the broadcasters. It therefore believes that the BBC should resist pressure from the authorities which could in any way jeopardise its independence and therefore its credibility.

The Council was pleased at the appointment of Geraint Stanley Jones as Managing Director Regional Broadcasting.

News and Current Affairs

It was another extremely difficult and sometimes dangerous year for news and current affairs staff and credit is due to their commitment, dedication and integrity. Extensive re-arming by paramilitary groups meant more violence and the coverage of several incidents, at considerable personal risk by BBC staff, was often the subject of heated political debate.

Despite the violence, there were some hopeful signs that politicians in Northern Ireland believed the time had come for new dialogue and this was examined in depth in programmes.

'Inside Ulster', the regional news programme, developed its audience to the point where it is the most watched BBC programme of its type. 'Spotlight', the main television

current affairs programme broadcast at the peak viewing time of 8.30pm, had a year of outstanding programmes, dealing in a courageous way with many of the issues central to Northern Ireland's problems. Notable were programmes about paramilitary racketeering and punishment shooting. Such is the importance of the Northern Ireland situation, that the Council would like to see 'Spotlight' broadcast more frequently than its present three runs of nine programmes.

Radio Ulster's lunchtime 'Talkback' and 'Newsbreak' programmes continued to dominate daytime listening; Radio Foyle's lunchtime news programme for the Londonderry area enjoyed similar patronage. These, along with 'Good Morning Ulster', 'PM Ulster', and 'Talking Politics' could be said to be providing the only public platform for political dialogue and debate in the Province.

Television

The success of the Australian series 'Neighbours' caused us to restructure the schedule of local programmes in Northern Ireland. It was with great reluctance that the Council agreed to the displacing of the carefully established 6.35pm strand though 'Neighbours' subsequently featured regularly in Northern Ireland's Top 10.

The scheduling of 'Video Picture Show', 'Up Front', 'Taste of Ireland', 'Ye Tell Me That' and 'Walking the Ground' remained a problem because the alternative schedule re-introduced the "deprivation factor" and viewers complained about the loss of their favourite network programmes.

The Council was pleased that the 'Next' series of plays for BBC2 was well received, with Anne Devlin's play 'The Venus de Milo Instead' winning the Golden Gate award at the San Francisco Film Festival. The region's



'The Venus de Milo Instead', with Iain Cuthbertson: winner in San Francisco



'Van Morrison and the Chieftains' special



'Masterclass': showjumping for Keith Chegwin

other contributions to the network included two 'Sporting Masterclasses' on snooker and horse-riding; a Mary O'Hara series called 'Minstrel of the Dawn'; a profile of Richard Dunwoody; and two documentaries, 'Taking the Strain' and 'Singing for your Supper'.

Daytime Television repeated a number of locally produced programmes – 'Tory Island', 'The Move', 'Mecca of Motorcycling', 'As I Roved Out' and 'Taste of Ireland'.

The reshowing of the 10-year-old programmes starring the well-known Ulster comedian, the late James Young, attracted an astonishing audience of 1.1 million with an Audience Appreciation of 83. The 'Phil Coulter' series from the Belfast Opera House, 'Make Mine Country' and 'As I Roved Out' also proved popular.

Serious music was not neglected in an output which included a recording of Stainer's *Crucifixion* at St Anne's Cathedral with the Renaissance Singers; a series featuring the Belfast pianist Barry Douglas for BBC2; and a 'Golden Voices' series featuring three Irish singers for BBC1 Northern Ireland.

The Religious Department produced for the network four 'Songs of Praise', two 'Morning Worship' and three 'This Is the Day' programmes, and co-produced the special Remembrance Service from Enniskillen.

The Youth Department continued to experiment with new programme formats that included a series on 'Working Holidays', a 'Young Director of the Year' competition and a new quiz series called 'All Square'.

'Tomorrow's Farm', the fortnightly farming programme, underwent a major restructuring and is now a consumer-led programme, very topical and not afraid to discuss critical farming issues.

A special local schedule was prepared for the public holiday periods around 12 July and 17 March. The region's coverage of sporting events included for the first time two race meetings at the Maze and Downpatrick, the Irish Greyhound Grand Prix and the Irish Bowls Masters. The coverage of the Gaelic Games continues to be a challenge and a problem.

The BBC was pleased to be associated with the Belfast Festival, which celebrated its 25th anniversary, and with the Northwest Festival based in Londonderry – televising events from them both. As one of the major sponsors of the Ulster Orchestra, it televised three concerts in addition to the radio broadcasts, but a more thorough coverage of the arts on television would be welcomed.

One of the most complex programmes of the year was, as ever, the Children in Need appeal. The enthusiasm engendered throughout Northern Ireland was quite remarkable and the generosity of the public was matched only by the benefits reaped by the Province's needy children. The Council is particularly appreciative of the work done by the Appeals Advisory Committee in distributing this fund.

Radio Ulster

As reported last year, a policy decision was

taken with the Council's approval to try and broaden the base of Radio Ulster's listeners. An audience survey, commissioned by the region in the autumn, proved that the new policy was working and that the station is gaining younger listeners. However, its efforts to attract children early on Sunday morning had a less than enthusiastic response from members of the Council and the end of that experiment was welcomed. Concern was expressed from time to time that the new policy might not be quite so attractive to elderly listeners.

A successful innovation in the schedules was the introduction of quarterly "project" weeks when producers from all areas in the output are encouraged to co-ordinate their programming around a particular theme; problems facing school-leavers, homeless people and the environment were highlighted in the past year. The scheme had the back-up of volunteers from E Force – the joint venture between the BBC and Community Service Volunteers which provides media training for unemployed people.

A schools' art competition was run in association with Environment Week and an exhibition mounted in the Ulster Museum featured entries from over 100 schools.

There was continued co-operation with the Irish national broadcasting service, Radio Telefís Éireann, and a satisfactory system of programme exchange with RTE Radio One established. Radio Ulster now carries concerts by the RTE Symphony Orchestra, while RTE regularly takes live relays of Ulster Orchestra concerts. And RTE rebroadcast the series of lectures 'People of Ireland', the book of which, edited by Pat Loughrey of the Schools Department, was successfully launched in Belfast and London during the year.

The Religious Department received a special merit award from the Sandford St Martin Trust for the 'Sunday Sequence' programme produced in the wake of the bomb in Enniskillen on Remembrance Sunday. The Enniskillen outrage also brought a nomination for the Sony reporter of the year to Mike Gaston of 'Good Morning Ulster'. Another Radio Ulster programme was shortlisted for the Sony best pop music programme – 'The Bottom Line' produced by the Youth Unit.

The Council believes that Radio Ulster's identity as a truly regional service has now been established. Radio Foyle's input has been a vital element in this process, and the unattended studios in Enniskillen, Newry and Coleraine have also helped – there are other unattended studios in Omagh and Armagh to come. 'The Fathom Line', a weekly programme produced from the Newry studio, reflects life in the south east of the Province and members of the Council would like to see this emulated in other areas.

Sponsoring events

The BBC has continued to expand its commitment to life in Northern Ireland by sponsoring events such as the Ulster Grand Prix, which attracts motor-cyclists from all

over the world, horse-racing and a jazz festival. It has also taken stands at the Great Ideas Show and the Ulster Motor Show as well, of course, as being a major participant in the Royal Ulster Agricultural Show at Balmoral and agricultural shows around the Province.

The opening of a BBC Enterprises shop in midtown Belfast was another welcome development.

Network Radio

There is a regular appearance on the radio networks of programmes produced in Northern Ireland: plays, short stories, art and music programmes, documentaries, 'Woman's Hour' and programmes produced by the Religious Department. The Province is also reflected regularly in the BBC's external World Service and language services. The Council believes that it is particularly important that the non-violent aspects of life in Northern Ireland get a national and international airing. It always welcomes visits of programmes such as 'The Radio 1 Roadshow' and 'Any Questions?'.

Technical developments

It was a good year for re-equipping the region, with the delivery of a five-camera TV mobile control room of the latest design. This along with a two-camera lightweight unit has given programme makers much more flexibility, as has the increasing use of lightweight portable electronic cameras. A radio roadshow vehicle greatly enhanced the BBC's presence at the increasing number of outside broadcasts mounted by Radio Ulster.

There was much activity in Broadcasting House during the year. The third floor of the new television block now contains a colourful new newsroom with two radio studios and three PSC editing suites. The old newsroom area is being equipped with sophisticated videotape editing and electronic graphics facilities which will enable producers to do more post-production work in the region.

Redevelopment work has begun to provide Radio Ulster with a suite of three self-operated studios and planning continued on the Blackstaff studio and office block development in the expectation that work can start on schedule.

The re-engineering of transmitters continued. One significant benefit of this work has been the provision of Radio 4 FM from the Limavady and Ballycastle transmitters as well as improved reception in other areas.

The Council is still looking forward to the provision of a television contribution link from Londonderry.

It has been noted with concern that there has been a marked increase in the number and strength of pirate radio stations emanating from the border areas – based in the Republic of Ireland but deriving their revenue and their listeners from Northern Ireland.

The Council

During the year the Broadcasting Council met in Belfast and Londonderry. Mr Ernie Chilton resigned and two new members were appointed: Mr Jim Flynn and Mrs Anne Gibson.

External Services



THE BBC EXTERNAL SERVICES gave their 120 million regular listeners more news with a greater clarity during 1987–88.

The year saw major developments in the audibility programme and a total reorganisation of the news operation, which meant that the 37 language services were better able to gather information and disseminate it more effectively.

It was one of the most active years ever for the engineers, with the construction of two major new relay stations in Hong Kong and the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean. Hong Kong began transmitting in September 1987; the Seychelles was scheduled to follow towards the end of 1988.

In Lesotho an additional transmitter was installed to cover a wider area of Southern Africa and new transmitters at Rampisham, Dorset, strengthened signals into Central and Eastern Europe.

Satellites

World Service in English and some of the language output have been rebroadcast by other stations and networks in many countries for many years, but during 1987–88 satellites enabled this process to be significantly expanded. By using communications satellites as carriers, radio stations abroad were able to bring the signal down and relay it to their audience on domestic frequencies (AM and FM) or on cable systems.

In the USA, over 50 public radio stations now relay the World Service. The first European station to take this initiative was in Helsinki in Finland, closely followed by Thessaloniki in Greece. During the year, rebroadcasters in 13 other countries asked for the service, among them Portugal's Radio Renascença, which relayed the BBC Portuguese Service to a nationwide audience.

Many stations took news programmes from the World Service in English as well as in the relevant local language. The satellite service to Europe now carries BBC programmes in 20 languages.

News

The core of the Bush House operation, the newsroom, underwent a major shake-up, the most comprehensive in 18 years.

The area was physically redesigned to parallel changes in the editorial structure, regional output was strengthened and enriched by the creation of teams of writers and editors able to concentrate on particular parts of the world, and the volume of stories for translation by the language service was increased by a quarter to some 250 a day.

New voices took up correspondent posts, including Mark Brayne (Diplomatic) and Alexander Thomson (Foreign Affairs).

The BBC does not have full-time staff correspondents everywhere in the world, but its journalists can be appointed, on a year's unpaid leave, to report from a foreign capital that is not covered, he or she giving the BBC priority but being allowed to work for other

outlets. The 13th "sponsored stringer" post was created during the year.

World Service

'It's Your World', a continuing series of international phone-ins, had another distinguished list of studio guests: Dr Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Prime Minister of Norway; Dr Hans Blix, Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency; the Princess Royal, President of the Save the Children Fund; Juan Antonio Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee; Sadiq al Mahdi, Prime Minister of Sudan; Viktor Karpov, Head of the Soviet Arms Control and Disarmament Directorate; Pik Botha, South African Foreign Minister; and broadcaster Alistair Cooke.

Another guest was the Prime Minister of India, Rajiv Gandhi, whose broadcast brought some 1,500 calls to Bush House, of which 17 were dealt with on air. A non-political phone-in concerned 'Women and the Aids Crisis'.

As well as many live relays from the Proms, a series of international recitals was mounted from the Concert Hall in Broadcasting House.

For the second year, World Service and Radio 4 co-operated to produce a 'Globe Theatre' season of six plays. The World Service contributions were Wole Soyinka's 'Opera Wonyosi', Brazilian playwright Alfredo Diaz's 'Payment Pledged', and Dürrenmatt's 'The Visit' (nominated for a Sony award). The World Service also commissioned two plays for the network: 'Happy Families' by Martyn Read and 'From the Lion Rock' by Carey Harrison.

There were editions of the arts programme 'Meridian' from India and Japan, and a series of features on 'Six Cities': Los Angeles, Lagos, Paris, Cairo, Bombay and Jakarta.

The World Service also commissioned Anna Massey to read *Hotel du Lac*, Anita Brookner's Booker Prize novel.

The army coup in Fiji and the resulting censorship led to an increase in the demand for reliable news. The audibility of the World Service was boosted through the help of Radio Australia, which loaned its transmitter at Shepparton, Victoria. Programmes were satellited from Britain to Shepparton, then relayed to Fiji on a special shortwave frequency. In 1982, the BBC lent a transmitter to relay Radio Australia news about the bush fires to Australians in Europe.

Russian

Since the jamming of the Russian Service stopped in January 1987, the BBC has considerably revamped its output. Not only was there the opportunity to do so, but the necessity, because change in the USSR has resulted in a new sprightliness in Soviet broadcasting.

Presentation has become more polished, with jingles, cleverer treatment of editorial material and more use of professional expertise. The Soviet authorities claim to have halved the listening to foreign radio, though there is no evidence to support this.

Part of the Russian Service's response was to broadcast shorter and crisper talks, more closely focused on current issues. Arguably the biggest innovation was a rock music programme put out in direct opposition to Moscow's prime-time television news, with current affairs programming either side of it. A live daily magazine, 'Argument', covering Soviet, British and international developments in an authoritative but bright way, quickly found an appreciative audience as, on a less demanding level, did 'Sevaoborot' – a Wogan-like series of interviews conducted by one of the personalities in the Russian Service.

A record programme of Russian golden oldies, 'Grandmother's Chest', presented by Sam Yossman, achieved warm response, a flow of calls coming to London from the Soviet Union – over 100 a day at times.

The new climate of openness allowed the World Service to make and transmit programmes from the USSR. 'Outlook' and 'Science in Action' both came live from the studios of Moscow Radio, whose head confessed that his habit is to start the day by listening to the Russian and World services of the BBC.

In the upheavals in Azerbaidzhan, the BBC carried reports that the death toll among the Armenian population was in double figures – a clear five days before the Soviet media admitted to 32 dead. The Russian Service (and through it the rest of the BBC) drew on the information supplied by the unofficial groups that have emerged in the USSR.

Polish

The end of jamming of the Polish Service in January 1988 meant a radical restructuring of content. Without the need to repeat every programme twice, the opportunity was seized to introduce new series and the existing 'Beyond Censorship' – which makes available major works of literature to an audience that would otherwise not have the chance to hear such output – was increased from one edition a week to three.

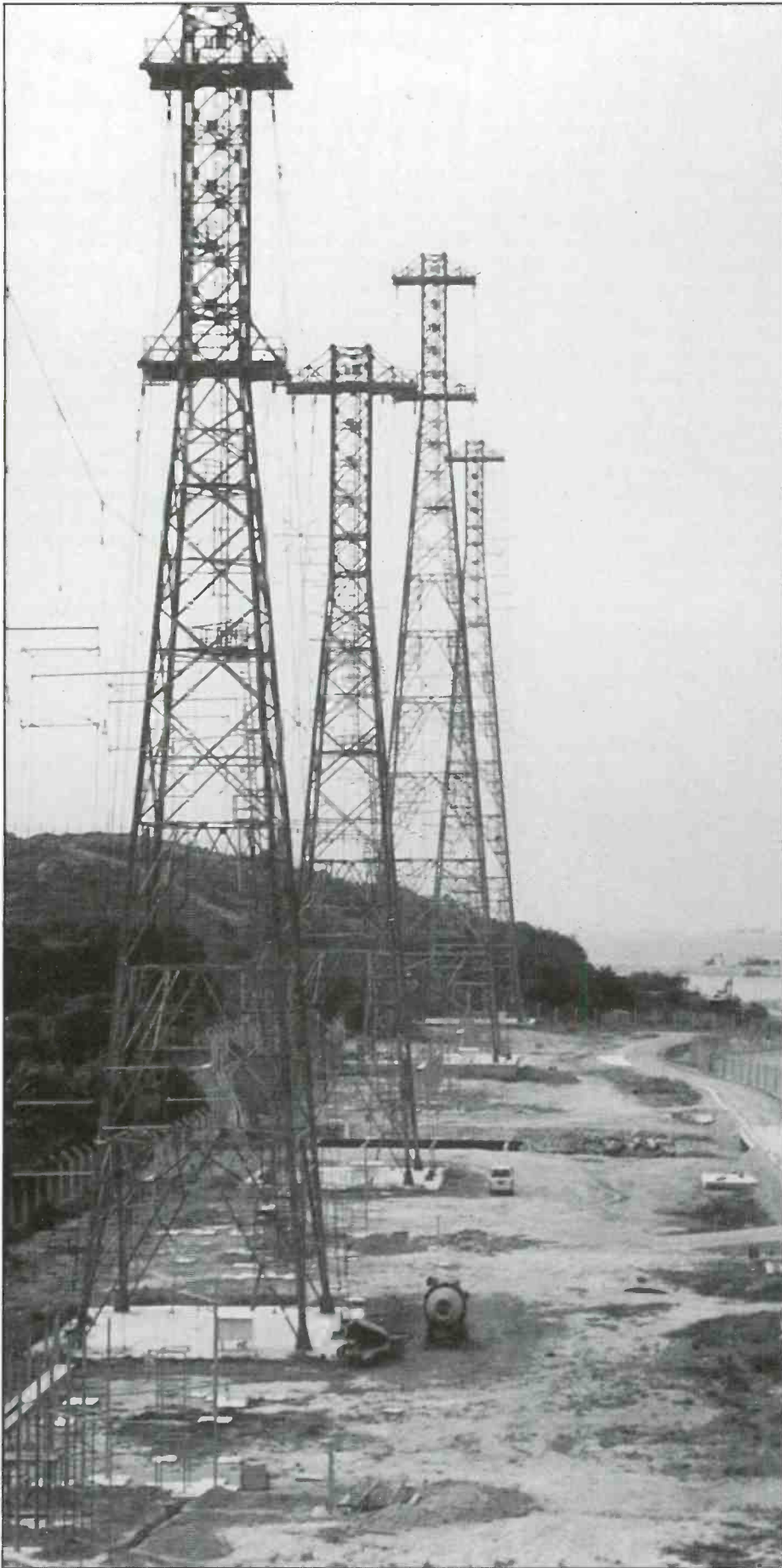
Glasnost meant that the Polish Service was now able to gain access to ministers and officials and they conducted an interview with the Foreign Minister, Marian Orzechowski, who is also a member of the "politbiuro".

When there was a riot in a Polish prison, a Polish Service producer telephoned a number and found himself speaking to a middle-rank official who showed no sign of nervousness as he gave his views on the situation.

Openness has permeated the system to the extent that even the wartime Katyn massacre is allowed to be discussed.

Hungarian

For the first time since 1947 the BBC appeared at the Budapest International Fair, represented



Hong Kong: the jewel in the crown of the BBC's audibility programme

by the Hungarian and World services. Some 25,000 people visited the BBC display.

The Hungarian Service secured an interview with the Prime Minister who later became the Communist party leader, Károly Grosz.

Early Day Motion

So impressed were Members of Parliament Jim Spicer and Bruce George, who took part in a Turkish Service programme on the general election in Turkey in November, that they tabled an Early Day Motion in the House of Commons praising the coverage which "*emphasises yet again the deservedly high reputation ... for honest, impartial and professional reporting.*"

An amendment called on the Government "*to acknowledge the international reputation of the External Services by providing a proper level of capital and revenue funding*" and to give "*a clear undertaking to respect the editorial integrity of the staff at Bush House.*"

The motion and amendments were signed by 67 MPs.

Other language services

The "colonels" coup in Greece on 21 April 1967 was the subject of a Greek Service series, 'Twenty Years After'.

In Lisbon the annual BBC Portuguese Service lecture was given by Michael Heseltine on *Tomorrow's Europe*.

In Latin America, the BBC inaugurated what turned out to be a highly successful series of link-up programmes beginning with radio stations first in Peru and then in Colombia. The programmes were transmitted live over the participating national networks, with local audiences putting questions by telephone to panellists in their own country and in London. Contributors in Lima included the Peruvian President and the Minister of the Economy, and in Colombia a number of leading political figures who would not have agreed, without the "acceptability" of the BBC, to share a common platform. Edited versions of the programme were transmitted on short wave to the whole of Spanish-speaking Latin America.

In Brazil's largest city, São Paulo, the events to mark the 50th year of BBC broadcasts to the continent attracted huge media coverage.

The Arabic Service celebrated its 50th birthday. The political turmoil on the occupied West Bank coincided with the introduction of two new programmes – one a dawn current affairs sequence, the other an afternoon topical magazine combining analysis of the news with lighter material, most of it originated by the service.

A French for Africa series of 32 parts, 'Africa at War', investigated the four areas of active conflict in the continent – Chad, Ethiopia, the Western Sahara and Angola.

There was growing evidence of the thirst in South Africa for impartial and up-to-date information about events in the region. In January, the African Service launched a new half-hour edition of its established World

Service current affairs programme 'Focus on Africa' – aimed at listeners throughout Southern Africa. The team of producers and presenters in London and stringers throughout Africa provided an authoritative summary and is already building a new and appreciative audience.

The annual season of 'African Theatre' – original half-hour radio plays written by contemporary African writers – included a Kenyan play with Aids as its theme, and a one-woman show, 'Zandile', for which South African Gina Mhlope got a Sony award nomination as best actress.

The African Service joined forces on Christmas Day with the French and Portuguese services for a triple-language show featuring bands from Zimbabwe and Cape Verde and a Kora player from Mali.

The Thai Service had an unexpected accolade from the Voice of America, which bowed out of broadcasting in Thai, acknowledging that the BBC had a far larger audience and impact.

The Indonesian series on the history of the country's struggle for independence is still proving a great success. A book of the series was published in English and Indonesian and tapes of the 37 episodes sold to the Library of Congress in the USA, universities in Australia and Japan, and the National Archives in Indonesia.

In the Indian sub-continent the continued growth and increased competition of television meant that the pattern of BBC transmissions had to be rearranged and new late-night slots in Hindi, Urdu and Bengali were introduced.

The Pashto medical series 'Roghe Sate' (Good Health) won a Sony award – the first time a foreign-language programme has received one. It was made in co-operation with the Save the Children Fund.

The Pashto Service was increased by an extra 15 minutes a day, enabling a much-needed evening transmission to be introduced, and evidence continued to come in of the service's impact in the Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan.

The BBC, and in particular the Bengali Service, was criticised by the Bangladesh government for its coverage of disturbances in November and December. The local correspondent in Dhaka, Ataus Samad, was detained for some weeks, the BBC's staff correspondent Phil Jones was expelled and it was made an offence for any Bangladeshi to be in contact with the BBC. These restrictions have since been lifted and full reporting access restored.

BBC 648

In May a new concept in broadcasting to North West Europe was launched.

BBC 648 (the medium-wave frequency which the channel uses) weaves a tri-lingual radio pattern from strands of the World Service in English and the German and French language streams.

648 is aimed at a well-informed European listener who probably speaks more than one language and wishes to receive the kind of fast, unbiased international news coverage which the BBC's worldwide resources provide. A special ingredient is the "local" news on traffic and weather in the 648 area of

Northern France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and North West Germany.

Hong Kong

The relay station in Hong Kong, coming into use in September, transformed the scene in the Far East, its two 250kW transmitters carrying programmes in Chinese, English and Japanese and making the BBC heard more clearly in Northern and Central China, Korea and Japan.

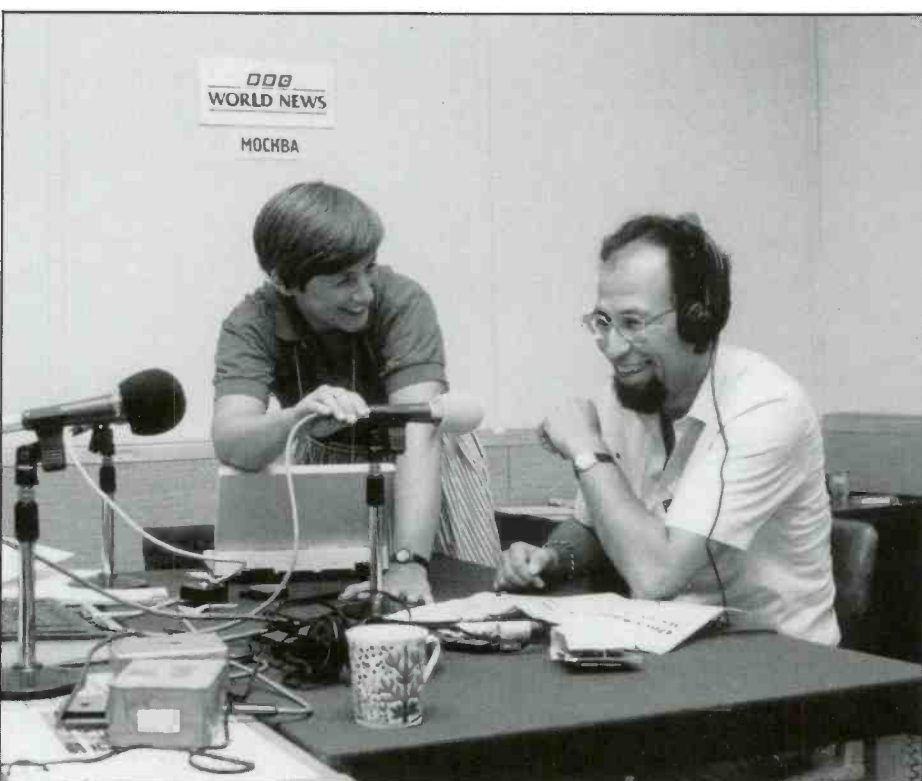
The main benefit of the powerful new station has been the chance to increase Mandarin broadcasting to 2½ hours a day and to provide nine hours a day of World Service plus five English by Radio lessons daily. The mail from China reflected the improvement in reception, increasing initially from 1,000 to 5,000 letters a month, before settling down to a steady 4,000.

The Hong Kong relay is the jewel in the crown of the 10-year audibility programme started by a Labour government and carried on by Conservative administrations. Although it also throws a strong signal into the whole of Korea, the BBC's proposal to start a Korean Service was turned down by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Korea is a divided nation of increasing importance to which the BBC does not broadcast in its own language.

English by Radio and Television

The demand for English teaching on radio, television and individual audio and visual cassettes made it another year of expansion for the BBC's English by Radio and Television.

Programmes were on the air in some 40



Glasnost 1988: Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher makes an historic phone-in broadcast to the Soviet Union – and the Russian Service reports the Moscow Summit direct from the Soviet capital

countries including Vietnam, where the start of televised lessons became "the talk of the town in Hanoi", according to the British Embassy.

China Central Television renewed its contract to broadcast 'Follow Me' for a further five years and bought two more series. 'Follow Me' is going out on five cable channels in Argentina. 'Muzzy in Gondoland', a cartoon series for children, has been sold to TV stations in Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Egypt, Greece, Malta, Norway, Sweden, Spain and Yugoslavia and is also being marketed world wide as a home-video package and as a course for junior schools. Another new TV series launched, 'The Carsat Crisis' – already on Japanese screens – is an advanced course on English for science, featuring satellite technology, and a large market for the institutional version of the course is anticipated.

The publication of video and audio English courses moved into new markets. The Hispanic population of the United States is buying video packages at the rate of 5,000 a month. More than half a million copies of the first issue of the *BBC English* part-work were sold in Germany, while the Spanish public has been offered a wide selection of video and audio packs, part-works and books.

Transcription

A number of major agreements were sealed by Transcription Service during 1987–88.

Syndication of rock music programmes in the USA continued through the agreement with Westwood One and a new distribution deal for serious music was concluded with WFMT. Both Westwood One and WFMT supply about 200 stations with regular BBC programming, resulting in exposure of over 13,000 broadcast hours a year. WFMT is also responsible for American distribution of the perennial radio panel games 'My Word' and 'My Music', which went to over 60 stations a week.

Other major markets such as Canada and Japan provided important developments, especially in the rock music field. Subscribers and other purchasers in the rest of the world continued to make significant use of Transcription Service material, accounting for a further 12,000 broadcast hours.

The festivals of Bath, Cheltenham, Edinburgh and the Promenade Concerts were recorded. Mahler's *5th Symphony* with the Vienna Philharmonic conducted by Leonard Bernstein – one of the greatest attractions at the '87 Proms – proved a popular addition to the catalogue, as did the complete Shostakovich *String Quartets* performed by the Borodin String Quartet, which were complemented by a two-part feature on the composer. The rare opportunity to record *La Straniera* by Bellini, performed by the Wexford Festival Opera, was seized. New British music was represented by works such as *Earth Dances* by Harrison Birtwistle and Alun Hoddinott's *Triple Concerto*.

Drama highlights included the Sony award-winning production of 'Jude the Obscure',

'The Midwich Cuckoos', and 'The Wordsmiths at Gorsemere'.

Topical Tapes

Topical Tapes produced a special series on Aids which sold to a record 60 radio stations overseas.

'International Profile' featured leading world personalities, among them the Archbishop of Canterbury; Sir Yehudi Menuhin; the President of Israel, Chaim Herzog; Archbishop Tutu; and Peter Ustinov.

Monitoring

The fast-changing mood in the Soviet Union, coups in Africa and the South Pacific, the progress of the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner, the violence in Mecca at last year's Hajj, riots in Tibet and the Palestinian uprising were all filed on the newswire to the growing number of BBC Monitoring Service's customers.

The service's more detailed *Summary of World Broadcasts* publications, supplied to consumers in the press, government and business, also documented the evolution of the world political scene from the Central American peace process to the developments which led to the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

The summary was given a face-lift, with a new improved layout and cover design, which was enthusiastically received by journalists, librarians, diplomats, academics, business and other customers. Mailings were targeted at the City, producing great interest and potential sales for SWB economic material.

The programme of modernisation of BBC Monitoring continued. A new west wing was added at its Caversham Park headquarters and installation work started on a computerised reception and processing area to handle the increasing amount of material from radio, television and news agency sources covered at the Crowsley receiving station.

The installation of satellite-receiving equipment at Crowsley was also virtually completed, though some delays in software development meant that the system could not come into full operation.

Audiences

Throughout the year, some 20 surveys were made in countries that included Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Guatemala, the USA and Tanzania.

Audience measurements confirmed the BBC's dominant position among international broadcasters showing, for instance, that 8% of adults listen regularly (at least once a week) to the World Service in Singapore; that in Israel, Gaza and the West Bank, 60% of Arab men listen regularly to the BBC in Arabic, while over one million adults in Turkey listen regularly to the BBC in Turkish. In Poland the audience for the Polish Service has increased at least a third since 1980.

Over half a million letters arrived over the year, the largest postbags being received by the Burmese, Hindi and Arabic services. The volume of mail from the USSR increased dramatically.

World Television

There was a set-back when the Foreign and Commonwealth Office decided not to make funds available for the World Television News project. This joint External Services–BBC Television venture would have provided a daily half-hour news programme produced under the same editorial principles that govern External Services' output.

Many MPs, British diplomats, business people and members of the press saw pilot programmes, the general verdict being that Britain should be involved in such an enterprise – a logical extension of the work already done in radio by Bush House. A motion calling on the Government to back the idea had been signed by 230 MPs. However, although it did not wish the BBC to drop its plan, the Government ruled that public money should not be used in its realisation.

The Government's refusal to back a modest start in what is now the most used means of mass communication, television, was disappointing. However, the BBC was determined to press ahead with the idea by finding alternative means of funding. It would be a pity if Britain's place as the doyen of credibility among the nations of the world should, through lack of vision, wither. Others are ready and eager to take Britain's place.

Finance

The Government's announced grants-in-aid for the next three years will require careful husbanding if agreed commitments are to be properly fulfilled. The figures, which include money for both running costs and capital expenditure amount to £120 million for 1988–89, rising to £138 million in 1990–91.

As a result of the efficiency of the BBC's new budgetary system, some monies were re-allocated into programmes, giving a slight increase in broadcast hours without any further demand on public funds. In this way, hours of output are the highest since the 1950s.

There is a determination to ensure that the quality of broadcasting will be maintained and resources found, as in the past three years, to sustain the output.

Nobel nomination

A cross-party group of 22 MPs nominated External Services for the Nobel Peace Prize. In their "55 years of broadcasting, the External Services have endeavoured to live up to the BBC's motto 'Nation shall speak peace unto nation'," read the citation, the MPs adding that External Services "contributed to global understanding by providing an objective, unbiased, factual and accurate service of world news."

● In September 1988 the name of the BBC External Services was changed to BBC World Service.

Television

FOR TWO-THIRDS of the year, the non-denominational 'This Is the Day', broadcast from a viewer's home or sometimes an institution, began religious programming on BBC1. It ranged as far as a flat in Holland (there are many Dutch viewers) a lighthouse in the Bristol Channel, and Grendon Prison. It was often preceded by 'Articles of Faith', which during the autumn put forward an instructional series on prayer; or in the early months of the new year by 'Umbrella', a multi-faith story-telling programme for children.

About every sixth Sunday, the entire morning space was occupied by congregational worship – from Portsmouth (Church of England) Cathedral, for example, on Whit Sunday; from a Methodist church on the Wirral for midnight communion on Christmas Eve; and from Swansea (Roman Catholic) Cathedral on the Sunday after Christmas.

During Lent 1988, 'The Cost of Discipleship', a stretched version of 'This Is the Day', offered live worship from small Christian communities rather than individual Christian homes. The recorded sermons were by international church figures.

Early on Sunday evenings the fare was popular sacred music. 'Songs of Praise' continued to stay fresh after more than a quarter of a century by varying its location and style. Among places it visited were Skegness for the Spring Harvest evangelical festival; the cathedrals at Salisbury, St Albans, Southwell and Bangor; the West London Synagogue for Remembrance Sunday; the Iona Community; Harare; Vancouver; Sydney for the Australian bicentennial; and a Worcestershire tithe barn for a sampling of faith among the cast of 'The Archers'.

During May, June and July, 'Songs of Praise' gave way to 'Praise Bel', in which hymns picked out by viewers were repeated; and then to 'Home on Sunday', in which interviews with eminent people were punctuated with religious music they had chosen.

Late on Sunday evenings, still on BBC1, viewers were offered a year-round cycle of discussion or documentary programmes. 'When I Get to Heaven' was a series of duo-

logues about belief; 'Choices' a longer series of studio discussions on problems in public and private morality. The rest of the cycle was taken up with two documentary strands, 'Everyman' and 'Heart of the Matter'. During the year it was decided that in future these would fill virtually the whole of the cycle.

Among films in the 'Everyman' season during the autumn and winter of 1987–88 were reports on conditions and prospects in South Africa, particularly for black churches; the hospice movement; American evangelicals in Guatemala and (hypothetically) the United Kingdom; British Sikhs; the beatification by the Roman Catholic Church of Edith Stein, a Jew; the state of Fiji under an autocratic Methodist ruler; the cult of the Madonna; revivalist Buddhism in Japan; the decline of the Welsh chapel; the religious use of light through stained glass; and vicars' wives.

'Heart of the Matter', concentrating on rapidly-made treatments of ethical issues of the moment, dealt in the spring of 1988 with the possible trial of alleged Nazi war criminals in Britain; homosexual priests in the Church of England; the burdens on the families of hostages; materialism; the advertising of charities; and abortion law in Ireland.

There was a good deal else. 'Five to Eleven' provided a moment of reflective verse or prose nearly every weekday morning. In Holy Week 1987, a service for Good Friday (as well as for Easter Day) came from St Albans Abbey; and twice a day there was a filmed recital of passages from St Luke in the Authorised Version.

During May, the month of Ramadan, Muslim prayers were broadcast early every Friday morning. The Archbishop of Canterbury's New Year message came a few moments after Big Ben had rung in 1988. And in the first few days of Holy Week 1988, which were also the last few days of the year under review, a film on St Mark rounded off the four-gospel sequence.

BBC2's contribution to the religious year included 'Going by the Book', a pair of films about Christian and Muslim fundamentalism in England; a quartet of interviews with Natan Sharansky, the former Russian dissident, at his new home in Israel; and a sequence of six programmes – only the first two transmitted in the review period – discussing one of the great questions that religion exists to answer: 'Is There Something After Death?'

Radio

The most distinctive feature of religious broadcasting on radio was its sheer variety. Every day of the year, and embracing every conceivable format from quiz show to deep theology and from news analysis to choral evensong, network radio had something to offer. There has never been so much religious broadcasting on BBC radio and it is 20 years since audiences were as large.

The regular range of religious programmes included 'Sunday', a live religious news magazine; the morning and daily services, 'Pause for Thought', 'Thought for the Day', 'Ten to Ten', 'Seeds of Faith' and 'In Perspective' on Radio 4; 'Choral Evensong' twice weekly on Radio 3; 'Good Morning Sunday' – with Roger Royle – and 'Sunday Half-Hour' on Radio 2; and the ethical panel game 'Radio Scruples' on Radio 1.

'Soundings' was an occasional series of religious documentaries on Radio 4 and the same network carried a series of Lent talks, this year by a distinguished panel of international theologians.

On Radio 1 there were two remarkable contributions: a gospel concert from a youth remand centre at Christmas, and a radio-phonetic tribute to the late Dr Martin Luther King appropriately called 'The Dream', which was broadcast at Easter. On Radio 3 there was a controversial discussion about the historicity of the gospel birth narratives ('Battle Over Bethlehem') and another on the Council of Nicaea, complementing the drama series 'Whose Is the Kingdom?'

On Radio 4 special programmes marked the Jewish New Year and Passover; Ramadan; and the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Mormon Church in Britain. There were also two documentaries supplementing a series on the Arabic world, 'Pillars of Islam', and another, a substantial undertaking with a phone-in, entitled 'Jesus – An Investigation'.

Other features on Four covered a bewildering array of topics: the 1,600th anniversary of St Augustine's baptism; the impact of the First World War on liturgical change in the churches; the religious origins of Lego; 'The Making of a Saint'; the musical Wesley family; the spiritualist Doris Collins; the practice of "inner healing"; and the arguments in Sikhism over the role of the Golden Temple at Amritsar.

In all, BBC Network Radio broadcast something in excess of 1,200 religious programmes during the year, ranging in duration from three to 90 minutes, and they represented a kaleidoscope of belief, experience, celebration, debate and argument.



Heaven's Angels: three biking Church of Ireland ministers on 'Songs of Praise'

10 Education

IT IS 30 YEARS since BBC Television began broadcasting to schools. The anniversary was marked in 1987 with a reception in Broadcasting House where the chief guest was the Secretary of State for Education, Kenneth Baker, who made clear his support for the continued existence of BBC educational output.

At a time of rapid change, BBC Education is having to adapt what it provides and how it operates.

With the introduction of the GCSE in England and Wales during 1987-88, School Radio produced a new weekly series, 'Mainstream GCSE', illustrating different approaches throughout the country and giving its schools' audience the chance to question the examiners about how the new scheme operates. Another outlet for GCSE-related material was developed with local radio: 20 half-hour programmes on English texts included in the syllabus were made by School Radio and put out by local stations, both in and out of school time.

GCSE requirements have highlighted the need for common starting points for pupils with a wide range of ability and attainment and three new School Television series, 'Mathspsy', 'Big Top Science' and 'Science in Action' provided broad-based resource material; extra support, too, was given to art and design ('Artwork'), religious education ('Words into Action') and home economics.

One of today's pressing needs is to keep teachers up to date and to encourage them to relate curriculum issues to their own classroom practice. School Television was in the forefront of meeting this need during the year, forging a partnership with the Department of Education and Science, the Man-



A BBC engineer explains to Terry Marsh and Kjartan Poskitt, the presenters of School TV programme 'Science in Action', how colour television is produced. Right: Simon Mayo and Susie Grant, who present 'Mainstream GCSE' on School Radio



power Services Commission, All Saints Trust and the Department of Trade and Industry, to provide 'INSET' (In-Service Education for Teachers).

Under terms agreed by the Board of Governors, major funding from these three bodies was used to make a group of series – broadcast in the first half of 1988 – for teachers of science, maths, home economics and those involved with TVEI (Technical and Vocational Education Initiative). Further series are in production for 1988-89.

Close collaboration with educational organisations is a regular part of the activities of each of BBC Education's production departments. This year, for example, Continuing Education worked with the Open College – the national distance-learning organisation set up by the MSC, which started operating in the autumn of 1987 – to produce the 'In the Know' series. First broadcast in January, this highlighted a variety of study techniques in an informal way and was developed alongside the college's Effective Learner course. As a result, many thousands of viewers became involved with the Open College.

School Radio continued its recent policy of developing links with exam boards. In 1987-88, 'Running Your Office', designed to give a practical insight for those on school and college vocational courses, was produced in association with the Royal Society of Arts examination syllabus and is being distributed on cassette by the Open College as part of one of its own learning packages.

Adult learners, too, have had the opportunity to measure their attainments – as in previous years, the RSA and the Cambridge University Examination Syndicate offered specially devised assessments for those following BBC language courses. This year, the new beginner's Spanish course, 'España Viva' produced by the CE Radio and Television departments, and CE Television's 'Discovering

Portuguese', both gave committed students the chance to test their skills. And there was the added attraction with each course of the chance of being awarded a travel/study bursary by the country concerned. In 1987-88, half-a-dozen such bursaries were awarded to those who had studied German, French and Italian in association with BBC CE series.

The approach of 1992 has concentrated minds on the key importance of being able to speak to and understand our European neighbours and the new-style 'Telejournal' from CE Television has shifted its emphasis to looking at the week's news as a whole, using both television and newspaper reports from France, Germany and Spain – a chance for people who speak the languages of these countries to get a perspective on current affairs as well as listening practice.

A recognition of the growing demand for language-learning materials led to the re-launching, in February 1988, of the CE Radio 'Get By in' range of seven introductions to languages in the form of cassette and print packs, to which 'Get By in Japanese' was added. Sales of £500,000 were made in two months.

The same department was responsible for the broadening of international horizons with the launch of a major eight-part series on Radio 4, 'The Arab World', presented by the BBC's Middle East correspondent, Gerald Butt, while School Television, in the first collaboration with the International Broadcasting Trust – an independent production company – created 'The Developing World', which involved filming in Tanzania, Southern India and the UK and aimed to encourage teenagers' awareness of global political links. School Television also launched the series 'Issues', for the same age group, using BBC news and current affairs material, archive film and specially shot reports, to put a clear framework around continuing world problems.

Educational Broadcasting Council

BBC Education draws on the advice and support of the wider educational world in planning its overall strategy and range of output for schools, colleges and adults.

This advice is gathered in many informal ways but, at the centre, is the more formal system of councils and committees. At the beginning of 1987, the previous bi-partite system of the UK School Broadcasting Council and the Continuing Education Advisory Council was replaced by a single Educational Broadcasting Council, marking a recognition of the many shared concerns of all educationalists in respect of educational broadcasting and a need for a single forum of debate.

The new council met five times in 1987-88 and there was a steady growth in its sense of both identity and role. Sir Peter Newsam was appointed chairman at the beginning of 1988. While the council concentrated on discussion of broad issues of policy, its newly created programme committees gave detailed attention to programme provision for primary schools, secondary schools and continuing education.

The EBC is supported in its work by equivalent councils and committees in each of the three national regions.

Policy and research

11

THE POLICY AND PLANNING UNIT was set up in the autumn of 1987 to strengthen the research and policy back-up available to Board of Management on a range of short- and long-term issues (*The main concerns of its first six months of operation are touched on below*).

The unit also has management responsibility for established departments with a corporate research and information role: Management Section (the renamed Secretariat), Broadcasting Research, and BBC Data. Bringing them together has enabled them to contribute more directly to policy work.

Progress was made in streamlining activities, on the principle of devolving to the directorates any which were better organised at that level, rather than to the corporate one.

Editorial issues

The fortnightly editorial policy meetings, conducted by John Wilson, Controller Editorial Policy, have developed as the main working forum for discussion of issues of principle and practice in factual programming. They are attended by senior editors from radio, television, the regions, local radio and External Services.

The meetings have contributed to new programme guidelines including sensitivity in reporting violent events, the problem of political labels, the need for fair representation in all elections – not just those for Parliament



Child abuse: guidelines on a sensitive issue

or local councils – and straight dealing in programmes. Radically changed guidelines were issued after a major re-examination of opinion polls in this forum and others.

In clarifying and developing BBC editorial policy, much work was done on problems arising from the reporting of cases of rape and sexual abuse, especially those involving children. For the BBC, John Wilson took part in a gathering of news organisations, under the auspices of the Press Council, to see whether guidelines could be agreed to avoid

the range of different reports by different news media disclosing more about victims than anyone intended. In addition, John Wilson and Margaret Douglas, the Chief Political Adviser, gave editorial advice to programme makers on many sensitive or otherwise difficult matters.

Violence and the media

In December, the unit organised a one-day seminar on the portrayal of violence in broadcasting, bringing together programme makers, critics, academic experts and representatives of a wide range of interested bodies, from the General Advisory Council to the Society of Authors, the Directors' Guild, the police and the Home Office.

The papers presented were published in *Violence and the Media* (BBC, price £3.95) and the main strands of concern were followed up internally with senior programme makers.

A programme guide

One of the unit's priorities was to work with the five output directorates to review, codify and update the editorial principles enshrined in existing guidelines and in current wisdom and practice.

The guidelines which were already in print covered most major issues, but they were not easily accessible, existing in a variety of formats of varying convenience, and in a few cases – for example, on the question of sponsorship – were outdated. In some areas

Education cont.

10

A major development from CE Television was its launch of 'Business Matters', 17 programmes representing the start of a commitment to increasing public awareness of the importance of business and industry, while CE Radio provided two regular weekly strands – 'Education Matters' and 'Community Matters' – with similar aims in their respective areas.

BBC Education continued to give active support to the E Force initiative – a joint project with Community Service Volunteers and with major funding from the EEC Social Fund, enabling unemployed people in Glasgow, Belfast, Newcastle, Cardiff and Manchester to be trained in media and communication skills. And it provided the impetus for the setting up in early 1988 of the Educational Broadcasting Services Trust, an educational charity working to promote and develop initiatives connected with educational broadcasting world wide.

National regions

Programmes for schools designed specifically for children in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and produced in the national regions continued to form an integral part of BBC Education's output.

In Northern Ireland, the final part of a three-year Irish language radio project for secondary schools was broadcast, along with a new unit linked to the A-Level course.

Contemporary Irish history was covered by a new radio series and used as a resource by both secondary schools and adult groups. On television, new programmes in the social and life-skill series 'See Hear!' looked at the transition from school to work or work-seeking in the Province.

In Scotland, the first part of a new radio series, 'The Bookbound Express 10-14', was broadcast with the aim of spanning the move from primary to secondary schools.

OUPC

For the Open University Production Centre based at the University's Milton Keynes campus, 1987-88 was a year of continuing development.

New productions included video and audio material for over 50 different new OU courses, including a major inter-faculty introduction to information technology. A new interactive videodisc on the physics of water was also completed and used in OU summer schools, while two interactive videodiscs for agencies other than the university were produced, one on stress at work for the MSC and another on life and energy for use in primary schools, supported by the Department of Enterprise.

Other work for outside agencies included a mathematics masterclass on geometry and perspective, made in collaboration with the Department of Education and Science and the Royal Institution, and a video-based resource package explaining Aids to school-children, also funded by the DES and distributed by them to all secondary schools.

Awards

The Open University Production Centre won a Gold award at the New York Film Festival for 'The Search for Realism', dealing with computer graphics, and a finalist certificate for 'Companies, Computers and Design'; and the prize for the best technology film of 1987 awarded by the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Fellowship of Engineering, with 'Manufacturing for the Market', part of the university's science and technology updating programme, 'SATUP'.

School Radio won the Ohio State award for educational radio with 'The Irish Question'; School Television's 'Poetry, Pain and Pleasure' won the Enid Love award for secondary school output; and the CE Television series 'Soviet Television – Fact and Fiction' won the US Red Ribbon award.

The Ecodisc, produced by School Television for BBC Enterprises, collected the British Interactive Video Association's Gold award and the Sony award of the International Visual Communications Association.

of public concern, a need to develop new thinking was identified.

These topics were discussed in working parties and editorial meetings across the BBC, drawing on outside advice wherever possible; members of the Asian Programmes Advisory Committee, for example, helped with an examination of BBC coverage of racial matters.

The aim was to publish a practical and accessible set of editorial guidelines which would provide a handy reference source for producers and inform the public as part of the BBC's commitment to accountability. Covering such matters as fairness, accuracy and impartiality, legal requirements in programmes, scheduling and good taste and decency, this guide was published at the end of 1988.

Broadcasting in the 1990s

Monitoring broadcasting developments throughout the United Kingdom and Europe as part of its responsibility to provide a service of market and economic analysis to Board of Management, the unit investigated the potential for subscription television.

This work helped create the framework for the BBC's application to the Home Secretary to operate an experimental service of specialist information to doctors, downloaded during the night in encoded form on BBC2.

Beginning in autumn 1988, the experiment will yield valuable information about the potential of add-on services for specialised audiences during the night hours.

Broadcasting of Parliament

Following the Commons' vote in favour of televising its proceedings, the unit submitted evidence from the BBC on the conduct and funding of such an experiment.

Broadcasting Research

In an average week, 93% of the population watches television, practically everyone seeing some BBCtv. On average, a viewer watches about 1½ hours of BBC programmes a day. Data produced by Broadcasting Research at the Board of Governors' seminar at Lydiard Park demonstrated that the BBC's share of viewing (just under 50%) differed little across the age groups, or by sex or by region. However, as competitive terrestrial and celestial TV services gather strength in the early to mid 1990s, a major increase in the total time people spend in front of their television sets cannot be expected.

Indeed, in a country which already has the highest viewing figures in Europe – close to the USA norm – the BBCtv audience share must fall, though there is no reason to believe that major inroads into the 90% weekly reach need occur. Most people will continue to want to include some BBC programmes in their weekly TV diet.

Special projects

The department tackled a wide range of specific research assignments for management and individual programme departments which

bore the above-the-line cost of commissioned projects. These included a joint BBC/IBA study of public reactions to broadcast coverage of the General Election campaign; research into the public's use of radio wavebands, in order to assess the needs for education and publicity when the BBC's policy on single waveband broadcasting of Network Radio is implemented; and quantitative and qualitative research to gauge public reaction to the 'See For Yourself' programme and its associated publication.

At the seminar on Violence and the Media, Dr Guy Cumberbatch presented the findings of his content analysis on *The Portrayal of Violence on British Television*. To complement this study, Broadcasting Research Department's contribution noted that:

- About 10% of children aged 4–7 view television beyond the 9pm "watershed" on the average weekday (Monday–Thursday)
- About a quarter of 8–15s stay up to watch TV on Fridays and Saturdays beyond 10pm
- About two-thirds of families with children have a VCR, but in two-thirds of families

there are no children

- Programmes in peak time involving a high incidence of "violence" (as defined by Dr Cumberbatch) attract a 25% higher audience than other peak-time programmes
- In the public's inventory of criticism of television programmes, concerns about gratuitous violence are not widely expressed.

Other projects included a joint BBC/IBA survey for the One World Broadcasting Trust on public perception of a range of Third World issues; a replication of a 1985 study of usage and attitudes towards teletext services; qualitative research, conducted in Gaelic, to assess listener reactions to Gaelic radio services in Scotland; research into the public's views about BBC Essex, some time after the station's launch, as well as pre-launch studies for the local radio stations due to open in late 1988; in-depth exploration of listeners' views of current Radio 4 programmes; and a programme of research to assess public attitudes to the provision of "back-up" for education programmes, also involving the study of the response in a series of specific case studies.

The ways audiences are measured

Television audience measurement

This is carried out under the auspices of BARB, the joint BBC/ITV Broadcasters' Audience Research Board. Audits of Great Britain is the data supplier to BARB, under a seven-year contract to July 1991.

The system is based upon a panel of about 3,000 private households, to yield estimates of domestic TV viewing across the UK. A meter records for each set when it is switched on and to which channel it is tuned, minute by minute. Through a handset, individuals record when they are viewing by means of a personal button on a keypad, again minute by minute. Overnight, a central computer calls up both sets of data through the telephone line. At the data processing stage, the information relating to sets is linked to that for individuals. What panel members and their visitors are watching across all channels is thereby established.

Television Opinion Panel

Complementary to the TV audience measurement system is the BARB Television Opinion Panel for which the department acts as data supplier. This enhanced service, launched in March 1986, involves sending a self-completion booklet to a national panel of viewers, with a weekly effective sample size of 3,000, an equivalent national Children's Panel, and 500 sample-size panels for each region taken in rotation on a monthly basis. The panellists are recruited from the Daily Survey (see below).

TOP provides a weekly measure of programme appreciation (an AI or appreciation index) for all programmes with an audience of about one million and above. In addition, more detailed questions about viewers' response to individual programmes are asked on a selected basis.

Given the narrower appeal of many programmes on all four channels, including arts programmes, current affairs, documentaries,

drama and education, it is central to the accountability mechanisms to know which programmes give the greatest viewer satisfaction regardless of overall audience size. Many programmes from the genres listed obtain outstandingly high appreciation scores among their relatively small audiences. Examples of high AI programmes are appended (see Appendix (ii), page 67).

Radio audience measurement

This is carried out through BRD's Daily Survey of Listening. Every day, 1,000 people aged four and over are interviewed in their homes about their previous day's listening. The findings are aggregated over a month to provide average figures for each station by day of week. Individual local radio stations are researched twice a year, in the spring and in the autumn.

Despite continuing extensions to television's broadcasting hours across the channels, audiences to radio during the past year have been robust – actually marginally higher than in the previous 12 months. Across the week, about three-quarters of the public listens to the radio, and close to 90% tune to the BBC. The average daily BBC listening figure is about 2½ hours. BBC services continue to account for nearly three-quarters of all radio listening.

Arising out of the BBC's Five-Year Plan, a working party has been considering how radio audiences should best be measured and how it may be possible to develop joint systems with the wide range of commercial national, local and community radio services envisaged by the Government for the 1990s.

Radio Listening Panel

The purpose of this panel is to obtain the views of listeners to specific BBC Network Radio programmes. Examples of highly-rated programmes are appended (see Appendix (ii), page 68).

Public accountability

12

IN 1988 THE BBC took a fresh look at the way it presents itself to the public. As part of its policy of being both accountable and open to its viewers and listeners – its “shareholders” – it decided for the first time to make a televised annual report of its activities, a two-hour documentary called ‘See For Yourself’, which was seen on BBC1 in January.

The programme set out to show, as Director-General Michael Checkland said in his introduction, “what we do, how we do it and why we do it”, and it proved more popular with the public than could have been anticipated: 13 million people tuned in, the average audience was 7.2 million and the programme scored a high Appreciation Index of 75.

Immediately following the broadcast, the BBC Chairman, Marmaduke Hussey, and the Director-General took part in a live one-hour ‘Open Air’ special, answering questions across the whole range of broadcasting. More than 1,000 viewers rang in, although, of course, not all their questions could be tabled, and 4.6 million viewers were interested enough to stay watching. During the following week, there were further access programmes at national, regional and local level on radio and television, with members of senior management answering questions from the public on programmes and policies.

Generally, the BBC’s increased openness was favourably received, even if some of the national press was critical, and the practice of reporting annually on television to the licence payer will be continued, although the programme will be shortened and it will concentrate on fewer issues.

Timed to coincide with the ‘See For Yourself’ campaign, as part of the new initiative in public accountability, the BBC reviewed its activities in a 24-page colour booklet, which was produced by Information Division

and distributed as an insert in the New Year editions of *Radio Times* and *The Listener*. Over 3.25 million copies were printed, representing a readership of about 10 million people and deliberately targeted to appeal to a wider audience than the BBC’s Annual Report to Parliament, which was itself redesigned in a simpler format.

The BBC also continued to bring people from outside the Corporation into the discussion and debate about broadcasting, so that external views of its role, responsibilities and likely development could be taken into account. Cardinal Hume, Bernard Levin and Lord Donoughue were among guest speakers at the annual conference held by the Governors and the Board of Management. Earlier, MPs, police, academics and outside broadcasters were among those who attended a one-day seminar on the portrayal of violence in the media which the BBC, fully aware of the public’s continuing concern, organised in the wake of the Hungerford shootings.

Broadcasters must be sensitive to public feelings, especially after a disaster or other tragic event. In August, after Hungerford, a number of programmes in which firearms featured prominently were postponed; in November, after the fire at King’s Cross underground station killed 31 people, the showing of the film *Elmer Gantry* was cancelled because its climax involved a major fire and scenes of panic.

If the innovative ‘See For Yourself’ campaign took the limelight, there were other already established ways in which the BBC put itself into direct contact with the public.

There was a continuing commitment to public meetings, though fewer were held because of the General Election. There was also a seminar with representatives of pensioners’ organisations and those professionally concerned with the elderly, at which the BBC listened attentively to worries that, particularly in drama, old age is too often depicted as a problem and that, in a society in which the elderly make up an increasing proportion, too few elderly people appear authoritatively on radio and television.

The BBC took a higher profile at the Earls Court Ideal Home Exhibition, from which for the first time in its long association with the show it broadcast live television in addition to radio programmes. Over 800,000 people visited the BBC’s stand, which carried a ‘See For Yourself’ theme, and visitors had the opportunity of contributing to BBC1’s ‘Open Air’.

‘See For Yourself’ was also publicised high above Piccadilly Circus in the third of three adventurous promotions (the others were on Election Night and at Christmas), in which Information Division put the BBC’s name in lights by hiring a computer-programmed, animated advertising hoarding.

In the overall context of the year in which the BBC made great efforts not only to let the public know more about itself but also to give it the opportunity to voice its opinions, it was perhaps appropriate that the BBC physically brushed up its image, changing the livery of its vehicle fleet from “camouflage” green to a smart, two-tone grey, modifying its coat of arms, and updating its logo.

The new initiatives reflected the BBC’s commitment to being accountable and open to viewers and listeners, and to creating greater public awareness of its plans and policies.

Audience reaction

The BBC continued to receive thousands of letters and phone calls from viewers and listeners. During the year the number of letters received centrally exceeded 128,000, 4,000 less than in the year before; 54,000 were about radio, 71,000 about television and 2,000 raised points of general policy.

There were also 31,000 phone calls to the Programme Enquiry Unit seeking factual information about programmes. The duty office at Broadcasting House received an average of 1,500 calls a week commenting on programmes and policy and the duty office at Television Centre took over 4,000 calls a week.

Correspondents during the year covered many aspects of broadcasting – there was concern with bad language, sex and violence, and the treatment of religion aroused strong feelings. Over 200 listeners wrote to express their dislike of a satire of religious broadcasting in an episode of the Radio 4 comedy programme ‘Radio Active’. In contrast, 245 viewers wrote to commend the BBC for the Spring Harvest edition of ‘Songs of Praise’, the highest number of complimentary letters



The BBC’s new corporate livery, including its updated logo

received for any single television programme during the year. Some correspondents complained of biased news coverage, a substantial number complained about poor reception and over 600 expressed forebodings about future wavelength changes. Many wrote to express their appreciation of particular programmes or simply to show support for the BBC and the services it provides.

Personalities and presenters continued to attract much comment. John Stalker's debut as a presenter on Radio 2 was mostly well received while Derek Jameson remained controversial, with a large postbag expressing mixed views.

Television drama again provoked strong reactions from the audience. The decision to show Dennis Potter's 'Brimstone and Treacle', originally banned 11 years previously, brought 355 letters, of which 328 felt the ban should not have been lifted. When shown, however, the play produced little comment. 'Airbase', a fictional account of life on a US base in this country, provoked complaints about anti-American bias and fears that it would offend Americans stationed in this country.

The 'See For Yourself' programme and the 'Open Air' special that followed it stimulated a huge volume of correspondence – over 1,600 letters, many from people who had never written to the BBC before.

All comments which the BBC receives, both critical and favourable, are carefully noted and a detailed report is prepared every week, which is circulated to senior BBC staff. This breaks down the total number of letters into those "for" or "against" particular programmes, including extracts from a range of letters, so as to give a comprehensive picture of public reaction to expressed in the BBC's postbag.

BROADCASTING COMPLAINTS COMMISSION

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission, a statutory body which considers complaints of unfair treatment or unwarranted infringement of privacy against programmes on both BBC and independent television and radio, adjudicated on 14 complaints concerning the BBC during the year. It rejected eight and upheld four. Two were partly upheld.

All but one of the complaints, including two about regional programmes, concerned television, 13 alleging unfairness and one unwarranted infringement of privacy.

Below are the summaries of the adjudications broadcast and published in *Radio Times* on the Commission's instructions. The full adjudications appear in the Commission's annual report for 1987–88.

Complaint from Mr J. M. Gatherer

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have upheld a complaint from a solicitor, Mr J. M. Gatherer, about a programme in 'The Thursday File' series broadcast on BBC1 (Scotland) on 27 March 1986. Mr Gatherer complained that the

International relations

Europe was the focus of considerable activity during the year. Plans for an integrated European broadcasting market by 1992 were developed further, with BBC staff participating at meetings of the European Parliament and the Community's economic and social committee.

At the same time, BBC International Relations made regular contributions to the proposed Council of Europe Broadcasting Convention which aims to create a similar though looser structure than that proposed by the European Community, to facilitate a freer flow of programmes between member states.

The BBC continued to play a leading role in the activities of the European Broadcasting Union. One of its major initiatives was the proposed establishment of Eurosport, a satellite-to-cable sports channel. In a competitive environment, the acquisition of sporting rights as well as production costs are increasingly expensive, and Eurosport will enable broadcasters to extend their services to viewers – an equally attractive proposition to sports federations.

Satellite broadcasting in Europe is still a high risk business and Alan Hart, the BBC's Controller of International Relations, chaired a European task force set up to seek potential partners who would guarantee the finance, and negotiations are continuing with News International. Sixteen broadcasting organisations including the BBC from 14 countries, were founder members of the Eurosport consortium.

In celebration of the centenary of the invention of the moving film, 1988 was made European Cinema and Television Year at the initiative of the European Community and the Council of Europe, and provided an opportunity for the industry to publicise past and present achievements and to address the opportunities and the problems of the future.

The UK committee, under the chairmanship of Alan Hart, helped to set up several special events, one of the highlights being a BBC open day at Elstree, where members of the public were able to mingle with stars on the sets of 'EastEnders' and 'Allo 'Allo!'

A reflection of the BBC's increasingly active relations with Chinese broadcasters resulted in early 1988 in an unusual visit: the principal contact in the Ministry of Radio, Film and Television in Beijing, Mr Ma Yuanhe, came to spend six months at the Corporation, including time at all the major broadcasting centres outside London. It is hoped the visit will lead to the growth of co-operation and to more BBC programme making in China – in British terms still an under-explored area of the world. The BBC also welcomed and assisted production teams from Chinese television on their first visits to the UK.

Interest in the BBC as a source of training and advice continued to be strong during the year, despite the dearth of funding at governmental level available for training overseas broadcasters.

programme included extracts from a telephone conversation, and from a conversation in his office between him and one of his clients. The first conversation had been recorded by the client and the second by the BBC without Mr Gatherer's knowledge or permission.

The Commission accept that there will, excep-

tionally, be occasions when the surreptitious recording and broadcasting of a private conversation can be justified in the public interest. The Commission do not consider that this was such an occasion. They conclude that the broadcasting of part of the first conversation, and the recording and broadcasting of part of the second conversation, constituted a clearly unwarranted infringement of Mr Gatherer's privacy by the BBC.

Complaint from Mr A. R. Weston

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected a complaint from Mr A. R. Weston about the 'Crimewatch UK' programme broadcast on BBC1 on 1 October 1984, which included a reconstruction of events associated with the murder of his wife in September 1983.

The Commission sympathise with Mr Weston and his wife's family for the distress which the programme caused them, but consider that it was justified in the public interest. The Commission are satisfied that, while the BBC were aware that Mr Weston's sister-in-law did not want them to proceed with the programme, they were justified in doing so in the absence of a specific request from Mr Weston as next-of-kin. The programme was not unjust or unfair and did not constitute an unwarranted infringement of privacy. The Commission consider, however, that the BBC should have asked the next-of-kin specifically for agreement in principle to the making of such a programme rather than simply assume consent in the absence of a clear request to the contrary. The Commission do not accept Mr Weston's contention that the programme created a false impression by selective use of material and by presenting a disputed and unsubstantiated theory as fact.

Complaint from Premier Packaging

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have upheld a complaint from Premier Packaging about an item on 'Breakfast Time' broadcast on BBC1 on 8 April 1986. The item was about the use of PVC cling film for wrapping food.

In the Commission's view, the item as broadcast carried a clear implication for viewers that the use of PVC cling film to wrap food could in certain circumstances be a danger to human health; and it was likely to cause many viewers to stop using PVC cling film. The Commission consider that the item, based as it was on inadequate enquiry by the BBC, was unfair. The Commission also consider that what, in their view, amounted to a recommendation to use an identifiable alternative was potentially damaging to Premier Packaging as distributors of PVC film.

Complaint from the Sugar Bureau

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected a complaint from the Sugar Bureau about a programme in the 'You Are What You Eat' series broadcast on BBC1 on 26 January 1986. The programme, entitled 'Sweet Nothing', was about sugar and its effects on health.

The Commission consider that the programme's message, namely that the average amount of sugar consumed per head in Britain is bad for health, especially teeth, and that people should reduce their intake, was in the public interest.

Some of the statements in the programme, about which the Sugar Bureau complained, were necessarily generalised. The Commission do not consider, however, that any of the statements were inaccurate or, in the circumstances, unjustified. It appears to the Commission that the views presented in the programme represented the consensus of opinion on sugar and health in this country. Certain

language used in the programme might have seemed extravagant, but the Commission do not consider that anything in the programme constituted unduly "exaggerated and emotional accusations against sugar", as the Sugar Bureau maintained. The Commission conclude that the programme was not unjust or unfair.

Complaint from Dr Sidney Gee

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have considered a complaint from Dr Sidney Gee about an item in 'That's Life!' broadcast on BBC1 on 25 May 1986. The item reported the Court of Appeal's decision that the General Medical Council could proceed with its hearing of a case against Dr Gee, but omitted any reference to the outcome of a libel action Dr Gee had brought successfully against the BBC in respect of an earlier item broadcast in 'That's Life!' in 1983. Dr Gee complained that the item gave the impression that allegations in the earlier item covered by the libel action were well-founded and justified.

The Commission note that Dr Gee did not claim that the item was factually incorrect. The Commission also note that the BBC omitted reference to the libel action on legal advice.

The Commission consider that the introductory reference to "a couple of stories we told you in the past" unmistakably included a reference to the earlier 'That's Life!' item which was the subject of the successful libel action against the BBC. It was true that Dr Gee had been charged by the General Medical Council with serious professional misconduct. The Commission consider, however, that the reference in the programme linking that fact to the earlier story, without adding that that story had been the ground of a successful libel action against the BBC, was unfair to Dr Gee. To that extent, therefore, the Commission uphold the complaint.

Complaint from the BSTA

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected a complaint from the Prosthetics Section of the British Surgical Trade Association (BSTA) of unfair treatment in an item in 'That's Life!' broadcast on BBC1 on 6 July 1986. The item was concerned with difficulties encountered by two people in obtaining correctly fitting artificial limbs and with problems in the artificial limb service generally.

The Commission consider that the programme was in the public interest and accept that it was directed primarily at drawing attention to the need to improve the service for supplying artificial limbs. They find that it did contain a few omissions and inaccuracies which, in their view, could and should have been avoided. They do not, however, consider that these were sufficiently prominent or serious in the context of the programme as a whole to render that programme unjust or unfair. They therefore do not uphold the complaint.

Complaint from Siriol Animation Ltd

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected a complaint from Siriol Animation Ltd about the edition of the 'Week In Week Out' programme broadcast on BBC1 (Wales) on 17 March 1986. The programme was about the Welsh film industry and included a brief comment that the cartoon character 'SuperTed' had not been able to sustain its initial success. Siriol Animation, which produced the 'SuperTed' animated television series, regarded this comment as misleading and damaging and complained that the programme was unjust and unfair.

Although 'SuperTed' had undoubtedly been a

successful series, the Commission accept the view that the high commercial hopes for 'SuperTed' had not been fully realised. The Commission conclude that the programme was not unjust or unfair.

Complaint from Mr J. Hull

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected a complaint from Mr John Hull about the 'Panorama' programme 'The Private Wars of Colonel North' broadcast on BBC1 on 23 February 1987.

The programme included allegations that Mr Hull, an American citizen, had been involved in the supply of arms to the Nicaraguan Contras and in drugs trafficking. Mr Hull had complained that he was neither informed of these allegations, which he maintained were untrue, nor was he given an opportunity to reply to them.

The Commission consider that the 'Panorama' production team went to great lengths to try to make contact with Mr Hull and that he was given sufficient opportunity to reply to the allegations.

Complaint from Earthspan Promotions Ltd and Miss J. Foster

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected most of a complaint against 'That's Life!' for its treatment on 24 May 1986 of a product called *Fade Away*. This herbal preparation, which was claimed to reduce body fat, was marketed by Earthspan Promotions who, together with a distributor, Miss J. Foster, made the complaints. The Commission find that the programme was not unfair in saying that *Fade Away* was marketed through a kind of modified pyramid selling. Neither was it unfair to omit any mention of the company's "money back" guarantee.

The Commission consider that it was in the public interest for 'That's Life!' to examine the unsubstantiated claims made for this product. They believe also that producers of a product have responsibility to ensure that distributors and retailers of the product do not make unsubstantiated claims for it. The Commission reject a complaint of misrepresentation of the product.

The Commission note the weight of scientific opinion offered by the BBC that *Fade Away* could not work in the way claimed. The subjects on whom the product was tested however were five professional entertainers whose stock in trade was their fatness. Moreover, the atmosphere of the studio test was one of ridicule rather than impartiality. The Commission therefore conclude that the way in which the test was presented by 'That's Life!' was unfair.

Complaint from the Law Society of Scotland

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have upheld one and rejected two complaints made against BBC Radio Scotland by the Law Society of Scotland. The three programmes concerned were broadcast in 1986. All dealt with aspects of the law or the legal profession in Scotland.

They found that the 'Fair Do's' programme on 20 August 1986 was not unfair to the Law Society's ex-President in asking him to comment on a specific case. The intention was simply to illustrate a general point, and they do not think it went beyond the terms on which he agreed to take part in the programme.

The Commission found that the edition of 'Fair Do's' on 3 September 1986 was unfair in making, by implication, unjustified criticism of the legal profession and the Law Society in Scotland. The programme, in dealing with the case of a divorcee referred to as "Mrs Smith" had not revealed that

her divorce took place in 1966 when the law was different.

The Commission have rejected a third complaint – about the 'Jimmy Mack Show' on 1 October 1986 – that the Law Society's Vice-President was unfairly asked to comment on the case of "Mrs Smith".

Complaint from the National Front

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected a complaint from the National Front about a report broadcast in the 'Six O'Clock News' on BBC1 on 26 August 1986. The report was about football violence and examined evidence of organisation behind the trouble at and around football grounds.

The Commission consider that statements in the report that the National Front had been accused of organising violence, that a recruiting drive had been going on since 1979, and that in certain parts of the country there was a heavy National Front involvement in the football scene, were accurate and not unfair.

Complaint from the National Front

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected complaints from the National Front about a report on racism and racial abuse on the terraces at football matches, contained in 'Network' broadcast on BBC1 on 16 June 1987.

The Commission do not accept that the report suggested that the National Front condoned football violence. They accept that the report did link the National Front with the defunct magazine *Bulldog*, said that the National Front hijacked the British national flag and described the National Front as a racist group, but they do not consider this unjust or unfair.

Complaint from the National Front

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have rejected a complaint from the National Front about the 'Choices' programme broadcast on BBC1 on 19 July 1987. The programme was about race relations in Britain and referred to attacks on the home of an Asian family in 1983.

The Commission consider that a statement in the programme by the journalist John Pilger, suggesting National Front involvement in the attacks, was accurate reporting and not unfair. The Commission have no reason to doubt the truth of a statement by a member of the family involved that they had had "National Front" painted on their door. The Commission do not consider that there was any reason why the National Front should have been given an opportunity to put their views in the programme. They conclude that the programme was not unfair to the National Front.

Complaint from the National Front

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission have considered a complaint from the National Front about 'The Rock 'n' Roll Years' broadcast on BBC1 on 24 August 1987.

The programme included a brief sequence depicting violent disorders involving a group of demonstrators and the police at Southall in 1979. A caption stated that the National Front had staged a march through Southall and had clashed with members of the Anti-Nazi League. This was inaccurate; the National Front had simply held a meeting and had not been directly responsible for or involved in the violence. In the Commission's view, the wording of the caption itself was unfair to the National Front and to that extent the Broadcasting Complaints Commission have upheld the complaint.

13 Engineering

FOR THE FOURTH TIME, Engineering Directorate received the Queen's Award for Technological Achievement.

The award, conferred jointly on the BBC and the Electricity Council, was for the development of radio teleswitching, a system which uses Radio 4's long-wave transmissions to carry coded data signals that control the switching of domestic electrical equipment such as storage heaters and water heating cylinders. Because of the system's ability to smooth out peak loads, consumers benefit from favourable tariffs and the electricity supply industry can expect to save up to £80 million a year.

The Electricity Council met all research and development costs.

During 1987-88, Engineering Directorate was, and continues to be, involved in another energy-control project, which is saving the BBC considerable sums of money. A small unit has been established to reduce energy

There will also be considerable cost savings.

In September 1987, a new HF transmitting station to serve Northern China, Japan and Korea was brought into service in Hong Kong for the External Services. The commissioning of the station, known as the East Asia Relay, marks another important step towards the completion of the audibility programme that began in 1979.

The search for new and profitable ways of using transmission resources, without detriment to existing services, continued. Data-cast, which like Ceefax uses "spare" lines in the television picture to carry digital data, is now well established as a commercial information distribution service and several or-

the portion of the band still allocated to the emergency services, FM transmitters for the network are being brought into operation with all possible speed. By the autumn of 1988, Radio 1 will be available on FM to about 60% of the population.

A good deal of work was done during the year to make the FM transmitter network in England ready for the launch of Radio Data System - RDS - in the autumn of 1988. The coded RDS signals, riding piggy-back on the FM transmissions, provide all the data needed for a new generation of "intelligent" receivers offering automatic tuning and positive station identification.

Arguably, RDS is the most important technical innovation in radio to be introduced in Britain since stereo broadcasting in the 1960s, and it is being introduced at a time when the proliferation of FM stations is making positive station selection a real problem to many listeners.



BBC engineers are playing a major part in a European-led project to develop wide-screen high-definition television (left). Above: Bill Dennay, Director of Engineering, receives the Queen's Award to Industry for Technological Achievement from the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey. Director-General Michael Checkland looks on

costs - electricity, gas, water - throughout the Corporation, and net savings during the year totalled £385,000. The projected saving is £3 million over five years.

The new regional centre in Newcastle was completed during the year and became fully operational. Good progress is being made on Television Centre's new technical block due to be in service in 1989, and site work is well under way for the new corporate headquarters at White City, where occupancy will begin in 1990.

Transmission Group, responsible for the planning, installation, day-to-day running and maintenance of the BBC's transmitting stations and communications systems at home and abroad, will be moving to a new headquarters building in Warwickshire in 1989. The move will bring considerable benefits, with all headquarters staff together under one roof and easier access from the Midlands to most United Kingdom transmitting sites.

organisations make good use of its high speed, excellent reliability and almost universal UK coverage.

The next challenge is to make profitable use of the television transmitter network during out-of-programme hours, as with the planned two-year trial of a system in which "scrambled" medical programmes will be transmitted overnight to doctors' premises and hospitals, for recording on special video recorders.

The Government's decision that at some time in the future the frequencies used for the medium-wave services of Radio 1 and Radio 3 will be reassigned to national commercial services makes it increasingly important that BBC listeners should get into the habit of using FM wherever possible.

A stumbling block, particularly for young people, has been the lack of a full Radio 1 FM service, but now that temporary frequencies are being made available within

Plans are now being made to introduce RDS in the national regions - Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

Television

A major undertaking during the year was the transfer of 'Newsnight' and 'Breakfast Time' from Lime Grove to Television Centre. These programmes now share Studio 2 and enjoy considerably improved technical facilities. Studio 4 was returned to service after complete lighting and sound refurbishment.

At Elstree, a new 11,000 sq ft covered set was built for "Allo 'Allo!" so that scenes shot in "Nouvion" town square will no longer be at the mercy of the weather. In the North West, a former fish warehouse in Liverpool was transformed into a 6,000 sq ft drive-in television studio using a colour mobile control room - a CMCR - to provide technical facilities. The opening was brought forward to accommodate the BAFTA craft ceremony.

A new radio-telephone communication system – Spurnet – came into operation in London for Television News, to co-ordinate the activities of TV news teams, and a similar system was introduced in Wales.

The BBC has always placed great importance on the quality of the sound accompanying its television transmissions. Many TV studios are now provided with the most up-to-date audio facilities, and a new Master Sound Control Vehicle – MSCV – has been equipped to provide the same audio quality at outside locations. The MSCV entered service, fittingly, at Glyndebourne in August 1987.

Radio

The Concert Hall in Broadcasting House reopened in October 1987, following extensive refurbishment, including an enlarged control cubicle, a new sound desk and improved lighting; two new continuity studios entered service; and digital studio equipment was installed, to avoid the need to convert signals from digital sources to analogue form prior to distribution to the transmitters, and this is providing invaluable experience in handling digital audio in a practical broadcasting environment.

Broadcasting House is a listed building and the improvements have been made without disturbance to the 1930s decor.

Considerable improvements were also made to the Golders Green Hippodrome, the venue for 'Friday Night Is Music Night' and other popular programmes, the renovations including the provision of a new floor and additional seating.

Numerous studio improvements were made around the country. A new newsroom was opened in Northern Ireland, a new studio block in Inverness, and Studio 1 was refurbished in Cardiff. And a great deal of work was accomplished for local radio. Radio Oxford and Radio Lancashire were relocated and re-equipped in purpose-built premises, and facilities were enhanced and expanded at Norfolk and Northamptonshire. The studio headquarters for the next local radio station to open – Radio Gloucestershire, in October 1988 – was largely completed; and work is well under way at Worcester for the headquarters of Radio Hereford and Worcester, due to open early in 1989.

Through its Engineering Information Department, the BBC provides for the general public, the press, and the radio and television industries, advice and guidance on a broad range of engineering topics. A number of leaflets and booklets are available, dealing with different aspects of BBC engineering, particularly with reception. The department investigates reception problems and maintains up-to-date records of the quality of radio and television reception throughout the UK.

More detailed guidance, and advice on specific problems, may be obtained by letter or telephone, from: BBC Engineering Information Department, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA Tel 01 927 5040 (during office hours).

Transmission

Twenty-eight new low-power television transmitting stations were brought into service in the year and at several of the older stations the thermionic equipment was replaced with modern solid-state units that are much more reliable and cheaper to run. A replacement programme is also under way for the older high-power television transmitters: Winter Hill in the North West now has new high efficiency transmitters, and work is proceeding at Pontop Pike in the North East, Wenvoe in Wales and Black Hill in Scotland.

A significant event in radio occurred when a new mast and FM transmitters were brought into service at Wenvoe. This station, serving South Wales and a large area in England south of the Bristol Channel, now radiates mixed-polarised transmissions which provide a better signal for cars and portable radios than the previous horizontally-polarised transmissions. Several other stations were converted to mixed polarisation during the year and five new stations were brought into service.

In October 1987, a temporary FM service was established at Crystal Palace, providing Radio 1 FM stereo coverage for Greater London, and by the autumn of 1988 services on temporary frequencies will be in operation from Sutton Coldfield (Midlands), Holme Moss (Northern England), Black Hill (Central Scotland), and Wenvoe, prior to the final frequencies becoming available for these stations from 1990 onwards.

During the year, new transmitters were brought into operation at all three Radio 4 long-wave stations – Droitwich, Westerglen and Burghead – and in February 1988 the frequency of this service was changed from 200 kHz to 198 kHz, to conform with a revised international frequency plan.

Research and development

The BBC has a continuous programme of research and development which extends over the whole broadcasting spectrum and finds direct application in its studio and transmission operations, and many BBC designs and patents are licensed to British industry.

Some of the advanced work now being carried out is partially funded by the European Economic Community through the Research into Advanced Communications in Europe project – RACE. The object is to develop the standards and technology required for the provision of a Europe-wide digital communications network – the Integrated Broadband Communications Network – largely based on optical fibres. This network will carry wideband signals, including high-definition television as well as today's television and radio systems, and it is therefore of considerable importance to broadcasters. The BBC is leading one of the 50 RACE undertakings now in progress and is participating in two others.

The BBC is also playing a major part in Eureka 95, a European industry-led research

project which is developing an evolutionary wide-screen high-definition television system compatible with the MAC transmission standard adopted for direct satellite broadcasting in Europe.

Radio breakthrough

Since the mid 1970s, BBC engineers have been at the forefront of the development of the Radio Data System (RDS), an inaudible data signal added to existing radio FM transmissions. Developed in conjunction with broadcasters from Sweden and Germany as part of an EBU initiative, the system has been hailed as the most significant development for radio since stereo or the transistor.

RDS provides a suitable radio set with the automatic means to find the best available signal for a chosen station and eliminates the need to retune while motoring. The name of the station is shown, using an eight-character display (eg. BBC R4). And RDS provides a permanent feed of accurate clock and data information.

Over the past year, the necessary equipment, designed and built by the BBC, has been installed



at the 100 FM transmitters serving England with the national network and local radio. A similar number of installations to provide RDS to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland is being undertaken between now and 1990.

Having installed a central computer for RDS, the BBC will be able in the future to introduce several additional advanced features. Starting spring 1989 with a pilot scheme using five local radio stations in the South East and Midlands, control data will offer car listeners a unique travel news service from the station in the area through which they are motoring. And when manufacturers develop sets equipped to take advantage of the many other features possible within RDS, the BBC will be ready to start providing further refinements. Listeners will be able to programme their sets automatically to turn on at a chosen time and to a chosen station, and to select a specific kind of broadcast (eg. classical or pop music, drama, news).

All European countries plan to introduce RDS in the next few years, but the BBC is significantly advanced in its implementation and, additionally, chairs both the technical and programming meetings on the system for the EBU.

Several manufacturers in Europe and the Far East are working on RDS, which the BBC has developed with broadcasters in Sweden and Germany as an agreed European standard. Initially, only car radios will be available with RDS, but as sets are mass produced, a full range of portables and home radios with this superb facility will come on the market.

The BBC's commitment to RDS is an indication of its determination to be in the forefront of broadcasting technology.

14

Personnel

Employee Relations Division

THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW saw the BBC in the process of adapting to accelerated change. There was a shift of resources from support services into programme making, the need to achieve a 1% reduction in staff costs each year for the next five years, the establishment of an equilibrium between in-house and contracted-out effort, and a review of working practices to make more efficient use of resources.

All this requires that staff have a clear understanding of and identify with corporate objectives and decisions and the BBC's industrial relations system is a vital constituent in this process.

Pay rates were increased by 4.5% and London Weighting by £250pa on 1 July 1987. Secretarial and clerical rates were increased by a further 3.2% to improve recruitment and retention of staff in an increasingly competitive marketplace. Having reached agreement on the overall objectives of the weekly-paid review, there was extensive discussion with unions and staff about proposals for changing job structures, working arrangements, pay and conditions of service. There is now a separate but parallel review of in-house catering staff under way.

To meet the challenges of licence-fee indexation and new developments in the broadcasting industry, the BBC needs to adopt more flexible employment patterns. It is therefore reviewing the use and terms of fixed-term contracts, as the precursor to a shift in the balance between permanent and short-term staff.

A major concern during the year was to ensure that staff had all the facts they needed to understand the new pensions legislation, to be able to make informed decisions about how to provide for their retirement. While welcoming the greater freedom of choice now available, the BBC has decided to maintain its own pension arrangements. Indeed, following a triennial review of the pension fund, a number of scheme improvements were introduced, including a reduction in contribution rates for both the BBC and staff, increased death-in-service benefits, and lower discounts for early retirement.

There has been a growth in the number of staff retiring from service and the BBC's pre-retirement training programme is being extended to help make the transition easier.

In the identification and elimination of hazards in the workplace – and ensuring there is no gap between safety policy and practice – the BBC is moving towards a more active approach. A new programme of safety training for managers, supervisors and safety representatives has been introduced, and the procedures for reporting accidents and dangerous occurrences are to be overhauled. In the Television Service, hazard assessment is now an integral part of planning programmes.

Pay relativity reviews continued to centre on cases arising from reorganisation and restructuring designed to achieve greater efficiency in scale and economy in operation –

the creation of the News and Current Affairs Directorate and developments in regional broadcasting being cases in point. A new "operational support" structure has been devised as part of the weekly-paid review, involving re-classification and rationalisation of existing categories. A three-day workshop provides personnel officers and trainees with an introduction to BBC job evaluation systems and procedures.

Corporate Management Development Division

During the year, the Management Development and Appointments Division was dissolved and a Corporate Management Development Division created under a new head. The work of Appointments Department was devolved and accountability for recruitment and selection vested with directorates.

Within the new division, Corporate Recruitment Services now monitors appointments procedures and standards of candidate care, handles all advertising, ensuring that the style is consistent and that the BBC gets value for money, co-ordinates representation at careers events and oversees selection for corporate training schemes. It also provides counselling and an outplacement service for redundant staff.

One of the main functions of the new division will be to introduce top management development programmes to ensure that those having potential to reach the highest levels in the BBC receive the appropriate training. Coupled with this, is the introduction of a new appraisal scheme for senior staff, aimed at identifying achievement and high standards of performance, measured against agreed objectives.

Currently, Management Training Department helps some 1,200 staff a year to develop the skills required to manage resources in a changing broadcasting environment. This training remains an important aspect of personnel policy and will be strengthened as part of the drive to optimise staff development and effectiveness. Courses remain consistently oversubscribed and the dominant trend this year was the growth in the number dealing with equal opportunities issues.

Following the appointment of the BBC's first full-time corporate Equal Opportunities Officer, a number of EO officers were engaged to work within directorates, where implementation groups have been set up to establish priorities and stimulate the action necessary to give effect to the BBC's equal opportunities policy.

One of the major activities this year was monitoring the ethnic composition of the BBC workforce. Simultaneously, in Northern Ireland, the perceived religious affiliation of staff was also monitored.

To provide training and job experience for young people, the Anniversary Training Fund was set up during the year. The first 10 trainees have now "graduated" and the scheme is proving a highly successful facet of the BBC's efforts to attract staff from all sections of the community.

As part of its strong commitment to the development of an effective equal opportunities policy, the BBC introduced a "career break" scheme for staff who resign for domestic reasons – such as caring for children or relatives – and who intend to resume their career at a later date. It also increased paternity leave from two to five days and the maximum maternity leave grant from 12 to 18 weeks' pay.

Related initiatives included the employment of an Equal Opportunities Officer (Disability), a joint exercise with Project Fullempley – to train school-leavers from local communities in office and word-processing skills – and the compilation of an equal opportunities booklet for staff.

Occupational Health Department

Aiming to protect health, promote a healthy life-style and to keep staff at work, the Occupational Health Department counsels in stress management techniques, relaxation, exercise and diet.

Screening for hypertension, diabetes, coronary risk and cervical cancer are also being developed, while plans for an annual health education programme and improved health facilities have been approved. Already the BBC has an alcohol abuse policy and is considering the introduction of a policy concerning smoking at work.

Legal Adviser's Division

The Solicitor's Department provides a round-the-clock service of legal advice to all BBC programme makers on the law of libel and contempt of court and the other statutory and practical restraints on programme output. It has in the last year initiated an intensive education programme for editorial staff.

The BBC has been heavily involved in questions concerning the Official Secrets Act and confidentiality of programme material. It has continued work on the formulation of policies towards transnational television operations and, in particular, the draft EEC Directive and the Convention on Transfrontier Broadcasting sponsored by the Council of Europe.

The BBC has reached agreement on the terms of trade for the use of independent producers and is looking at ways in which programme material can be made more readily available for the growing secondary markets.

15 Advisory bodies

General Advisory Council

AT THE GAC's first meeting, in April, the main paper on *BBC Radio: Possibilities for the Future* was discussed in conjunction with the Government Green Paper on radio services. Questions were asked about the funding of BBC radio in relation to television, future plans for educational broadcasting on radio, the reduction of frequencies, and the position of radio in the English and national regions. Other questions from members were about accountability, freedom to report political issues, and the BBC's teletext service.

In July, the main paper, *Reflecting the Community*, had been initiated and compiled by GAC members. The paper was primarily concerned with Asian and Afro-Caribbean representation, but also had implications for other minority groups. The discussion which followed covered programme output across radio and television, research and resources, access for and integration of a wide spectrum of ethnic minority views, and equal opportunities, training and recruitment initiatives. Other questions asked at the meeting were on the BBC's music policy and the portrayal of the police in 'EastEnders'.

In October, the main paper for discussion was on the BBC's sports coverage, and there was much appreciation for the presentation by the BBC's Heads of Sport for Television and Radio, who were joined by the presenter, Desmond Lynam. The areas covered in the discussion included techniques of coverage, standards of commentary, and political involvement in sport. A follow-up report to the paper *Reflecting the Community* was also discussed. Questions asked by members were about programmes for the disabled, women in the BBC, and arts coverage in 'Newsnight'.

The January meeting of the GAC was the first to be chaired by Baroness Blackstone. The main paper was on BBC children's programmes, and members were particularly interested in the educational content and the way in which television programmes for schools could cover subjects in the classroom which would be difficult to deal with in normal output. Other areas of discussion included radio programmes for the young, and teenage programmes on television. Members' questions at the meeting were about policy and resources, and matters of accuracy in news and current affairs. In welcoming Baroness Blackstone, the meeting expressed its warmest thanks to Sir Walter Bodmer for his chairmanship during the past year.

Regional and Local Radio Advisory Councils

During the year the five Regional Advisory Councils, newly formed in November 1986, established their working role, which now involves advice across the whole range of radio and television. There has been at times some uncertainty about the details of that role, but councils have increasingly become coherent and authoritative bodies.

Cost reductions in local radio and the nature and placing of regional news broadcasts were

matters which concerned the councils during the period. For the first time they played an important part in the administration of the Children in Need appeal – a role they found demanding, time-consuming, but greatly satisfying. Many Local Radio Advisory Councils, too, in addition to their prime advisory function at their local radio station, gave freely of their time and effort in charitable and social activities.

Central Music Advisory Committee

The committee met twice during the year and was mainly concerned with the BBC and music in the 1990s, in particular the safeguarding of new music commissions and minority interests, and the role and contribution of the BBC orchestras. They also discussed John Drummond's plans in the light of the amalgamation of the post of Controller, Radio 3 with that of Controller, Music.

Rural and Agricultural Affairs Advisory Committee

The renaming of the former Central Agricultural Advisory Committee with effect from January 1988 took account of changes in network output on both radio and television. The committee's remit now embraces all aspects of the BBC's coverage of rural affairs, with particular regard to farming. At their three meetings during the year members discussed local radio agricultural output and the work of Broadcasting Research. The committee also continued to express concern that the changes to Radio 4's Saturday morning output reduced the farming programme's potential audience.

Engineering Advisory Committee

This small committee of eminent scientists and electrical engineers advises the BBC on its engineering research, development programme and training, and its correlation with similar activities in industry and elsewhere.

The committee met four times during the 12 months: at Broadcasting House in Cardiff; at Research Department at Kingswood Warren; and twice at Broadcasting House in London. Detailed discussions covered a wide variety of issues including subscription television, overnight downloading of programmes to video-cassette recorders, and utilisation of the radio frequency spectrum.

Asian Programmes Advisory Committee

The development of 'Network East', the network television programme aimed mainly at an Asian audience, was a major focus of debate by the committee as it worked towards the target of completing its remit by the end of 1988. The committee was concerned that mother-tongue output should continue to be provided by local radio. Other issues addressed

included ethnic representation in BBC advisory bodies and equal opportunities policy. In addition to the three meetings held during the year, three members were invited to attend an editorial policy meeting, at which senior editors heard some of the committee's concerns about coverage of ethnic matters.

Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs

The group met three times to discuss BBC programmes about business and industry and they particularly praised the Continuing Education series 'Business Matters'. The group believes, however, that more needs to be done to encourage wider coverage of business and industry. With no single department dedicated to producing programmes in this area it sometimes felt difficulty in focusing its discussions adequately.

The group sponsored a seminar in the BBC North West Region. Senior executives, trade unionists and BBC programme makers discussed the problems faced by all sides when the BBC covers an industrial story about a particular company, and although no simple answers emerged it was a very worthwhile initiative. The group also held its first working lunch when major figures from business and commerce met senior BBC executives.

Science Consultative Group

The group met twice formally and twice for informal dinners. Professor Eric Ash succeeded Sir Walter Bodmer as chairman. The group followed with interest the BBC's participation in the Media Fellowships organised by the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Problems experienced by scientists in communicating to a lay audience were discussed. New developments in science reported by members continued to be reflected in a number of programmes.

Central Religious Advisory Committee

CRAC, which reviews the output of religious broadcasting throughout the BBC and whose members reflect the various strata of religious life in Britain, met twice during the year, each time over a period of two days. Under the chairmanship of the Bishop of London, it considered such issues as the representation of minority faiths in religious broadcasting, "balance" in relation to the coverage of religious affairs and the coverage of occult and psychic practices.

Central Appeals Advisory Committee

The committee, which advises both the BBC and the IBA, met three times, mainly to consider applications from charities for the regular appeals. It also continued to consider possible developments in its role, in the light of outside changes connected with charities and the broadcast treatment of social issues.

A sub-committee again allocated grants in England from the Children in Need appeal; the Regional Appeals Advisory Committees performed similar functions in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

16 BBC Enterprises

THIS WAS THE SECOND YEAR of operations for BBC Enterprises, following the amalgamation of all the commercial activities of the Corporation. With turnover up 13% to £138 million, Enterprises is on course to achieve the target set of £215 million turnover by 1993. Profits were up 60% at £6.4 million.

Programme Sales Division

BBC Enterprises is the world's largest exporter of television programmes, selling more than 12,000 viewing hours each year to over 100 countries. With over 5,000 hours of new BBC productions to choose from annually, the company is able to offer a wider range of quality programmes than any other organisation.

Throughout the world, the quality of the BBC's natural history programmes continued to win an ever-increasing audience: 'The First Eden', 'Birds for All Seasons' and a wide variety of offerings from the 'Wildlife on One' series were among the best-sellers.

Drama productions also featured very strongly in the export sales league, with 'A Perfect Spy', 'The Singing Detective', 'Miss Marple' and 'Fortunes of War' performing well. 'The Paperclip Conspiracy' and 'Horizon'

were among the leading documentaries purchased, while sales of 'Yes, Prime Minister' reinforced its international appeal.

In Europe, the performance of the Television Sales Department was particularly strong. The week-long BBC Showcase screening-and-sales event held in Brighton in February attracted the largest number of television buyers – 215 – in its 12-year history, with every European country except Albania represented, as well as America, Australasia and Asia. Sales of major programme packages were confirmed with many broadcasters in the rapidly expanding European market, including those from Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Scandinavia and the Netherlands, bringing total Showcase business to more than £5 million.

In Australia, contracts were re-negotiated with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and the commercial Seven Network. New Zealand confirmed orders for over 1,400

hours of material, making it the BBC's leading customer in terms of programming hours purchased.

China's largest regional TV station, Guangdong, bought a package of 180 hours of comedy, drama, documentary and children's programmes – a major achievement in the difficult Chinese market. The package, which included 'Some Mothers Do 'Ave 'Em', 'Tender Is the Night', 'QED' and 'The Natural World', will be seen by Guangdong TV's audience of 60 million and the majority will also be transmitted nationally to a potential audience of 600 million.

The diversity and scale of the television market in the USA presents challenges found in no other country. The three national networks, engaged in a continuing ratings battle, have seen their traditional domination of the audience figures eroded recently in the face of new competition from independent commercial stations, and the growth of cable and satellite services. The public television stations (PBS) rely for their funding on voluntary subscriptions and corporate sponsorship. With the large domestic production base of US television, imported programming has traditionally had only a limited appeal.



Three in the BBC export sales league: 'A Perfect Spy'...



... 'Miss Marple'...



... and 'The Singing Detective'



The BBC stand at MIP-TV in Cannes

To develop most effectively the full potential of the BBC in America, changes have been made in the structure of Lionheart Television International, the sales and distribution company now wholly owned by BBC Enterprises. The headquarters of the company moved from Los Angeles to New York where, in premises adjacent to the BBC North America office, all aspects of the BBC's developing involvement in American television are brought together in one central location. The move follows the appointment of the new Head of BBC, North America, who has additional responsibility for all BBC Enterprises' commercial activities in the USA and is Vice-Chairman of Lionheart.

The move of Lionheart to New York puts the company in the best position to develop all the BBC's commercial activities in the USA and stay close to its partners in all areas including co-production, commercial television, public television, cable, syndication, Pay TV and the networks.

The BBC's trading activities in America during the year were adversely affected by the changes in the exchange rates between the pound and the dollar. Despite a generally weak market, the BBC remained the largest single supplier of programmes to public television (PBS). Notable successes included the sale of 'EastEnders' to 19 stations, where Britain's most popular programme is shown five nights a week – an innovation for PBS. The publicity surrounding the launch of the series was exceptional and helped to attract a large and loyal audience. 'The Singing Detective' was shown by more than 20 stations in major cities, where it received excellent audience and critical reaction. Considerable success was achieved in commercial syndication by 'Mafia Wars', a Lionheart co-production with the BBC.

Super Channel, the European satellite station, was supplied with some 40% of its output by BBC Enterprises. The simultaneous cable relay of BBC Television services – beamed from London via satellite to cableheads in the countries concerned – was extended from Denmark into Norway and Sweden.

Sport, News and Current Affairs Sales had another successful year, distributing more than 200 major international events to over 40 countries and beaming BBC News reports and items from current affairs programmes around the world. 'Newsbrief', a monthly

review on video cassette of British and world events as seen by BBC News, was launched and welcomed internationally by users in the fields of education, research and reference.

Library Sales Department – which deals in excerpts and stills from BBC Television and with over 75,000 miles of film and 100,000 hours of broadcast videotape, is the largest film and videotape library in the western world – had a record year. Among the newly-developed products proving popular with broadcasters everywhere are compilations such as Mis-Takes and Video Postcards, and a new resource package on Aids.

Magazines Division

Radio Times continued to be Britain's largest-circulation weekly magazine. The Christmas double issue was bought by half the households in the UK and the record number of copies it sold – 11,057,818 – was more than 430,000 up on the previous year. Average weekly circulation also grew, to over three million copies.

During the year, a major programme of cost savings which involved the reorganisation of transport, distribution and paper buying was initiated, as was the editorial computerisation of the magazine. Profits from the sale of *Radio Times* for the year was £4.2 million (1987 £3.1 million). The cover price was increased in December by 2p to 37p. A special *Radio Times* guide to the Grand Prix was published in the spring.

The circulation of *BBC Wildlife*, still the only UK monthly magazine of its kind, increased to nearly 80,000 and it successfully continued with its awards for nature writing and its wildlife photographer of the year competition. The first issue of *The Clothes Show Magazine*, linked to the popular BBC1 series, was launched in March and rapidly sold out its first 200,000 print run.

In January, *The Listener* formally changed ownership prior to its relaunch as a joint venture of a newly created BBC/Independent Television Association company. Alan Coren, formerly editor of *Punch*, was appointed editor of the relaunched magazine.

Consumer Products Division

BBC Books had a record year, with sales 60% up on the previous year. Eighteen BBC titles featured in the best-seller lists and, for

BBC Enterprises is the commercial arm of the BBC, whose purpose is to exploit products associated with the Corporation's television and radio output in the domestic and overseas markets, and to reinvest the revenue in further programme production.

All the costs of running BBC Enterprises are paid for from the funds generated by the company's commercial activities – no licence-payer's money is involved. But by helping to supplement the BBC's licence-fee income, Enterprises' activities benefit the viewing public, since the extra revenue generated helps to pay for programmes which otherwise might never be made.

the second year running, BBC Books had the biggest-selling fiction hard-back with 'Yes, Prime Minister, Volume II'. Other top titles included 'Floyd on France' and 'EastEnders: The Inside Story'.

BBC Video and BBC Records and Tapes were combined administratively to form the new Home Entertainment Department.

BBC Video enjoyed an excellent year, continuing to dominate the UK "sell-through" market – video cassettes priced at under £10 which sell through High Street retailers – with a rapidly growing catalogue of comedy, sports, children's and documentary releases. Overall, sales increased 82%. 'Watch with Mother', going on sale in October, quickly became the biggest and fastest-selling video in Britain, with total sales approaching 200,000.

Overseas, BBC Video carried on expanding its distribution and in Germany 'Edge of Darkness' was released on video a year ahead of television transmission.

BBC Records and Tapes had an outstanding success with 'Lord of the Rings', the Radio 4 dramatisation which was produced as a boxed set of audio cassettes. New titles



Wildlife: among the BBC's best-sellers

continued to be added to Robert Parker's acclaimed 'Jazz Classics' and 'Classic Years' collections in digital stereo. 'CDFX' – sound effects offered on compact discs – received great approval from the professional sound recording market.

For the expanding educational and industrial training market, BBC Education and Training brought out new video-based help packages, including 'Journey to Excellence', 'Video at Work' and the award-winning 'Bio-video'. New products for the BBC Advanced Interactive Video system were introduced, including 'Ecodisc' and 'Volcanoes', and a range of software programmes which give users access to the wealth of data in the Domesday discs for their own applications.

The latest model of the BBC Microcomputer, the Archimedes, produced by Acorn Computers, was launched to great technical and critical acclaim. BBC Software produced yet more new programs for use with the complete range of BBC micros.

A new department – New Business Development – was established to be responsible for merchandising and retail operations and to investigate and develop new opportunities in consumer products. BBC Merchandising

exploited the licensing opportunities of BBC programmes, properties and characters and 'A Question of Sport' board game was the biggest-selling game in Britain after *Trivial Pursuit*. Two new BBC Shops, selling a complete range of BBC products and merchandise, were opened in Belfast and Upper Regent Street, London.

New services were added to the BBC Audio-call premium phone-in publishing operation; and BBC Datacast continued as the market leader in broadcast data transmission, with a number of new clients including Post Office Nu-Media and Coral Racing.

In February, the Princess Royal inaugurated an experimental specialist television service for the medical profession. In October 1988, the programmes, produced by British Medical Television, began to be broadcast – in encoded form to remotely-activated video recorders – during the "dark" hours on BBC2.

Co-Productions Department

Co-production finance plays a crucial role in the production and enhancement of television programmes. For most major drama and documentary series, single drama films and many other programmes, the funds from outside co-production partners are vital.

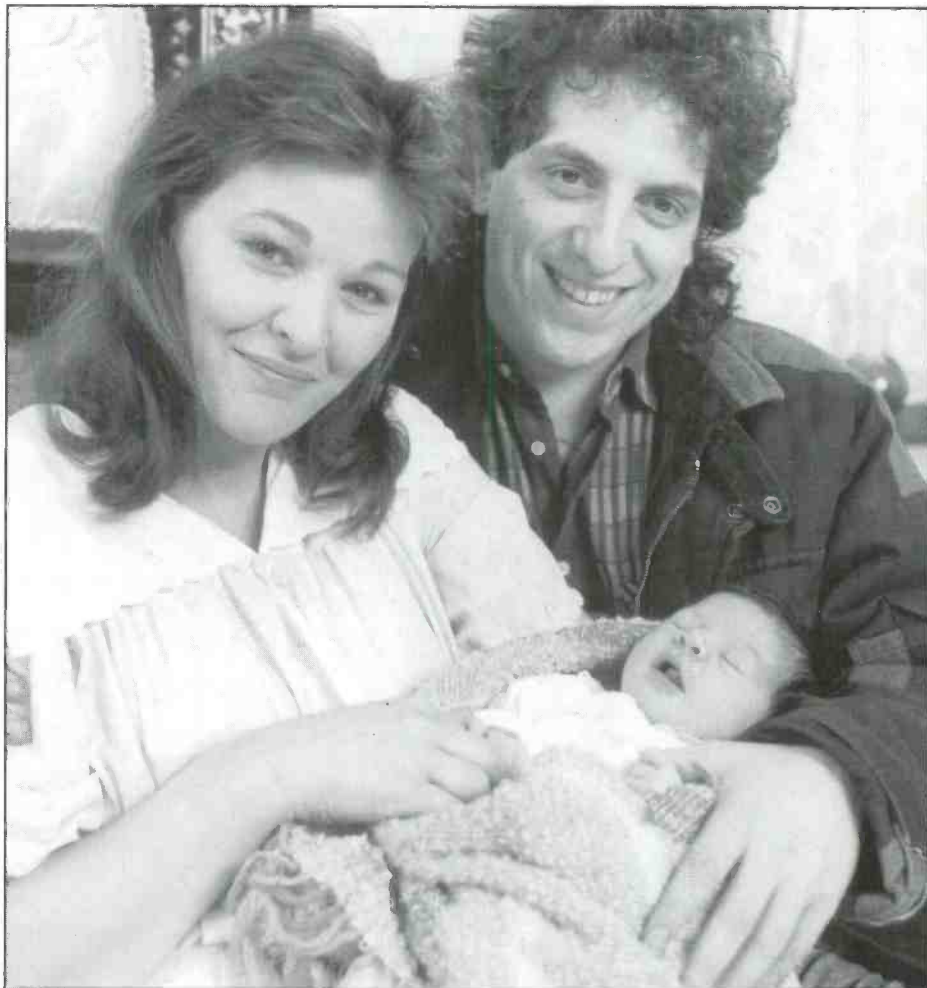
Co-productions Department had a good year, with America and Australia again the largest contributors to joint funding of BBC programmes. In 1987–88, the gross value of deals including resources was £15.1 million.

In the USA, the Arts and Entertainment Network is praised as a showcase for the best of television, particularly BBC programmes. Among major co-production agreements concluded or in production with Arts and Entertainment were 'My Family and Other Animals', 'All Creatures Great and Small', 'Pulaski' and 'Border'. Also in the USA, co-production deals were concluded with the Turner Broadcasting System for 'Journey's End' and 'Talking Pictures', with WNET and KCET for 'An Ocean Apart', with WNET for 'The Paradise Land' and with WGBH for 'The Courage to Fail'. A three-year agreement was concluded with National Geographic Television for 'Wildlife on One'.

In Australia, ABC were co-producers for 'Pulaski' and 'The First Eden', and the Seven Network for 'Bergerac' and 'Allo 'Allo!'

A co-production deal was confirmed for 'The Midas Touch' with TV Asahi Japan and Australia's Seven Network. This documentary series, about the global power and problems of money, is among the first independent co-productions under the new terms of trade.

A Future Projects section has been established to gain co-production interest, especially in Europe, in long-term BBC ventures. Germany's WDR is a partner in the new David Attenborough natural history series 'Trials of Life' and a co-production has been set up with Norway and Sweden for a series on the natural history of Scandinavia. An early product of this section was a three-part series about the Spanish Armada co-produced with TVE of Spain.



'EastEnders': sold to 19 stations in America



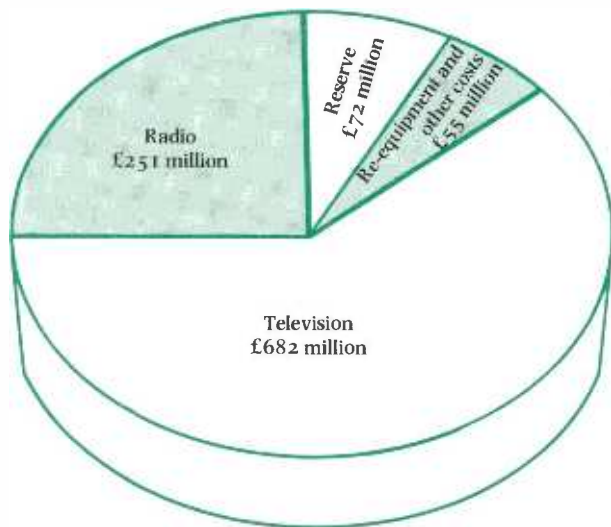
Major co-productions 'My Family and Other Animals' in America (top left); 'Allo 'Allo!' (left) and 'Bergerac' in Australia

17 Finance

THE YEAR ENDED 31 March 1988 was the last year of the old licence fee period when it had been held at £58 for colour and £18 for monochrome for three years. Following the Government's decision to link the licence fee to the Retail Price Index, the licence fee was increased on 1 April 1988 to £62.50 for colour and £21 for monochrome. However, the level of cost inflation faced by the BBC is likely to be higher than rises in the Retail Price Index and thus the BBC will be faced with an ever increasing financial challenge in the next few years.

During 1987-88 the Corporation achieved an increase in its operating reserve of £72 million, including an exceptional item for the receipt of £23.4 million on the sale of the Langham site in central London. Despite an increase in hours of output, tight control of costs – including the elimination of just over a further 600 posts – has held the growth in television and radio operating expenditure to less than 4% above the previous year. The increased reserve will be needed to cope with the financial challenge mentioned above and the high level of capital expenditure planned in the next few years on the development of the White City site. The latter will first accommodate the BBC's corporate headquarters, then a new broadcasting centre for news and current affairs, and finally a radio centre.

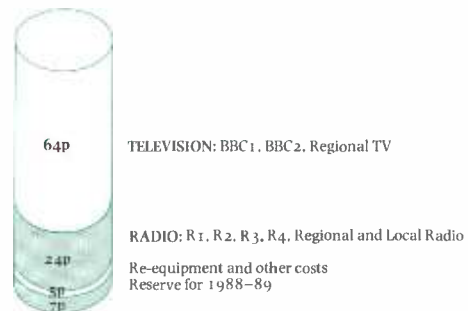
Capital expenditure at £74 million was £25 million more than last year. Significant expenditure was incurred on the first phase of the White City development, as well as on the completion of the final phase of the development of Television Centre.



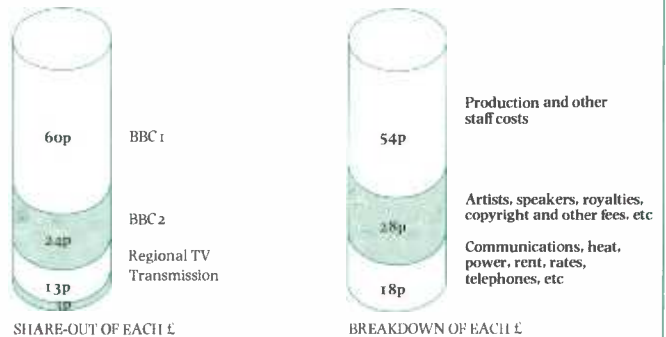
19.3 million licences (7 out of 8 colour at £58, the rest black and white at £18) produced £1,079 million; Post Office charges for collection and dealing with evasion and interference were £60 million; leaving the BBC with £1,019 million, to which was added £41 million (after tax) from sales of programmes, *Radio Times*, books, records, and the sale of the Langham site, etc – a total for the year of £1,060 million.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE 1987-88

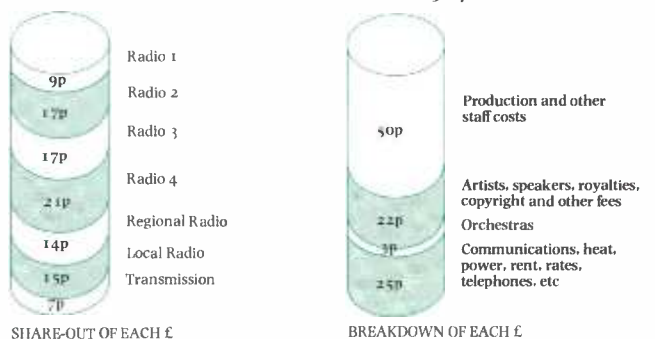
BREAKDOWN OF EACH £ SPENT



TELEVISION'S RUNNING COSTS 1987-88



RADIO'S RUNNING COSTS 1987-88



AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

We have audited the financial statements on Pages 47 to 60 in accordance with approved auditing standards.

The financial statements comprise the separate divisional financial statements as follows:

- Home Services together with its consolidated wholly owned subsidiaries forming the BBC Enterprises Group (on pages 48-54).
- External Services (on pages 55-57).
- Open University Production Centre (on pages 58-60).

In our opinion the financial statements together give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Corporation at 31 March 1988 and of its income and expenditure account and source and application of funds for the year then ended.

London
21 July 1988

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Statement of accounting policies

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; from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office grants-in-aid for its External Services; and from the Open University grant to provide audio-visual material associated with its courses.

The accounting policies adopted by the Corporation for dealing with items which are considered material in determining income and expenditure for the year and stating the financial position are set out below.

Format of financial statements

The financial statements comprise the separate divisional financial statements as follows:

- a) Home Services together with its consolidated wholly-owned subsidiaries forming the BBC Enterprises Group (*on pages 48-54*).
- b) External Services (*on pages 55-57*).
- c) Open University Production Centre (*on pages 58-60*).

The Corporation is not a profit-making organisation and therefore a key financial task is to match closely its cash inflows and outflows. Accordingly, the Source and Application of Funds is the main reporting statement.

Basis of accounting

The Corporation prepares its annual financial statements on the historical cost basis of accounting.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of BBC Enterprises Group are made up to 31 March, and the net assets are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Home Services and BBC Enterprises Group as a single line. Goodwill being the net excess of cost of shares in subsidiaries over the value attributable to their net tangible assets on acquisition is deducted from the Operating Reserve in the year of acquisition.

Exchange differences

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are expressed in sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at 31 March. Surpluses and deficits arising from the translation at these rates of exchange of assets and liabilities, together with exchange differences arising from trading activities, are taken to the Statement of Income and Expenditure.

The profit and loss account of the overseas subsidiary is translated into sterling at month-end rates. Exchange differences arising on consolidation are taken directly to reserves.

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

The grant-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 External Services 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.

Fixed assets

The cost of fixed assets is capitalised, other than the cost of those items under £1,000 which is charged to income and expenditure account as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of fixed assets by equal annual instalments over the period of their estimated useful lives. The lives are estimated to be as follows:

Freehold and long leasehold buildings	- 50 years
Freehold and long leasehold building improvements	- 15 years
Short leasehold land and buildings	- Unexpired term of the lease
Transmitters and power plant	- 20 years
Broadcasting plant	- 7 years
Computers, fixtures and fittings, and musical instruments	- 5 years
Motor vehicles	- 4 years

Leased assets

Finance lease rentals are capitalised at the total amount of rentals payable under the leasing agreement (excluding finance charges) and depreciated in accordance with the asset lives set out above. Finance charges are written off over the period of the lease on a reducing balance basis in relation to the original cost.

Programme stocks

The external cost of programmes to be transmitted in future years, consisting principally of artists' fees, facility and copyright fees, design and scenic service costs, and acquisition costs is stated after deducting contributions to those costs by other organisations. In the Home and External Services this is carried forward and charged to operating expenditure on transmission of the respective programmes. In the Open University Production Centre this is carried forward and charged to operating expenditure on completion of the respective programmes.

Staff costs 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 transmissions in the rights period.

Consumable stocks

Consumable stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Litigation

At any one time, the Corporation is involved in a number of instances of litigation, for some of which the outcome is uncertain. In order to ensure that any damages and costs which may be awarded against the Corporation are adequately provided for in the financial statements, the Corporation makes a general provision against such costs.

Deferred taxation

The Corporation provides deferred taxation calculated under the liability method to take account of timing differences which exist between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for taxation purposes except to the extent that the Corporation consider it reasonable to assume that such timing differences will continue in the future.

Capital Account

Each year the Corporation transfers to Capital Account the excess of the amounts expended on capital assets over depreciation, adjusted in respect of disposals, so that the amount of the Capital Account is equivalent to the net book value of the Corporation's fixed assets.

HOME SERVICES AND BBC ENTERPRISES GROUP
CONSOLIDATED SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Source of funds		
Income	1,060.1	977.6
Expenditure	-944.6	-901.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of income over expenditure	115.5	75.9
Add back items not involving the movement of funds		
Depreciation	29.6	28.1
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1.2	2.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	146.3	106.4
Application of funds		
Capital expenditure	-74.3	-49.3
Increase in net assets of BBC Enterprises Group	-3.6	-1.0
Purchase of subsidiary	—	-1.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-77.9	-52.1
Net source of funds	<hr/>	<hr/>
	68.4	54.3
Movement in working capital		
Increase (-)/decrease in stocks	-5.5	17.2
Increase (-) in debtors	-17.6	-9.2
Decrease (-)/increase in creditors	-8.7	3.6
Increase in provisions	0.5	4.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-31.3	15.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37.1	70.1
Net increase in liquid funds		
Decrease (-) in short-term investments	-9.4	—
Increase in short-term bank deposits and cash	46.5	70.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	37.1	70.1
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 1988

	Notes	1988 £M	1987 £M
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	402.1	358.6
Net assets of BBC Enterprises Group	11	15.0	11.3
Current assets			
Stocks	12	99.9	94.4
Debtors	13	82.3	64.7
Investments		—	9.4
Short-term bank deposits and cash		187.0	140.5
		369.2	309.0
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	14	152.0	161.1
Net current assets		217.2	147.9
Total assets less current liabilities		634.3	517.8
Creditors – amounts falling due after more than one year	14	6.7	6.3
Provisions for liabilities and charges	15	11.1	10.6
		616.5	500.9
Represented by:			
Capital account	16	402.1	358.6
Operating reserve	17	214.4	142.3
		616.5	500.9

Approved by the Governors and Director-General on 21 July 1988.

Marmaduke Hussey Governor

Michael Checkland Director-General

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

	Notes	1988 £M	1987 £M
Income			
Licence income		1,079.2	1,020.8
Less: cost of collection		59.6	60.1
		1,019.6	960.7
Other income			
Trading profits	7	7.1	5.0
Interest receivable		16.4	11.2
Other	3	26.5	6.3
		50.0	22.5
Less taxation	8	9.5	5.6
		40.5	16.9
Total income		1,060.1	977.6
Operating expenditure			
Television	1	681.8	655.6
Radio	2	251.1	245.2
Other	4	11.0	—
		943.9	900.8
Interest payable	5	0.7	0.9
Total expenditure		944.6	901.7
Excess of income over expenditure		115.5	75.9
Transfer to Capital Account	16	—43.5	—18.8
Operating reserve excess for the year	17	72.0	57.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

1. TELEVISION OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	Year ended 31 March 1988		Year ended 31 March 1987	
	£M	%	£M	%
Production and other staff costs	368.9	54.1	349.0	53.2
Artists, speakers, facility and copyright fees, film recording and design materials, etc	193.0	28.3	186.3	28.4
Intercommunication circuits	8.7	1.3	7.4	1.1
Power, lighting and heating	7.5	1.1	8.2	1.3
Maintenance	18.1	2.6	15.7	2.4
Rent and rates	13.8	2.0	11.9	1.8
Telephones	6.1	0.9	5.7	0.9
Transport	6.1	0.9	5.3	0.8
Depreciation	21.8	3.2	20.6	3.1
Minor acquisitions	21.7	3.2	24.1	3.7
Other expenses	16.1	2.4	21.4	3.3
	<u>681.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>655.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>Whereof:</i>				
BBC1	412.1	60.4	401.1	61.2
BBC2	161.4	23.7	149.2	22.7
Regional Services	85.6	12.6	82.6	12.6
Transmission and distribution	22.7	3.3	22.7	3.5
	<u>681.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>655.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>Hours of output</i>				
	Hours	%	Hours	%
BBC1	6,146	41.8	5,905	42.5
BBC2	4,624	31.5	4,335	31.2
Regional Services (including 548 hours (1987: 526 hours) for S4C)	3,922	26.7	3,648	26.3
	<u>14,692</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>13,888</u>	<u>100.0</u>

2. RADIO OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	Year ended 31 March 1988		Year ended 31 March 1987	
	£M	%	£M	%
Production and other staff costs	125.4	49.9	124.2	50.7
Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees etc	54.6	21.7	52.0	21.2
House orchestras	8.5	3.4	8.0	3.3
Intercommunication circuits	3.9	1.6	3.2	1.3
Power, lighting and heating	4.7	1.9	4.4	1.8
Maintenance	7.9	3.1	7.9	3.2
Rent and rates	9.7	3.9	9.8	4.0
Telephones	3.6	1.4	3.3	1.3
Transport	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.8
Depreciation	7.8	3.1	7.5	3.1
Minor acquisitions	14.6	5.8	14.8	6.0
Other expenses	8.5	3.4	8.2	3.3
	<u>251.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>245.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>Whereof:</i>				
Radio 1	21.7	8.7	21.8	8.9
Radio 2	42.2	16.8	42.1	17.2
Radio 3	42.7	17.0	40.9	16.7
Radio 4	54.0	21.5	51.7	21.1
Regional Services	35.2	14.0	34.9	14.2
Local Radio	36.9	14.7	36.4	14.8
Transmission and distribution	18.4	7.3	17.4	7.1
	<u>251.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>245.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>Hours of output</i>				
	Hours	%	Hours	%
Radio 1	6,714	3.2	6,704	3.4
Radio 2	9,012	4.4	8,986	4.6
Radio 3	6,811	3.3	6,656	3.4
Radio 4	7,625	3.7	7,722	3.9
Regional Services	24,848	12.0	23,943	12.2
Local Radio	151,868	73.4	142,376	72.5
	<u>206,878</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>196,387</u>	<u>100.0</u>

3. OTHER INCOME

	1988	1987
	£M	£M
Proceeds from the sale of the Langham	23.4	2.6
Sale of other assets	2.0	1.1
Miscellaneous receipts	1.1	2.6
	<u>26.5</u>	<u>6.3</u>

On 18 December 1986 the Corporation entered into a contract with Ladbroke Group plc for the sale of the buildings comprising the "Langham Island Site". Under the terms of the contract a deposit of £2.6M was receivable immediately with the balance of £17.4M to be receivable on completion, and £6.0M on the granting of planning permission.

At 31 March 1988 the Corporation had received under the contract £2.6M of which £2.6M was received and accounted for during the year ending 31 March 1987 and the balance of £23.4M received and accounted for in 1988.

4. OTHER EXPENDITURE

Other expenditure comprises payments in respect of the "Unisat claim". Following the BBC's decision not to proceed with direct broadcasting by satellite, Unisat and two of its shareholders, British Aerospace and GEC, initiated proceedings against the BBC in 1986 to recover up to an amount of approximately £57M (plus interest and costs) in respect of expenditure which those parties claim to have incurred on the Unisat satellite project.

On 27 April 1988 British Aerospace and GEC reached an agreement with the BBC whereby the BBC would pay a total of £11M in full settlement of all claims. This amount has been provided for in the year ended 31 March 1988 and was paid on 12 May 1988.

5. INTEREST PAYABLE

	1988	1987
	£M	£M
Interest on finance leases	0.7	0.9
	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.9</u>

6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the auditors amounted to £179,300 (1987: £174,700) for the Home Services and BBC Enterprises Group.

7. TRADING PROFITS

The turnover and profit before taxation, after deducting intra-group agency commission of £0.7M (1987: £1.1M), derived from the trading activities of BBC Enterprises Limited comprised:

	1988	1987
	£M	£M
Turnover:		
By class of business:		
Television programme sales	36.7	35.6
Magazines and book publishing	87.0	76.3
Other	14.1	10.3
	<u>137.8</u>	<u>122.2</u>
By market:		
United Kingdom	102.6	88.4
Rest of the world	35.2	33.8
	<u>137.8</u>	<u>122.2</u>
Profit before taxation:	6.4	3.9
The profit before taxation is after charging:		
Cost of sales	86.5	78.0
Distribution costs	31.6	29.2
Administration and other costs	13.3	11.1
	<u>131.4</u>	<u>118.3</u>

a) On 3 May 1986, the activities of BBC Publications, a division of the BBC were merged with BBC Enterprises Limited; the 1987 figures are a "proforma" consolidation and include turnover of £4.8M and loss before taxation of £0.3M for the one month that BBC Publications was part of the Home Services.

b) Details of profit before taxation by class of business have not been disclosed as in the opinion of the Corporation this information would be seriously prejudicial to the Company's operations.

8. TAXATION

The Home Services and BBC Enterprises Group are liable to taxation on profits derived from those activities carried on with a view to profit and on rent, royalties and interest receivable. The charge for the year, based on a rate of corporation tax of 35%, comprised:

	1988	1987
	£M	£M
Current:		
Corporation tax	10.6	7.5
Deferred tax	-1.2	-1.5
Double taxation relief	-0.5	-0.3
	<u>8.9</u>	<u>5.7</u>
Overseas tax	0.5	0.3
	<u>9.4</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Prior year adjustment	0.1	-0.4
	<u>9.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>

9. GOVERNORS AND EMPLOYEES

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Staff costs:		
Salaries and wages	398.2	373.2
Social security costs	30.3	27.9
Other pension costs	49.5	55.6
	<u>478.0</u>	<u>456.7</u>

The BBC has a contributory pension scheme, the majority of staff being members. The scheme is revalued triennially, the last such valuation being at 1 April 1987. The Home Services' contribution to the scheme is in accordance with that valuation (and has been charged against staff costs).

The Actuary has confirmed that, in his opinion, the assets of the scheme as at 1 April 1988 would have been sufficient to provide the accrued benefits based on the service completed up to that date and rates of pay then current had it been necessary to discontinue the arrangements at that time.

Following the review of the funding of the pension scheme, the scheme was found to be in surplus. On actuarial advice it was agreed that, among other changes, BBC contributions would be reduced by an effective annual equivalent of approximately 3% of pensionable pay from 1 April 1987, which resulted in a saving of approximately £8M for the year.

Included in staff costs is the following remuneration in respect of the Governors:

	1988 £	1987 £
Annual fees determined by the Home Secretary with the approval of the Minister for the Civil Service	92,804	90,991

The Governors' remuneration shown above consisted of amounts paid to:

	1988 £	1987 £
Chairman	35,340	27,292
Vice-Chairman	9,075	8,585
National Governors for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	27,225	25,755
Other Governors	21,164	29,359

The number of members of staff who received emoluments in the following ranges were:

	1988 Number	1987 Number
£30,001 - £35,000	255	155
£35,001 - £40,000	97	62
£40,001 - £45,000	33	12
£45,001 - £50,000	10	4
£50,001 - £55,000	3	5
£55,001 - £60,000	6	3
£60,001 - £65,000	-	2
£65,001 - £70,000	1	1
£70,001 - £75,000	-	1
£90,001 - £95,000	2	-
£95,001 - £100,000	1	-

The average number of persons employed in authorised posts by the Home Services and in the BBC's trading activities during the year was:

	1988 Number	1987 Number
Home Services		
Television	17,272	17,908
Radio	6,618	6,895
	<u>23,890⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>24,803</u>

The number of persons employed in authorised posts at 31 March 1988 was 23,624 (1987: 24,230).

Trading activities	<u>1,095⁽²⁾</u>	<u>1,065</u>
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The number of persons employed in authorised posts at 31 March 1988 was 1,118 (1987: 1,073).

Notes: (1) Includes 734 (1987: 847) part-time employees.
(2) Includes 4 (1987: 4) part-time employees.

10. HOME SERVICES TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £M	Plant and machinery £M	Furniture and fittings £M	Total £M
Cost:				
At 31 March 1987	209.2	304.4	9.5	523.1
Additions	25.5	47.7	1.1	74.3
Disposals	-1.7	-5.4	-1.0	-8.1
At 31 March 1988	233.0	346.7	9.6	589.3
Depreciation:				
At 31 March 1987	31.3	127.6	5.6	164.5
Charge for the year	4.6	23.2	1.8	29.6
Elimination in respect of disposals	-0.9	-5.0	-1.0	-6.9
At 31 March 1988	35.0	145.8	6.4	187.2
Net book values:				
At 31 March 1988	198.0	200.9	3.2	402.1
At 31 March 1987	177.9	176.8	3.9	358.6

Land and buildings at net book value comprise:

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Freeholds	155.8	137.0
Long leaseholds	37.7	36.4
Short leaseholds	4.5	4.5
	198.0	177.9

The total net book value at 31 March 1988 includes £2.7M (1987: £3.7M) and the depreciation charge for the year ended 31 March 1988 includes £1.0M (1987: £2.4M) in respect of assets capitalised under finance leases.

11. NET ASSETS OF BBC ENTERPRISES GROUP

The Corporation owns 100% of the issued share capital of BBC Enterprises Limited, an unlisted company incorporated in Great Britain.

The consolidated net assets of BBC Enterprises Group at 31 March were as follows:

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	8.8	8.0
Investments in programmes for future sale	20.0	17.6
	28.8	25.6
Current assets		
Stocks	6.6	6.6
Debtors	25.6	24.4
Cash at bank and in hand	14.2	9.5
	46.4	40.5
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	30.9	26.2
Net current assets	15.5	14.3
Total assets less current liabilities	44.3	39.9
Creditors: amounts falling due after one year		
Amount owed to the BBC	25.0	25.0
Provisions for liabilities and charges	3.4	3.6
Obligations for finance leases	0.9	-
Net assets	15.0	11.3

On 21 April 1986 BBC Enterprises Limited acquired the remaining 98% of the stock of Lionheart Television International Inc., a corporation registered in Delaware, USA, whose principal activity is the distribution of television programmes in North America.

Investment in programmes for future sale are stated at cost, after writing off the costs of programmes that are considered irrecoverable, less accumulated amortisation. The amortisation is charged against income over the average marketable life, which is estimated to be five years. The cost of "Investment in programmes for future sale" and accumulated amortisation have been reduced by the value of programmes over five years old.

12. HOME SERVICES STOCKS

	Programme stocks £M	Consumable stocks £M	1988 Total £M	1987 Total £M
Raw materials	-	9.4	9.4	8.8
Work in progress	18.5	0.9	19.4	20.7
Finished goods	71.1	-	71.1	64.9
	89.6	10.3	99.9	94.4
Whereof:				
Purchased programmes	47.7	-	47.7	46.3
Other	41.9	10.3	52.2	48.1
	89.6	10.3	99.9	94.4

13. HOME SERVICES DEBTORS			
	1988	1987	
	£M	£M	
Receivable within one year			
Sundry debtors	36.9	22.5	
Due from subsidiary	5.5	3.2	
Prepayments	13.0	13.2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Provision for doubtful debts	55.4	38.9	
	- 2.0	- 2.2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	53.4	36.7	
Receivable after more than one year			
Loan to subsidiary	25.0	25.0	
Sundry debtors	3.9	3.0	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	82.3	64.7	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
The loan to subsidiary, BBC Enterprises, is interest free and repayable at 12 months' notice.			
14. HOME SERVICES CREDITORS			
	1988	1987	
	£M	£M	
Amounts falling due within one year			
Trade creditors			
Programme creditors	24.0	21.7	
Programme acquisitions	11.0	12.9	
Salaries and wages	20.3	18.9	
Intercommunication circuits	5.3	4.7	
Power, lighting and heating	2.0	2.4	
Maintenance	2.7	1.7	
Unpresented cheques	21.1	20.9	
Others	12.0	13.4	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	98.4	96.6	
Other creditors			
Capital	28.5	20.5	
Unisat claim	11.0	-	
Taxation	6.9	4.1	
Licence management charges	6.5	5.0	
Obligations under finance leases	0.7	2.3	
Advanced receipts	-	32.6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	53.6	64.5	
Total	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	152.0	161.1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Amounts falling due after more than one year			
Trade creditors			
Programme acquisitions	6.7	5.5	
Other creditors			
Obligations under finance leases	-	0.8	
Total	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	6.7	6.3	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
15. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES			
	Severance	Other	Total
	£M	£M	£M
At 31 March 1987	4.0	6.6	10.6
Utilised during the year	- 2.8	-	- 2.8
Provided during the year	- 0.7	4.0	3.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 1988	0.5	10.6	11.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Other provisions includes an amount to meet the estimated dilapidation costs of vacating various properties in the move to the White City site, provisions for costs of removing asbestos at Television Centre and provisions for litigation.

16. CAPITAL ACCOUNT		1988
	£M	£M
Balance brought forward		358.6
Transfer from income and expenditure account		43.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance carried forward		402.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
17. OPERATING RESERVE		1988
	£M	£M
Balance brought forward		142.3
Exchange differences		0.1
Excess for the year		72.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance carried forward		214.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

This was retained by:		
Home Services		199.7
BBC Enterprises Group		14.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		214.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>

18. COMMITMENTS: HOME SERVICES			
	1988	1987	
	£M	£M	
Contracted for but not provided for:			
Fixed asset additions	86.9	36.8	
Purchased programmes	22.8	26.5	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	109.7	63.3	
Authorised but not contracted for:			
Fixed asset additions	119.9	91.1	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

19. COMMITMENTS: BBC ENTERPRISES GROUP			
	1988	1987	
	£M	£M	
Contracted for but not provided for:			
Fixed asset additions	0.2	-	
Authorised but not contracted for:			
Fixed asset additions	0.8	0.6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES
There are certain contingent liabilities mainly in respect of guarantees of banking facilities of subsidiaries amounting to US \$3M.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Source of funds		
Income	105.9	106.3
Expenditure	- 100.3	- 96.3
Excess of income over expenditure	5.6	10.0
Add back depreciation	3.1	2.4
	8.7	12.4
Application of funds		
Capital expenditure	- 15.7	- 10.5
Net application (-)/source of funds	- 7.0	1.9
Movement in working capital		
Increase (-) in stocks	- 0.6	- 0.2
Increase (-)/decrease in debtors	- 1.0	0.7
Increase in creditors	1.5	2.8
	- 0.1	3.3
	- 7.1	5.2
Net decrease (-)/increase in liquid funds		
Decrease (-)/increase in cash at bank and in hand	- 7.1	5.2

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 1988

	Notes	1988 £M	1987 £M
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	6	61.1	48.5
Current assets			
Stocks	7	3.0	2.4
Debtors	8	4.4	3.4
Cash at bank and in hand		0.4	7.5
		7.8	13.3
Creditors – amounts falling due within one year	9	7.4	5.9
Net current assets		0.4	7.4
		61.5	55.9
Represented by:			
Capital Account	10	61.1	48.5
Operating reserve	11	0.4	7.4
		61.5	55.9

Approved by the Governors and Director-General on 21 July 1988.

Marmaduke Hussey Governor

Michael Checkland Director-General

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

	Notes	1988 £M	1987 £M
Income			
Grant-in-aid from the Foreign Office		97.9	98.9
Other income	2	7.8	7.2
Interest receivable		0.3	0.4
		8.1	7.6
Less taxation	4	0.1	0.2
		8.0	7.4
Total income		105.9	106.3
Operating expenditure			
Broadcasting	1	91.0	87.8
Monitoring	1	9.3	8.5
Total expenditure		100.3	96.3
Excess of income over expenditure		5.6	10.0
Transfer to Capital Account	10	- 12.6	- 8.1
Operating reserve deficit (-)/excess for the year	11	- 7.0	1.9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

1. OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	Year ended		Year ended	
	31 March 1988	31 March 1987	31 March 1988	31 March 1987
	£M	%	£M	%
Production and other staff costs	60.1	59.9	57.1	59.3
Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees, etc	7.5	7.5	5.7	5.9
Intercommunication circuits	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9
Power, lighting and heating	7.9	7.8	7.1	7.4
Maintenance	6.1	6.1	4.6	4.8
Rent and rates	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.9
Hired transmitters	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9
Telephones	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
Transport	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Depreciation	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.5
Minor acquisitions	3.6	3.6	7.5	7.8
Other expenses	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.7
	<u>100.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>96.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>Whereof:</i>				
Broadcasting	91.0	90.7	87.8	91.2
Monitoring	9.3	9.3	8.5	8.8
	<u>100.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>96.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>Hours of output</i>				
	Hours	%	Hours	%
English Language Services	13,160	33.9	12,725	33.5
Vernacular Services				
Europe	11,159	28.7	11,853	31.3
Rest of world	14,541	37.4	13,331	35.2
	<u>38,860</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>37,909</u>	<u>100.0</u>

2. OTHER INCOME

	1988	1987
	£M	£M
FCO relay station contracts	3.6	3.1
Transcription Service	0.9	0.8
Other income	3.3	3.3
	<u>7.8</u>	<u>7.2</u>

3. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the auditors amounted to £27,500 (1987: £26,000) for the External Services.

4. TAXATION

The External Services are liable to taxation on profits derived from rent and interest receivable. The charge for the year is £0.1M (1987: £0.2M), based on a rate of corporation tax of 35%.

5. EMPLOYEES

	1988	1987
	£M	£M
Staff costs:		
Salaries and wages	49.1	46.6
Social security costs	3.7	3.5
Other pension costs	6.4	7.
	<u>59.2</u>	<u>57.7</u>

The BBC has a contributory pension scheme, the majority of staff being members. The scheme is revalued triennially, the last such valuation being at 1 April 1987. The External Services' contribution to the scheme is in accordance with that valuation (and has been charged against staff costs).

The Actuary has confirmed that, in his opinion, the assets of the scheme as at 1 April 1988 would have been sufficient to provide the accrued benefits based on the service completed up to that date and rates of pay then current had it been necessary to discontinue the arrangements at that time.

Following the review of the funding of the pension scheme, the scheme was found to be in surplus. On actuarial advice it was agreed that, among other changes, BBC contributions would be reduced by an effective annual equivalent of approximately 3% of pensionable pay from 1 April 1987 which resulted in a saving of approximately £1M for the year.

Governors' remuneration is charged to the Home Services.

The number of members of staff in the External Services who received emoluments in the following ranges were:

	1988	1987
	Number	Number
£30,001 - £35,000	17	17
£35,001 - £40,000	3	4
£40,001 - £45,000	1	1
£45,001 - £50,000	1	1
£65,001 - £70,000	1	-

The average number of persons employed in authorised posts by the External Services during the year was:

	1988	1987
	Number	Number
External Broadcasting	3,022	3,075
External Monitoring	523	494
	<u>3,545⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>3,569</u>

The number of persons employed in authorised posts at 31 March 1988 was 3,549 (1987: 3,550).

Note: (1) Includes 105 (1987: 100) part-time employees.

6. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Land and buildings £M	Plant and machinery £M	Furniture and fittings £M	Total £M
Cost:				
At 31 March 1987	17.0	45.1	1.0	63.1
Additions	4.5	11.1	0.1	15.7
Disposals	—	—0.3	—0.1	—0.4
At 31 March 1988	21.5	55.9	1.0	78.4
Depreciation:				
At 31 March 1987	2.1	11.9	0.6	14.6
Charge for the year	0.8	2.2	0.1	3.1
Elimination in respect of disposals	—	—0.3	—0.1	—0.4
At 31 March 1988	2.9	13.8	0.6	17.3
Net book values:				
At 31 March 1988	18.6	42.1	0.4	61.1
At 31 March 1987	14.9	33.2	0.4	48.5

Land and buildings at net book value comprise:

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Freeholds	10.8	8.1
Short leaseholds	7.8	6.8
	18.6	14.9

7. STOCKS

	Programme stocks £M	Consumable stocks £M	1988 Total £M	1987 Total £M
Raw materials	—	2.5	2.5	1.9
Work in progress	—	0.4	0.4	0.3
Finished goods	0.1	—	0.1	0.2
	0.1	2.9	3.0	2.4

By agreement with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office the notional value of External Services stocks is determined to be the actual value of stocks accounted for directly by the External Services together with their share of common stocks accounted for centrally by the Home Services.

8. DEBTORS

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Receivable within one year		
Sundry debtors	3.2	2.8
Prepayments	1.3	0.8
	4.5	3.6
Provision for doubtful debts	—0.1	—0.2
	4.4	3.4

9. CREDITORS

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Amounts falling due within one year		
Trade creditors		
Programme creditors	0.5	0.6
Others	3.7	1.7
	4.2	2.3
Other creditors		
Capital	2.8	3.3
Taxation	0.4	0.3
	3.2	3.6
Total	7.4	5.9

10. CAPITAL ACCOUNT

	1988 £M
Balance brought forward	48.5
Transfer from income and expenditure account	12.6
Balance carried forward	61.1

11. OPERATING RESERVE

	1988 £M
Balance brought forward	7.4
Deficit for the year	—7.0
Balance carried forward	0.4

12. COMMITMENTS

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Contracted for but not provided for:		
Fixed asset additions	8.1	8.1
Authorised but not contracted for:		
Fixed asset additions	20.9	33.5

OPEN UNIVERSITY PRODUCTION CENTRE
SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Source of funds		
Income	10.2	10.7
Expenditure	- 10.3	- 10.8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of expenditure over income	- 0.1	- 0.1
Add back depreciation	0.2	0.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	0.1	0.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Application of funds		
Capital expenditure	- 0.1	- 0.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Movement in working capital		
Increase (-) in stocks	- 0.3	- 0.1
Decrease/increase (-) in debtors	2.1	- 2.1
Increase/decrease (-) in creditors	0.8	- 0.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2.6	- 2.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2.6	- 2.4
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Net increase/decrease (-) in liquid funds		
Increase/decrease (-) in cash at bank and in hand	2.6	- 2.4
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 1988

	Notes	1988 £M	1987 £M
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	5	1.0	1.1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Current assets			
Stocks	6	0.6	0.3
Debtors - receivable within one year		0.4	2.5
Cash at bank and in hand		3.2	0.6
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		4.2	3.4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Creditors - amounts falling due within one year	7	4.2	3.4
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Net current assets		-	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1.0	1.1
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Represented by:			
Capital Account	8	1.0	1.1
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Approved by the Governors and Director-General on 21 July 1988.

Marmaduke Hussey Governor

Michael Checkland Director-General

**STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988**

	Notes	1988 £M	1987 £M
Income			
Income from Open University		9.1	8.7
Other income	2	1.1	2.0
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		10.2	10.7
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating expenditure	1	- 10.3	- 10.8
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Excess of expenditure over income		- 0.1	- 0.1
Transfer from Capital Account		0.1	0.1
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		-	-
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

1. OPERATING EXPENDITURE

	Year ended 31 March 1988		Year ended 31 March 1987	
	£M	%	£M	%
Production and other staff costs	6.7	65.1	6.8	63.0
Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees etc	2.1	20.4	2.4	22.2
Power, lighting and heating	0.3	2.9	0.3	2.8
Maintenance	0.4	3.9	0.4	3.7
Telephones	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Transport	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9
Depreciation	0.2	1.9	0.3	2.8
Minor acquisitions	0.2	1.9	0.3	2.8
Other expenses	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.9
	<u>10.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Hours of output

	Hours	%	Hours	%
BBC1	128	12.6	125	12.0
BBC2	661	65.2	690	66.4
Radio 3	71	7.0	75	7.2
Radio 4	154	15.2	150	14.4
	<u>1,014</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>1,040</u>	<u>100.0</u>

2. OTHER INCOME

	1988	1987
Collaborative projects receipts	1.1	1.7
Interest receivable	-	0.1
Other income	-	0.2
	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.0</u>

3. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The remuneration of the auditors amounted to £1,500 (1987: £1,400).

4. EMPLOYEES

	1988 £M	1987 £M
Staff costs:		
Salaries and wages	5.5	5.1
Social security costs	0.4	0.4
Other pension costs	0.8	0.9
	<u>6.7</u>	<u>6.4</u>

The BBC has a contributory pension scheme, the majority of staff being members. The scheme is revalued triennially, the last such valuation being at 1 April 1987. The Open University Production Centres' contribution to the scheme is in accordance with that valuation (and has been charged against staff costs).

The Actuary has confirmed that, in his opinion, the assets of the scheme as at 1 April 1988 would have been sufficient to provide the accrued benefits based on the service completed up to that date and rates of pay then current had it been necessary to discontinue the arrangements at that time.

Following the review of the funding of the pension scheme, the scheme was found to be in surplus. On actuarial advice it was agreed that, among other changes, BBC contributions would be reduced by an effective annual equivalent of approximately 3% of pensionable pay from 1 April 1987 which resulted in a saving of £0.1M for the year.

The number of members of staff in the Open University Production Centre who received emoluments in the following ranges were:

	1988 Number	1987 Number
£30,001 - £35,000	1	2
£35,001 - £40,000	1	-

The average number of persons employed in authorised posts by the Open University Production Centre during the year was:

	1988 Number	1987 Number
	362 ⁽¹⁾	363

The number of persons employed in authorised posts at 31 March 1988 was 362 (1987: 363).

Note: (1) Includes 4 (1987: 4) part-time employees.

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS			
	Plant and machinery £M	Furniture and fittings £M	Total £M
Cost:			
At 31 March 1987	3.1	0.1	3.2
Additions	0.1	—	0.1
Disposals	—0.1	—	—0.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 1988	3.1	0.1	3.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Depreciation:			
At 31 March 1987	2.0	0.1	2.1
Charge for the year	0.2	—	0.2
Elimination in respect of disposals	—0.1	—	—0.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 1988	2.1	0.1	2.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net book values:			
At 31 March 1988	1.0	—	1.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 March 1987	1.1	—	1.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
6. STOCKS			
		1988 £M	1987 £M
Raw materials		0.2	0.1
Work in progress		0.4	0.2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		0.6	0.3
		<hr/>	<hr/>

7. CREDITORS		
	1988 £M	1987 £M
Amounts falling due within one year		
Deferred income	2.7	2.8
Programme creditors	0.2	0.5
Others	1.3	0.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4.2	3.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
8. CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
		1988 £M
Balance brought forward		1.1
Transfer to income and expenditure account		—0.1
		<hr/>
Balance carried forward		1.0
		<hr/>
9. COMMITMENTS		
	1988 £M	1987 £M
Contracted for but not provided for:		
Fixed asset additions	0.1	0.1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Authorised but not contracted for:		
Fixed asset additions	0.1	0.2
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Awards

A selection of the national and international television and radio awards won by the BBC during October 1987-October 1988.

OCTOBER

Sci-Tech 87: The BBC Award for Best Science Programme 'Horizon: The Blind Watchmaker'; **Achievement Award** 'Life Story' ('Horizon' special).

Golden Antenna Awards 1987 (Geneva): **Silver Antenna Information Award** 'Window on the World'.

Royal Television Society North East Centre Awards: Special Award for Excellence 'The Bike Brothers'; **Best News Magazine Feature Item** 'Look North: Blood'; **Special Award** Mike Neville to mark the occasion of his 25th year as presenter on 'Look North'.

NOVEMBER

International Festival of Nature Photography and Film "Premio Sileno": Grand Prix 'The Natural World: Ichkeul' (BBC South and West); **Silver Plaque** 'The Natural World: Where Parrots Speak Mandarin'.

Le Festival International du Film Ornithologique: Le Prix de la Jeunesse et de l'Environnement 'Wildlife on One: Birds of the Sun God' (BBC South and West).

Argos Awards for Consumer Journalism: Radio Prize John Waite 'Face the Facts' (Radio 4).

30th Annual International Film and Television Festival of New York: Gold Medals 'Life Story', 'Wildlife on One: In-Flight Movie', 'The Search for Realism' (Open University Production Centre) and 'The Singing Detective'; **Silver Medal** 'Thinking Aloud: USSR 2000' (BBC South and West); **Bronze Medal** 'The Natural World: Leopard - a Darkness in the Grass'.

Premios Ondas: Radio Category Prize 'The News Huddlines Election Special' (Radio 2).

2nd Festival International du Film Archéologique: Film de Laboratoire (joint winners) 'QED: The Body in the Bog' and 'The Body Out of the Bog'.

International Emmy Awards: Popular Arts 'Alas Smith and Jones'.

Times/Hewlett Packard UK Technology Press Awards: Technology Programme of the Year 'Horizon: In the Light of New Information'.

Royal Television Society Midlands Centre Awards: Regional Award 'The Farming Programme'.

Academy of Natural Sciences Philadelphia: Gold Medal for Distinction in Natural History Art to the BBC Natural History Unit for three decades of contribution to mankind's better understanding.

DECEMBER

Royal Television Society: Enid Love Award for Educational Television 'English File: Poetry, Pain and Pleasure'.

JANUARY

TVTimes Awards: Favourite Male Comedy Performer Russ Abbot; **Favourite Male Personality** Terry Wogan.

British Association for the Advancement of Science Film and Television Awards: Technology Award 'Manufacturing for the Market' (OUPC); **Science Award** 'Life Story'; **Science Certificate of Merit** 'Wildlife on One: The Bodysnatchers' and 'The Natural World: The Land of the Kiwi'.

Education Certificate of Merit 'Race for a Gene' (OUPC).

9th Annual Network ACE Awards - American National Academy of Cable Programming: Best Actor in a Comedy Series Paul Eddington 'Yes, Prime Minister'; **Best Comedy Series** 'Blackadder II'; **Best Actor in a Movie or Mini Series** Sir John Gielgud 'Time After Time'; **Best Actress in a Movie or Mini Series** Googie Withers 'Time After Time'; **Best Writing for a Movie or Mini Series** Ted Whitehead 'The Life and Loves of a She-Devil'; **Best Movie or Mini Series** 'Hotel du Lac'; **Best Public Affairs Special or Series** 'Living Dangerously: Running Wild'; **Best Cultural or Performing Arts Special or Series** 'Dancer'; **Best Supporting Actor in a Movie or Mini Series** Denholm Elliott 'Hotel du Lac'; **Best Direction of Photography/Lighting Direction for Theatrical or Dramatic Special/Movie/Mini Series** Nat Crosby 'The Insurance Man'; **Best Actress in a Theatrical or Dramatic Special** Judi Dench 'The Browning Version'; **Best Actor in a Theatrical or Dramatic Special** Ian Holm 'The Browning Version'; **Best Theatrical Special** 'The Browning Version'; **Best News Special or Series** 'Everyman: Jihad - Afghanistan's Holy War'.

FEBRUARY

Variety Club of Great Britain Awards: BBC Radio Personality Derek Jameson; **BBC Television Personality** Victoria Wood; **Most Promising Artiste** Emma Thompson 'Tutti Frutti' and 'Fortunes of War'.

Women of Achievement Awards: Woman of the Year Esther Rantzen for her work connected with 'ChildLine'; **Television Personality** Kate Adie.

28th International Television Festival of Monte Carlo: Gold Nymphs (News Magazine Category) 'Panorama: The Private Wars of Colonel Oliver North'. (Fiction Category) 'Road'.

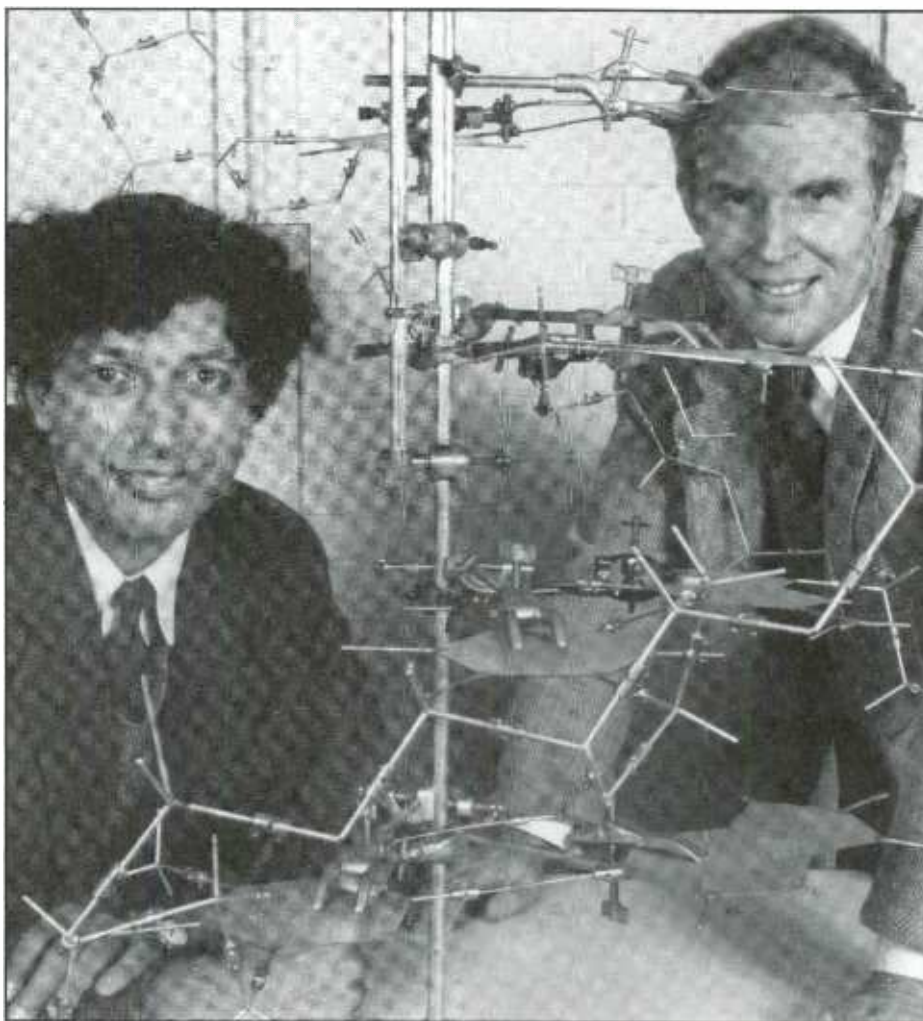
Royal Television Society Journalism Awards 1987: Regional Daily News Magazine 'Reporting Scotland' (BBC Scotland); **Regional Current Affairs** 'East on Two: Scientology' (BBC South and East); **Current Affairs Home** 'Panorama: Brent Schools - Hard Left Rules'; **Topical Feature** 'Newsnight: Aleutians'.

MARCH

The BP Arts Journalism Award: (joint winner) Richard Bannerman 'Kaleidoscope: Tomtucketatom' (Radio 4).

The James Cameron Memorial Award: Michael Buerk for his BBC Television news reports from South Africa.

Broadcasting Press Guild Awards: Best Single Drama 'Life Story'; **Best Drama Series/Serial** 'For-



'Life Story'

tunes of War'; *Best Original Television Drama* 'Tutti Frutti' (BBC Scotland); *Best Documentary Series* 'The Duty Men'; *Best Arts Programme* 'The RKO Story - Tales from Hollywood'; *Best Performance by an Actress* Emma Thompson 'Fortunes of War' and 'Tutti Frutti'; *Outstanding Personal Contribution to Radio* Ray Moore (Radio 2); *Outstanding Programme Contribution to Radio* 'After Henry' (Radio 4).

BAFTA Craft Awards: *Best Make-Up* Lorna Blair 'Tutti Frutti'; *Best Costume Design* Christine Rawlins 'Fortunes of War'; *Best Graphics* Sandi Anderson and John Byrne 'Tutti Frutti'; *Best Film Sound* Dave Jewitt, Patrick Quirke, Michael Horwood, David Old, Mick Studd and John Bridgett 'The Duty Men'; *Best Film Editor* Andrew Willmore 'The Duty Men'; *Best Sound Supervisor* Brian Dewar 'Tutti Frutti'; *Best VTR Editor* Peter Hayes 'Tutti Frutti'; *Best Design* Tim Harvey 'Fortunes of War'.

1987 Medical Radio Awards: *Gold Certificate* (joint winners) Stephen Hodges and Barbara Myers 'Aids Crisis' and 'Women and the Aids Crisis' (World Service).

Television and Radio Industries Club of Scotland Awards: *Best Television Entertainment Programme* 'City Lights' (BBC Scotland); *Best Radio Entertainment Programme* 'The Naked Radio Annual 1987' (Radio Scotland); *Best Television Documentary or Feature* 'The Visit: Coma' (BBC Scotland); *Best Live Daily Radio Programme* 'Caithris na h-Oldhche' ('Night Visiting') (Radio nan Gaidheal); *Radio Music and Arts Category* (joint winner) 'Festival View' (Radio Scotland).

BAFTA Television Production and Performance Awards: *Richard Dimbleby Award* Esther Rantzen;



'Tutti Frutti'



'Blackadder III'



'Victoria Wood - As Seen on TV'



'Alas Smith and Jones'

Desmond Davis Award Julia Smith; **Writer's Award** Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn 'Yes, Prime Minister'; **Best Single Drama** 'Life Story'; **Best Drama Series/Serial** 'Tutti Frutti'; **Best Factual Series** 'The Duty Men'; **Best Light Entertainment Programme** 'Victoria Wood – As Seen on TV Special'; **Best Comedy Series** 'Blackadder III'; **Best Actress** Emma Thompson 'Fortunes of War' and 'Tutti Frutti'; **Best Light Entertainment Performance** Nigel Hawthorne 'Yes, Prime Minister'; **Huw Wheldon Arts Award** 'A Simple Man' (BBC North West); **Best Children's Documentary/Educational Programme** 'The Really Wild Show' (BBC South and West).

9th International Festival of Film and Television in Celtic Countries: *Spirit of Festival Award* 'I Fro Breuddwydion' ('A Penny for your Dreams') (BBC Wales).

San Francisco Film and Television Festival: *Golden Gate Award for Best Television Drama* 'The Venus de Milo Instead' (BBC Northern Ireland).

Television and Radio Industries Club of Yorkshire Awards: *Radio Personality Award* Martin Kelner (Radio Leeds); *President's Award* Abha Sood Adams (Radio Leeds).

APRIL

Television and Radio Industries Club Awards: *Best Newscaster* Moira Stuart; *Best Sports Personality* Desmond Lynam; *BBC Television Personality* Ronnie Barker; *Best Science-based Programme* 'Tomorrow's World'; *Best Situation Comedy* 'Bread'; *Best Theme Music* 'Whicker's World' (BBC South and West); *Best BBC Television Programme* 'A Perfect Spy'; *Radio Personality* Steve Wright (Radio 1).

The Sandford St Martin Trust Religious Radio Awards: *Merit Award* 'Out of Sequence' (Radio Ulster); *Runner-up Award* 'Let Saints on Earth in Concert Sing: A Celebration of the Musical Wesleys' (Radio 4/Bristol).

Ivor Novello Award: *Television Theme Music* Richard Holmes 'Fortunes of War'.

11th International Wildlife Film Festival: *TV Series Category* (joint winners) 'Wildlife on One: In-Flight Movie' and 'Black Harvest' (BBC South and West); *Merit Award for Innovative Cinematography* 'In-Flight Movie'; *Merit Award for Excellence in Sound* 'In-Flight Movie'; *TV Specials Category* (runner-up) 'The Natural World: Leopard – a Darkness in the Grass'; *Merit Award for Superb Cinematography and Sound Track* 'Leopard – a Darkness in the Grass'.

Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors Journalists and Broadcasters Awards: *Television Category* (third) Ken Cargill 'Scotland 2000: Land Use' (BBC Scotland); *Radio Award* Mary Price 'Not National Not Park' (Radio 4/Bristol).

Sony Radio Awards: *National DJ of the Year* Mike Smith (Radio 1); *Best Actress* Harriet Walter 'Rhyme or Reason' (Radio 4/Manchester); *Best Actor* Edward Petherbridge 'The Wide-Brimmed Hat' (Radio 4); *Best Drama Production* 'News of the World' (Radio 4/Manchester); *Best Popular Music Award* 'Behind the Mask – The Eric Clapton Story' (Radio 1); *Best Specialist Music Programme* 'Before the Blues' (Radio 3); *Best Classical Music Programme* 'Tomticketatom: Boléro' (Radio 4); *Best Current Affairs Programme* 'Morning Merseyside' (Radio Merseyside); *Best Children's Programme* 'It's Russell Harris' (Radio Humberside); *Best Outside Broadcast* 'Mainline – The Operation' (Radio Cleveland); *Best Local Radio Programme* 'Oliver's Story' (Radio Leicester); *Local Radio Personality of the Year* Barbara Sturgeon (Radio Kent); *Sports Broadcaster of the Year* Terence Donohue (Radio Wales); *Special*



'The Duty Men'

Award for Services to Radio Thena Heshel 'In Touch' (Radio 4); *Best Community Service Programme* 'Roghe Sate' ('Good Health') (BBC Pashto Service); *Best Dramatisation* Elizabeth Troop 'Cheap in August' (Radio 4); *Best Original Script* Peter Tinniswood 'The Village Fête' (Radio 4/Bristol); *Best Documentary/Features Programme* 'Waiting for Mrs Forbes' (Radio 4/Manchester); *Best Magazine Programme* 'Medicine Now' (Radio 4); *Best Use of Comedy* 'Crisp and Even Brightly' (Radio 4/Bristol); *Award for Technical Excellence and Achievement in Broadcasting* Robin Cherry 'Viva Verdi! Act 1' (Radio 4).

Glenfiddich Awards: *Best Radio Food Programme* 'The Eater's Digest' (Radio Scotland).

The 1987 Pulitzer Publishing Award: 'Round Midnight' (Radio 2).

Ohio State Awards 1988: *Performing Arts and Humanities* 'The Philharmonia Chorus: Amateurs in a Professional World' (Transcription Service); *Natural and Physical Sciences* 'Leopard – a Darkness in the Grass'.

MAY

The Prince Michael Road Safety Award: 'Top Gear' (BBC Midlands).

American Film and Video Festival Awards: *Blue Ribbon Winner* 'Monty – In Love and War'; *Instructional Category* (joint winner) 'History File: China Since Mao'.

Royal Television Society Programme Awards 1987: *Actress's Award* Miranda Richardson 'Sweet as You Are'; *Actor's Award* Ray McAnally 'A Perfect Spy'; *Writer's Award* Bill Nicholson 'Life Story' and 'Sweet as You Are'; *Judges' Award* Betty Willingale; *Technique Award* John Hooper 'Cariani and the Courtesans'; *Children's Award* 'Bad Boyes'; *Regional Award* 'Paper Kisses' (BBC North East).

JUNE

J R Freeman News Awards for Outstanding Work in Welsh Journalism: *Television Reporter of the Year* Gerry Monte (BBC Wales); *Television News Cameraman of the Year* Ken Davies (BBC Wales); *Radio Current Affairs Journalist of the Year* Phil Rickman (Radio Wales).



'Bac Boyes'

Teleconfronto-International TV Drama Series Festival: *Special Prize – The Premio Auto Strade* 'The Vision'.

ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) Awards 1988: 'Go for It!'.

Banff Television Festival Awards (Canada): *Television Features* 'Shadow on the Earth'; *Drama Specials* 'Sweet as You Are'; *Performance Specials* 'Music in Camera: Facade' (BBC Scotland).

International Radio Festival of New York: *Gold Medal for Best Special Events Programme* 'The Player King' (Radio 4); *Gold Medal for Best Arts and Entertainment Programme* 'Viva Verdi! Act 1' (Radio 4); *Gold Medal for Best Local Entertainment Magazine Programme* 'Hurley Burley' (Radio Humberside).

Golden Prague International TV Festival Awards: *Special Award – The Director's Diploma* 'Points in Space'; *Special Award to the BBC* for outstanding success in broadcasting during the 24-year history of the Golden Prague Festival.

JULY

39th Congress and Festival of the International Scientific Film Association: *Special Diploma* 'Wildlife on One: In-Flight Movie'.

Royal Television Society Design Awards: *Make-Up Design* Dorka Nieradzki 'A Perfect Spy'; *Costume Design* Anna Buruma 'Cariani and the Courtesans'; *Visual Special Effects Design* Malcolm James and Mike Kelt 'Star Cops'; *Production Design* (joint winners) Bruce Macadie 'Cariani and the Courtesans' and Stuart Walker 'Road'; *Graphic Design* (joint winners) Matthew Baxter and the whole Graphic Design Team 'News-night'.

Medical Journalists Association Awards: *Prize for Excellence in Radio Medical Journalism* 'Health Services' (World Service).

AUGUST

40th Annual Emmy Awards (Los Angeles): *Directing Variety or Music Program* Patricia Birch and Humphrey Burton 'Celebrating Gershwin'; *Achievement in Graphic Design and Title Sequences* Liz Friedman 'A Dorothy L. Sayers Mystery: Strong Poison'.

SEPTEMBER

World Pater Awards (Brisbane): *Best Television Documentary* 'Secret Services: The Social Security' (BBC South and West); *Special Technical Achievement (Television)* 'Wildlife on One: Kingdom of the Crabs'; *Best Television Comedy Programme* 'Blackadder III'; *Special Television Award for Initiation and Enterprise* 'Reefwatch: Programme 2' (BBC South and West); *Best Special Music Programme* 'The Dream' (Radio-phonie Workshop); *Best Specialist Programme* 'Nutrition and Food: The Eater's Digest' (Radio Scotland); *Best Specialist Talk Documentary* 'Darren, Key to the Universe' (Radio Scotland); *Best Specialist Rural Programme* 'In the Country' (Radio Scotland). The following awards were won by the World Service: *Most Outstanding National Overseas Broadcast* 'Sarcophagus'; *Best Special Sports Programme* 'The Road to Seoul: The Berlin Games'; *Best International Morning Programme* 'Network Africa'; *Best Regular Current Affairs Programme* 'African Perspective: Origins of the Organisation of African Unity'; *Most Outstanding World Radio Personality* John Peel; *Music Programme Host Award* John Peel; *Best Religious Programme* 'Why Should This Happen to Me? Suicide'.

1987 National News and Documentary Emmy Awards (New York): *Outstanding Investigative Television Journalism* 'The Search for the Marcos Millions'.

Prix Italia: RAI Prize (Television Fiction Category) 'Tumbledown'; *Special Mention (Television Ecology Category)* 'Only One Earth: The Fate of the Forests' (BBC South and West); *Drama Award* 'Hang Up' (Radio 3); *National Order of Journalists and the Italian Press Association Prize* 'One Big Kitchen Table' (Radio 4).

BFI Awards: *Grierson Award for Documentaries* Paul Hamann 'Fourteen Days in May'; *Commercial Film and Television Award* Edward Mirzoeff '40 Minutes'; *Kodak Newcomers Award* Molly Dineen 'My African Farm'.

OCTOBER

The Daily Mail National Radio Awards 1988 (Silver Mikes): *Favourite Radio 1 DJ* Steve Wright; *Radio 2 Personality* John Dunn; *Best Comedy/Light Entertainment Show* 'The News Huddlines' (Radio 2); *Best Specialist Music Programme* 'The Proms' (Radio 3); *Best Contemporary Programme* 'The Archers' (Radio 4); *Best Drama Series* 'The Archers'; *Top Radio Sports Commentator* Brian Johnston; *Favourite Personality* Terry Wogan; *Best Radio Journalist* Brian Redhead; *Best Current Affairs Programme* 'Jimmy Young Show' (Radio 2); *Golden Oldies Category* 'Round the Horne' (Radio 2).

Women in Television (Brussels): *Golden Nike* '40 Minutes: Women in Black'.

Birmingham Film and Television Festival: *Samuelson Award* '40 Minutes: East Side Story'.

Wildscreen 88: *Golden Panda Award for Best Film* 'The Natural World: Okavango - The Living Jewel'; *Special Awards* 'Leopard - a Darkness in the Grass'; 'Wildlife on One: Meerkats United' and 'In-Flight Movie'.

FIPA Awards (Cannes): *FIPA D'Or* '40 Minutes: I. Alison'; *Silver Prize* 'Border'; *Best Screenplay* 'Shalom Salaam'; *Best Actress* Mamta Kash 'Shalom Salaam'.

The five 1987 winners of the coveted BBC/Methuen Giles Cooper Awards - which aim to encourage established radio drama writers and to discover new ones - were: Peter Tinniswood 'The Village Fête' (Radio 4/Bristol); Richard Nelson 'Languages Spoken Here' (Radio 3); Frank Dunne 'Dreams of Dublin Bay' (Radio 4); Nigel D. Moffatt 'Lifetime' (Radio 4/Pebble Mill); Wally K. Daly 'Marys' (Radio 3); and Anna Fox 'Nobby's Day' (Radio 4).



'City Lights'



BAFTA winner: Nigel Hawthorne



Radio's night of Sony triumph



Premios Ondas winner: Roy Hudd



'A Penny for Your Dreams'

Analysis of output

TELEVISION HOURS OF OUTPUT 1987-88

	Network programmes			Regional Service		%
	BBC1	BBC2	Total	Total	Total	
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	
Programmes produced in London	3,703	2,699	6,402		6,402	42.9
Programmes produced in the Regions:						
England – Midlands	251	172	423	277	700	
North East	18	11	29	420	449	
North West	411	399	810	221	1,031	
South and East	92	37	129	379	508	
South and West	132	178	310	615	925	
Northern Ireland	904	797	1,701	1,912	3,613	
Scotland	28	11	39	408	447	
Wales	77	151	228	584	812	
Total programmes produced in the Regions	1,053	1,001	2,054	3,374	5,428	36.3
British and foreign feature films and series including children's series and cartoons	1,390	924	2,314	–	2,314	15.5
Open University	6,146	4,624	10,770	3,374	14,144	94.7
	128	661	789	–	789	5.3
Total hours of broadcasting	6,274	5,285	11,559 ⁽¹⁾	3,374 ^(2a)	14,933 ^(2b)	100.0

Notes:

1 Network transmission hours exclude trade test transmissions and Ceefax which amounted to 750 hours in 1987-88.

2a Programmes for regional service only include 2,279 hours of News and news related programmes.

2b In addition to the regional service only hours S4C transmitted 548 hours of BBC programmes.

TELEVISION NETWORKS PROGRAMME ANALYSIS 1987-88

	BBC1		BBC2		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
BBC productions						
Features, documentaries and current affairs	1,017	16.2	1,057	20.0	2,074	17.9
Sport	732	11.7	954	18.0	1,686	14.6
Light entertainment	615	9.8	211	4.0	826	7.2
Children's programmes	606	9.7	86	1.6	692	6.0
School broadcasting			502	9.5	502	4.3
Drama	320	5.1	139	2.6	459	4.0
Continuing education	153	2.4	121	2.3	274	2.4
Religion	137	2.2	40	0.8	177	1.5
Music	14	0.2	131	2.5	145	1.3
Weather	83	1.3	26	0.5	109	0.9
News and daily news related programmes	3,677	58.6	3,267	61.8	6,944	60.1
British and foreign feature films and series including children's series and cartoons	918	14.6	263	5.0	1,181	10.2
Continuity	1,390	22.2	924	17.5	2,314	20.0
Open University	161	2.6	170	3.2	331	2.9
	128	2.0	661	12.5	789	6.8
Total	6,274	100.0	5,285	100.0	11,559	100.0

RADIO HOURS OF OUTPUT 1987-88

	Network programmes					Regional Service	Local Radio	Total	%
	Radio 1	Radio 2	Radio 3	Radio 4	Total				
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours				
Programmes produced in London	6,671	8,249	5,212	6,205	26,337			26,337	12.7
Programmes produced in the Regions:									
England – Midlands		330	391	441	1,162			1,162	
North East		5		29	34			34	
North West	43	307	477	319	1,146			1,146	
South and West		99	254	483	836			836	
Northern Ireland	43	741	1,122	1,272	3,178			3,178	
Scotland		3	71	36	110	4,901		5,011	
Wales		15	185	67	267	5,982		6,249	
Community Stations		4	221	45	270	8,811		9,081	
						5,154		5,154	
Total programmes produced in the Regions	43	763	1,599	1,420	3,825	24,848		28,673	13.9
Total programmes produced in London and in the Regions	6,714	9,012	6,811	7,625	30,162	24,848		55,010	
Local Radio							151,868	151,868	73.3
Open University			71	154	225			225	0.1
Total hours of broadcasting	6,714	9,012	6,882	7,779	30,387	24,848	151,868*	207,103	100.0

*Local Radio output includes 829 hours of opt-out programmes.

RADIO NETWORKS PROGRAMME ANALYSIS 1987-88

	Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3		Radio 4		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
BBC productions										
Light entertainment	15	0.2	328	3.6	1		319	4.1	663	2.2
Drama	1				145	2.1	822	10.6	968	3.2
Current affairs, features and documentaries	156	2.3	114	1.3	491	7.1	3,771	48.5	4,532	14.9
Sport			686	7.6	524	7.6	81	1.0	1,291	4.3
Music	6,347	94.6	7,350	81.5	5,110	74.3	197	2.5	19,004	62.5
Children's programmes							6	0.1	6	
Religion			52	0.6	101	1.5	243	3.1	396	1.3
Schools							487	6.3	487	1.6
Continuing education							221	2.8	221	0.7
News	188	2.8	430	4.8	248	3.6	1,213	15.6	2,079	6.9
Continuity	7	0.1	52	0.6	191	2.8	265	3.4	515	1.7
Open University	6,714	100.0	9,012	100.0	6,811	99.0	7,625	98.0	30,162	99.3
					71	1.0	154	2.0	225	0.7
Total	6,714	100.0	9,012	100.0	6,882	100.0	7,779	100.0	30,387	100.0

VIEWING AUDIENCES 1987-88

The average amount of viewing per head per week in 1987-88 was over 25 hours, of which BBC Television accounted for 49%. Over the course of a typical week nearly everybody (99%) who watches television views some BBC Television, the average for such BBC viewing being just under 12½ hours a week.

The table below shows, in percent, the daily and weekly reach for the various channels, that is the proportion of the population viewing that channel at all during the week. The average amount of viewing per week is given in hours and minutes together with the percentage share of total viewing.

	Reach % of population (aged 4 +)		Viewing per head/week Hrs:Mins	Share of viewing %
	Daily	Weekly		
BBC1	63.9	90.4	9:24	37
BBC2	36.4	79.8	2:59	12
Any or all BBC	68.0	91.4	12:23	49
ITV	62.0	89.2	10:30	42
C4/S4C	31.9	74.5	2:15	9
Any or all commercial	66.1	90.6	12:45	51
Any or all television	76.3	92.7	25:08	100

Source: BARB/AGB April 1987-March 1988

AVERAGE AUDIENCES FOR A SELECTION OF BBC PROGRAMMES APRIL 1987-MARCH 1988

BBC1			
<i>Light Entertainment</i>		Wildlife on One	9,000,000
The Grand Knockout Tournament	18,300,000	Mastermind	8,300,000
Comic Relief	16,400,000	Wogan	6,800,000
Bread	13,800,000	<i>News and Current Affairs</i>	
Hi-de-Hi!	13,300,000	Nine O'Clock News	7,400,000
A Question of Sport	11,900,000	Six O'Clock News	7,000,000
Bob Says Opportunity Knocks	11,600,000	One O'Clock News	4,200,000
'Allo 'Allo!	11,200,000	Panorama	4,500,000
Whatever Next . . .	11,000,000	Question Time	4,500,000
<i>Drama</i>		Breakfast Time (peak audience)	1,700,000
EastEnders	22,300,000	This Week Next Week	1,700,000
Neighbours	14,700,000	<i>Programmes for Children and the Family</i>	
All Creatures Great and Small	13,100,000	Jim'll Fix It	9,600,000
Bergerac	11,800,000	Grange Hill	7,600,000
Howards' Way	11,200,000	Masterteam	6,300,000
Casualty	9,900,000	Blue Peter	6,100,000
Dallas	9,700,000	Newsround	4,400,000
My Family and Other Animals	7,900,000		
<i>Sport</i>		BBC2	
World Championship Boxing	13,100,000	World Snooker Final	10,600,000
Grand National '87	12,200,000	Clarence	8,700,000
University Boat Race '88	8,400,000	Wimbledon: Men's Final	8,100,000
Sportsnight	4,300,000	A Dorothy L. Sayers Mystery	6,900,000
<i>General Interest</i>		Yes, Prime Minister	6,800,000
Children in Need	14,700,000	Victoria Wood - As Seen On TV	6,800,000
That's Life!	13,600,000	The Duty Men	6,500,000
Antiques Roadshow	11,700,000	Moonlighting	6,500,000
Crimewatch UK	10,400,000	M*A*S*H	5,200,000
Tomorrow's World	9,100,000	Screen Two	4,300,000

AUDIENCE APPRECIATION

85 Plus	80 Plus	75 Plus
Wildlife on One	A Question of Sport	Howards' Way
The Natural World	Bread	Gardeners' World
Songs of Praise	All Creatures Great and Small	Question Time
Treasure Houses of Great Britain	Antiques Roadshow	Horizon
Hospital Watch	Kilroy	Vanity Fair
Crimewatch UK	Best of Brass	Fortunes of War
	Yes, Prime Minister	A Perfect Spy
	Australia	
	Floyd on France	
	The Duty Men	

LISTENING AUDIENCES 1987-88

The average amount of listening to radio per head per week in 1987-88 was about 9 hours, of which 6½ hours (72%) was to the BBC services. ILR and other non-BBC stations shared the remaining 2½ hours (28% of the total). The table below shows the reach – that is the total percentage

of the population listening at some time during the day/week – for each service. It also gives the average amount of listening per head per week – including non-listeners – and the average amount of time spent by listeners listening per day. The share of total listening for each service is also given.

	Reach % of population (Aged 4+)		Listening		Share of listening %
	Daily	Weekly	per head per week Hrs:Mins	per patron per day Hrs:Mins	
Radio 1	11.9	30	2:29	2:57	27
Radio 2	8.9	21	1:42	2:41	19
Radio 3	1.1	5	0:09	2:02	2
Radio 4	7.5	15	1:00	1:53	12
Local Radio	5.5	18	0:57	2:28	10
National Regions	1.4	4	0:11	1:52	2
Any or all BBC	32.7	62	6:28	2:49	72
ILR	12.6	31	2:23	2:42	26
Other non-BBC	0.8	N/A	0:09	2:56	2
Any or all radio	43.5	74	9:00	2:57	100

Source: Daily Survey of Listening

SOME TYPICAL RADIO AUDIENCES*

	RADIO 1		RADIO 3	
Top 40 (Sunday)	4,400,000	Record Review (Saturday)	200,000	
Mike Smith (Mon-Fri)	3,700,000	This Week's Composer (Mon-Fri)	200,000	
Simon Bates (Mon-Fri)	3,000,000	Morning Concert (Mon-Fri)	200,000	
Dave Lee Travis (Sunday)	2,600,000			
Mike Read (Saturday)	2,000,000			
		RADIO 4		
		News 8am (Mon-Fri)	1,600,000	
		The Archers Omnibus (Sunday)	1,100,000	
		Today 8.10am (Mon-Fri)	1,000,000	
		Any Questions? (Saturday)	800,000	
		Desert Island Discs (Friday)	800,000	
		Woman's Hour (Mon-Fri)	600,000	
		Call Nick Ross (Tuesday)	600,000	
		The Afternoon Play (Mon-Fri)	400,000	
	RADIO 2			
Derek Jameson (Mon-Fri)	2,800,000			
Melodies for You (Sunday)	2,100,000			
Jimmy Young (Mon-Fri)	1,900,000			
Ken Bruce (Mon-Fri)	1,800,000			
Desmond Carrington (Sunday)	1,800,000			

AUDIENCE APPRECIATION

Among programmes achieving a Reaction Index of 80 or above from the Listening Panel were:

	RADIO 1		RADIO 3
Top 40		A Gershwin Celebration	
The Radio 1 Roadshow		Record Review	
You'll Never Be 16 Again		Edinburgh Festival	
Sunday Oldies		Proms '87	
	RADIO 2		RADIO 4
Your Hundred Best Tunes		Face the Facts	
All Time Greats		From Raj to Rajiv	
Radio 2 Festival of Music		The Living World	
Sunday Half-Hour		Alistair Cooke's American Songbook	

*Monday-Friday audiences represent a daily average figure.

WORLD SERVICE BROADCASTING HOURS

The table shows the hours in which the BBC broadcasts, compared with the six countries which have the largest total output. These countries broadcast in other languages which the BBC does not. The two giants, Russia and America, broadcast in 84 and 50 languages respectively.

	BBC	USA	USSR	China	W Germany	Egypt	North Korea
Arabic	63	66½	73½	21	29½	223½	23½
Bengali	9½	14	15½	7	5½	7	—
Bulgarian	12½	71	7	7	17½	—	—
Burmese	7	10½	10½	10½	—	—	—
Chinese (Cantonese)	5½	3½	21	52½	—	—	—
Chinese (Mandarin)	17½	59½	168	537	18½	—	29½
Czech/Slovak	21	165	24½	7	23½	—	—
English	203½	387½	302½	122½	74½	54½	75½
Finnish	8½	—	19	—	—	—	—
French (for Africa)	22½	32	91	28	24	14	23½
French (for Europe)	12½	—	84	31½	5½	8½	23½
German	21	—	73½	17½	334½	7	11½
Greek	10½	3½	21	—	5½	—	—
Hausa	8½	5	17½	7	11	14	—
Hindi	14	14	24½	14	5½	7	—
Hungarian	17½	151½	10½	7	14½	—	—
Indonesian	10½	21	21	21	11½	10½	—
Japanese	7	—	35	45½	5½	—	67
Malay	1½	—	—	14	—	7	—
Nepali	1½	—	7	7	—	—	—
Pashto	7	21	28	7	5½	7	—
Persian	12½	24½	49	7	11½	14	—
Polish	26½	180	70	10½	18½	—	—
Portuguese (for Africa)	10½	10½	14	14	5½	—	—
Portuguese (for Brazil)	8½	14	24½	14	16½	8½	—
Portuguese (for Europe)	10½	—	14	17½	5½	—	—
Romanian	14½	106	35	7	17½	—	—
Russian	46	280	281½	91	35	—	23½
Serbo-Croat	10½	8½	21	10½	16½	—	—
Slovene	5½	3½	3½	—	4½	—	—
Somali	7	—	7	—	—	7	—
Spanish (for L/America)	31½	175	81½	35	24½	8½	29½
Swahili	7	5	24½	10½	19½	14	—
Tamil	3	—	7	7	—	—	—
Thai	7	3½	7	14	—	7	—
Turkish	11½	7	35	14	11½	7	—
Urdu	8½	14	28	7	5½	10½	—
Vietnamese	8½	14	21	84	—	—	—

International Broadcasting & Audience Research

June 1988

ESTIMATED TOTAL PROGRAMME HOURS PER WEEK OF SOME EXTERNAL BROADCASTERS

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1987	1988
USA	497	1495	1907	1901	2336	2360
USSR	533	1015	1908	2094	2251	2257
Chinese People's Republic	66	687	1267	1350	1571	1517
German Federal Republic	—	315	779	804	822	831
United Kingdom (BBC)	643	589	723	719	751	756
Egypt	—	301	540	546	542	549
North Korea	—	159	330	597	548	548
East Germany	—	185	274	375	451	480
Albania	26	63	487	560	432	459
India	116	157	271	389	430	444
Iran	12	24	155	175	308	390
Cuba	—	—	320	424	382	380
Australia	181	257	350	333	345	345
Nigeria	—	—	62	170	322	322
Spain	68	202	251	239	263	319
Netherlands	127	178	335	289	316	316
Turkey	40	77	88	199	305	305
France	198	326	200	125	287	302
Japan	—	203	259	259	280	301
Poland	131	232	334	337	320	298
Bulgaria	30	117	164	236	297	297
Czechoslovakia	119	196	202	255	259	259
Israel	—	91	158	210	222	223
South Africa	—	63	150	183	205	223
Sweden	28	114	140	155	205	209
Italy	170	205	165	169	173	173
Romania	30	159	185	198	170	170
Canada	85	80	98	134	163	166
Portugal	46	133	295	214	145	145
Yugoslavia	80	70	76	72	88	88
Hungary	76	120	105	127	122	84

i) USA includes Voice of America (1159 hours per week), Radio Free Europe (630 hpw), Radio Liberty (434 hpw), Radio Free Afghanistan (14 hpw) and Radio Marti (123 hpw). (1988 figures).

ii) USSR includes Radio Moscow, Radio Station Peace & Progress and regional stations.

iii) German Federal Republic includes Deutsche Welle (578 hours per week) and Deutschlandfunk (253 hours per week). (1988 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) 1988 figures for June; all other years as at December.

International Broadcasting & Audience Research

June 1988

BROADCASTING RECEIVING LICENCES

Licences at 31 March	Total	Issued free for blind persons	Issued for payment Radio and TV combined		
			Radio only	Monochrome	Colour
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894	—	—
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828	—	—
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618	—	—
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190	343,882	—
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300	10,469,753	—
1970	18,183,719	22,174	2,279,017	15,609,131	273,397
1980	18,284,865	—	—	5,383,125	12,901,740
1985	18,715,937	—	—	2,896,263	15,819,674
1986	18,704,732	—	—	2,679,396	16,025,336
1987	18,953,161	—	—	2,414,496	16,538,665
1988	19,354,442	—	—	2,220,482	17,133,960

Notes:

i) In 1947 there were 14,560 combined radio and monochrome television licences; in 1968 there were 20,428 combined radio and colour television licences.

ii) Radio-only licences and combined radio and television licences were abolished on 1 February 1971; from that date television-only licences have been issued.

iii) Dealer's demonstration fees and accommodation and residential care licences have been excluded from the figures.

LICENCE FEES

	Radio		Television	
			Mono-chrome (combined with radio)	Colour (combined with radio)
1 Nov 1922	10s	—	—	—
1 June 1946	£1.00s	£2.00	—	—
1 June 1954	..	£3.00	—	—
1 Aug 1957	..	£4.00*	—	—
1 Oct 1963	..	£4.00**	—	—
1 Aug 1965	£L5s	£5.00	—	—
1 Jan 1968	..	£5.00	£10.00	—
1 Jan 1969	..	£6.00	£11.00	—
1 Feb 1971	***	—	—	—
1 July 1971	—	£7.00	£12.00	—
1 April 1975	—	£8.00	£18.00	—
29 July 1977	—	£9.00	£21.00	—
25 Nov 1978	—	£10.00	£25.00	—
24 Nov 1979	—	£12.00	£34.00	—
1 Dec 1981	—	£15.00	£46.00	—
1 April 1985	—	£18.00	£58.00	—
1 April 1988	—	£21.00	£62.50	—

* Excise duty of £1 imposed, not received by BBC.

** Excise duty abolished. BBC given full amount.

*** Radio-only licence fee abolished.

Board of Governors

Chairman

Marmaduke Hussey was born in 1923 and educated at Rugby School and Trinity College, Oxford. During the Second World War he served in Italy with the Grenadier Guards.

In 1949 he joined Associated Newspapers, and became a director in 1964. From 1967 to 1970 he was managing director of Harmsworth Publications and in 1971 he joined the executive board of the Thomson Organisation. He was chief executive and managing director of Times Newspapers Ltd from 1971 to 1980, and a director from 1982 to 1986. He became a director of the MK Electric Group and the Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society in 1982, and of William Collins plc in 1985. From 1985 to 1986 he was joint chairman of Great Western Radio.

Marmaduke Hussey is a member of the Board of the British Council, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Royal Marsden Hospital and a Rhodes trustee. He was a member of the government working party on artificial limb and appliance centres in England from 1984 to 1986 and in 1987 became a member of the management committee and education committee of the King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

His wife, Lady Susan Hussey, has been a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen since 1960. They have a son and a daughter.

Marmaduke Hussey became Chairman of the BBC in November 1986.

Vice-Chairman

Lord Barnett, born in Manchester in 1923, was educated at the city's Jewish School and the Central High School. A certified accountant from 1954 and senior partner with J.C. Allen & Co of Manchester until 1980, he is now a consultant to the firm.

From 1964 to 1983, Lord Barnett had a long and distinguished parliamentary career as MP for Heywood and Royton in Lancashire. During that time he was Chief Secretary to the Treasury (1974-79), a Privy Counsellor (1975) and a member of the Cabinet from 1977 to 1979. He was also Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons from 1979 to 1983. In 1983 he has elevated to the Peerage.

Lord Barnett is chairman and director of a number of public and private companies and a trustee of the Victoria and Albert Museum. He is chairman of the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government and a member of the Halle Committee. In 1982 he published *Inside the Treasury*.

Lord Barnett has been a Justice of the Peace in the county of Lancashire since 1956 and is married with one daughter. He was appointed Vice-Chairman of the BBC in August 1986.

National Governor for Scotland

Watson Peat was born in 1922 and educated at Denny Public School, Stirlingshire.

After wartime service with the Royal Signals in Europe and India, he has served on a wide range of public bodies connected with agriculture and farming, as well as running the family farm. Posts he has held include: chairman, and subsequently president, of the National Council of the Scottish Association of Young Farmers' Clubs; president of the Council of the NFU of Scotland; president of the Council of the Scottish Agricultural Organisations Society; and chairman of the Scottish Advisory Committee of the Association of Agriculture.

From 1974 to 1983 Watson Peat was director of the meat wholesaling and processing firm FMC plc, and from 1974 to 1977 a director of the Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives (UK) Ltd. He was a member of Stirling County Council from 1959 to 1975. In 1972 he was

Boards and senior staff

at 1 November 1988

awarded the CBE for services to agriculture. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Societies in 1988.

A founder member of the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Co-operation, he is a member of the Food from Britain Co-operative Development Board and has been chairman of the West of Scotland Agricultural College since 1983 and chairman of the Scottish Agricultural Colleges Ltd since 1986.

During the 1960s and 1970s Watson Peat presented agricultural television programmes for BBC Scotland, Grampian and Tyne Tees and was chairman of the BBC Scottish Agricultural Advisory Committee from 1971 to 1974.

Watson Peat is married with two sons and a daughter and is a JP in Stirlingshire. He has been the BBC's National Governor for Scotland since August 1984.

National Governor for Northern Ireland

Dr James Kincade is a consultant in education and was headmaster of Methodist College, Belfast, until 1988. He is a member of the Senate of Queen's University of Belfast, chairman of the careers advisory committee and a member of the Standing Committee.

Educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and then successively at Magee University College, Trinity College, Dublin, Oriel College, Oxford, and Edinburgh University, James Kincade saw wartime service in the RAF in India and Burma.

He was senior English master at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh, from 1955 to 1961 and visiting professor of philosophy at Indiana University in 1959. During 1961-74 he was headmaster of Royal School, Dungannon.

Dr Kincade is married and has a son and daughter and several grandchildren. He was made a CBE in the 1988 New Year's Honours.

Appointed National Governor for a period of five years from August 1985, he is chairman of the BBC Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland.

National Governor for Wales

John Parry was born in January 1934 and was educated at Leighton Park, Reading, and Christ's College, Cambridge. He qualified as a veterinary surgeon and established a practice in Brecon, Wales, in 1958. He has held the post of president at both the British Veterinary Association and the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

Since 1969 John Parry has served on a number of agricultural advisory committees at national level and is a member of the Agricultural and Food Research Council. He is a past chairman of BBC Wales' Agricultural Advisory Committee and a member of the BBC's Central Agricultural Advisory Committee. He was made a CBE in 1985.

He is married with two children and lives in Brecon. He lists his hobby as field sports. He was appointed National Governor for Wales in December 1986.

Governor

Jocelyn Barrow was born in Trinidad and came to England in 1960 where she read English at London University. She holds a post-graduate degree in education and is involved in research and the in-service training of teachers.

Jocelyn Barrow was a member of the former Taylor Committee on School Governors, and general secretary, later vice-chairman, of the Campaign Against Racial Discrimination (1964-69). In 1968 she held the appointment

of vice-chairman of the International Human Rights Year Committee, and from 1968 to 1972 was a member of the Community Relations Commission. She has also held the post of vice-president of the National Union of Townswomen's Guilds.

In Camden, Jocelyn Barrow has been chairman and founder member of the Community Housing Association since 1977. She is also a governor of Farnham Castle, an independent training centre for people going to work in the Third World.

Jocelyn Barrow, who is married to barrister Henderson Downer of Lincoln's Inn and the Jamaica Bar, was made an OBE in 1972 for her contribution to education and community relations. She became a BBC Governor in February 1981 at the age of 51 and was re-appointed in August 1985 and again in August 1987.

Governor

Lady Parkes was born in 1925 and educated at Perse School for Girls, Cambridge, and Leicester University. Before entering public life, she taught at Homerton College, Cambridge, for nine years, from 1965 to 1974.

Chairman of the London Diocesan Board of Education from 1976 to 1980, and chairman of governors of Whitelands College, London, from 1981 to 1987, Lady Parkes was a member of the Press Council from 1978 to 1984 and chairman of the BBC Radio London Advisory Council from 1979 to 1983.

Lady Parkes is currently a member of the Secondary Examinations Council and chairman of their craft design and technology committees; and chairman of the National Curriculum Design and Technology Working Group. She is also a member of the Voluntary Sector Consultative Council.

Married with a son and daughter, Lady Parkes has been a Governor of the BBC since August 1984.

Governor

Sir Curtis Keeble was born in 1922. He was educated at Clacton County High School and London University (Queen Mary College), reading German.

He served in the war from 1942 to 1947 and was a member of the Diplomatic Service from 1947 to 1982. During that time he served in Washington (1954-58) and also in West Berlin, Indonesia, Switzerland and Australia.

From 1974 to 1976 he was first British Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic. He held various appointments in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, including Assistant Under Secretary of State (1971-74) with responsibility for the management of the Diplomatic Service at home and abroad. From 1978 to 1982 he was Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Sir Curtis Keeble retired in 1982, but is currently a consultant to the FCO. He is also a member of the Council of the Royal Institute of International Affairs; a member of the Council of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies of the University of London; and chairman of the Great Britain USSR Association.

Publications: *The Soviet State: the domestic roots of Soviet foreign policy* (ed) (Gower for Royal Institute of International Affairs 1985). He is currently working on a study of Anglo-Soviet relations from 1917 to the present day.

Sir Curtis Keeble's recreations include sailing and skiing. He is married with three daughters. He became a Governor of the BBC in November 1985.

Governor

Dr John Roberts was born in 1928 in Bath. He was educated at Taunton School and Keble College, Oxford, of which he was made an honorary fellow in 1981. He was subsequently a fellow of Magdalen and Merton Colleges, Oxford, and has been warden at Merton since

1984. In addition he has held academic posts at Princeton, Yale and the University of South Carolina. From 1979 to 1985 he was the Vice-Chancellor of Southampton University.

Dr Roberts was editor of the *English Historical Review* from 1967 to 1977 and has published a number of books including: *The Mythology of Secret Societies*, *The Paris Commune from the Right*, *The French Revolution*, *The Pelican History of the World* and *The Triumph of the West*. The latter accompanied the BBCtv series of the same name which he wrote and presented.

Dr Roberts is married with one son and two daughters and lists his recreation as music. He was appointed a Governor of the BBC in April 1988, for five years.

Governor

Bill Jordan, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union since 1986, was born in 1936, educated at Barford Road Secondary Modern School, Birmingham, and learnt his trade as a machine tool fitter.

Before becoming a full-time union official in 1977, he was a shop steward and then a convenor. As one of his union's leading lay members, he served on its national committee and rule revision body.

Today, Bill Jordan is a member of the TUC General Council; the National Economic Development Council; the Engineering Industry Training Board; and chairman of the CSEU Engineering Committee. He is also president of the European Metalworkers' Federation in the Community; president of the British section of the International Metalworkers' Federation, where he serves on the executive council; vice-president of the West Midlands Productivity Association; and a member of the British Overseas Trade Board and the Royal Institute of International Affairs. A member of the Industrial Society Council and a member of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, he is a governor of the London School of Economics and of Manchester Business School.

Married to a nurse, Bill Jordan has three daughters and four grandchildren. He is a keen supporter of Birmingham City Football Club.

Governor

Keith Oates was born in 1942 and educated at Kings School, Chester; Arnold School, Blackpool; and the London School of Economics, where he graduated in 1964 as a BSc(Econ) in industry and trade. He was awarded a post-graduate diploma in Industrial Administration at Manchester University in 1965 and in 1969 an MSc in management accounting at Bristol University.

Now the finance director of Marks and Spencer, Keith Oates' first job in 1965 was as a work study trainee with Reed Paper Group. The following year he joined IBM as a financial analyst, rising to budgets and planning manager. In 1973 he moved to Rolls Royce as group financial controller, in 1974 he became director of staff for Black & Decker Europe and in 1978 he joined the Monaco-based industrial conglomerate Thyssen-Bornemisza as corporate controller. He was vice-president of finance when he went to Marks and Spencer in 1984 as the youngest director on the main board.

Married with four children, Keith Oates is a member of the Hundred Group of Chartered Accountants and a member of the CBI Council. He was elected a Fellow of the Association of Corporate Treasurers in 1982. In 1987 he was appointed a non-executive director of the building and civil engineering company John Laing.

Governor

P.D. James (Mrs C.B. White) was born in 1920 and educated at Cambridge High School for Girls.

For 30 years she was engaged in public ser-

vice. An administrator in the National Health Service from 1949 to 1968, she then entered the Home Office as Principal, working with the Police Department and the Criminal Policy Department. She retired in 1979. A number of her novels, which owe much to her experience, have been adapted for television - *Cover Her Face*, *Shroud for a Nightingale*, *The Black Tower*, *Death of an Expert Witness* and *A Taste for Death*. In 1982 *An Unsuitable Job for a Woman* was filmed.

P.D. James, a member of the Crime Writers' Association and the Detection Club and chairman of the Society of Authors during 1984-86, is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts; a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature and a member of its management committee; a member of the Arts Council and chairman of its literature panel; and a member of the board of the British Council and of its literature advisory committee. In 1986 she was made an Associate Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge. In 1987 she was the chairman of the Booker Prize panel of judges. She resigned as a magistrate to make time for her other commitments.

The widow of a doctor, P.D. James was made an OBE in 1983. She has two daughters and five grandchildren. Her hobbies are exploring churches and walking by the sea.

Board of Management

Director-General

Michael Checkland was born in 1936 and educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Five Ways, Birmingham, and Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated in modern history.

From university he joined Parkinson Cowan Ltd, becoming internal auditor before moving as accountant to Thorn Electronics Ltd in 1962. In 1964 he joined the BBC as Senior Assistant in the Cost Department. He became Senior Cost Accountant in May that year, Head of Central Finance Unit in 1967, Chief Accountant of the BBC's Central Finance Services in 1969, and Chief Accountant, BBC Television in 1971.

In June 1976 he became Controller, Finance, and in May 1977 was appointed Controller, Planning and Resource Management. Television, a new post which took effect from October 1977. In January 1982, he was appointed to the new post of Director Resources, Television.

He was appointed a Director of Visnews Ltd in April 1980, became Deputy-Chairman in June 1982 and was Chairman from April to September 1984.

In April 1985 Michael Checkland was appointed to a small group formed to review the BBC's existing activities in the light of the licence fee settlement. In July 1985 he took up a new post of Deputy Director-General, with responsibility for Resource Management throughout the Corporation. He was also responsible for the BBC's commercial activities and had specific responsibility for the Central Directorates of Engineering, Finance and Personnel. He was appointed Director-General in February 1987.

Michael Checkland is president of the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association and a Director of BBC Enterprises Ltd. He is a vice-president and a Fellow of the Royal Television Society.

He is married and lives in West Sussex.

Deputy Director-General

John Birt became Deputy Director-General of the BBC in May 1987.

A Liverpoolian by birth, he read engineering science at St Catherine's College, Oxford, before beginning his television career in 1966 with Granada. He produced 'Nice Time' and became joint editor of 'World in Action'.

In 1971, he moved to LWT, where he produced 'The Frost Programme', before launching 'Weekend World', as its first executive pro-

ducer in 1972. In 1974, he became LWT's Head of Current Affairs and in 1976 Controller of Features and Current Affairs. In this period he oversaw the launch of 'The South Bank Show', 'The London Programme', 'Credo', and the London Minority Unit.

In 1975 and 1976, he co-wrote an influential series of articles for *The Times* with his former 'Weekend World' presenter, Peter Jay, with the thesis that television news and current affairs programmes had a built-in "bias against understanding".

In the late 1970s, John Birt took leave of absence from LWT to co-produce David Frost's post-Watergate interviews with Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger. In 1982 he became LWT's Director of Programmes.

He has been a member of the Wilton Park Academic Council, the Media Law Group and the executive committee of the Broadcasting Research Unit.

John Birt is 43. He lives in South London with his American wife Jane, and their son and daughter. His favourite pastime is walking.

Managing Director, World Service

John Tusa was born in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, in 1936. His family moved to England in 1939 when his father was appointed managing director of the British subsidiary of the Bata International Shoe Company. John Tusa became a British citizen in 1947.

Educated at Gresham's School, he spent two years national service in West Germany as a second lieutenant with the Royal Artillery before taking a first-class degree in modern history at Trinity College, Cambridge.

John Tusa joined the BBC straight from university in 1960 as a general trainee. After two years in radio, television and the regions, he became a current affairs producer in the BBC External Services. In 1967 he started work as a freelance broadcaster. Later he presented both 'The World Tonight' on Radio 4, and 'Twenty Four Hours' on BBC World Service; in 1979 he began his long association with the 'Newsnight' programme on BBC2. In 1983 he was the Royal Television Society's TV Journalist of the Year and in 1985 won BAFTA's Richard Dimbleby Award. He was appointed Managing Director of the BBC's External Services in September 1986.

John Tusa is married with two sons. Besides his work for the BBC, he co-authored *The Nuremberg Trial* (1983) and *The Berlin Blockade* (1988) with his wife Ann.

Managing Director, Regional Broadcasting

Geraint Stanley Jones was appointed the BBC's Managing Director, Regional Broadcasting in June 1987. He is responsible for all regional and local broadcasting in radio and television.

He began his broadcasting career with BBC Wales, joining as a studio manager in 1961 and becoming Head of Programmes in 1974, a post he held until he became Controller in 1981.

During his time as Controller, BBC Wales expanded into the largest of the BBC's operations outside London and saw the establishment of S4C to which it is the principal contributor.

Geraint Stanley Jones has also been deeply involved in the development of music broadcasting in Wales.

In January 1986 he was appointed the BBC's Director of Public Affairs with responsibility for the Corporation's Information Division, International Relations, Secretariat, BBC Data, and Broadcasting Research. His duties included the overseeing of the BBC's regional operations as well as educational and religious broadcasting.

Geraint Stanley Jones comes from Efail Isaf, near Pontypridd, and is married with two daughters.

Managing Director, Network Radio

David Hatch was born in Hulme Walfield, near Congleton, Cheshire in 1939, the son of a parson.

He was educated at St John's, Leatherhead, and Queens' College, Cambridge, where he took a degree in history and won a distinction in the diploma of education. In 1963 he co-starred with John Cleese, Graham Chapman, Bill Oddie and Tim Brooke-Taylor in the Cambridge Footlights Revue, *Cambridge Circus*, which transferred to the West End and then Broadway.

He first worked for the BBC as an actor and writer for 'I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again'. He also co-produced several series.

He was a *Radio Times* journalist and a researcher on 'In Town Tonight' before his appointment as a radio light entertainment producer in 1965. Among the wide variety of shows he originated and produced are 'Hello Cheeky', 'Week Ending', 'Just a Minute', 'Frank Muir Goes Into . . .', 'I'm Sorry I Haven't a Clue' and the radio versions of 'Doctor in the House', 'What Hol Jeeves', 'Brothers in Law' and 'All Gas and Gaiters'.

David Hatch was Executive Producer, Programme Development (1971-74) and then Radio Network Editor in Manchester (1974-78). He became Head of Radio Light Entertainment in February 1978, was appointed Controller, Radio 2 in November 1980 and then became Controller, Radio 4 in June 1983, where he remained for three years. He was Director of Programmes, Radio, from July 1986 to August 1987, when he became Managing Director, Network Radio.

He is Vice-Chairman of BBC Enterprises Ltd and on the boards of management of the Services Sound and Vision Corporation, and Listener Publications.

David Hatch is married with three children.

Managing Director, Network Television

Paul Fox CBE was appointed Managing Director, Network Television, from 25 April 1988. Paul Fox's television career started with the BBC in 1950 as a scriptwriter on 'Television Newsreel'. His posts included the editorships of 'Sportsview' and of 'Panorama', Head of Current Affairs Group, and Controller BBC1 (1967-73). He then joined Yorkshire Television as Director of Programmes and was Managing Director from 1975 to 1987. He was a director of ITN from 1977 to 1986 and chairman from 1986 to 1988. He was a director of Channel Four from 1985 to 1988. In 1984 he received the Royal Television Society's Cyril Bennett Award for his "outstanding contribution to television programming" and in 1985 he became President of the Royal Television Society. He was a member of the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure from 1979 to 1981.

Paul Fox is 62 and married with two sons and four grandchildren.

Director of Personnel

Christopher Martin, took up his appointment as the BBC's Director of Personnel in November 1981, responsible for all personnel and industrial relations throughout the organisation.

He was born in May 1938 and after attending Beckenham School, Kent, saw service in the Royal Marines. He held junior personnel management appointments in the engineering industry before joining the textile group, Viyella International, in 1962 as personnel manager of its Suffolk-based synthetic fibres division. He was appointed group personnel manager in 1968.

In 1970 he was appointed group personnel manager with Great Universal Stores in Manchester and in 1974 joined the board of Reed Paper and Board Ltd. He became personnel director of Air Products Ltd in 1974.

Christopher Martin joined the BBC from the Rank Organisation, where he held the post of group personnel controller.

Director of Engineering

Bill Denny was appointed Director of Engineering in June 1987.

Born in 1935, Bill Denny joined the BBC as a technical assistant in 1956 and in 1961 moved to the BBC's Engineering Training Department as a lecturer. He became Assistant Chief Engineer, Transmitters, in 1978 and the following year was appointed Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting. In 1984 he became Controller, Operations and Engineering, Radio, and in July 1985 was appointed Assistant Director of Engineering.

He holds a Dip. EE qualification and is a Fellow of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and a member of the Institution of Electronic and Radio Engineers. He is a vice-president of the Society of Electronic and Radio Technicians and a vice-president of the Royal Television Society.

Director of Corporate Affairs

Howell James became Director of Corporate Affairs in September 1987. Born in London in 1954, he was educated at Mill Hill School, and joined the advertising agency Masius, Wynne-Williams and D'Arcy MacManus in 1973. For three years he worked on a variety of different advertising accounts before moving, in 1976, to Capital Radio where he ran the Promotions Department and the Help A London Child charity. In 1982, he joined TV-am, the commercial breakfast television company, as Head of Press and Publicity, before it went on air in 1983.

Howell James was appointed special adviser to Lord Young, Minister Without Portfolio, in the Cabinet Office in 1985 and later that year moved with him to the Department of Employment. He was a special adviser there until June 1987 when he went to the Department of Trade and Industry.

Director of Finance

Ian Phillips joined the BBC in July 1988 from the British Railways Board, where he was director of finance and planning.

Educated at Whitgift School, Croydon, he began his career as an articled clerk, qualifying as a chartered accountant in 1960. He later worked in the management services department of the John Lewis Partnership, and in 1969 joined the London Transport Executive, where he was director of corporate planning, chief business officer and group planning director. He became board member for finance at London Regional Transport in 1980.

Married with two sons, Ian Phillips lives in Kent and his hobbies are playing golf and watching sport.

The Secretary John McCormick; *The Deputy Secretary* Towyn Mason.

Policy and Planning Unit

Head of Unit Patricia Hodgson; *Controller Editorial Policy* John Wilson; *Chief Political Adviser* Margaret Douglas; *Head of Management Resources* Robin McCron; *Head of Broadcasting Research* Peter Menner; *Co-ordinator Planning and Development* Chris Irwin.

Network Television

Managing Director Paul Fox CBE; *Director Resources* Cliff Taylor; *Deputy Director of Programmes* Peter Ibbotson; *Controller BBC1* Jonathan Powell; *Controller BBC2* Alan Yentob; *Controller Resource Operations* Charles Paton; *Controller Personnel* Roger Johnson; *Chief Accountant* Julian Ekiert.

Network Radio

Managing Director David Hatch; *Director Resources* Duncan Thomas; *Controller Radio 1* Johnny Beerling; *Controller Radio 2* Bryant Marriott; *Controller Radio 3* John Drummond; *Controller Radio 4* Michael Green; *Chief Personnel Officer* Chris Storey; *Chief Accountant* Frank McGahern.

Director Ron Neil; *Controller* Ian Hargreaves; *Assistant Director* Eric Bowman MBE; *Editor Radio* Jenny Abramsky; *Editor Television* Tony Hall; *General Manager Resources* Roy Vitty; *Chief Accountant* Clive Timms; *Chief Personnel Officer* Rob Murdoch.

Regional Broadcasting

Managing Director Geraint Stanley Jones; *Controller* David Barlow; *Assistant Controller* (Finance and Resources) Dick Bates; *Controller Scotland* Patrick Chalmers; *Controller Wales* Gareth Price; *Controller Northern Ireland* Rev Dr Colin Morris; *Head of Broadcasting Midlands* David Waime; *Head of Broadcasting North East* Bill Greaves; *Head of Broadcasting North West* Hugh Williams; *Head of Broadcasting South and East* Keith Clement; *Head of Broadcasting South and West* John Prescott Thomas.

World Service

Managing Director John Tusa; *Deputy Managing Director* Christopher Bell; *Controller Resources and Administration* David Witherow; *Controller Overseas Services* Peter Udell; *Controller European Services* Andrew Taussig; *Controller English Services* Elizabeth Smith; *General Manager Monitoring Service vacancy*; *Chief Engineer* John Corbett; *Chief Personnel Officer* John Davis; *Chief Accountant* Ernest Newhouse; *Editor World Service News* David Spaul.

Engineering

Director Bill Denny; *Deputy Director* Charles Sandbank; *Chief Engineer Transmission* Bert Gallon; *Chief Engineer Information and Training* Phil Laven; *Chief Engineer Regions* George Pagan; *Head of Research Department* Dr Bruce Moffat; *Chief Personnel Officer* Brian Head; *Chief Information* Bernard Buist; *Head of Engineering Information Department* Henry Price.

Personnel

Director Christopher Martin; *Deputy Director* Roger Chase; *Legal Adviser* Antony Jennings; *Head of Corporate Management Development* Bob Nelson; *Chief Personnel Officer Central Directorates* Helen Griffiths; *Chief Medical Officer* Dr Ann Fingret.

Finance

Director Ian Phillips; *Chief Accountant Corporate Finance* Martin Diamond.

Corporate Affairs

Director Howell James; *Controller Information Services* Michael Bunce; *Controller International Relations* Alan Hart; *Head of Corporate Affairs and Press Relations* Peter Rosier; *Head of Information Services* Brian Clifford; *Head of Corporate Publicity and Promotions* Richard Gilbert.

Educational Broadcasting

Controller Dr Eurfron Gwynne Jones; *Head of Educational Broadcasting Services and Education* Secretary Dr Jim Stevenson.

BBC Enterprises Ltd

Board of Directors: Chairman Paul Fox CBE; *Vice-Chairman* David Hatch; *Chief Executive* James Arnold-Baker; *Director of Business Administration* John Keeble; *Director Programme Sales* Keith Owen; *Director Magazines* Dr John Thomas; *Director Finance* Ken Wright; *Director Co-Productions* Roger Laughton; *Non-Executive Directors* Michael Checkland, Antony Jennings.

Councils and Committees

at 1 September 1988

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Northern Ireland Advisory Committee

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The Educational Broadcasting Council for Scotland

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The Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland

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Mr I. Croy, Mr George Rendall, Mr Spencer Rosie, Mr Sinclair Scott, Mr James Sinclair.

BBC Radio Shetland

Mrs Alma J.H. Duncan (*Chairwoman*), Mr Magnus Flaws, Mrs May Gair, Mrs Barbara Garriock, Mr George Jamieson, Mr John Lewington, Mr Brian Smith, Mr Maurice J. Smith, Mr W. Stove, Mr Lawrence Tulloch.

BBC Radio Solway

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BBC Radio Tweed

Mr Tom Burnham (*Chairman*), Mr Ian Brown, Mr William Davidson, Mrs Helen Gibson, Mrs Rosemary Hall, Mrs Jeanne Lyell, Miss Mollie McIntosh, Mr R.R. Noble, Mr Rob Stewart, Mr Alastair Turnbull.

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solos. Reference book section covers all aspects of popular music. Indexes in microform. Access to the public by prior arrangement. Music hire scheme in operation. Copies of the microfiche index on sale. Research and reference service available. *Enquiries* 01 927 4584/4154
Gramophone Library, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

A collection of 1,150,000 commercial gramophone recordings covering both UK and overseas issues of the last 90 years. Mainly discs (coarse-groove, micro-groove and CD) but some cylinders and cassettes. Not available to other organisations or members of the public.

Sound Library, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

(i) Sound archives - 150,000 individually catalogued recordings on disc and tape covering the whole range of broadcasting (ii) a changing stock of 90,000 tapes containing 60,000 radio programmes or inserts for programmes in the making. Spans the complete range of broadcasting material, mainly BBC produced (iii) a collection of some 20,000 recorded sound effects on disc and tape. (i) and (iii) are open to external researchers. Licensing for commercial, educational and private use. *Enquiries* 01 927 4853

International Recordings and Radioplay Music Library, 16 Langham Street, London W1A 1AA.

A wide range of music items and complete radio programmes selected from broadcasting organisations and other sources all over the world. Not open to the public. Contact with overseas broadcasting staff, particularly in music production and programming welcome. Television Film and Videotape Library, South Block, Reynard Mills Industrial Estate, Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9NF

For BBC users only, but a number of programmes are available for sale or hire by other organisations for education and training purposes, through BBC Enterprises, Woodlands, 80 Wood Lane, London W12 0TT.

Purchase of selected complete films: 01 576 0202. Purchase of items and footage of film and videotape material: BBC Enterprises Library Sales, 01 568 7986.

BBC Photograph Library, Unit 1, 29 North Acton Road, London NW10 6PE

The BBC's main collection of still photographs on broadcasting, dating from 1922. Programme production stills and personalities in colour and in black and white; 765,000 monochrome negatives, with prints, and 200,000 original colour transparencies. BBC Enterprises Photograph Sales licenses stills for a wide range of purposes at home and overseas. Stills Library, News and Current Affairs, Television Centre, London W12 7RS.

BBC MONITORING

The BBC Monitoring service is part of the BBC World Service. Jointly with its US partner it monitors broadcasts from about 130 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 newsfile provides a global service of up to 12,000 words daily and is available round the clock. The SWB, published six days a week, carries about 100,000 words in each issue, presented in four parts: USSR; Eastern Europe; Asia; and Middle East, Africa and Latin America. Each part publishes a separate Weekly Economic Report.

The SWB is also available in machine-readable form. The SWB and the teleprinted newsfile can be bought by subscription, and special services can be provided by contract.

BBC Monitoring library retains specialised indices of governments, officials, political and other prominent personalities worldwide.

For all enquiries regarding marketing and sales: Marketing and Sales Manager, BBC Monitoring, Caversham Park, Reading, Berks RG4 8TZ *Tel* 0734 472742; *telex* 848318

BBC TRANSCRIPTION SERVICE

BBC Transcription Service, a division of BBC World Service, is responsible for the sale of BBC radio programmes to broadcasters in over 100 countries.

In addition to maintaining a programme library of over 7000 hours, the Service also provides 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 items. Transcription Recording Unit studio and mobile recording as well as disc-cutting facilities are available for hire.

Enquiries The Business Manager, BBC Transcription Service, Kensington House, Richmond Way, London W14 0AX *Tel* 01 895 6108; *telex* 265781; *fax* 01 749 9269 *cables* Broadcasts London

BBC TOPICAL TAPES

BBC Topical Tapes are original weekly programmes in English, made for local use by radio stations around the world. Some 260 tapes are airmailed each week to subscribers in 60 countries. The range of programmes covers international current affairs and finance, books, science and technology, development techniques, international personalities and social themes. Topical Tapes for Education are available for educational use overseas and in the UK. *Enquiries* to: Business Assistant, BBC Topical Tapes, PO Box 76, Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH. *Tel* 01 257 2756; (24-hour line); *telex* 265781; *cable* Broadbrit London

WEATHER SERVICES

The weather forecasts broadcast on BBC Radio and Television are prepared from data supplied by the Meteorological Office, a branch of the Ministry of Defence. Major forecasts on the Networks are presented by professional forecasters employed by the Met Office and selected by the BBC for their ability as broadcasters. Local radio and Regional Television also carry area forecasts.

Radio

The most extensive service of weather information is carried on Radio 4, with full general forecasts preceding each major news bulletin and shorter forecasts at other times. Shipping forecasts are broadcast four times a day. The normal pattern is: General forecast, R4 LW 0600, 0655, 0755, 0857, 1255, 1755, 2229, 0010 (approx); Shipping R4 LW 0555, 1355, 1750, 0033.

Inshore forecasts are broadcast at 0038 (Radio 4) and 0655 (Radio 3). Warnings of fog, icy roads, heavy or prolonged rain and sudden changes in the weather likely to cause danger or serious inconvenience are broadcast at short notice on Radios 2 and 4. When fog on motorways is a threat to safety, immediate warnings are broadcast on Radios 1 and 2 and as soon as possible on Radios 3 and 4. Listeners to all networks are directed to the summary of motorway fog alerts broadcast on Radio 2 after the news summary on the hour and repeated hourly while the fog persists.

Television

Regular forecasts, presented by weathermen, are placed after all news programmes on BBC1 and BBC2. 'Breakfast Time' includes a series of weather spots in regular placings throughout the programme. BBC Television uses the world's most sophisticated electronic graphics weather system.

Weather information is a regular part of the BBC's teletext service, Ceefax.

TELETEXT

Teletext is an additional broadcast service of written information which can be received on any TV set fitted with a teletext decoder.

The BBC's service, Ceefax, offers 600 pages of news and information on BBC1 and BBC2. Home and foreign news, sports news and results, City and financial news, weather and road, rail and air information are up-dated throughout the day.

Ceefax is broadcast at all times when BBC Television transmitters are on the air, usually from 6am. The service also provides consumer information, shopping prices, daily recipes, fun, games, quizzes and many specialised features such as wildlife information and chess.

Ceefax offers subtitles for the deaf and hard of hearing with an increasing number of BBCtv programmes, and its Telesoftware service gives computer programs and information for owners of BBC Microcomputers equipped with adaptors.

An information leaflet about Ceefax can be obtained from: Ceefax, Room 7059, BBC, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.

LIAISON AND TRAINING

BBC International Relations Facilities Unit books radio facilities in Britain for foreign broadcasters, either on a reciprocal basis or, in the case of most commercial stations, for a fee. *Enquiries* 01 927 5124/5126.

The International Unit at Television Centre arranges facilities for foreign television broadcasters. The unit includes specialists in Eurovision as well as staff from BBC Enterprises who chiefly look after the needs of non-EBU broadcasters. *Enquiries* 01 576 2344.

Each year the BBC runs a range of training courses for overseas broadcasters, course subjects including engineering, television production, educational television and radio production, training, management and journalism. Arrangements can also be made to hold courses overseas or to second consultants to provide more general training advice. In certain cases aid funding may be obtainable. *General enquiries* Chief Assistant, International Relations, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA *Tel* 01 927 5029.

Enquiries about television production and training for overseas personnel: Head of Television Training, BBC, Elstree Centre, Clarendon Road, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 1JF.

Every year over 3,000 broadcasters and others with specialised interests in broadcasting visit the BBC from all over the world. Visiting journalists and engineers are looked after by External Services Publicity and Engineering Information Department respectively. All other *enquiries* Senior Liaison Officer, International Relations, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA *Tel* 01 927 5029.

Television training

Television Training Department is responsible for all formal production and direction training in the Television Service and also holds one long production course for overseas broadcasters. However, as production methods in many countries now do not correspond as closely to those of the BBC as they did in the past it is common for small training teams to run courses on-site in television stations abroad.

Enquiries about television production training at home and overseas to: Head of Television Training, BBC Elstree Centre, Clarendon Road, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 1JF.

The Department produces tapes and films illustrating most aspects of television and production training. A series of manuals is also published designed specifically to assist those engaged in television production. All of these products can be purchased. *Enquiries* Publications and Marketing, Television Training Department, BBC Elstree Centre, Clarendon Road, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 1JF.

The BBC and the public

PROGRAMME COMMENTS AND ENQUIRIES

By letter: Manager of Viewer and Listener Correspondence, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

By phone: Duty Office (Radio) Tel 01 580 4468; Duty Office (Television) Tel 01 743 8000. Radio has a Programme Enquiry Unit (daytime)

Enquiries from overseas listeners: International Broadcasting and Audience Research, BBC, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH Tel 01 240 3456

Technical enquiries about reception: Engineering Information Department, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA Tel 01 927 5040

TRANSCRIPTS AND RADIO TAPES

Transcripts and tapes of programmes for personal reference purposes only may be obtained by writing to: The Transcript and Tape Unit, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

While the BBC does its best to meet requests, it is not always possible to do so for copyright and contractual reasons, or because a tape or script no longer exists. The BBC acquires only broadcasting rights in much of the material it uses and it cannot therefore legally make copies for third parties.

In most cases a basic enquiry fee and a charge for the material is made, to help meet costs.

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* (price £10 plus postage and packing). This, and information about methods of BBC broadcasting research, can be obtained from: BBC Broadcasting Research Information Desk, Room C313, Woodlands, 80 Wood Lane, London W12 0TT.

Measurement of television audiences and of viewers' opinions of BBC and ITV programmes, is undertaken through the Broadcasters' Audience Research Board, the limited company set up by the BBC and the ITV Association. BARB's address is: Knighton House, 56 Mortimer Street, London W1N 8AN.

PUBLICITY AND INFORMATION

BBC Information co-ordinates and maintains contacts with the press, through its press and publicity offices. It provides factual information about programmes and policies, arranges press facilities and offers a picture service to newspapers at home and abroad. Films about the BBC, booklets and posters, lectures by staff and public meetings are among the division's other activities which also include public relations and liaison with organisations in the field of social concern.

Head of Corporate Affairs and Press Relations, 4 Cavendish Square, London W1A 1AA Tel 01 580 4468.

Head of Television Publicity, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ Tel 01 576 7789

Head of Radio Publicity and Promotions, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA Tel 01 927 4331

Head of Publicity and Public Relations, News and Current Affairs, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ Tel 01 743 8000 exts 3216/3863

Head of Press and Publicity, World Service, Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH Tel 01 257 2877 or 01 257 2937

Head of Corporate Publicity and Promotions, 4 Cavendish Square, London W1A 1AA Tel 01 580 4468 ext 7402 or 01 927 5189

Editor Picture Publicity, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ Tel 01 576 7638

Press Offices

Chief Press Officer, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ Tel 01 576 1865 (5 lines)

Enquiries from journalists are dealt with in London by press officers at the following addresses:

4 Cavendish Square, London W1A 1AA Tel 01 927 4709 (8.30am-6pm Monday to Friday)

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ Tel 01 576 1865 (5 lines) (8.30am-midnight Monday to Friday; 10am-11pm Saturday; 10am-11pm Sunday)

International Press Office, Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH Tel 01 257 2941/2945/2947 (9am-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 as follows:

England

Midlands Region: Manager, Press and Public Relations, Pebble Mill, Birmingham B5 7QQ Tel 021 414 8888

North East Region: Manager, Press and Public Relations, Broadcasting Centre, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds LS2 9PX Tel 0532 441188

North West Region: Manager, Press and Public Relations, PO Box 27, New Broadcasting House, Oxford Road, Manchester M60 1SJ Tel 061 236 8444

South and East Region: Manager, Press and Public Relations, Elstree Centre, Clarendon Road, Borehamwood, Herts WD6 1JF Tel 01 953 6100

South and West Region: Manager, Press and Public Relations, Broadcasting House, White Ladies Road, Bristol BS8 2LR Tel 0272 732211

Scotland

Chief Information Officer, Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow G12 8DG Tel 041 330 2345

Wales

Head of Press and Public Relations, Broadcasting House, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff CF5 2YQ Tel 0222 564888

Northern Ireland

Press and Publicity Officer, Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast BT2 8HQ Tel 0232 244400

LECTURES AND PUBLIC MEETINGS

Members of BBC staff will talk about their work to clubs, societies and other organisations. For further information please contact: Corporate Publicity, BBC Information, 4 Cavendish Square, London W1A 1AA.

For general audiences, public meetings are held every year throughout the United Kingdom. Senior staff and members of the Board of Governors attend to account publicly for the BBC's programmes and policies. The dates and times of such meetings are widely advertised locally and supported by announcements on radio, television and Ceefax.

TICKETS FOR BBC SHOWS

Members of the public are admitted to audience shows by ticket only. Applications are accepted six weeks before the date required. They should indicate the type of show preferred and the ages of any children in the party. Visitors to London should give the exact dates of their stay and a London address (sae).

For radio audience shows apply to: Radio Ticket Unit, BBC, London W1A 4WW

For television audience shows apply to: TV Ticket Unit, BBC, London W12 7SB

Every effort is made to meet requests as closely as possible, but no guarantees can be given.

SOS MESSAGES

The BBC will broadcast SOS messages and certain police messages where all other means have been tried unsuccessfully. Such messages may be put out on the radio networks (generally Radio 4) or by the local radio station in the area concerned.

Messages asking for relatives to get in touch with a sick person are accepted for broadcasting where a doctor or hospital verifies that the patient is *dangerously ill*. Such messages, for which there is no charge, are put out only once, before the 7am or 6pm news.

Appeals for witnesses of accidents are accepted from the police and are normally broadcast by the appropriate local radio station. Messages about lost property are not broadcast except where there is *danger to life* (eg, from an escaped wild animal or dangerous drugs that have been lost or stolen). Requests must come from the police.

Requests for broadcasting messages may be made in person, by letter or by telephone to:

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA Tel 01 580 4468; telex 265781

Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast BT2 8HQ Tel 0232 244400

Broadcasting House, Llandaff, Cardiff CF5 2YQ Tel 0222 564888

Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow G12 8DG Tel 041 330 2345

APPEALS FOR CHARITY

Registered charities may be considered for a broadcast appeal on BBC Radio or Television.

Applicants for appeals should write to: Appeals Secretary, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA; or, where appropriate, to Secretary, Northern Ireland; Appeals Organiser, Scotland; or Secretary, Wales at the above addresses.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMME UNIT

This unit is responsible for programmes made with the involvement of members of the general public, usually as a direct response to a request. In some productions, groups or individuals are given technical facilities and professional advice to make their own programmes. In others, the unit shares responsibility for the style and content of a programme with groups or individuals. The unit itself makes documentaries on issues of social concern.

Members of the public wishing to make a programme with the unit should contact: Open Space, Community Programme Unit, BBC Television, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 8QT.

BROADCASTING COMPLAINTS

COMMISSION

The Broadcasting Complaints Commission exists to consider and adjudicate upon complaints of (a) unjust or unfair treatment in sound or television programmes; (b) unwarranted infringement of privacy in, or in connection with the obtaining of material included in, sound or television programmes.

The Commission was established on 1 June 1981. Its powers, which are set out in the Broadcasting Act 1981 and the Cable and Broadcasting Act 1984, cover programmes within the responsibility of the BBC, the IBA and the Cable Authority. Its members on 31 March 1988 were: The Marchioness of Anglesey (Chairman); Mr Peter Hardiman Scott; Mr Henry McKenzie Johnston; Mrs J Brigid Wells; Mr David Holmes.

The Secretary of the Commission is Mr Richard Hewlett, and the address is Grosvenor Gardens House, 35 & 37 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 0BS Tel 01 630 1966.

The Commission's findings are published by the relevant programme-making organisation 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 to be printed in *Radio Times* and broadcast.

RECRUITMENT

Vacancies in production and supporting services are frequently filled by internal competition. When open to external candidates, advertisements are placed in *The Listener*, selected national newspapers and journals such as *The Stage* and, for journalists, the *UK Press Gazette*. Vacancies outside London appear in the provincial and local press.

Enquiries about employment and training schemes in non-engineering categories in radio and television should be addressed to the regional headquarters concerned or to Corporate Recruitment Services, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Engineering

Qualified engineers are recruited regularly for television, radio and transmission groups, as well as the BBC External Services. In addition, applicants over 18 can be considered for junior posts and trainee engineers. A number of graduates with non-technical degrees are recruited to follow a training course which also leads to an engineer post.

Graduates and applicants over 18 can also be considered for posts as technical operators and receive training in order to qualify for more senior posts. Each year graduates with good honours degrees in electrical and electronic

engineering or applied physics are appointed as trainees in the Research and Design and Equipment Departments. Further details from: Head of Engineering and Technical Operations Recruitment, BBC Broadcasting House, PO Box 2BL, London W1A 2BL.

SCRIPTS, SCORES, AUDITIONS

Original scripts and scores will be considered by readers and BBC programme departments. Although the BBC takes every care of the material it receives, writers and composers are strongly advised to retain a copy of everything they submit. Material should be submitted as follows:

Radio plays, complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed to: Script Editor, Drama (Radio), BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Radio Light Entertainment programmes are normally half-hour series. Scripts and proposals should be sent to: Script Editor, Light Entertainment (Radio), BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Television scripts, clearly typed, should be submitted (sae) to: Head of Television Script Unit, BBC, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.

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.

A guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, is published by BBC Books. Free leaflets on writing for radio drama, for radio light entertainment, and for television drama are available from the appropriate addresses above.

Serious music scores for Radio 3 should be addressed to: Chief Producer, Contemporary Music, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Auditions for full-time professional artists are arranged regularly. Applications for serious music auditions should be addressed to: Auditions Clerk, Radio 3 Music Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA, and for drama auditions to: Auditions and Publicity Assistant, Radio Drama Department, BBC, Broadcasting House, 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, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

VISITOR LIAISON

BBC Television receives some 7,000 visitors a year. Besides visitors, journalists and engineers from overseas. British groups including the police, armed forces, the professions, institutions and associations are welcomed. Enquiries Visitor Liaison, BBC, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.



Open day at Elstree: a chance for the public to visit the 'EastEnders' set, have a look at equipment – and get made-i-p.



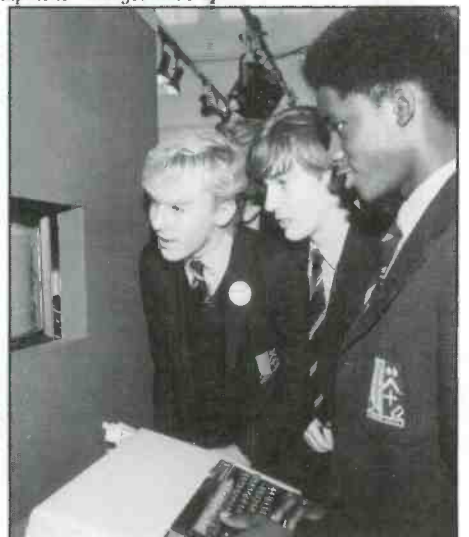
'Open Space': programme-making with the public



Finnish students visit Bush House



Exhibitions mounted by Engineering Recruitment (left) and Corporate Recruitment (centre and right) attract attentive visitors



BBC Dates

1922
 18 October
 British Broadcasting Company formed
 1 November
 Broadcast receiving licence (10s) introduced
 14 November
 First daily programmes from 2LO in London
 14 December
 JCW Reith appointed General Manager of BBC
1923
 8 January
 First outside broadcast (from Covent Garden)
 18 January
 Postmaster-General grants BBC licence to broadcast
 1 May
 Savoy Hill Studios opened
 28 September
 Radio Times first published
1924
 4 April
 Broadcasting for schools begins
1925
 27 July
 Daventry LW transmitter opened
1927
 1 January
 British Broadcasting Corporation established replacing the Company. Sir John Reith Director-General
 15 January
 First running commentary broadcast under a new agreement with the press (Rugby International England v Wales)
 5 March
 Ban on broadcasting of controversial material lifted
1929
 16 January
 The Listener first published
 20 August
 First BBC transmission of Baird's 30-line experimental television
1930
 9 March
 Start of Regional scheme offering alternative radio programme
1932
 1 May
 Broadcasting House becomes BBC headquarters
 19 December
 First short-wave service inaugurated
 25 December
 First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme with broadcast by King George V
1936
 2 November
 Inauguration of BBC television service (world's first regular high definition service)
 11 December
 King Edward VIII's abdication broadcast
1937
 12 May
 George VI's coronation procession televised. First use of TV outside broadcast van
1938
 3 January
 First BBC foreign language service begins (Arabic)
 30 June
 Sir John Reith leaves BBC
 27 September
 Start of European Service (news in French, German and Italian)
1939
 1 September
 Television Service closed down for defence reasons.
 Home Service replaces National and Regional programmes
 3 September
 Broadcasts by Neville Chamberlain and George VI on the declaration of war
1940
 7 January
 Forces Programme begins

19 May
 Churchill's first broadcast as Prime Minister
 18 June
 General de Gaulle's first broadcast to France
 15 October
 Bomb explodes in Broadcasting House during 9 pm news bulletin
1941
 14 January
 V campaign broadcasts begin in Belgian sea
1944
 7 June
 D Day. 'War Report' starts
1945
 8 May
 VE Day, Broadcasts by Churchill and George VI
 29 July
 Regional broadcasting resumed. Start of Light Programme
1946
 1 June
 Combined radio and TV licence introduced
 7 June
 Television service resumes
 29 September
 Start of Third Programme
1950
 12 February
 Formation of European Broadcasting Union
 27 August
 First live television from the Continent (Calais)
1953
 2 June
 Television of coronation ceremony for first time.
 Television audience exceeded radio audience
1954
 6 June - 4 July
 First European exchange of television programmes with eight countries taking part
1955
 2 May
 VHF transmitter opened at Wrotham
 10 October
 Start of colour television test transmissions
1957
 25 December
 Queen's Christmas message televised for first time
1958
 1 October
 Ampex video-recording equipment used by BBC for first time
1959
 18 June
 Cablefilm used for first time
1960
 29 June
 First transmission from BBC Television Centre
1962
 11 July
 First live television from US by Telstar satellite
 28 August
 Start of experimental stereophonic radio transmission
1964
 20 April
 Start of BBC2 transmissions on 625 lines
1965
 1 May
 General Overseas Service renamed BBC World Service
1967
 25 June
 'Our World' first live satellite worldwide programme televised

1 July
 BBC2 transmissions in colour using PAL system (first regular service in Europe)
 15 August
 Marine etc. Broadcasting (Offences) Act came into operation suppressing pirate radio
 30 September
 Radio 1 introduced. Other networks renamed Radios 2, 3 and 4
 8 November
 Start of local radio experiment with introduction of Radio Leicester
1968
 12 October
 First use of BBC advanced standards converter to relay Olympic Games from Mexico to Europe in colour
1969
 21 July
 Neil Armstrong's landing on the moon televised
 15 November
 Colour service extended to BBC1 and ITV
1970
 4 April
 Radio networks reorganised to introduce more generic broadcasting
1971
 1 February
 Abolition of radio only licence
1972
 19 January
 End of Post Office control of broadcasting hours
1974
 23 September
 Regular Ceefax service starts
1975
 9 June - 4 July
 Experiment of broadcasts from Parliament
1978
 3 April
 Start of regular radio broadcasts from Parliament
1981
 1 June
 Broadcasting Complaints Commission starts work
1982
 1 November
 BBC Welsh language programmes transferred to Sianel 4
1983
 17 January
 'Breakfast Time' television transmissions begin
 22 September
 Launch of BBC Telesoftware Service
1985
 23 January
 Start of six month experiment in televising House of Lords
1986
 1 April
 All BBC commercial activities brought together in a single organisation, BBC Enterprises Ltd
 3 July
 Peacock Report on financing BBC published
 27 October
 Daytime Television service launched
 13 November
 BBC Violence in Television report released
1987
 14 January
 Government announces future licence fee to be linked to the Retail Price Index
 8 October
 Home Secretary announces setting up of new Broadcasting Standards Council to handle complaints from public about television sex and violence
 30 November
 Work begins on new BBC headquarters at White City site
1988
 3 January
 Film 'See For Yourself', plus phone-in on BBC1, together with inserts to Radio Times and The Listener, replaces BBC Handbook

Constitution and organisation

The framework

The BBC is a public corporation (a 'body corporate') whose principal object is to provide broadcasting services for general reception at home and abroad. As an organisation, the Corporation is governed by a Royal Charter which defines its objects, powers and obligations, its constitution and the sources and uses of its revenues. A Licence and Agreement, granted by the Home Secretary alongside the Charter, prescribes the terms and conditions of the Corporation's operations. Subject to the general law of the land, and the provisions of the Charter and Licence and Agreement, the BBC has full editorial and managerial independence in its day-to-day programme and other activities.

The powers, responsibilities and obligations laid upon the Corporation are vested in the Board of Governors, who exercise them through a permanent staff headed by the Director-General, as the BBC's chief executive officer, and the Board of Management. The 12 Governors – of whom one is Chairman, another Vice-Chairman, and three more are respectively National Governors for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland – are appointed by the Queen in Council (on the nomination of the Government of the day), normally for five-year terms. Since these terms overlap, an element of continuity is ensured in a changing membership. The Governors are not required to make broadcasting their sole concern: they are drawn from a wide variety of background and experience, so as to represent the wider public interest, as well as being the ultimate authority for everything the BBC does.

Through its directorates, divisions and departments, the BBC is responsible for the whole broadcasting process, from the planning, commissioning and making of radio and television programmes and their technical and engineering infrastructure, through to transmission over the air, by means of its own network of transmitters. It relies, though, on lines and circuits leased or rented from British Telecom for the links between studios and outside broadcast sites and the transmitters.

The Charter

The present Charter came into force on 1 August 1981 and is for a period of 15 years, to 31 December 1996. Like previous BBC Charters since the first was granted in 1927 (so effecting the transition from the British Broadcasting Company to the Corporation), it is the primary constitutional document. It lays down the powers and responsibilities of the BBC in meeting its objects of providing domestic radio and television and overseas broadcasting services. It sets out the composition of the Board of Governors, their appointment and tenure, and their duties. It requires the BBC to appoint National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, a General Advisory Council and Regional and Local Radio Advisory Councils, and gives it discretion to appoint other advisory bodies. The Charter also deals, in broad terms, with matters of employment and staff relations, and it requires arrangements for obtaining from the public views and opinions of its programmes and for considering criticism and suggestions so obtained. In its financial affairs, the BBC is given authority in the Charter to receive funds provided by Parliament (in effect the proceeds of the Licence Fee) and to use them in furtherance of its objectives. The Corporation is required to submit audited accounts, as part of its annual report, for presentation to Parliament.

The foundations

The constitutional position of the BBC has remained broadly unaltered since the first Charter in 1927. It was determined largely by the policy established by its predecessor, the British Broadcasting Company, between 1922 (when

a broadcasting service in this country began) and 1926.

The company had been 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' who was the final arbiter as to what 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 not only as a medium for entertainment, but as a source of information and enlightenment, universally available. The goal was to be a public service based on high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company relied on its policy of absolute impartiality, on its record and on its rapid progress to support its claims to a greater measure of independence in dealing with news, events and opinions: areas of broadcasting then subject to many restrictions.

When Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925 (appointed to advise on the future management and control of broadcasting) came to report it reflected approval of what had been done and recognised future possibilities: it recommended that broadcasting should henceforth be conducted by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'.

In accordance with the 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

The second constitutional document governing the BBC's activities (and doing so in greater detail) is the Licence and Agreement. The Corporation is required to obtain this from the Home Secretary who, in 1974, took over responsibility for broadcasting from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications (as that Minister had, in his turn, earlier taken over from the Postmaster General). The major part of the Licence and Agreement (which arises from the Wireless and Telegraphy Acts) is concerned with the terms under which the BBC is allowed to establish and use transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. Other important clauses reserve certain powers to the Home Secretary, in relation to programmes, and further clauses deal with aspects of programmes and with finance.

The powers of the Home Secretary

Under Clause 13 (4) of the Licence the Home Secretary:

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 confers on the Government a formally absolute power to determine what the BBC may or may not broadcast and enables the Government to prevail where its view of the Corporation's responsibilities and that of the BBC itself are in conflict. The clause has never

been invoked to ban any specific programme, even at times and on subjects (such as Suez, the Falklands War and Northern Ireland) when some of the BBC's editorial decisions have been under the severest criticism. In October 1988, however, the clause was used to restrict broadcast coverage of statements supporting terrorism in Northern Ireland. This was the first exercise of the Government's power under Clause 13(4) directed at specific subjects or named organisations.

The Corporation has always vigorously defended its freedom, which is rooted in its Charter obligations and its duty to the public, to exercise independent judgment in its programmes. This freedom dates back to the time before the first Royal Charter. 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 matters of domestic policy should be left to the free judgment of the BBC. This view was approved by the House of Commons at the time, reaffirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933, and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions since.

The BBC's obligations

Clause 13 of the Licence lays a number of specific obligations on the BBC.

Clause 13 (2) requires it to 'broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament'. This has turned into a Licence obligation the daily programme which the BBC began on its own initiative as long ago as 1945. Clause 13 (3) requires the BBC to broadcast official announcements whenever asked to do so by one of Her Majesty's Ministers. In practice, the purpose of this clause is achieved without ministerial intervention: major government announcements are likely to be reported naturally as a matter of news interest in normal news broadcasts, and other announcements, such as police messages, reports of animal disease and the like, are arranged informally by the departments concerned with BBC newsrooms. Clause 13 (6) forbids the transmission of television images of very brief duration which 'might convey a message or influence the minds of an audience without their being aware, or fully aware, of what has been done. This is a safeguard against subliminal advertising or indoctrination. Clause 13 (7) requires the BBC to refrain from expressing its own opinion on current affairs or on matters of public policy, other than broadcasting.

This requirement underlines one of the major differences between the press and the broadcasting media in Britain: newspapers are at liberty to 'editorialise' on any subject they choose, whereas the broadcasting authorities are specifically prevented from doing so.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities arising from its constitution, the BBC is bound to observe the laws of the land: and, like others engaged in the business of communication, it must take account of the following in particular:

The Representation of the People Act (as it relates to the broadcasting of parliamentary and other elections); The Race Relations Act; The Magistrates Courts Act; The law relating to contempt of court; The law relating to Defamation; The Broadcasting Act (in relation to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission); The Official Secrets Act; The Data Protection Act.

Finance

The BBC relies on two principal sources of income:

a) services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of television receiving licences; that is, the cost is met by the consumer through

the licence fee. The licence fee system has been in operation since the BBC's beginnings in 1922 and has been endorsed by successive governments, which determine the level of the fee.

b) services for overseas listeners – the External Services – are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, that is, they are paid for by the tax-payer.

Additional revenue is generated by the BBC's commercial operations (now grouped together in BBC Enterprises Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary), but although a growing source of finance, it remains a small proportion of the BBC's total income.

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. (In this context, 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.)

Controversy, impartiality and independence
As explained above, the BBC does not 'editorialise' or express a view of its own on any matter of public controversy or public policy. It may not do so under the terms of the Licence (Clause 13 (7)). It would not do so, under its long-established rule of impartiality. This policy is self-imposed; it has been expressed in different forms over the years, and a Resolution of the Board of Governors dated 8 January 1981, which now forms an annex to the Licence and Agreement, reaffirms it once again. (The Resolution also recognises a duty 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.)

Careful safeguards have been built up within the BBC to ensure the impartiality and the high programme standards which the Board Resolution describes as the BBC's aim. A system of review and reference, supported by widely-circulated guidelines in the field of news and current affairs, in documentary programmes, and on subjects as diverse as violence and advertising has been developed over the years and is itself under continuing re-examination, internally and by the BBC's advisory bodies.

An essential ingredient of impartiality is fairness – the opportunity for all parties to controversy or debate to put their case. Balance and fairness arise naturally out of the BBC's obligation to avoid expressions of editorial opinion; they ensure that the Corporation is not identified with any particular 'line' and they reinforce its long-standing policy of impartiality.

There are, however, some important qualifications to the concept of balance. Impartiality and balance are not synonymous and balance may not always be the appropriate means of achieving impartiality. It used to be thought that every programme on a controversial subject must be balanced within itself. Experience shows, however, that too much emphasis on balance within a single programme could confuse the audience.

As a former Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene, put it:

'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.'

That remains BBC policy today. Balance within the single programme is required only where the circumstances and the issue under

discussion demand it. Identification of such occasions is a matter for careful editorial judgment. (Outside the need for impartiality are 'access' programmes such as *Open Space*, and series which overtly set out to present a personal view and are clearly labelled as such: the late James Cameron's *One Pair of Eyes* remains the classic example.)

Secondly, it has never been the policy of the BBC to try to achieve a statistical balance within news bulletins. Any attempt to do so, as the news comes in, hour by hour, day by day, would be quite artificial and would merely serve to distort it. Some news, in any case, tends to be self-balancing over a period, through the reaction to one event or speech, fully reported when it happens, by another a few days later. (Only during election campaigns is balance between the contending parties observed day by day.) The concept of impartiality needs one further footnote: it does not imply absolute neutrality, nor detachment from basic moral and constitutional beliefs. For example, the BBC does not feel obliged to be neutral as between truth and untruth, justice and injustice, compassion and cruelty, tolerance and 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 must be stressed that the BBC's impartiality and its independence go hand in hand. Without genuine independence, there cannot be a genuine aspiration to truthfulness and impartiality, and the credibility which follows. Without these qualities no broadcasting organisation will be recognised as being truly independent and worthy of trust.

BROADCASTING & ADVISORY COUNCILS

The National Broadcasting Councils

In Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, responsibility for BBC programmes is shared with National Broadcasting Councils. The Councils have been established by the BBC under Article 10 of its Charter; those for Scotland and Wales were first set up in their present form under the 1952 Charter, and were given responsibility for television under the 1964 Charter. In Northern Ireland, the National Broadcasting Council, with a similar remit, came into being with the 1981 Charter.

The Councils' main function is 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 the countries they represent. In this, they are required to have full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests and tastes of the peoples of their countries. They may also advise the Corporation on any other broadcasting matters which may affect the peoples in these countries.

Constitutionally, the Councils' link with the Corporation is through their Chairmen, who 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 from among its own members.

Advisory councils and committees

The BBC has been required, since the 1952 Charter, to appoint a General Advisory Council, and (since 1947) Advisory Councils in its regions in England. In the 1981 Charter the appointment of Local Radio Advisory Councils also became a requirement. In fact, the General Advisory Council goes back to 1934, when the BBC established it, 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 policies on the part of the general public'. The Ullswater Committee approved the BBC's action, and the 1937 Charter empowered the Corporation to appoint additional advisory committees.

The BBC has taken full advantage of these powers 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' and at present appoints advisers to some 60 such bodies (committees and their membership are listed on pages 57–58). Some of these advisory bodies – those concerned with agriculture, music, religion and, of course, educational broadcasting – have a long history, but over the years new ones were established in response to the developing needs of broadcasting. A number, like the Science Consultative Group (1964), and the Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs (1976), have become a regular part of the advisory machinery; others, for instance the Advisory Group on the Social Effects of Television (1971) and the Archives Advisory Committee (1975), were set up for a specific task and a limited period.

THE CHARTERS OF THE BBC, 1927–1986

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 reaffirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgment of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

1937 Second Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Ullswater's Committee of 1935. The new Charter authorised the BBC to carry on the service 'for the benefit of Our dominions beyond the seas and territories under Our protection'. The BBC was thus charged with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, which it had initiated on its own responsibility in 1932.

This Charter also entrusted the BBC with television broadcasting in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Selsdon's Television Committee of 1934, which was endorsed by the Ullswater Committee. The first high-definition Television Service began from Alexandra Palace on 2 November 1936.

1947 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy 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-wide 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 of July 1951 (Mr Attlee's administration) and 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 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 ran until 29 July 1964.

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 Paper of 1962.

The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976.

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. The 1964 Charter allowed for the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, to be set at 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 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 governing the IBA) 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.

1976 A supplemental Royal Charter was granted, extending the Charter period for three years ending in July 1979.

In July 1978 the Labour Government announced its intention of providing the BBC with a new Royal Charter. The White Paper in which this was announced also spoke of including within a statute certain new constitutional arrangements for broadcasting in

Britain, but there was a change of Government before such a Bill could be 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.

1983 A supplemental Royal Charter granted the BBC borrowing powers of £150 millions, or up to £225 millions if approved by the Secretary of State, for the operation of Direct Broadcasting by Satellite.

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 be by or under such consent 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 newsagencies;

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 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 ac-

quired 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 herein-before 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 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 proceed-

ings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation, and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Secretary of State may from time to time specify in writing, and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation, as regards the information to be given in such Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet or in appendices thereto.

3) The Chairman shall, on the completion of every such General Report, Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet, forthwith submit the same, together with the Reports for the same year or residual part thereof made under paragraph 8 of Article 10 of this Our Charter by the National Broadcasting Councils, to Our Secretary of State to be considered by him and presented to Our United Kingdom Parliament.

4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand give to Our Secretary of State and all other persons nominated by him full liberty to examine the accounts of the Corporation and furnish him and them with all forecasts, estimates, information and documents which he or they may require with regard to the financial transactions and engagements of the Corporation.

19. General

1) The Corporation may at any time and from time to time apply for and accept a Supplemental Charter, or promote a Bill in Parliament, if it appears to the Corporation that a Supplemental Charter or an Act of Parliament is required for, or will be conducive to, the carrying into effect of any of the purposes or powers of this Our Charter.

2) No act or proceeding of the Corporation, or of any Council or Committee appointed under the provisions of this Our Charter, or of any sub-committees appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be questioned on account of any vacancy or vacancies in the Corporation, or in such Council or Committee, or in such sub-committee.

3) No defect in the appointment of any person acting as Chairman, Vice-Chairman or Governor of the Corporation or as a member of any Council or Committee appointed by the Corporation, or as a member of any sub-committee appointed by any such Council or Committee, shall be deemed to vitiate any proceedings of the Corporation or of such Council or Committee, or of such sub-committee in which he has taken part, in cases where the majority of members who are parties to such proceedings are duly entitled to act.

4) Any instrument which, if made by a private person, would be required to be under seal shall be under the seal of the Corporation and signed by one or more Governors authorised for that purpose by a resolution of the Corporation and counter-signed by the proper officer. Any notice, appointment, contract, order or other document made by or proceeding from the Corporation which is not required to be under seal shall be signed by such Governor or such officer, or by an officer of such class, as the Corporation may, in relation to any specified document or any document of any specified class, from time to time direct.

5) The proper officer of the Corporation shall be any officer duly authorised as such by the Corporation.

20.

1) The grant of this Our Charter is made upon the express condition that the Corporation shall strictly and faithfully observe and perform and cause to be observed and performed the provisions prescribed therein or thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any licence which Our Secretary of State may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Secretary of State may from time to time make with the Corporation.

2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Secretary of State either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner howsoever, that there is reasonable cause to suppose that any of the provisions prescribed in or under this Our Charter or in or under any such licence or in or under any such agreement (including any stipulations, directions or instructions of Our Secretary of State) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Secretary of State may require the Corporation to satisfy him that such provisions have been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with, and if within a time specified by him the Corporation shall fail so to do Our Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, certify the same under his hand to Us, Our Heirs or Successors, and upon such certificate being given it shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs or Successors, if We or They shall be so minded, by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation hereby reserved shall not have or be construed to have the effect of preventing or barring any proceedings which may be lawfully taken to annul or repeal this Our Charter.

21.

And We do further will and declare that on the determination of the said term expiring on the thirty-first day of December One thousand nine hundred and ninety-six the undertaking of the Corporation shall cease, so far as the same may depend upon or be carried on under or by virtue of the powers and provisions herein given and contained, unless We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall by writing under Our or Their Sign Manual declare to the contrary, and shall authorise the continuance of the said undertaking under the provisions of this Our Charter or a further Royal Charter for such further term, and under such provisions and conditions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall think fit, and any term for which this Our Charter is so renewed shall be construed to be part of the term of this Our Charter.

22. Dissolution and Winding-up

It shall be lawful for the Corporation to surrender this Our Charter subject to the sanction of Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council, and upon such terms as We or They may consider fit, and to wind up or otherwise deal with the affairs of the Corporation in such manner as may be approved by Our Secretary of State.

23.

Upon the voluntary or compulsory dissolution of the Corporation the property and assets of the Corporation shall be applied in satisfaction of the debts and liabilities of the Corporation and subject thereto shall be disposed of in accordance with the directions of Our Secretary of State.

24. Approvals

Where in this Our Charter any act or thing is required to be done with the approval of Our Secretary of State, such approval shall be in writing and may be given absolutely or subject

to such terms or conditions, as may to Our Secretary of State seem fit.

25. General Declaration

Lastly, We do further will, ordain and declare that these Our Letters or the enrolment or exemplification thereof shall be in and by all things good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in law according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and shall be taken, construed and judged in the most favourable and beneficial sense for the best advantage of the Corporation and its successors, as well in all Our Courts of Record as elsewhere by all and singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers and other Our Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, misrecital 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 (Cmnd 9089) relating to the execution of certain defence work is continued in force during the continuance of the new Licence.

My Lords consider the terms of the new Licence and Agreement and the financial provisions made therein to be satisfactory and on those grounds have authorised the Secretary of State for the Home Department to grant and conclude it.

JOHN WAKEHAM
J. A. COPE

Licence and Agreement

THIS DEED is made the second day of April one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one BETWEEN HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT of the one part and THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION whose Chief Office is situate at Broadcasting House, Portland Place in the City of Westminster (hereinafter called 'the Corporation') of the other part:

WHEREAS on the 20 December 1926 by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, a Charter of Incorporation was granted unto the Corporation for the purpose of carrying on a broadcasting service within the British Islands:

AND WHEREAS on divers dates by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal, further Charters of Incorporation and Supplemental Charters have been granted from time to time: and the Secretary of State is applying to Her Majesty for the continuance of the Corporation for a further period beginning on the 1st August 1981 and ending on the 31st December 1996 subject to such provisions and conditions as may to Her Majesty seem fit:

AND WHEREAS by a Deed dated the 7th July 1969 made between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General of the one part and the British Broadcasting Corporation of the other part Her Majesty's then Postmaster General granted to the Corporation (subject to the terms, conditions and limitations therein contained) a licence for a term ending on 31st July 1976 to continue to use for the purposes therein stated its then existing stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy and to establish, install and use for the said purposes additional stations and apparatus and granting to the Corporation other facilities:

AND WHEREAS the term of the said Deed was by Supplemental Deeds dated the 7th April 1976 and the 8th March 1979 extended so as to end on the 31st July 1981:

AND WHEREAS by a resolution dated the 8th January 1981 and annexed hereto the Corporation has renewed the assurances previously given in respect of the general standards of programmes broadcast by the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the said Deed dated the 7th July 1969 and the said Supplemental Deeds dated the 7th April 1976 and the 8th March 1979 should be determined

as hereinafter provided and that the Secretary of State should grant to the Corporation the licence hereinafter contained and the Secretary of State and the Corporation have agreed to enter into the arrangements hereinafter expressed:

NOW in consideration of the premises and of the matters hereinafter appearing THIS DEED WITNESSETH and the Secretary of State and the Corporation hereby covenant and agree with one another and declare as follows:—

1.
IN these presents, except where the subject or context otherwise requires—

a) the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

'apparatus' means apparatus for wireless telegraphy;

'apparatus for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'Broadcasting Complaints Commission' means the Broadcasting Complaints Commission set up under Part IV of the Broadcasting Act 1980;

'Interference' in relation to wireless telegraphy has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'International Telecommunication Convention' means the Convention signed at Malaga—Torremolinos on the 25th October 1973 and the Regulations and Additional Regulations in force thereunder, and includes any Convention and Regulations which may from time to time be in force in substitution therefor or in amendment thereof;

'local authority' means a local authority within the meaning of the Local Government Act 1972, a local authority within the meaning of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1973, a district council in Northern Ireland, the Common Council of the City of London and, without prejudice to the effect of the said Act of 1972, the Inner London Education Authority;

'Secretary of State' means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation, the Open University and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast for general reception and is the subject of a broadcast announcement mentioning the sponsor or his goods or services;

'station' means station for wireless telegraphy;

'station for wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

'subscription broadcasting service' means a service by virtue of which the Corporation receives money or other valuable consideration in respect of the provision of broadcasting services for general reception from those persons to whom such services are provided;

'wireless telegraphy' has the same meaning as in the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949;

b) references to stations or a station or to apparatus are references to stations or a station or to apparatus of the Corporation.

c) in relation to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands references to any Act are references to that Act as extended to the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands.

2.
The said Deed dated the 7th July 1969 and the said Supplemental Deeds dated the 7th April 1976 and the 8th March 1979 are hereby determined and revoked as from the beginning of the term of the licence granted by Clause 3 hereof.

3.
Subject to the terms, provisions and limitations hereinafter contained the Secretary of State, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 and now vested in him, hereby grants to the Corporation, for the term beginning on the 1st August 1981 and ending on the 31st December 1996 a licence—

a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing stations established by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Secretary of State or by the Secretary of State and to establish from time to time and use for the said purposes additional stations at such places as the Secretary of State may approve;

b) to use for the said purposes the existing apparatus installed by the Corporation by virtue of such licences, and to install from time to time and use for the said purposes additional apparatus at the stations of the Corporation and at such other places and in such vehicles, vessels and aircraft as the Secretary of State may approve;

c) to use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving—

i) wireless telegraphy by the method of telephony for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in sound, and by the methods of television for general reception in visual images and by the methods of television and telephony in combination for general reception in visual images with sound, in—

a) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the Home Services'); and

b) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services'); and

ii) wireless telegraphy for the purpose of providing such other services, whether or not broadcasting services, as the Secretary of State may approve;

iii) wireless telegraphy for the purposes ancillary or related to the services aforesaid, and it is hereby declared that purposes ancillary or related to the Home Services may include the emission or reception of wireless telegraphy (whether directly or indirectly) to or from countries and places beyond the seas.

4.
If and whenever, with a view to extending the coverage or to improving the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of transmissions in the Home Services or any of them, the Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation shall so require by notice in writing, the Corporation shall establish and use such additional station or stations in such place or places in the British Islands as may be specified in the notice.

5.
1) At each station, whether now existing or hereafter established, the height of the aerials, the types and frequencies of the waves emitted therefrom, the aerial power and directivity, and the characteristics of the modulating signals shall be such as shall be approved from time to time by the Secretary of State after consultation with the Corporation. The constancy and purity of the waves emitted shall be maintained at as high a standard as may be reasonably practicable.

2) If and whenever the Secretary of State shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall refrain from adopting or shall cease to use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice such technical measures or processes as may be so specified.

3) If and whenever the Secretary of State shall so require by notice in writing given after such consultation as aforesaid, the Corporation shall adopt and use at or in relation to the stations whether now existing or hereafter established or such of them as may be specified in the notice, such technical measures or processes as may be so specified, being measures or processes which in the opinion of the Secretary of State are calculated to increase the coverage or to improve the strength or quality either generally or in any area or areas of the transmissions in the services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

6.

1) The Secretary of State may at any time by notice in writing –

a) require the Corporation to radiate such of its broadcast transmissions as may be specified in the notice from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Independent Broadcasting Authority (in this clause referred to as 'the Authority'); or

b) require the Corporation to permit such of the Authority's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified to be radiated from a mast, tower or other installation belonging to the Corporation; or

c) require the Corporation to co-operate with the Authority in providing and using an installation and to radiate such of the Corporation's broadcast transmissions as may be so specified from that installation;

and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such notice.

2) Before giving a notice under this clause to the Corporation the Secretary of State shall consult the Corporation and the Authority.

3) If, after a notice is given under this clause to the Corporation, a dispute between the Corporation and the Authority arising out of the matters to which the notice relates is referred to the Secretary of State by either body, or it appears to the Secretary of State that there is such a dispute, he may give such directions to the Corporation as he may think expedient for determining the dispute, and it shall be the duty of the Corporation to comply with any such directions.

7.

1) The stations and apparatus shall be subject to inspection and testing by any person for the time being authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Secretary of State but such inspection and testing shall be so made and done as not to interfere with the Corporation in the general conduct and operation of any of the stations.

2) The Corporation shall afford all requisite and proper facilities for such inspection and testing and shall provide or secure for the Secretary of State or any person authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Secretary of State the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

8.

The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunication 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 tele-

graphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Post Office or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall, without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect: –

1) a) the Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Secretary of State and with all rules and regulations made by the Secretary of State for observance by his licensees with respect to avoiding interference between one station or piece of apparatus for wireless telegraphy and another such station or piece of apparatus;

b) the Secretary of State shall give consideration to any objections raised by the Corporation to any directions given by him as aforesaid and to any such rules or regulations as aforesaid, but if the Secretary of State shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith;

c) the Corporation shall further, so far as is reasonably practicable having regard to technical considerations, so use the stations and apparatus as not to cause any such interference as aforesaid.

10.

No person acting on the Corporation's behalf or by its permission shall or shall be permitted or suffered by the Corporation to divulge to any person (other than a properly authorised official of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of, any matter coming to his knowledge and not intended for reception by means of the stations or any of them or any of the Corporation's apparatus for wireless telegraphy.

11.

The stations and apparatus shall not without the prior approval of the Secretary of State be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any matter other than matter authorised by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

12.

The Corporation shall not without the prior approval of the Secretary of State receive money or any valuable consideration from any person in respect of the sending or emitting, or the refraining from sending or emitting, of any matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, and shall not send or emit by means thereof any sponsored programme.

13.

1) Unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, the Corporation shall send efficiently programmes in the Home Services and the External Services from such stations as, after consultation with the Corporation, the Secretary of State may from time to time in relation to those Services respectively in writing prescribe.

2) The Corporation shall broadcast an impartial account day by day prepared by professional reporters of the proceedings in both Houses of the United Kingdom Parliament.

3) The Corporation shall, whenever so requested by any Minister of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom at the Corporation's own expense, send from all or any of the stations any announcement (with a visual image of any picture or object mentioned in the announcement if it is sent from the television stations or any of them) which such Minister

may request the Corporation to broadcast; and shall also, whenever so requested by any such Minister in whose opinion an emergency has arisen or continues, at the like expense send as aforesaid any other matter which such Minister may request the Corporation to broadcast: Provided that the Corporation when sending such an announcement or other matter may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that it is sent at the request of a named Minister.

4) The Secretary of State may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matters of any class specified in such notice; and the Secretary of State may at any time or times vary or revoke any such notice. The Corporation may at its discretion announce or refrain from announcing that such a notice has been given or has been varied or revoked.

5) The Corporation shall send programmes in the External Services to such countries, in such languages and at such times as, after consultation with the Corporation, may from time to time be prescribed, with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Treasury, by such Departments of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom as may from time to time be specified in writing by the Secretary of State, and shall perform such other services by way of monitoring emissions of wireless telegraphy and recording matter intended to be broadcast by wireless telegraphy as after such consultation as aforesaid may from time to time be prescribed as aforesaid. The Corporation shall consult and collaborate with the Department so specified and shall obtain and accept from them such information regarding conditions in, and the policies of Her Majesty's Government aforesaid towards, the countries so prescribed and other countries as will enable the Corporation to plan and prepare its programmes in the External Services in the national interest.

6) The Corporation shall at all times refrain from sending any broadcast matter which includes any technical device which, by using images of very brief duration or by any other means, exploits the possibility of conveying a message to, or otherwise influencing the minds of, members of an audience without their being aware, or fully aware, of what has been done.

7) The Corporation shall at all times refrain from sending any broadcast matter expressing the opinion of the Corporation on current affairs or on matters of public policy, other than broadcasting and matter contained in programmes which consist only of proceedings in either House of Parliament or proceedings of a local authority, a committee of a local authority or a committee of two or more local authorities.

14.

1) The Secretary of State may from time to time by notice in writing give directions to the Corporation as to the maximum time, the minimum time, or both the maximum and the minimum time, which is to be given in any day, week or other period to broadcasts in the Home Services, and as to the hours of the day in which such broadcasts are or are not to be given.

2) A direction under paragraph 1) may be framed in any way, and in particular –

a) may be confined to broadcasts from those stations which transmit, or usually transmit, the same programme, or may be different for different stations, or for different programmes broadcast from the same stations;

b) may make special provisions 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 sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) above, in the administration of the licensing system, and in investigating complaints of interference by electro-magnetic energy affecting broadcasting services within the British Islands.

4) Any account certified by any Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Secretary of State of any sum payable by the Secretary of State to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

5) The Corporation shall pay to the Secretary of State for the financial year ending with the 31st March 1981 and each subsequent finan-

cial 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 (13) 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 provision 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 cov-

enants 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 therein to the Postmaster General shall mean and include the Secretary of State.

26.

It is a condition of this Deed that the contract thereby made shall not be binding until it has been approved of by a resolution of the House of Commons.

IN WITNESS whereof the Secretary of State has hereunto set his hand and seal and the Corporation has caused its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed the day and year first before written.

SIGNED SEALED AND DELIVERED

by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department:
W.S.I. 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 TRETROWAN
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 longstanding 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 Mémoire 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 administering 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 Mémoire.

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.

B/A

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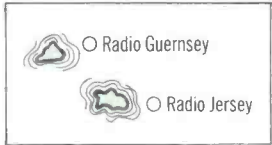
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- REGIONAL HQ
- REGIONAL TELEVISION
- ▲ NATIONAL REGIONAL RADIO
- LOCAL RADIO
- PROPOSED NEW LOCAL RADIO STATION

NOTE: This map shows the stations as at 3rd October 1988 in each region. It does not everywhere reflect editorial boundaries or broadcast coverage, especially in television.



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