

BBC

**Annual Report and
Handbook 1981**

BBC

Annual Report and Handbook 1981

Incorporating the Annual Report and Accounts 1979–80

British Broadcasting Corporation

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Foreword

Mr George Howard

Chairman of the BBC

I am writing my first foreword to a BBC Handbook in a year during which the Corporation has been driven to make major economies in order to live within the income provided by an inadequate licence fee. So I have no doubt that the most important task facing the Board of Governors is to find a more sensible method of fixing the level of the fee: this can, I believe, best be done by distancing it from Government. Of course I appreciate that for many people it is hard to find the money to pay even the present fee in one lump sum, so we have been discussing with the Home Office the possibility of introducing easier methods of payment. Many people already save for the fee through stamps purchased across post office counters, but we would like to see the introduction of additional flexible methods, such as payment by instalment.

It is a source of great pride to me as Chairman that despite major financial problems both television and radio have continued to make programmes of as high a quality as any in previous years. Indeed I doubt if there has ever been a year in which our programmes have carried off so many awards in open competition. I have over the years enjoyed watching and listening to a wide range of programmes, from comedy to major documentary series, and I am confident that the BBC will continue to offer the audience a rich and exciting choice: quality and excellence will continue to be the hallmark of

BBC programmes whether it be in the field of entertainment, instruction or information, but it will be increasingly difficult to achieve these high aims in the face of shortages of money. My first priority as Chairman must be to achieve the resources to do our job.

Part one

Annual Report and Accounts

of the British Broadcasting Corporation for the year 1979–80 as submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department in accordance with Article 18 of the BBC's Royal Charter.

The Board of Governors

Membership as at 31 March 1980	<i>Appointed</i>
Sir Michael Swann, FRS <i>Chairman</i>	1.1.73
The Hon. Mark Bonham Carter <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	26.6.75
Lady Faulkner of Downpatrick <i>National Governor for Northern Ireland</i>	25.10.78
Dr Roger Young <i>National Governor for Scotland</i>	20.10.79
Alwyn Roberts, Esq. <i>National Governor for Wales</i>	20.10.79
George Howard, Esq., DL	15.2.72
Mrs Stella Clarke	1.2.74
Philip Chappell, Esq., CBE	24.7.76
Lord Allen of Fallowfield, CBE	16.12.76
Baroness Serota of Hampstead	1.8.77
Sir John Johnston, GCMG, KCVO	21.12.78
Professor Christopher Longuet-Higgins, FRS	1.8.79

Note:

Sir Michael Swann retired at the end of July 1980.
Mr George Howard was appointed to be Chairman
as from 1 August 1980.

The Board of Management

Membership as at 31 March 1980

Ian Trethowan *Director-General*

Gerard Mansell, CBE *Deputy Director-General and
Managing Director, External Broadcasting*

Alasdair Milne *Managing Director, Television*

Aubrey Singer *Managing Director, Radio*

Paul Hughes *Director of Finance*

David Webster *Director, Public Affairs*

Richard Francis *Director, News and Current Affairs*

Michael Bett *Director of Personnel*

Bryce McCrirrick *Director of Engineering*

John Wilkinson *The Secretary*

James Norris *The Deputy Secretary*

Note:

In the Birthday Honours 1980 the Director-General was made Knight Bachelor.

On the retirement of Mr Gerard Mansell at the end of 1980 Mr Alasdair Milne became Deputy Director General while remaining Managing Director Television. Mr Douglas Muggerridge succeeded Mr Mansell as Managing Director External Broadcasting.

Mr David Webster became Director, United States at the end of 1980 and Mr John Wilkinson succeeded him as Director, Public Affairs.

Introductory

The year 1979–80 confronted the Governors, and the country, with questions of fundamental importance about the role of the BBC in the life of the nation.

The effects of licence fee settlements inadequate to counter the inroads of inflation came to a head, and called seriously into question the ability of the BBC to discharge its full responsibilities as the major instrument of broadcasting in the United Kingdom. Were we at the beginning of a decline, in which the BBC would become an impoverished and secondary instrument, while the commercial services flourished? Was the idea and ideal of public service broadcasting embodied in the BBC seen not as something essential to the health of the nation, but as a luxury the country could no longer afford? These and similar questions engaged our concern, and were reflected in the beginnings of a national debate about how and where and by whom the conjoined issues of function and finance should be resolved.

The Board's position in this debate is unequivocal. We believe that public service broadcasting has an important role in the tolerant, compassionate and inventive democratic society which has evolved in these islands. We believe it is important to the nation that the BBC should continue the pursuit of excellence in all its parts – national, regional and local; in information, in education, and in entertainment; and for all sorts and conditions of men. We intend to continue that pursuit, and believe that is what the country expects of us.

The BBC's finances

The year brought home to us the urgent need to free ourselves from the deficit financing which has been forced upon us in recent years. The deficit carried forward on 31 March 1980 was the sixth in succession. Indeed, we have had to carry forward deficits in 13 out of the last 20 years. Five of the exceptions were in the sixties and only two in the seventies. In 1979–80 we spent £6.6 million of our income on interest charges instead of programmes.

In 1979–80 we came to the conclusion that this erosion must stop, and that a radically new approach was needed. We went to Government with fuller information than ever before to make our case for

the increase we needed. We welcomed the recognition by Government that it was time to stop the erosion. The Home Secretary through his words and actions greatly encouraged us in our determination to turn the BBC away from deficit financing, but the outcome of the licence fee negotiations – a bold increase of 36 per cent in the cost of a colour licence – still fell significantly short of what was necessary. In order to maintain our services in the face of inflation and to supplement and complete them where there were gaps (as in Local Radio) we needed a colour licence fee of £41 in November 1979. Instead it was fixed at £34 for 'at least two years'. The cost of a monochrome licence fee went up from £10 to £12.

The result was that the Board had to make major economies in the two years ending 31 March 1982. We had to remove from our estimate some £130 million of expenditure over the two years, of which £40 million had to come from cuts in the existing services. Our final decision on these economies fell just outside the period covered by this Report, but preparations for it occupied much of our time and attention in the first three months of 1980.

The Board recognised that these economies were bound to diminish the BBC's contribution to the national life. We looked, once more, at other methods of financing the BBC. We considered advertising and sponsorship and grant-in-aid, but after considering all the arguments at a weekend conference with the Board of Management we remained convinced, as had the Annan Committee, that the licence-fee system was the right one and that it should be made to work more effectively. In this we knew we had the support of the Home Secretary, who showed himself publicly committed to the licence-fee system on several occasions during the year. We welcomed the Home Office's publication of *Two Studies Concerning the British Broadcasting Corporation* (HMSO), one on forward financial planning and the other on easier methods of payment of the licence fee. These were joint studies in which the BBC played its part. Whatever may come of the thoughts on forward planning, discussion of which is at an early stage, it is certain that easier methods of payment can and will substantially

improve the licence-fee system's public acceptability. Saving for the licence fee through stamps purchased across Post Office counters has already proved its worth. Several other instalment systems can be introduced to supplement it.

We also looked hard at present and potential sources of additional revenue, recognising that they could only supplement and not provide a substitute for our basic income. Our income from books and programmes sales and related activities stems from the primary obligation to make programmes for the Home Services. That Charter activity must always come first. But we will expand those supplementary activities and seek others to the fullest extent commensurate with the Charter.

Income from the licence fee, therefore, must remain the substance of the BBC's revenue, and it is, we believe, seen by the licence holder as the price paid for the service the BBC offers, rather than the cost of a permit to use receiving equipment. If the nation wants what the BBC can provide in due proportion for people of all tastes and interests should not an economic fee be paid for that service? At public meetings up and down the country and in other contacts with the public throughout the year we have found a willingness to pay an economic fee and an appreciation of efforts to make it easier to pay through instalments. Broadcasting plays a greater and greater part in the lives of the people and in real terms costs them less than before.

During this same period we have faced serious financial problems in the External Services, which are a charge on the tax-payer through a grant-in-aid. In the summer of 1979 the Government asked us to save £4 million out of a grant-in-aid budget of £43 million. A saving of this magnitude would have caused the closure of a number of language services which were even then celebrating their fortieth anniversaries. Strong public and political reaction against the Government's proposals, reflecting a general awareness of the value to the nation of those External Services, helped to encourage second thoughts. To our great relief the Government spared the language services, but savings of £2.7 million a year still had to be made and capital projects affecting worldwide audibility of the services came under threat instead. This was the more serious when seen against the background of years of postponement of such projects, all of which had been recommended by one official review body after another. That

problem remained with us as the year under review came to an end. In a sense it was closely related to the financial problems of the Home Services. It was a question about the value placed by the nation on the quality of broadcasting at home and overseas. There was much evidence that the quality was prized and cherished, and yet no way had so far been found of protecting it against inflation.

The economies

The maintenance of the quality of the BBC's distinctive programmes was the keynote of the Board's strategy when it approached the economies made necessary by the inadequate licence fee. As if to underline the importance of that approach, television and radio programmes reaped a rich harvest of awards during the year. We determined to minimise the impact of the economies on our audience. We did not wish to economise by buying more of the cheaper products available on the international market, and despite financial restrictions we planned to increase the amount of drama produced by the BBC for network television and to reduce imported films and programmes. We sought deliberately to concentrate on the quality of network programmes which are the backbone of the television and radio services. That strategy meant calling for more economies from central than from output directorates, and it meant that the regional services, to which we have given priority in recent years would have to mark time for a while. We were planning, not only in reaction to an insufficient licence income, but also with an eye on the competition to come from the fourth television network and a rapidly growing commercial radio system.

We felt ourselves to be planning for the onset of that new competition with hands tied. Some of what we were having to save represented a blow to the BBC's traditional reputation as a major patron of the arts. We could not, for example, continue to carry single-handed a burden of musical patronage extending far beyond the needs of broadcasting. Local Radio, to which we remained fully committed as a service to the local community and as a means of communicating with 'the grass roots', had to pay for its own expansion by retrenchment in its existing services if it was to reach its target of 35 stations in England by the middle of the decade. The regions were having to wait longer for the completion of

some projects close to their hearts and the starting of others. The number of posts in the BBC had to be reduced and certain improvements in working conditions postponed – both operations requiring personnel skills of a high order in their implementation. There was less room for innovation than before. But our aim was single. It was to uphold quality and excellence against all the odds in the Networks, in the Regions and in Local Radio and the External Services and in all the services contributing to them.

Programmes: achievements – and a few problems

The programme-makers made our task lighter by proving time and time again what they could achieve. Television and radio programmes of quality were many and some were of the highest distinction: in drama, *Testament of Youth*, *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, *Henry V* and *Twelfth Night* among others; in comedy, *Yes Minister* and *Not The Nine O'Clock News*; *Opera Month* on BBC 2; Dame Margot Fonteyn's reflections in six programmes on *The Magic of Dance*; Don Haworth's portrait of *Fred Dibnah*, *Steeplejack*, and *Circuit Eleven Miami*. 13 films of extracts from 'live' court cases in an American city. Radio's achievements included a grand slam of all 13 awards given by Pye Radio in association with the Society of Authors. Alongside the many achievements there were a few problems, some less tractable than others. During this period the problems of the economy and of industry, especially, loomed perhaps larger than ever on the BBC's editorial agenda – as they did indeed on the agenda of governments (of both parties) and of the country as a whole. We undertook a critical review of our economic and industrial reporting in the wake of the events of January and February 1979. This reinforced our belief in the value, through specialist correspondents and specialist programme-making teams, of informing our audience about underlying causes and longer-term trends as well as about the more immediate manifestations.

The most difficult political problems arose from Northern Ireland, in the light of the BBC's clear duty to inform the people of the United Kingdom as a whole as fully as possible about events and trends in Ireland. We continued to be prepared on rare occasions to allow the Director-General to sanction interviews with members of proscribed or related

organisations if that would elucidate facts and opinions in the public interest. This we did when he sanctioned an interview with a man in Dublin who claimed to be a spokesman for the extremist group responsible for the terrible murder of Airey Neave MP. But the transmission of that interview, which was conducted with due journalistic propriety by an experienced and responsible reporter, became a matter of acute public controversy, much of it based on lack of understanding of the facts. The Board recognised the existence of two legitimate viewpoints in this matter. It respected the feelings of those who considered the interview and others like it to be abhorrent, but believed on balance that it was right for the BBC to give the audience this insight into the mentality of terrorists. This informative aspect weighed more with us than the suggestion that the group might gain propaganda advantage from the interview. We believe our audience to be adult and intelligent in these matters.

We had to recognise, however, how close to the surface emotions lie in respect of journalism in this difficult area. Inaccurate and tendentious press reports that a BBC camera team had filmed a road block by arrangement with the IRA sparked off an immediate Parliamentary storm in which political leaders appeared to assume that these reports were correct, at a time when neither we nor they had full knowledge of what had happened. The Board themselves could not immediately clarify the situation, since there had been a failure in the process of 'upward reference' required by existing BBC guidelines. As was later established there had been no act of collusion. Nor was the film ever transmitted. We remained aware of, and grateful for, the care and concern of the staff to get their coverage of Northern Ireland right. We believe they have responsibly fulfilled a valuable function during these last 10 years of strife in Northern Ireland.

The journalists of the BBC deserved congratulations for their coverage of the General Election of May 1979. We cannot recall a calmer passage through the storms and shoals of a General Election. At home and abroad they were at their best, not least in Rhodesia's passage to independence. It is a matter of regret to us that it took so long to get *Newsnight* on the air, and that Electronic News Gathering was still denied to BBC staff at the end of the year. But if progress was slow on those fronts there was better fortune elsewhere. We were glad to see signs of inno-

vation, like *Question Time* and *Platform One*, and we admired BBC 2's *Newsweek*, and as always Radio's *Analysis* and its broad range of news and current affairs programmes.

Programmes that were fictional yet concerned with modern life and history had it in them to cause trouble. At a time when some commentators were seriously worried about an art form dubbed 'faction' the BBC transmitted *Suez 1956* and *Churchill and the Generals*. These showed that television drama could encompass recent history and portray the living and the recently dead without raising a hue and cry. The BBC cannot claim always to have managed that feat, which is one of the most difficult in television's repertoire, but the two plays in question proved that documentary-drama or dramatised documentary can be made with integrity and successfully produced.

Four plays in a series entitled *Law and Order* which were repeated during the year were in a different category, since they were entirely works of fiction. Their original production had aroused controversy because their style was so naturalistic that the inattentive might have felt that their critical, even hostile, portrayal of some policemen, some lawyers and some prison officers was from life. This led the BBC to commission an audience research project carried out by an eminent American sociologist. His report suggested that the audience's perception of the police was unchanged by the plays. Great care was taken on their second showing to make clear their fictional nature.

From the beginning of January 1980 we kept our plans for coverage of the Moscow Olympics under continuous review. Recognising that public opinion was deeply divided, we knew that it would be impossible to satisfy both those who believed that the coverage should go on in its own traditional terms and those who believed that a boycott of the Moscow Olympics offered a unique opportunity to bring home to the Soviet people the unacceptability of Soviet action in Afghanistan. We were clear that whatever we decided must be seen to be a decision by the broadcasters discharging their own responsibility. By the end of the year under review it was clear that full coverage of the traditional extent would be out of the question.

In this, as in the whole of broadcasting, we believe ourselves to be accountable to the public, and we devoted much time during the year to ascertaining

and analysing the public's perception of the BBC's services. We kept up our study of audience trends and views through audience research and programme correspondence. We held 20 more open meetings in various cities and towns, at which the public could make their views known direct to the broadcasters. From personal experience Governors who normally attend the meetings could vouch for the warm welcome this BBC initiative has received. It was gratifying, also, to discover that the proposed statutory Broadcasting Complaints Commission (to cover complaints about programmes from both sides of the industry) was closely modelled on that of the BBC. We take this opportunity to thank our Commissioners for their careful and invariably fair-minded adjudications.

Engineering

In all that we do we must never take BBC Engineering for granted. Its staff not only carry the services to the viewer and listener with great efficiency; they also rank high among the innovators in their field. It has been a pleasure to note that the Engineering Division has found it easier to recruit and retain staff this year. A staffing problem remains, but in a less troublesome form. It is of course likely to remain as long as the other side of the industry can afford to pay very high salaries to attract people trained by the BBC. Meanwhile the engineers have opened a record number of main and relay transmitting stations, and have continued research and design work of high quality, some of which from earlier years made itself felt or rather heard at Christmas 1979. It was then that BBC Radio made and transmitted its first digital recording of a *Service of Nine Lessons and Carols* from King's College, Cambridge. The technique makes possible recorded programmes of greater quality and refinement than ever before. Finally, it is to be noted that in the year and a half since the frequency changes much has been done to rectify faults and fill gaps. Complaints have died away, but will never be completely eliminated.

The Board's year

This year we have mourned the early death of a former Governor, Lord Allan of Kilmahew, and a former Director-General, Sir Charles Curran, with greater emotion because they were both taken so

unexpectedly while still in apparently full vigour. We said goodbye to former colleagues on the Board of Governors (Messrs. Fuller, Hughes and Thompson) and welcomed others to our counsel. The three retired Governors were men of wit and intellect: a poet who was also a distinguished solicitor, and two eminent scholars – one Welsh, one Scottish – each of whom made a highly individual contribution to our discussions. We held a second weekend conference with the Board of Management at which, free from day-to-day business, we could discuss in depth the problems and opportunities of the years ahead. Our committee system was thoroughly tested and found to work well, and we began to consider ways of improving the BBC's constitutional instruments and arrangements in consultation with the Home Office.

Programmes

Television

Against a background of rising standards in drama among some ITV companies, BBC Television Drama has again done well. It is encouraging that in the face of this respectable competition the quality of the BBC's drama output has remained high.

Among serials, the most talked of was undoubtedly BBC 2's *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, based on a thriller by John Le Carré, with Sir Alec Guinness in the central role of George Smiley. Its music was haunting, and jokes and cartoons about the serial's subtle mysteries spread like wildfire. So did demands for it to be repeated on BBC 1, and cries for publishers to produce more of Le Carré's books. The BBC hopes that one of these can be used as the basis of a future programme, also featuring George Smiley. *Testament of Youth*, based on the life of Vera Brittain, Mrs Shirley Williams's mother, managed to recapture middle-class life before and during the first World War with sympathy and accuracy. Other well received serials were the adaptation of Daphne du Maurier's novel *Rebecca* and another run of stories about the Yorkshire vet James Herriot in *All Creatures Great and Small*.

Old favourites like *The Onedin Line* and *Secret Army* continued to provide the viewer with enjoyable action/adventure stories. *Blake's Seven* established itself firmly as a popular science fiction serial with its own set of production values and remarkable special effects. However, it was the new series *Shoestring* on BBC 1 that made the biggest impact. The hero was a rather off-beat private detective called Eddie Shoestring, played by Trevor Eve, who works in an imaginary local radio station. The element of mystery in the stories was echoed in two thrillers from BBC Scotland: *The Assassination Run* and *The Mourning Brooch*. Enthusiasts for full-blooded costume drama were very well served by *Prince Regent*, in which the honours were marginally stolen by Nigel Davenport as George III and Cherie Lunghi as Princess Charlotte. Several books were again successfully adapted for television during the year for BBC 1, notably H. G. Wells's *The History of Mr Polly*, and *The Old Curiosity Shop* at teatime on Sundays. Also much admired were interpretations

(on BBC 2) of Zola's novel *Thérèse Raquin* and Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, with John Hurt as Raskolnikov and Frank Middlemass as Marmaladov.

The BBC remained deeply committed to presenting single plays from contemporary writers. These included *Shadows on Our Skin* in the series *Play for Today*, a much admired offering from Northern Ireland; *The Comedians* by Trevor Griffiths; *Just a Boy's Game* by Peter McDougall from Scotland; *Kate the Good Neighbour*, starring Rachel Kempson and Sherrie Newson as a young girl in 1940; and several first-class plays from Birmingham, particularly *Keep Smiling* with Morag Hood seen trying to cope with Stephen Moore as a schizophrenic, and David Hare's *Dreams of Leaving*, in which Kate Nelligan was outstanding. Several plays concentrated on the problems of handicapped people, among them *Katie: The Year of the Child*, *Billy* on BBC 1 and on BBC 2 *On Giant's Shoulders*, a true story of a couple and their adopted thalidomide son. Also on BBC 2 were several more plays from Birmingham like *The Enigma* by John Fowles, and *Gentle Folk*, by Alexander Baron. The tradition of screening examples of the best literature of the past continued with stylish versions of Shaw's *St Joan*, Noel Coward's *Design for Living* and *The Wings of the Dove* by Henry James. Above all, the BBC added six more plays to its presentation of the Shakespeare canon, with *Henry V* and *Twelfth Night* pre-eminent among them.

Major historical events within the lifetime of many viewers provide a special challenge to the dramatist. It was thought to have been fairly met in *Churchill and the Generals*, starring Timothy West, and *Suez 1956*, both written by Ian Curteis. The latter went down well, rather against expectation. It worked not only because of the distinction of Michael Darlow's direction and Michael Gough's sensitive interpretation of the key part of Sir Anthony Eden, but also because of the skill of the supporting services, which recreated the House of Commons scenes and the general sense of the period with such accuracy.

Potter was a good series on BBC 1 for those who like the humour of Roy Clarke and the personality of Arthur Lowe. *To The Manor Born* was a more

knockabout comedy with Penelope Keith as the central character. Larry Grayson had a good year with *The Generation Game*, as did Michael Parkinson, with two shows a week and more opportunity to interview central political characters as well as entertainers.

Established favourites did well. Mike Yarwood took advantage of a new Cabinet to convey a particularly convincing Geoffrey Howe, while in his show Janet Brown's version of the Prime Minister remained universally popular. Yarwood himself now has some 80 characters at his fingertips. *The Val Doonican Music Show* had the advantage of being regularly produced 'live' from the Television Theatre. Shirley Bassey sang better than ever and was seen to have fined down as a performer as well as being very well served by her costume designer and production team. Many visual effects in *The Goodies* were distinguished. *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* will never seem the same again, while a Mother Superior who appeared to blow up in flight prompted the comment by one Goodie: 'I never knew the nun was loaded'. *Dave Allen at Large* on Boxing Day began with a skilful take-off of *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, while the immense sympathy with good causes of Jimmy Savile came across very well in an item in *Jim'll Fix It* when a group of handicapped children in wheelchairs executed a formation dance they had practised for a long time.

The search for new comedy programmes continued. Two broke through: *Yes Minister* and *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, both slightly experimental. *Yes Minister* was a glimpse of relations behind the scenes between senior civil servants and their political masters. The scripts by Anthony Jay and Jonathan Lynn were not only very funny but the apparent authority with which they were written caused the series to become prescribed viewing overnight for many who work in Whitehall. On a much broader canvas was *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, which produced a whole new range of satirical items. It effectively pulled the leg of many correspondents and newsreaders and not a few of the world's leading statesmen. Many of an older generation thought the show the freshest in the schedules since *That Was the Week That Was*.

The flow of good current affairs programmes and others about science and the fine arts continued strongly. After the General Election Mrs Shirley Williams was seen in a series of her own as an

interviewer. *Panorama* was at its strongest when looking at international affairs, particularly Afghanistan, Rhodesia, and the problems of Britain's defence policy. *War School* introduced viewers to the Army Staff College, to many of its students and to their Commandant, General Frank Kitson. The range of *Man Alive* extended from controversy about attendance at the Moscow Olympics to a study of breast cancer. *Holiday* is a general feature that now pulls in a big audience on Sunday evenings for the first half of the year.

The most interesting editions of *Horizon* looked at a team of Chinese scientists trying to unravel the mysteries of cancer, while other editions dealt with diabetes, uranium, growing old and getting fat. The arts programme in which Peter Ustinov and Natalie Wood took viewers round the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad provided a marvellous chance to see the treasures there, but some viewers thought at least one of the hosts had rather got in the light. An *Omnibus Christmas Special* was a chilling tale of the supernatural about some aspects of the life of the painter Godfried Schalcken. The atmosphere of seventeenth-century Holland was beautifully recreated.

Two documentary series caught the public imagination: *Public School* and *Spy!*. *Public School* was an analysis in depth of Radley, looking at the school in much the same way as *Sailor* looked in 1978 at life in the aircraft-carrier *Ark Royal*. It threw light on a peculiarly English phenomenon, fairly explaining every aspect of it. There was a strong rumour that a small number of parents had immediately withdrawn their boys, not liking some of what they saw; but on the other hand it was said that hundreds of others had asked to put their boys' names down. The BBC resolved that it would take an early opportunity to mount an equivalent series about a comprehensive school.

Spy! used actors to reconstruct six celebrated espionage adventures of recent history. One was the *Vento Incident*, describing how in 1939 two senior officers were tricked into compromising the whole of the British Intelligence network in Belgium and Holland. *John Vassall* told how British Intelligence caught a British Admiralty clerk who had been blackmailed into working for the Russians. *Tokyo Ring* was an account of Soviet espionage among the diplomatic staff in Tokyo in the 1940s. *Cynthia* showed a master British agent, well portrayed by the actress Holly

Palance, at work in Montreal in 1940–41. The most frightening episode was a glimpse of the KGB's assassination squad in action in *The Murder Machine*.

Other successful documentaries during the year were: another run of *Inside Story*, including a look at the effect of the 1978 blizzard on a farm in Exmoor; a moving documentary about the Battle of the River Plate and the scuttling of the German battleship *Graf Spee* in 1939; *Fred Dibnah, Steeplejack*, a portrait of how one remarkable man went about his dangerous work, written and produced by Don Haworth from BBC Manchester; and *Diamonds in the Sky*, a seven-part series which examined the impact of the aeroplane on the lives of ordinary people. *Circuit Eleven Miami* was a series of 13 films from Florida, where, for one experimental year, the State had opened up the proceedings of its courts to the camera.

The year was one of continuing achievement in the broadcasting of music. Highlights included: a fine documentary showing what goes on behind the scenes at Covent Garden; a first-class edition of *Omnibus* about Lotte Lenya and a less good programme about Kurt Weill and Bertolt Brecht; *Masterclass*, with the distinguished Hungarian violinist, Sandor Vegh, teaching his pupils. The period under review began with a whole *Opera Month* on BBC 2, including some notable 'live' performances. Among operas televised during the year were: *La Bohème* from La Scala in Milan; *The Mastersingers of Nuremberg*; *Così Fan Tutte* from Glyndebourne; Alban Berg's *Lulu* from the Paris Opera; the Bavarian State Opera's *Der Rosenkavalier* from Munich; and Verdi's *Luisa Miller* from Covent Garden, a demonstration of how an opera that was out of the general international repertoire for a long time can come across if the parts are really well sung; a distinguished American production of Britten's *Albert Herring* from St Louis; Prokofiev's *The Love of Three Oranges*; and a new opera *The Rajah's Diamond*, commissioned for the BBC from Alun Hoddinott. Selected concerts from the season of The Proms were again very successful.

An illustrated programme of reflections by Dame Margot Fonteyn was made into six programmes about *The Magic of Dance*. This was a personal scrap book, with film of many unusual dance sequences of the last 40 years well edited together. Sir Frederick Ashton's 75th birthday was also marked by an illustrated programme.

The BBC has not the resources to make all its own

drama programmes. Some of them have to be purchased abroad. The system has the advantage of providing good entertainment that is of a slightly different texture. The United States is the obvious source for such programmes, but buying in this market is a difficult business. Thus *The Dukes of Hazzard* has not so far had the success with British viewers that it has long had in the United States. *Sword of Justice* might have done as well, but its run had to be ended because the Americans had actually stopped making the programme. *Centennial* based on a novel by James A. Mitchener, was a saga across the generations of the opening up of the American West. This started slowly, but gradually attracted quite a following, although the production was much criticised by professionals for stereotyped characters and historical blunders. The imported success of the year was *Dallas*, whose hero villain 'J.R.', an unscrupulous Texan oil magnate, became the man whom an enormous British public loved to hate.

The BBC continued to cover all the main sporting events of the year, culminating in the Winter Olympics from Lake Placid, the events here attracting a much bigger audience than they had done for the Winter Olympics of 1976. Another breakthrough was the sudden leap in popularity of two minor sports on BBC 2: darts and snooker. The popularity of the latter helps to show how widely spread colour television has become.

Prize-winning television programmes

Abroad

United States National Emmy Award for Drama, made by the National Academy of Arts and Sciences: *On Giant's Shoulders*, produced by Mark Shivas and directed by Anthony Simmons.

George Foster Peabody Award: *Royal Heritage: Treasures of the British Crown*, written by J. H. Plumb and Sir Huw Wheldon, directed by Michael Gill.

Christopher Award: *Library of Congress*, produced by Ann Turner and presented by Sir Huw Wheldon.

The Silver Rose of Montreux: *Not the Nine O'Clock News*, produced by John Lloyd and Sean Hardie.

International Critics Prize at Monte Carlo: Simon Dring, John Simpson and their team won the Golden Nymph (first prize) for the Best News Report: *The Ayatollah Returns to Teheran*.

At the 3rd International Wildlife Film Festival, the Best of Festival Runner-up was: *Wildlife on One: The Impossible Bird*, produced by Richard Brock of the Natural History Unit in Bristol.

At the 16th International 'Golden Prague' Television Festival, the prize for the Best Direction went to: *Play for Today: Donal and Sally*, produced by Anne Head and directed by Brian Parker.

At the 6th International Christian Television Week in Stockholm, *Everyman: Paul's Children*, produced by Peter Armstrong, received an honourable mention.

At the 4th International Scientific Audio-Visual Conference at the International Centre for Science Research in Paris, the Grand Prix for Science was won by: *Life on Earth: Episode 12: Life in the Trees*, produced by John Sparks.

The Critics Circle of Chile proclaimed *I, Claudius* the Best Foreign Made Television Film.

At the New York Film Festival, *Paddington Bear* won the Silver Award.

Home

BBC Television won 11 out of the 12 central television BAFTA awards, and three others:

Academy Fellowship: David Attenborough; Best Single Play: *Blue Remembered Hills*, directed by Brian Gibson; Best Drama Series/Serial: *Testament of Youth*, produced by Jonathan Powell, directed by Moira Armstrong; Best Documentary Programme: *Fred Dibnah, Steeplejack*, directed by Don Haworth; Best Factual Series: *Circuit 11 Miami*, directed by Mark Anderson; Best Light Entertainment Programme: *Ripping Yarns*, directed by Jim Franklin and Alan Bell; Best Situation Comedy Series: *Fawlty Towers*, directed by Douglas Argent and Bob Spiers; Best Actuality Coverage Award: *Last Night of the Proms*, directed by Ian Engelmann; Best Design:

Sally Hulke, for *Testament of Youth*; Best Actor: Alec Guinness, for *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*; Best Actress: Cheryl Campbell, for *The Duke of Wellington*, *Testament of Youth*, and *Malice Aforethought*; Best Light Entertainment Performance: John Cleese for *Fawlty Towers*; Rediffusion Star Award: Harlequin Award for Drama/Light Entertainment: *Grange Hill*, produced by Anna Home, directed by Roger Singleton Turner; Shell Award: *Telford's Change*, by Brian Clark.

The BBC also won nearly all the BAFTA Craft Awards:

Television Lighting: Dave Sydenham, for *Testament of Youth/Matilda's England*; Make-Up: Toni Chapman, for *Prince Regent*; Film Cameraman: Tony Pierce-Roberts, for *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*; Costume Design: Pru Handley, for *Testament of Youth*; Graphics: Alan Jeapes, for *Secret Army*; Film Sound: Colin March, for *Speed King*; Film Editor: Paul Carter, for *Public School*; VTR Editor: Sam Upton, for *Crime and Punishment/Suez*; Sound Supervisor: Graham Haines and Ian Parr, for *The St Matthew Passion*.

The BBC won many of the Royal Television Society Programme Awards:

Supreme Documentary Award: *The White Tribe of Africa: Part 2: A Band of Brothers*, written and presented by David Dimbleby and produced by David Harrison.

Award for Hard News: Keith Skinner, News Cameraman, for his coverage of the recent troubles in Teheran.

Commendation in the Hard News category: Television News for *Assault on Jinja*, reporter Brian Barron and cameraman Eric Thirer.

Reporter of the Year: Brian Barron for three reports (about: the overthrow of Emperor Bokassa, the assault on Jinja in Uganda, and the Morvi Dam disaster during the Indian floods).

Special Regional Award: BBC North West for coverage of the Woolworth's fire in Manchester. Cameraman: Arthur Selwood, Steve Stephens and Ken Ward. Reporter: Nick Clarke.

The BBC won seven out of nine Broadcasting Press Guild Awards, six of them going to Television:

Best On-Screen Performance: David Attenborough, for *The World About Us*; Best Actor of 1979: Sir Alec Guinness, as George Smiley in *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*; Best Actress of 1979: Cheryl Campbell, as Vera Brittain in *Testament of Youth*; Best serial: *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier Spy*; Best Single Play: *Blue Remembered Hills*, by Dennis Potter; Best Comedy: *Not the Nine O'Clock News*.

Variety Club Award: BBC Television Personality Award: Penelope Keith, for *To the Manor Born*; Variety Club Award: Joint BBC Television Personalities: Christopher Timothy, Robert Hardy, Carol Drinkwater, Peter Davison, for *All Creatures Great and Small*.

Earlier BBC Television had won several of the Radio Industries Club Awards for 1978:

Television Personality of the Year (BBC): Penelope Keith, for *The Good Life*; Television Programme of the Year (BBC): *All Creatures Great and Small*, produced by Bill Sellars; Television Theme Music of the Year: *Who Pays the Ferryman?*, by Yannis Markopoulos; Television Situation Comedy of the Year: *The Good Life*, produced by John Howard Davies.

The BBC won the following BAFTA Craft Awards 1978:

Television Lighting: Sam Barclay, for *The Lost Boys*; Film Cameraman: David Whitson and Maurice Tibbles, for *The Voyage of Charles Darwin*; Film Sound: John Murphy for *The Lively Arts: Schubert: A Winter's Journey*.

The BBC won several of the Writers' Guild of Great Britain (Pye) Awards for 1978–1979:

Best Regional Production of the Year in Colour: BBC East, for *The Blue and White Army*, produced by David Byrne and directed by Brian Fawcett; The Most Promising New Television Writer: Andrew Birkin, for *The Lost Boys*; Best Children's Television Writer of the Year: Phil Redmond, for *Grange Hill*; Best Comedy Contribution to a Light Entertainment Programme: Eric Davidson and Neil Shand, for *The Mike Yarwood Christmas Show*; Outstanding Female Personality New to Television: Isla St Clair, for *Larry Grayson's Generation Game*; Special Award for an Outstanding Contribution to Children's

Programmes: Monica Sims, formerly Head of Children's Programmes, Television.

Earlier the BBC had won several of the Royal Television Society Television Journalism, Current Affairs and News Awards for 1977–1978.

Current Affairs Documentary Award (awarded jointly with Granada TV): BBC Scotland for *Power of Scotland*, directed by Marcus Davidson. Reporter: Chris Bauer; Specialist Documentary Award (for subject of scientific interest): *Horizon: Now the Chips are Down*, produced by Edward Goldwyn; Humorous Award: BBC Midlands for *There's a Dog on the Roof*. Reporter: Alan Towers; Regional News: BBC Plymouth for *Oil Rig Rescue*. Cameraman: Colin Rowe; Regional News: Commended: BBC North East for *Newcastle Fire*. Cameraman: David Cox; News Cameraman of the Year: Peter Beggan.

The BBC won many of the Radio Industries Club Awards for the year:

Newscaster of the Year: Richard Baker; Television Personality of the Year: Penelope Keith, for *To the Manor Born*; Best Television Programme: *Secret Army*, produced by Gerard Glaister; Best Television Theme Music: Geoffrey Burgon, for *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*; Silver Award for Best Documentary Series Title Sequence: Roger Kennedy, for *Horizon*.

One of the 1979 British Industrial and Sponsored Film Awards went to the BBC:

Certificate of Special Merit Category 1 – Education and Careers: Further Education, for *Tecair Ltd.: Don't Talk Gleek*.

The Association of British Science Writers (ITT Business Systems) made a Technology Writers' Award to the BBC: overall Winner from Any Medium: Edward Goldwyn for *Horizon: Now the Chips are Down*.

Radio

The year's highlights

In this chapter BBC Radio looks back over the year in its four Networks and 20 Local Radio stations. A

list of the highlights of that year must take account of the looming economies as it ended. In all of them the aim was to consolidate a pattern of network and local services at a level which could be supported financially while maintaining the quality on which BBC Radio's reputation depends.

Other highlights reflecting that quality were the success of BBC radio programmes in the Pye/Society of Authors Awards competition; the first digital recording of a broadcast music programme, the *Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols*; the report of the *Three Wise Men* who studied broadcast speech, found it of generally high standard and advised the BBC how to make it better; the cumulative gains of the separation of Radio 1 from Radio 2; the disappointment of having to abandon a planned service of advice and information for young people because funds were not available and to try to achieve similar objects in other ways; the travels abroad of Kid Jensen; the live relay of an Elton John concert from Moscow with the help of BBC-designed digital equipment; Jimmy Young's edition from Salisbury in what was still Zimbabwe-Rhodesia; the first broadcast of a BBC rock musical called *Rockoco*; the return of pantomime; Radio 3's new programmes, including *Mainly for Pleasure*; notable concerts by the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Gennadi Rozhdestvensky and a live relay by satellite of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra performing Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in Chicago; growing awareness of the importance of listening to Radio 3 on vhf for real pleasure; the introduction of supplementary mf stations to boost Radio 4 where lf signals encountered obstinate urban obstacles; a busy round of home political and foreign coverage ranging from Zimbabwe and China to the UK (for the General Election); the success of *Checkpoint* in its work on behalf of consumers, recognised by an award for its reporter and presenter Roger Cook; the emergence of *A Hitch-Hiker's Guide To The Galaxy* as a cult; and Local Radio's preparations for a new phase of development from its 20-station base while enhancing (though perforce reducing the quantity of) its programme service.

Radio 1

Despite the growth of competition from commercial stations and the wide variety of other BBC services, Radio 1 has retained its popularity, keeping pace

with the unpredictable shifts in contemporary pop and rock music and increasing its appeal to young people in particular.

The largest audience to any single radio programme is for Radio 1's Sunday evening *Top 40* programme, now presented by Tony Blackburn, but at the other end of the scale the late night weekday John Peel programmes attract a much smaller, but dedicated, audience by featuring the latest trends and newest performers in rock music. Many young artists have made their first broadcast in the John Peel programmes, have been signed up by record companies in consequence, and have gone on to enjoy wide success.

During the weekday daytime Radio 1 has continued to provide a service of mainstream pop music presented by Dave Lee Travis, Simon Bates, Paul Burnett, Andy Peebles and Kid Jensen, each introducing the music in his own distinctive style. In the early evening on weekdays a variety of programmes – *Stayin' Alive* (Kid Jensen), *Personal Call* (Simon Bates), *Mailbag* (Anne Nightingale), *Talkabout* (Andy Peebles), and *Roundtable* (Kid Jensen) – aim to inform and give access to young people by phone, letter or personal appearance. Topics in these programmes have ranged from contentious political and religious issues to advice and help about examinations, job interviews and further education, as well as help with emotional and physical problems. Each weekday too the *Newsbeat* team continue to supply the Radio 1 listener with special news programmes covering national and international news and feature material of particular appeal to the Radio 1 audience.

In the music field, Mike Read has established a regular following as a DJ in the mid-evening period Monday–Thursday. The weekend shows continued to be varied and presented by top disc jockeys. Tony Blackburn took over the long running *Junior Choice* programmes and quickly proved to be a popular replacement for Ed Stewart who, after many years on the programme, has moved to a daily show on Radio 2.

In addition to all the regular output, Radio 1 has continued its policy of getting out and about to meet the audience and give listeners a chance to meet the DJs. A whole week's output broadcast from South Wales in the autumn and a similar 'week out' based in Nottingham and Derby was mounted in the Spring. *The Summer Roadshow* once again toured the coast-

line of Britain, broadcasting live from 35 different resorts during the holiday period.

As well as the programmes from five European cities, the Kid Jensen show's year included a series of 15 live broadcasts from universities and colleges all over Britain, featuring a knock-out quiz on rock music. Other notable broadcasts include those from the North Sea Oil Fields and various special concerts such as those from the Knebworth and Reading Rock Festivals and a Mike Oldfield concert from Wembley Arena. On New Year's Eve the Blondie concert was broadcast live from Glasgow. The mammoth all-star Year of the Child Concert from Wembley Arena and *The World's Biggest Record Sale* at Alexandra Palace, both jointly arranged by Radio 1 and *Together for Children*, raised many thousands for the charities associated with the Year of the Child.

In the course of the year, in addition to such outside broadcasts, the DJs and Radio 1 staff organised a number of events for deprived and handicapped children. In recognition of this the Variety Club of Great Britain gave tribute lunches to Radio 1 in London and Manchester and Variety Club International gave their annual Communications Award to Radio 1.

Radio 1 has also been proud of its association with the Queen's Jubilee Trust Fund, which enabled grants to be made to hundreds of worthwhile projects suggested by young listeners.

Radio 2

The most important of the year's developments in Radio 2 was a major recast of the schedules to provide a wider and stronger balance of musical interests throughout the now-established 24-hour cycle. The result has been to achieve a smoother transition from day-time to evening programming and to hold a larger audience for a longer period of time.

Even more radical perhaps was the decision to give up prescribing a different flavour for each evening of the week (e.g. Jazz and Big Bands on Mondays, Folk and Country on Thursdays). Instead the specialist programmes were split up and spread through the week to give more listeners a better chance to hear at least something of their particular choice. Understandably there was some initial resist-

ance from some listeners, but overall the audience figures have increased.

In detail, the long-running *Open House* hosted by Pete Murray closed its doors and Pete moved to a new three-hour show on Saturday mornings and a new three-and-a-half hour show on Sundays. This Sunday programme incorporates what used to be *The People's Service* and *Family Favourites*. Although this latter has now lost its separate identity the overseas links have been retained. Weekend morning audience figures have improved considerably.

Pete Murray's weekday slot has been filled by David Hamilton, whose afternoon placing has been taken over by Ed Stewart, formerly of Radio 1. *Much More Music* presented by David Symonds followed the Ed Stewart Show: this concentrates on the more melodic end of the network's musical spectrum. Finally, the day-time sequences come to an end with the *John Dunn Show*, retimed to run from 6.00pm to 8.00pm.

The established network favourites remain household names. Terry Wogan and Jimmy Young stayed in their accustomed places and continued to attract very large audiences. Among the numerous guests on the *Jimmy Young Show* were Mrs Thatcher, Mr Callaghan, Mr David Steel and a host of leading personalities from all walks of public life. Among the high points of the year were two live broadcasts from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in the wake of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference.

Brian Matthew continued to host the *Round Midnight* music and arts programme. Tony Brandon left *The Early Show*, his place being taken in rotation by Ray Moore, well-known to Radio 2 listeners for many years, and newcomer Steve Jones. *You and the Night and the Music*, introduced by staff presenters, went from strength to strength and proved conclusively that there is a sizeable audience for the right sort of programme between the hours of 2.00am and 5.00am.

New programmes in the schedule included *Country Style* on Sunday afternoons, recordings of historic Bing Crosby original American radio shows on Sunday evenings, Hubert Gregg's *I Call It Genius* on Tuesday evenings, and Benny Green's authoritative if idiosyncratic discursions on the greats of popular music under the general heading of *Green On . . .* *Folkweave* on the other hand disappeared from the schedule, although it was not intended that the over-

all coverage of folk music on Radio 2 would be permanently diminished.

The network continued its involvement in regular co-productions with European broadcasting organisations. These included a series of concerts with NOS Holland, and the annual Nordring Festival held this year in Dublin.

As ever, the Concert Orchestra toured this country giving public performances, and the annual International Festival of Light Music was given for the 27th year at the Royal Albert Hall before packed houses. This year, in addition to the main events, five folk concerts were given in the Purcell Room. Undoubtedly the high point of the season was the opening night when the stars of the Vienna Volksoper received a standing ovation.

Once again Light Entertainment featured prominently in Radio 2 schedules. There was a welcome return of comedy to Sunday lunchtime schedules with Alfred Marks in a new show *Marks In His Diary*. This was followed by *Hello Cheeky*, *Les Dawson*, *The Grumbleweeds* and *Roy Castle*. There were also further series of Eddie Braben's *The Show with Ten Legs* and *Jim the Great* with Jimmy Edwards, and a new situation comedy called *Tony's* with Victor Spinetti, John Laurie and Deborah Watling.

Variety shows presented by Frankie Howerd, Windsor Davies, Peter Goodright and Martin Dale continued to provide an opportunity for new talent to work with such established names as Buddy Greco, Charlie Chester, Elaine Stritch, Norman Vaughan, and Ted Rogers. The evocative history of radio comedy *Laughter in the Air* was introduced by Dickie Henderson, Bernard Cribbins and Barry Took. More immediate events were put into perspective by Roy Hudd and the talented team of *The News Huddlines* and by Francis Matthews with *Stop the World*. Established quiz and panel games continued to be popular.

Radio 2 went out and about when Ned Sherrin chatted to his guests live from a well-known London restaurant, and in more bucolic vein Rolf Harris toured six villages in England and Wales with *Rolf's Walkabout*.

Christmas Day saw the revival of traditional pantomime, *Puss in Boots* with Arthur Askey, Alfred Marks, Anita Harris, and Kenneth Connor, and the return of Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise, who presented their own Christmas Show.

Sport on Radio 2

As far as sports programming is concerned, Radio 2 continued to provide round-the-clock coverage from home and abroad and, as always, the year included a number of 'firsts' with *Sport On Two* being presented live from Moscow for the first time. *The Big Fight* which featured Jim Watt v Alfredo Pitalua in the first world title fight in Britain for 30 years, was the runner-up for the Best Production category in the 1979 Society of Authors/Pye Radio Awards – while Fred Trueman was the winner of the Radio Sports Personality award.

Another important development was the introduction of a series of *Sunday Specials* featuring live coverage of the major European motor racing Grand Prix as well as many of the other top international events, for example in athletics, golf and tennis, which now take place on a Sunday. Meanwhile, the early evening Sunday sport programme continued to provide a comprehensive round-up of the day's news and comments.

However, *Sport on Two*, the four and a half hour Saturday programme, with live commentary on all the major events, a sports news service, and a constant flow of comment with personalities from the world of sport, remains the cornerstone of the output. Exploiting the flexibility of radio, the programme went to Moscow for The Spartakiade, and was also presented from other major sporting events such as the Grand National at Aintree, the Open Golf Championship at Lytham St Anne's, the British Grand Prix at Silverstone and the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon.

The Wimbledon Specials, running for five hours a day throughout the week on Radio 2, continued to be a highly popular attraction. So, too, did the Radio Sports Unit's coverage of an important year for British boxing – a year in which three British fighters, Jim Watt, Alan Minter and Maurice Hope, won world titles.

Once more the Sport and Outside Broadcast Department combined with Radio 2 Music Department to provide Racing and Music Specials from Cheltenham and Ascot. This was also the format for a highly successful *John Dunn Show* from Lytham during the Open Golf Championship. A *Sport on Two Special* was mounted live from Epsom on the occasion of the 200th Derby, and from Sofia where England was involved in a key qualifying match for the final stages of the European Football Championship.

There was also commentary on Nottingham Forest's win in the European Cup; 'exclusive' Saturday afternoon coverage of the Football League Championship won by Liverpool for a record 11th time; and the historic triumph of England in the Five Nations Rugby Union Championship.

Radio 3

The year was marked by an attempt to improve the quality of speech output, already generally of high calibre. There was also a slight increase in the proportion of speech, but not so great as to affect the quantitative supremacy of music, which will always remain Radio 3's staple diet. But where a speech programme was deemed to demand the listeners' full attention it was placed whenever possible at a time when it would be reasonable to expect them to be able to concentrate.

Among the outstanding speech programmes of the year were *Borges at 80* by Norman Thomas di Giovanni; an extended talk by Graham Greene on Evelyn Waugh as a novelist; an illustrated talk by Kingsley Amis on Anthony Powell's *A Dance to the Music of Time*; *Surgery on the Mind*, a 90-minute discussion on the ethics of psychosurgery; *The Putney Debates* dealing with the discussions held in Putney Church in 1647 by the General Council of the New Model Army; Frederic Raphael's feature *The Daedalus Dimension: Mind, Matter and Mechanism*, five programmes on the workings of the brain; and broadcasts connected with the 50th anniversary of the death of D. H. Lawrence.

There were some notable series of talks: Ian Grimble's *Reflections on Iran*; a group by John Sparrow on themes of his choice; three talks by the Rev Dr Edward Norman on Black Christianity in South Africa; four by Alexander Goehr on Modern Music and Society.

Among the new plays of merit broadcast were *Saigon Rose* by David Edgar; a radio version of *Epsom Downs* by Howard Brenton; Rhys Adrian's *No Charge for the Extra Service*; *I Never Killed My German* by Carey Harrison; *Possibilities* by Jonathan Raban; and *Cimulus*, a music play for radio written and composed by Christopher Whelen. Among classics given new productions were *Troilus and Cressida*, *Coriolanus*, Thomas Middleton's *A Chaste Maid in Cheapside*, and *A Doll's House*. *The Image of God*,

David Buck's adaptation of the York Mystery Play Cycle, was broadcast on three successive Thursdays, ending in Holy Week. Terence Tiller's new 13-part translation of *The Vision of Piers the Ploughman* was transmitted, as were Peggy Ashcroft's readings of *Moments of Being*, autobiographical essays by Virginia Woolf.

The winning entries from the total of some 7,500 in the Radio 3 Short Story Competition were broadcast, as was a programme arising out of the commissioning of three consultants – Robert Burchfield, Denis Donoghue and Andrew Timothy – to report on the quality of spoken English on radio. Radio 3 experimented with light entertainment in the series *The Atkinson People*, and Robert Cushman gave his personal view of musicals in a series called *Book, Music and Lyrics*.

The 1979 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts included the first performances of BBC Commissions by Oliver Knussen and Nicholas Maw, the first performances of works by David Wooldrige and Anthony Payne, and the first UK performances of music by Lutoslawski, George Crumb and Gordon Crosse. There were visits from the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra under Zubin Mehta and the Ensemble Intercontemporain under Pierre Boulez and Peter Eötvös. The Glyndebourne Opera gave Haydn's *La Fedeltà Premiata* and the Welsh National Opera their production of *Billy Budd*. The music of the East was represented by the Sasano Mulio Gamelin of Surakarta.

During the BBC Symphony Orchestra's winter season at the Royal Festival Hall, there were performances of another BBC Commission, *Babylon the Great is Fallen*, by Alexander Goehr, and Busoni's *Dr Faustus*. Sir Adrian Boult's 90th Birthday Concert was broadcast, as was the celebration of Sir Robert Mayer's 100th Birthday. Among events from the Edinburgh Festival was the opening concert, a Prokofiev–Stravinsky programme given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Rozhdestvensky; this was a simultaneous broadcast with BBC Television. Another such event was a live transmission of the *St Matthew Passion* from Lincoln Cathedral. The EBU's twelfth International Concert Season opened with a much-acclaimed musical recreation, mounted by the BBC for the EBU, of the Florentine Intermedi of 1589. Mahler's Symphony of a Thousand, conducted by Lorin Maazel, was broadcast from the Albert Hall, and Ricardo Muti's

series of Tchaikovsky concerts from the Royal Festival Hall.

Radio 3 continued to collaborate with BBC 2 in the joint presentation of operas: these included the Vienna State Opera *Carmen*, under Carlos Kleiber; *Khovanshchina*; the première of a BBC Wales Commission, *The Rajah's Diamond*, by Alun Hoddinott; Prokofiev's *The Love of Three Oranges*, a BBC studio production; and Scottish Opera's *Coq d'or*.

In all, Radio 3 broadcast some 150 operas: from Covent Garden (including John Tavener's new opera *Thérèse*), the English National Opera (including *The Red Line* by Aulis Sallinen), the Welsh National Opera, the Scottish Opera, Glyndebourne, the Santa Fé Opera, Wexford, Salzburg, Bayreuth and other centres. Operatic rarities in BBC studio productions included Alan Bush's *Joe Hill* in its first UK performance and Rutland Boughton's *The Immortal Hour*.

Among the BBC's own productions, the enormously diverse range of concerts by its own orchestras and recitals by live artists should not be taken for granted. The *BBC Concerts Handbook* for 1979–80 lists 134 public concerts by BBC orchestras (excluding the Proms), including many foreign appearances, all of them broadcast, and six significant series of chamber recitals given in important centres. Add to all this the hundreds of recitals and orchestral concerts in the studio, and the many series on specific themes, such as the illustrated talks on *The Music of Islam*, and one begins to have some idea of the variety of music-making the BBC continues to promote and produce.

Finally, several new programme strands were introduced. In the weekly talk programme, *One Pair of Ears*, independent critics were invited to give their comments on the previous week's music broadcasting. As a parallel exercise, the three-hour Saturday afternoon programme *Play it Again* enabled BBC music producers to offer listeners their selection from the highlights of the week gone by. *Mainly for Pleasure*, a two-hour programme from 5.00pm until 7.00pm, Monday to Fridays, replaced *Homeward Bound* and *At Home*. And the weekly programme *Six Continents* drew on the resources of the BBC's Monitoring Service to keep listeners abreast of what other broadcasting organisations were saying about world news.

Radio 4

After the previous year of change, in which the BBC and its audiences accustomed themselves to new wave-lengths, 1979 was a year of consolidation for Radio 4. A good assortment of new programmes came into the schedule, but the basic structure was retained, with the exception of the return of the omnibus edition of *The Archers* to Sunday morning, in response to listeners' requests.

The daily news and current affairs sequences continued to cover the major national and international events with speed and flexibility, and *The World at One* team, with Robin Day in the van, built a strong following. The Evening Current Affairs unit diversified its output with *The Restless Years*, a 10-part retrospective series on the 1970s, in addition to *The World Tonight*, *Profile*, *The Financial World Tonight* and the now established and authoritative *Money Box*. *Today* and its presenters ranged from China to India and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The special Current Affairs Unit produced a significant series *Talking Law* as well as a lucid and revealing documentary, *The Odd Couple* on the BBC's own relationship with Parliament to celebrate 50 years of *The Week in Westminster*. While it was decided to stop the live broadcast of *Questions to the Prime Minister*, recorded material continues to be used in *Today in Parliament* and other programmes and *Inside Parliament* now reflects other aspects of Parliament, including for the first time the Committee rooms.

Entertainment on Radio 4 came in many forms. Drama provided over 1,000 hours of plays, ranging from *Hi-Fi Theatre* productions like *Equus* and *The Devils*, to special festivals of Bernard Shaw and D. H. Lawrence, and a wide variety of late night diversissements, *Just Before Midnight* which included 29 writers new to radio.

On the lighter side of entertainment, audiences were able to enjoy many old favourites like *Brain of Britain*, *Round Britain Quiz* and *Just a Minute* while also clearly approving of the more recent arrivals such as *Quote, Unquote*, *News Quiz* and *The Hitch-Hiker's Guide to the Galaxy* (of which the second series ran through a single week, trebling the late evening audience). The slings and arrows of *Week Ending* continued to hit their targets with not a little wit and some accuracy, provoking the occasional yelp of pain.

A major purveyor of topical output was the Current Affairs Magazine Programmes' department

with its major strands of *Woman's Hour* and the consumer magazine *You and Yours*. *Woman's Hour* devised a special week of features about Japan and among the year's guests and serial readers outstanding contributions were made by Bette Davies, Dirk Bogarde, Glenda Jackson, Hannah Gordon and Annette Crosbie.

The programme's presenter, Sue MacGregor won the Broadcasting Press Guild Award for the outstanding contribution to radio. *You and Yours* justified an unusually large slice of airtime towards the winter's end with a major series *Coping with the Cuts*, offering practical advice and enlightenment on the effects of the Government's policy. *Feedback*, the new listeners' letter column, offered enlightenment in reverse – to the broadcasters.

Investigation, penetrating and persevering, came from the *Checkpoint* team and the associated Documentary Unit producing *Reel Evidence*. Together they provided some of the best documented investigatory reports on either radio or television.

Production departments outside London made a wide series of offerings to the network, emphasising Radio 4's desire and duty to serve and be served by the whole United Kingdom. A small selection: from Scotland came documentaries on Greenland, gorillas and oil pollution; from Wales musical evenings with Gwyneth Jones and Robert Tear, and poetry, and choirs; from Ulster some outstanding drama productions. From Birmingham there were thematic programmes of material gathered from Local Radio all over England, and a series on *Offshore Britons*, on islands round our shores; from Manchester *Conversation Pieces* between Sue MacGregor and distinguished guests, documentaries on spies and *File on Four*, a high-speed assessment of important topical themes; and from Bristol, series on archaeology, country living, reading, slimming and a continuing range of natural history programming.

Musical output was pleasantly varied. Apart from regular programmes such as *Baker's Dozen*, *Desert Island Discs*, *Music to Remember* and *The Thursday Concert*, three new series proved very popular: *The Life and Times of the Orchestra*, *A Touch of Genius*, and *The Magic of Music*, in which a musician or critic shared his enthusiasm for a particular work. Radio 4 also teamed up with BBC 1 for a simultaneous broadcast of the *Merry Widow* from the London Coliseum.

Sportsmen and women were kept up-to-date with

Sport on 4 on a Saturday and those interested in a wider range of leisure activities found *Breakaway* a useful new magazine programme.

A vital part of the network's output is the daily religious fare. *The Daily Service* is an important succour to many. *Thought for the Day* often a stimulant, sometimes an irritant. In addition, religious producers made documentaries on subjects ranging from leading theologians of the century to a special series of lectures for Lent and documentaries on alcoholism (*Have Courage, My Boy to Say No*), and even *The Zabalaens*, the exploited refuse collectors of Cairo.

From the Archive Features Unit came output new and old: *Bookshelf*, the magazine on books and publishing, now firmly established; humour with *It Makes Me Laugh* and reminiscence of the 'dark' days of Africa and British Colonialism in *The Dark Continent*. A tribute to Joyce Grenfell celebrated the contribution of an outstanding broadcaster and a large and appreciative audience expressed their love for her and their sadness at the news of her death.

The Reith Lectures dealt with the inheritance of the modern African. Professor Ali Mazrui, a man committed both to liberal humanism and to the armed liberation struggle, examined the major issues affecting Africa's political, economic and cultural development.

Analyses of a different kind came from Talks and Documentaries Department as authoritative analysts like Mary Goldring, Michael Charlton and John Eidinow parsed other world and domestic issues; *Kaleidoscope* reviewed the arts with skill and style; and the Science Unit presented their latest findings in *Science Now* and a new medical magazine, *Medicine Now*. Documentary producers examined subjects from Dunkirk to Raoul Wallenberg and the Brandt Report on the gulf between the rich and the poor nations; while Tom Vernon, the *Fat Man on a Bicycle*, pedalled his idiosyncratic and witty way to the South of France. And as the year under review closed, *The British Seafarer* set sail on a major series of programmes to celebrate our seamen through the ages in word, sound and song.

Local Radio

Listeners to BBC Local Radio were probably among the first to become aware of the Corporation's impending financial problems when, in the summer of

1979, the decision was taken to restrict local broadcasts after seven in the evening, and to use the resources freed to strengthen the daytime output. The impact of this decision certainly distressed followers of particular evening programmes but it does not appear to have affected the local stations' ability to respond to their communities' needs or to produce imaginative and successful programmes in so doing.

The most formal indication of this lay in successes in the Society of Authors/Pye Radio Awards for 1979. Radio Bristol won the category for the best Original Radio Comedy Script with *That Was The West That Was* by John Howard. Radio Stoke won the award for the best Scripted Talk with *Lament for the Lost Pubs of Burslem* by Arthur Berry, while Morgan Cross of Radio Leicester was the runner-up as Radio Personality for his phone-in magazine *Cross Talk*. In different areas Radio London won an award from the magazine *Black Echoes* for its programme *Reggae Rockers* while in the *Radio and Record News Awards* Radio Nottingham's *Friday Rock Review* was considered the 'best rock programme'. Radio Merseyside's first ever outside broadcast from a Royal Train the Best OB, and Radio Blackburn's *Men from the Valley*, on the Rosendale Male Voice Choir, judged the best Individual Documentary. In addition Sue Davies of the Radio Stoke newsroom was joint winner of the ITT Local Radio Journalists Award.

Other outstanding programmes included the 66-hour marathon at Radio Oxford which raised £8,000 for the International Year of the Child, and Radio Brighton's more modest nine-hour 'on-air auction' which raised a very useful £2,000 for a local charity. Radio Leicester, before Christmas, collected over £20,000 worth of toys for the Leicestershire Operation Santa. Radio Cleveland, as one would expect, provided extensive coverage of the steel strike. For one special documentary on the effects of weeks without wages on a steelworker's family, the producer and reporter virtually lived with the family and the programme effectively captured the local imagination.

As a memorial to Earl Mountbatten, Radio Solent presented a public concert in Southampton which was attended by HRH The Prince of Wales. The concert was later repeated in the neighbouring city of Portsmouth.

Radio Brighton presented the first broadcast of Howard Blake's one-act opera *The Station* which

is set on Haywards Heath railway station. Radio Leicester's choral workshop brought together 250 singers to rehearse and then give a public performance with professional orchestra and soloists of Mozart's Mass in C Minor. Radio Manchester in conjunction with the Greater Manchester Council founded the 60-voice Greater Manchester Radio Chorale: under its conductor Jeffry Wynn-Davies it gave its first concert just before Christmas with a repertoire ranging from Bacharach to Bach, and has received a very warm welcome locally.

Radio for children is making something of a comeback in Oxfordshire where Radio Oxford's anarchic *Hi Kids* gained an immediate response from youngsters in the area, while on a more solemn note *The Extra Ordinary Level Show*, available throughout local radio and warmly welcomed, has for the first time linked central and local radio resources to cater for O-level students with dramatised versions of Jane Austen, Dickens and Hardy, as well as three Shakespeare plays, supplemented with students' notes. As the year ends, Local Radio looks forward to strengthening its complementary relationship with Network Radio, and to the opening of new local stations.

Prize-winning radio programmes

Radio Industries Club Awards:

Programme of the Year: *The World At One* (1979).

Radio Personality of the Year: Terry Wogan (1979) for the fourth year running.

Variety Club of Great Britain:

BBC Radio Personality of the Year: Roy Plomley for *Desert Island Discs* (1979).

The Society of Authors/Pye Radio Awards:

In November 1979 BBC Radio won all 13 awards given by Pye Radio in association with the Society of Authors:

The best actor award went to David Suchet for his part in *The Kreutzer Sonata* broadcast on the World Service; Maureen O'Brien received the best actress award for her performance in Radio 3's *By Grand Central Station I Sat Down and Wept*; Roger Cook won the Radio Personality award for Radio 4's *Checkpoint*; the programme *Spring of Memory*

broadcast on Radio 3 won two awards for John Theocharis: the best Documentary/Current Affairs programme and the Best Specialist programme: the original comedy script award went to John Howard for Radio Bristol's *That Was The West That Was*: Arthur Berry received the best Talks award for *Lament for the Lost Pubs of Burslem*, broadcast on Radio Stoke: Radio 3's *Come Unto These Yellow Sands* won the Best Dramatised Feature award for Angela Carter, Tom McGrath gained the Best Drama Adaptation award for Radio Scotland's *The Hardman*: Shirley Gee won the Original Drama award for *Typhoid Mary* broadcast on Radio 4: the Best Production award went to David Spenser for Radio 3's *Strands* and the Sports Personality award went to Fred Trueman for *The Test Match Special*.

The special Gold Award went to Henry Reed.

The Hard Man also received a special award from The Radio Industries Club.

The Giles Cooper Awards for the best radio plays for 1979:

The Monday Play: *Typhoid Mary* by Shirley Gee; Saturday Night Theatre: *Attard in Retirement* by John Peacock; Afternoon Theatre: *The Child* by Olwen Wymark; Thirty-minute Theatre: *Coxcomb* by John Kirkmorris; Radio 3 play: *I Never Killed My German* by Carey Harrison; Just before Midnight: *Heaven Sent* by Barrie Keefe.

Other radio awards went to:

Woman's Hour presenter Sue MacGregor who won the Broadcasting Press Guild award for her outstanding contribution to radio.

David Paterson and Ian Kennedy were the joint winners of the 1979 Glaxo Fellowship for EEC Science Writers (UK) for their work on the Radio 3 programmes *The Defect*: Parts 1 and 2. The Fellowship was awarded by the Association of British Science Writers.

God Is My Language on Radio 4 won the open award given by the Sandford St Martin (Church of England) Institution.

Variety Club International gave their 1980 Communications Award to Radio 1 for its help in raising

money to benefit deprived and handicapped children.

Overseas awards:

The Ondas Award (Radio Barcelona, November 1979) was awarded to *The Revenge* – (play without words) written by Andrew Sachs and directed by Glyn Dearman; The Prix Italia (Lecce, September 1979) gave special commendation to the play *Typhoid Mary* by Shirley Gee; The Japan Prize (November 1979) was awarded to Schools Radio for the programme *The Battle of the Somme* from the series *Days That Made History* produced by Alan Ereira; The Governor of Tokyo Metropolis Prize (November 1979) was awarded to the programme in the series *Music in Principle* entitled *What a Performance*. The prize was given for 'an outstanding radio programme in the category of secondary or adult education.'

DJ award and polls:

Dave Lee Travis won the Carl Allen award for top DJ; John Peel was voted the top DJ by the readers of *Melody Maker*, *New Musical Express*, *Sounds*, *Record Mirror* and *Zigzag*. Radio 1's *Friday Rock Show* was voted the best radio show by the readers of *Melody Maker*.

Awards for Local Radio:

Radio London's *Reggae Rockers* won the Black Echoes award for the best reggae programme broadcast on British radio. In the *Radio and Record News* Awards Radio Nottingham's *Friday Rock Revue* was considered the best rock programme; Radio Blackburn's *Men from the Valley* was judged the best Individual Documentary and Radio Merseyside won the best Outside Broadcast category; Sue Davies of the Radio Stoke newsroom was joint winner of the ITT Local Radio Journalists Award.

Radio Ulster:

Helen Madden, the presenter of *Up Country* on Radio Ulster won the Tourism Endeavour Award presented by British Airways and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board.

Party political broadcasts and broadcasts by Members of Parliament

Party political broadcasts

For the calendar year 1979 party political broadcasts were as follows:

On television

Conservative	6 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Labour	6 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Liberal	3 broadcasts of 10 minutes

On radio

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

The party political broadcasts transmitted between 1 January and 31 March 1980 were as follows:

On television

Conservative	1 broadcast of 10 minutes
Labour	1 broadcast of 10 minutes

On radio

Labour	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 4)
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In addition to these national network broadcasts by the main parties, the Scottish National Party and Plaid Cymru were allocated party broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively during 1979, as follows:

On television

Scottish National Party	2 broadcasts of 10 minutes (Scotland)
Plaid Cymru	1 broadcast of 10 minutes (Wales)

On radio

Scottish National Party	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Scotland)
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Plaid Cymru	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Wales)
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Party General Election broadcasts

During the weeks leading up to the General Election of May 1979 the parties broadcast as follows:

On television

Conservative	5 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Labour	5 broadcasts of 10 minutes
Liberal	3 broadcasts of 10 minutes

On radio

Conservative	4 broadcasts of 10 minutes (Radio 4)
	3 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 2)
	4 broadcasts of 10 minutes (Radio 4)
Labour	3 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 2)
	3 broadcasts of 10 minutes (Radio 4)
Liberal	2 broadcasts of 5 minutes (Radio 2)

Other parties

On television

Ecology Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes
National Front Workers' Revolutionary Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes
Workers' Revolutionary Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes

On radio

Ecology Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio 4)
National Front	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio 4)
Workers' Revolutionary Party	1 broadcast of 5 minutes (Radio 4)

Scotland and Wales

On television

Scottish National Party	3 broadcasts of 10 minutes (Scotland)
Plaid Cymru	1 broadcast of 10 minutes (Wales)

On radio

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

Party European Election broadcasts 1979*On television*

Conservative	1 broadcast of 10 minutes
Labour	1 broadcast of 10 minutes
Liberal	1 broadcast of 10 minutes

On radio

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

Scotland and Wales*On television*

Scottish National Party	1 broadcast of 10 minutes (Scotland)
Plaid Cymru	1 broadcast of 10 minutes (Wales)

On radio

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

Ministerial broadcasts

The following ministerial broadcasts were given between 1 April 1979 and 31 March 1980:

N.B. The Labour Government ministerial broadcast which initiated the Opposition reply and three party discussion detailed below fell outside of this Parliamentary Year, but was as follows:

29 March 1979	The Rt. Hon. James Callaghan, MP (Prime Minister) on the Government's defeat on the no-confidence vote. (BBC 1)
2 April 1979	The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP (HM Opposition) in reply. (BBC 1 and Radio 4)

2 April 1979 Stephen Ross, MP (Liberal), Michael Heseltine, MP (Conservative), and the Rt. Hon. Shirley Williams, MP (Labour), in the third stage of the ministerial sequence. (BBC 1)

Budget broadcasts

1 April 1979 – 31 March 1980

12 June 1979	The Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer), on his budget. (BBC 1 and 2, and Radio 4)
13 June 1979	The Rt. Hon. Denis Healey, MP (HM Opposition) in reply. (BBC 1 and 2, and Radio 4)
26 March 1980	The Rt. Hon. Sir Geoffrey Howe, MP (Chancellor of the Exchequer), on his budget. (BBC 1 and 2, and Radio 4)
27 March 1980	The Rt. Hon. Denis Healey, MP (HM Opposition) in reply. (BBC 1 and 2, and Radio 4)

During the Parliamentary Year, 1 October 1978 to 30 September 1979, there were 2151 appearances by Members of Parliament in radio network programmes, and 670 appearances in television network programmes.

News

When great events took place in the world during the year BBC reporters and correspondents were present at them, or in the wake of them, or as close to them as authorities allowed, informing the audience of what had happened and explaining the background. The interpretation of news, sketching in the reasons for events, attempting to explain their significance and consequences, has been an increasingly important objective of the two main news programmes in television and radio, the *Nine O'Clock News* on BBC 1 and the *Six O'Clock News* on Radio 4. The former developed the policy of dealing with fewer news events more fully; the latter of providing a definitive treatment of the major news of the day. During the year a new daily programme on BBC 2, *Newsnight*, combining the resources of Television News and

Television Current Affairs, also set out to increase the audience's understanding of the news and issues of the day.

The primary task of News, however, remained the reporting of news quickly and accurately round-the-clock for the ceaseless output of network bulletins and summaries of two television channels, four radio channels, in the regions and on local radio. The BBC's domestic newsgathering system is now unique in British journalism; based abroad we have fewer staff correspondents than some richer nations, but more than most British news organisations. While interest has quickened in using specialists to explain the news, the process must always begin with the capacity to report the news, however disturbing or puzzling it may be immediately, however superficial those first reports may subsequently be judged to have been.

In some parts of the world restrictive governments denied the journalist, and thus the rest of the world, any news or understanding of what was happening within their nations.

In Kampuchea terrible events occurred in secret long before the journalist was able to establish the enormity of them. In Iran there were restrictions, harassment and physical risks for reporters and film crews in the first months of the new Islamic Republic, but the BBC was able to report the overrunning of the US Embassy and the taking of the American hostages. (BBC newsfilm of the return of the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini won a prize in the Monte Carlo Television Festival.) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan led to rigid controls in spite of which, and again at considerable risk, the BBC reported on the extent of the Soviet presence in Kabul and in the mountains. The diplomatic repercussions in Soviet/West relations, the moves to boycott the forthcoming Olympic Games in Moscow, the influence of events in Iran and Afghanistan on President Carter in the approach to the Presidential Election, were reported freely and fully in contrast to the events in the countries at the heart of the problems. While these practical difficulties were being experienced, the BBC joined with other Western media interests in resisting the formulation, under the aegis of UNESCO, of a declaration on the use of the media which appeared likely to increase government control of news in Third World countries, and to confirm a trend towards the exclusion of foreign journalists. In a more hopeful contrast to this, the year was also marked by an

increase in the use of satellites for television news, making well-nigh instantaneous coverage of events possible in more countries of the world than ever before.

One of the major international stories for British viewers and listeners was reported with few restrictions. Much of it developed over many weeks at Lancaster House in London during the Rhodesian Constitutional Conference leading to the restoration of legality after 14 years, the Rhodesian elections and the victory of Mr Mugabe. This sequence was reported and closely interpreted by a skilled news team led by the BBC's Southern Africa Correspondents, John Humphrys and David McNeil. Elsewhere in Africa, governments changed in Uganda and the Central African Empire, with the overthrow of Idi Amin and Emperor Bokassa. For his coverage of these and other events the Central Africa Correspondent, Brian Barron, was named Reporter of the Year by the Royal Television Society. Martin Bell ended his own distinguished year of television reporting from America with coverage of the massacre at the funeral of the murdered Archbishop of San Salvador; earlier in the year the two British bankers kidnapped there had been filmed in captivity and had been interviewed on release by satellite from Texas. But not all international news was so overcast by shadows of violence. The BBC followed Pope John Paul II on his travels to Poland, Ireland and the United States, and Kerry Packer's changing of the face of cricket.

At home the early part of the year was dominated by politics. The broadcasting of Parliament was not quite a year old when the public were able to hear the Confidence Debate which brought down the Labour Government and led to the General Election and the return of Britain's first woman Prime Minister. Radical new policies followed, affecting public expenditure, the trades unions, Britain's relations with Europe and Britain's position in the world. Before the General Election, Scotland had polled inconclusively on the Devolution issue; after the General Election came the first direct election of Members of the European Parliament, and with it new problems for the broadcasters in covering the campaign fairly and under the Representation of the People Act.

During the UK General Election a Labour candidate invoked the Act in an attempt to prevent the BBC showing him campaigning in a film which would include his rival candidate from the National Front; on Appeal, Lord Justice Denning made a

ruling in the BBC's favour that no candidate should have the power to veto the appearance of another in a report on a constituency. In the European Election the Act was invoked by a number of candidates with the effect that the BBC was unable to mount discussion programmes among candidates in a particular constituency. As a result a discussion programme in Wales was modified and another, in Northern Ireland, was replaced by a straight report. In the new Parliament at Westminster, regular live broadcasting of Prime Minister's Question Time, which had proved popular neither with listeners nor politicians, was ended during the year, but live broadcasting of major occasions continued and attention increasingly turned to select committees. The question of televising the proceedings of Parliament arose again and the new House of Commons appeared very evenly divided on the issue. The BBC assigned a political correspondent to the European Parliament and there has been regular coverage of Plenary Sessions at Strasbourg.

It was during a live report from Westminster on Radio 4 that a disclosure by the Prime Minister galvanised public interest in an hitherto little-known figure, the former Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Sir Anthony Blunt, now named as the Fourth Man in the spy ring revelations of the 60s. It was a BBC Radio reporter who found him in hiding.

But it was from across the Irish Sea on August Bank Holiday that news came which stunned the nation, the murder of Lord Mountbatten and members of his family by a terrorist bomb which blew up their boat as it sailed out of the harbour; to be followed in hours by the deaths of 18 British soldiers at Warrenpoint. In covering these events, as in day-to-day reporting of Northern Ireland, the network newsrooms were greatly supported by news colleagues in BBC Belfast. Regional and Local Radio newsrooms play a key part in all network news services, as at Plymouth during the Fastnet yacht race disaster, and Newcastle when an oil platform capsized in the North Sea.

Main news output apart, Radio News developed foreign reportage in *International Assignment*; started *Six Continents*, based on material gathered by the BBC Monitoring Service; and produced special programmes, among them *Target UK* on nuclear war survival.

In television, the main innovation, *Newsnight*, began in January 1980 as a nightly collaboration of

News and Current Affairs staff and resources, after being delayed by trade union objections arising from the elision of different methods of working in the News and Current Affairs areas. Some progress was made during the year towards the acceptance of ENG, electronic news gathering, which is now commonplace in most foreign news organisations. In one area of technical innovation, however, progress was made, CEEFAX, the BBC teletext service of news and information, became fully operational with the installation of new origination equipment. Although generally available only to viewers whose sets are equipped for teletext, the CEEFAX service was also made experimentally available to all viewers with the introduction of a series of transmissions at breakfast-time on BBC 1.

Religious broadcasting

The most stimulating changes this year have been in radio, which rarely gets the attention lavished upon its more glamorous though not necessarily more influential younger brother, television. But through both media common aims have been pursued, with emphasis this year upon three in particular: *Firstly*, the drive to improve the quality of religious worship in both its traditional and experimental forms – continuing a tradition which goes right back to the origins of the Corporation. *Secondly*, the attempt to take with greater seriousness the proper concerns and interests of viewers and listeners who are devotees of great historical religions other than Christianity. In honesty, religious broadcasters confess they do not know as much as they ought, nor are they as sensitive as they might be to the claims of other religious traditions, but they are doing their best to remedy the deficiency. *Thirdly*, the search for religious truth through documentaries and investigative programmes which combine factual accuracy with rigorous inquiry. Here, the aim has been to produce programmes whose professionalism will stand without apology alongside the output of sister departments such as current affairs, science, music and arts and so on.

Television

Everyman did a run of 22 programmes, ranging from the topical (*Desperate Voyage*, *Bishop's Move*) to the

bizarre (*The Immortalists*, *Transformation Express*) by way of the deeply personal (*A Time to Die*, *The Last Right*). One important feature of the series has been the strong emphasis on foreign stories. Portugal, Ecuador, Uganda, India, Hong Kong have provided some of the locations. This is part of a deliberate policy to encourage viewers to come to terms with the world-wide range of religious claims.

A short series of studio interviews – *The Controversialists* – gave a platform to some public personalities whose names and views on religious and moral issues tend to get the public hot under the collar.

Morning Worship has continued to perplex and challenge. One innovation has been to combine a modest but stylish series of reflections – *A Church to Yourself* – with a series of studio conversations concerned to offer basic Christian teaching – *Christianity Explored*. Meanwhile, the chronic shortage of OB units has made rational planning of live services of worship extremely difficult to achieve. The nations and regions help to give both *Worship* and *Songs of Praise* the distinctive flavour of their localities. But for their essential contribution religious broadcasting would be totally unable to meet its commitment to this mainstream type of religious television.

Manchester has provided the religious programmes for children for some time past, and *The Sunday Gang* has now been augmented by a series *Wake Up Sunday* – which has proved very popular indeed.

The output on BBC 2 is more eclectic. Another series of *The Light of Experience* has offered some fascinating people the opportunity of sharing life-changing, enhancing/shattering experiences with a surprisingly consistent body of viewers.

Radio

There have been several developments in religious broadcasting on radio. *Thought for the Day* has been through a difficult period which has made necessary some further considerations of its purpose. The careful integration of *The People's Service* on Radio 2 – now called *On the Way* – into the *Pete Murray Sunday Show* has doubled the listening audience. On the same channel, *Pause for Thought* vies with *Songs of Praise* on BBC 1 for the largest 'congregation'; meditations on Radio 2 bring in thousands of letters every year – including many from listeners asking for help.

The Daily Service on Radio 4 has survived minor

cosmetic changes and probably needs more change if it is to attract the younger listener, the listener of the future.

The Epilogue, as a title, has disappeared to be replaced by series of programmes that are both informative and inspirational: the *Way of the Mystic* has contained biographical information and extracts from the writings of mystics, and *Craftsman's Art and Music's Measure* has visited churches associated with the work of English composers.

Choral Evensong continues to provide evidence that music in cathedrals is very much alive.

It is most pleasing that documentaries, talks and discussions are finding their way in considerable numbers on to Radios 3 and 4 outside 'religious slots'; that the department produces a discussion programme for Radio 1, *Talkabout*; and that the National Regions are being so well served by their resident units.

In the year ahead, it would be good to see a greater reflection of the religious life of those from traditions other than Christianity and a greater pastoral care of the radio audience as a whole.

It should be noticed that the department has no monopoly upon religious broadcasting. A wide variety of radio broadcasts is produced by the School Broadcasting Department for children aged between five and 16. These include both religious education and assembly series which are responding increasingly to the needs of a plural society.

Educational broadcasting

During the year, the BBC provided from its licence revenue more than 150 series of radio and television broadcasts for schools, including those for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only, and more than 100 continuing education serials. It also provided broadcasts in support of Open University degree courses and part courses, the costs of which were met out of Open University funds.

The sales of publications provided in support of broadcasts to schools have been subjected to financial constraints within schools, to increased production costs and to the effects of falling rolls. Even with the reduced number of items offered by the BBC it has proved increasingly difficult to operate the schools publications trading account satisfactorily

on the traditional basis of breaking even, taking one year with another. Consequently a major review of the present provision of BBC publications is currently taking place with the aim of making recommendations on how to produce a viable educational publications service in support of school broadcasting.

School Radio

The year has been notable for the introduction of new series at many levels from infants to sixth forms. At the same time the long established series in English, music, movement and drama and religious education, which continue to have very large audiences, have been strengthened.

The year has also been notable for the award of the Japan Prize for Radio for *The Battle of the Somme* a radio programme in the series *Days that Made History* for secondary schools.

Something to Think About has been introduced to provide a weekly 10-minute programme around which teachers can build their own assembly for infants aged five to seven years. Most of the programmes contain some songs or music but there are no prayers or hymns as such in the broadcasts.

In response to the request for programmes for children with special needs, *Sounds, Words and Movement* offers throughout the year 15-minute broadcasts using words, sounds and music to help children of seven to 11 who are retarded because of various handicaps. Preparations are being made for a magazine programme, *Capricorn Club*, designed especially for children and teachers in schools for the handicapped. It is hoped these programmes will provide a vehicle for that dispersal of expertise recommended in the Warnock Report. *Radio Thin King* is designed for children of seven to nine with reading difficulties and this important one-term series will supplement the already considerable output of English Language programmes on School Radio including *Web of Language*, *Listening and Reading* and *Inside Pages*.

New this academic year among modern language series are *Hor doch mal zu!* for pupils who have done one year of German only and *Zdravstye, druz'ya!* for sixth formers in the middle of an accelerated course to 'O' level or 'O' grade Russian.

For *Exploring Society* the aim is to stimulate pupils of 11 to 14 to find out more about the society they live in, using skills of observation, interviewing etc.,

and to help them make responsible choices about their own role in society. This new series will complement *By The People, For the People*, introduced last year for pupils of 14–17, about political issues and institutions. The needs of 15–16 year old pupils thinking of riding mopeds and of older ones learning to drive, are being met in *50cc* and *The Jackie Stewart Road Show*. Sixth formers studying 'A' level and Higher Grade History, English and Geography are now receiving termly series of talks and discussion by experts and scholars, sometimes using radiovision.

Radiovision programmes, that is radio broadcasts for schools to tape record and use with special 35mm filmstrips, continue to be much used. They are available in most subject areas.

Although a wide range of pupil's pamphlets, teacher's notes, film strips and posters has been produced to support the broadcasts, restrictions on the number produced have to continue as a result of the economies in spending on the part of the listening schools. Under these circumstances it is remarkable that the new pupil's song and hymn booklet, *Come and Praise* published for *A Service for Schools* has sold in all more than 400,000 copies.

An indication of the success of the music series for primary schools is the attendance of some 12,000 children and teachers at the annual *Time and Tune* concerts at the Royal Festival Hall on 3, 4, 5 and 6 December sponsored by 'Child Education'.

School Television

The year 1978–79 was one of consolidation for School Television, but 1979–80 sees the production of no fewer than 11 new projects. This development is in response to concerns about education as reflected in the 'Great Debate' the DES 'Green Paper' and related investigations in schools conducted by the School Broadcasting Council's Research Unit and education officers.

More than a quarter of the department's resources now go into the support of literacy and language work in schools. There are now eight series in this area – five of them new – spreading across the whole of the school age range from four to 18. Of particular interest amongst the new series are *Talkabout* for infants, designed to encourage them to develop their spoken English, *A Good Read* which aims to help 10–12 year olds make better use of their reading ability, and *Communicate*, which concentrates on improving teenagers' written English. The BBC 2

production of *Julius Caesar* will also be transmitted in school time to assist examination candidates in English literature.

Mathematics and numeracy are not far behind in the amount of attention paid to them. Of the five series in this field, three are new: *Maths-in-a-Box* for infants, *Everyday Maths* – a last chance for teenagers to acquire the basic skills before leaving school – and *Maths Topics* for examination candidates.

Research by the SBC indicated a need to expand and re-structure the careers guidance output on television. New material has been introduced for 13 year olds, *It's Your Choice*, and for sixth formers, programmes on aspects of higher education, and the two series for academic and non-academic school leavers have been re-structured to take account of the difficult employment situation and the need to understand the workings of industry and commerce.

Audiences, particularly in secondary schools, continue to increase, mainly due to the spread of recording. This has also affected the nature of the output for secondary schools and School Television now transmits material especially designed in short units to be used as a recorded resource. Such units exist in mathematics, English, history, geography, French, German, Italian, home economics and religious and moral education.

Collaborative projects have increased. Within the BBC there has been collaboration with Continuing Education Department in the production of *Let's Go* for the mentally handicapped, and in the preparation of programmes on the social consequences of the micro-electronics 'revolution'. Documentaries Department made available material for School Television to make a series for sixth formers called *Reflections on the Long Search*. There has also been collaboration with Music and Arts Department and several outstanding evening programmes from other departments have been transmitted for sixth forms. School Television collaborated with six other European organisations to produce a geography series in Japan, and there are firm plans to make a further series in Brazil.

Collaboration with a number of commercial publishers has resulted in the production of publications deriving from School TV broadcasts, and a range of other publications that give additional support to television series. The BBC, the commercial publishers and the audience all gain from this kind of co-operation.

The Institute of Education, London University and the Department of Educational Studies, Hull University have jointly conducted research into the home and nursery school use of the pre-school series *You and Me*. The results have been published in both 'popular' and academic forms by the School Broadcasting Council. A first enquiry into the value of Teletext in schools has been carried out by the BBC/SBC, ITCA/IBA and Brighton Polytechnic. Further research into this important field is being planned. Other research projects in various aspects of School Television are being planned in conjunction with Bulmershe College, Surrey University and the National Foundation for Educational Research.

The financial problems that face LEAs and schools present problems which lie outside the control of the BBC, but for which School Broadcasting will have to make allowances. The acquisition of video recorders and of colour receivers may slow down or stop – indeed existing equipment may not be replaced as it wears out. Technicians and media resources officers may become fewer. Resources for the in-service training of teachers in the use of broadcasts may be reduced. And schools will find it even more difficult to buy essential supporting publications. It is important to monitor this situation carefully and react appropriately.

Continuing Education Radio

During the last year most continuing education programmes have been broadcast on *Study on 4* on vhf only, with additional vhf broadcasts at 11.00pm on weekdays. In recent months there have been discussions concerning the possible transfer of part of the CE output to Radio 4. The output as a whole will continue to cover such areas as modern language courses, inservice training, basic education projects – and a variety of series which are valid as general broadcasts but also suitable as structured contributions to adult education courses. When the new transmission patterns have been agreed, the series requiring a high level of motivation will probably be placed on vhf only, while the more general educational material will be heard on both vhf and long wave.

Modern language series planned for 1980–81 include *Kontakte*, *Allez France*, *iDigame!*, *Voci dall'Italia*, *Get By in Italian*, *Get By in German* and *Ochen Priyatno* (Russian). Some of these series are planned in relationship with tv programmes, and a

major co-operative project is now being developed for 1981. In-service series for teachers will include primary science and primary maths, designed to disseminate the latest ideas in teaching. There will also be courses designed as in-service material for youth workers, social workers and those engaged in aspects of industrial training.

This year the output will cover several areas concerned with the welfare and development of young people, such as *Skills for Survival* (basic coping skills), *Youth Astray* (cast studies of youngsters who go off the tracks) and *Family Care*. New forms of social self-help are also reflected in several forthcoming series. *Getting Together* will present studies of new forms of enterprise in which people in contrasting neighbourhoods combine their efforts to improve local amenities and relationships. *Can We Make Jobs?* will take a critical but stimulating look at various forms of work enterprise in areas suffering from acute unemployment. And in the area of industrial/social understanding at least one series will, it is hoped, get beyond the headlines, for example in micro-processor technology and its implications for labour and leisure.

Meanwhile the department continues to offer contributions to general network broadcasting on themes ranging from alcoholism, Shakespeare, and the nature of government to images of industry and various aspects of music. The department also runs, in co-operation with Radio 1, the *Mailbag* series, broadcast each Wednesday and designed to give a voice to young people while also offering information on careers and social problems. Radio 2 also accepts 'easy steps' inserts in modern languages which are located in some popular record programmes.

For all programmes there is a well-established system of contact and information for those professionally engaged in adult education, and for many series, publications, cassettes and guidance notes are provided.

Continuing Education Television

During 1979 two important series were broadcast to foster literacy and numeracy. In May *It Figures - the Jimmy Young Guide to Everyday Maths* helped people to improve their mathematical skills in everyday life. The series was supported by a book and linked to a telephone referral service which offered viewers information about classes. October saw the start of the 20 programme series *Write Away*, a sequel to earlier

successes *On the Move* and *Your Move*, which gives students strategies for improving their spelling. The series was designed to help all those inside and outside literacy schemes and, like *It Figures*, was supported by a book for students and a telephone referral service.

In January 1980 the department launched a 20-part series - *Russian Language and People* - to teach the language to beginners and to interest the general viewer by introducing some aspects of Russian daily life. The series was the first Russian language course of its kind on British television, and was based on material filmed by the BBC in Moscow and Leningrad and presented under strict BBC editorial control. It also made use of excerpts from Soviet films and television programmes and a 15-part drama serial specially written and filmed in the USSR by the BBC with Soviet actors and actresses. The series was accompanied by a student's book, records and cassettes. When used together they form a self-instructional language kit independent of the television programmes.

Autumn 1979 saw the BBC's response to a report sponsored by the BBC, the IBA and the Manpower Services Commission with the Gulbenkian Foundation which called for more broadcasting aimed at helping young people in collaboration with national and local agencies, statutory and voluntary. A twice weekly television series started in the autumn. *Roadshow Info* transmitted early on Sunday evenings, covered social security, job hunting, job interviews and leaving home among other themes. It regularly reached an audience of three million people. The companion programme *Roadshow Disco*, an outside broadcast recorded and shown late on Monday evenings, catered for young people's interest in music, dance and leisure opportunities. It travelled to 12 cities in the UK. In addition to these programmes, the Manpower Services Commission funded the publication and distribution of one million free Roadshow Guides giving printed information for young people on jobs, rights and the law. These were produced by the National Extension College in collaboration with the BBC and distributed through local libraries, job centres and careers offices. Local voluntary and statutory agencies were invited to furnish a caravan with information about the services they offer to young people. This and a mobile job-shop, travelled to each of the 12 cities to take part in linked Youth Information Weeks. The caravan was

provided by the Queen's Jubilee Trust. Further series are planned for this audience.

A part of the output which is of growing importance concerns race relations. In April 1978 Continuing Education produced 10 documentary training films on improving race relations – *Multi-Racial Britain*. The aim of the series was to draw attention to better practice for professional groups who have contact with ethnic minorities – teachers, local authority staff, social workers, police, employers and union representatives, and to representatives and organisers of ethnic minority groups. In Autumn 1980 there will be a major series designed primarily to help members of ethnic minority groups whose second language is English and there will be a series of 10 documentary films for teachers about multi-cultural education.

Other important documentary series broadcast during the year included 15 wide-ranging films about contemporary Japanese life *Inside Japan*, and three films entitled *The Silicon Factor*, which looked at some of the opportunities and challenges offered by the micro-electronics revolution and its effect on our society. The National Extension College produced a discussion pack to accompany this series.

In addition to these major projects there was once again a variety of series catering for a range of different interests and audiences – teachers, college students, people running their own businesses, the elderly and the disabled and all those seeking creative leisure pursuits whether through hobbies, crafts or sport.

Open University

The BBC continues to fulfil its commitment to the partnership with the Open University by the provision of 36 hours of television programmes per week and approximately 30 hours per week on radio. With the increasing number of courses provided by the University there is considerable pressure on airtime, resulting in the reduction of second transmissions of programmes in some courses. The University is investigating the possibility of transmitting some programmes on the fourth TV channel. Other possible alternative distribution systems are the use of video cassettes and late night transmission for time-clock recording in the Open University study centres.

The new purpose-built transmitting centre on the Open University campus at Milton Keynes is now

being fitted out with technical equipment. At the time of writing the target date for the centre to become fully operational is September 1981, by which time the BBC will have moved out of Alexandra Palace, where 70 producers, supported by nearly 300 other staff provide the full range of production facilities. Each year some 300 programmes are produced for television and a similar number for radio or audio cassettes. These facilities will move to the new centre, which will be comparable in size and independence with the BBC's network production centres at Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester.

With just over 60,000 undergraduates ranging in age from 22 to 80 and performing a wide variety of professions and jobs, the Open University is now the largest university in the country. Within faculty courses new programme series in 1980 include two from Arts *The Enlightenment and Conflict and Stability in the Development of Modern Europe 1789–1970*, two in mathematics *Pure Mathematics* and *Computer based Information Systems*, two in social sciences *Policies, People and Administration* and *Business Economics* and four in technology *Systems Organisation, Engineering Mechanics, Electronics* and the new foundation course *Living with Technology*.

One interesting development not brought about by economic stringency but more a desire to collaborate with other bodies, is the establishment of co-productions. In these a sharing of both human and financial resources is leading to valuable academic exchange, better courses and more valuable programmes. The University of California, the Council of Europe and The Royal Astronomical Society are recent examples of these 'extra' partnerships.

Undoubtedly as the university and technology develop, there are changes in production strategy. Over two thirds of the sound programmes are now made for cassette playing only and the coming of home-based video will undoubtedly be a development of the 80s and an educational challenge for the Open University.

Local radio and education

A major programme exercise of the year was the *Extra Ordinary Level Show*, which brought together the resources of local stations and network School Radio. Eight GCE 'O' level literature setbooks were selected from the English examination Board syllabuses and the works were adapted and produced by School Radio for transmission by local stations.

Locally they were supported by programmes involving teachers and English advisers who discussed the works and gave advice on examination technique.

Local education authority economies continued to bite deeper into the system of teacher secondment which has always been the keystone of local radio's provision of programmes for local schools. Local authority resource provision fell to its lowest level and this factor, combined with internal BBC economies and severe cuts in local output brought schools programmes on the majority of stations to the point of extinction.

These straitened circumstances accelerated the trend for education producers to work in a more general programme context which at one extreme has meant no more than 'enriching' the general sequence programmes. The middle ground has been held by overtly educational sequence programmes such as Newcastle's *Digest* and Humberside's *Chalk and Cheese*.

There were developments in local radio involvement in schemes to provide non-broadcast educational material through tape banks and archives. Many stations continued to contribute to tape banks established by the LEAs and Radio Cleveland obtained a cassette multicopier to service a catalogue of material available on request to schools. On Humberside, links were established between the LEA and a tape archive system run by the local library service.

Local radio education producers continued to be involved in programme provision for ethnic minorities. On Radio London 150 volunteer medical professionals manned telephones to provide a health advisory service for the capital's ethnic minority communities. The scheme is being evaluated by Leicester University Centre for Mass Communications Research on behalf of the Health Education Council.

Supporting services

BBC Publications and BBC Enterprises provide supporting services for the BBC's educational broadcasts. Despite the unfavourable financial climate BBC Publications sold in the school year 1979-1980 in excess of six million pieces of material related to school broadcasts: teacher's notes, pamphlets for the student, filmstrips, wall pictures, pupil's worksheets and so on. For the adult student BBC Publications produced about 1.5 million items to accompany continuing education series, including gramophone

records for the language series, colour slides and packs of teaching material for group use. Many of these, while closely related to a particular series, have independent value. Unlike school publications, they are sold through the trade as well as by direct mail.

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

Liaison with schools and continuing education

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

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

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

Regional broadcasting

The separate Reports of the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales can be found on pages 76 and 82. This chapter includes sections on the BBC in Northern Ireland and in eight English Television Regions. There are also sections on the three Network Production Centres which produce television and radio programmes for the networks from Birmingham, Bristol and Manchester.

Northern Ireland

The most important development in Northern Ireland since Radio Ulster was launched in 1975 was the start of BBC Radio Foyle in Londonderry in September 1979. This is an opt-out service from Radio Ulster which started broadcasting for 20 hours a week on vhf only, though a new medium wavelength has been allocated for the area. The station is on the air in the early mornings, at noon, and in the after-

noons. As well as providing a local service it also makes contributions to Radio Ulster, by way of weekly programmes and contributions to the Belfast newsroom. There has been ample evidence of local goodwill and support from all sections of the community.

Londonderry was the setting for a number of BBC television and radio network programmes. The most remarkable and widely acclaimed was the television adaptation of Jennifer Johnston's novel *Shadows on our Skin* filmed entirely in and around the city, and shown as a BBC 1 *Play for Today* in March. The network teenage programme *Roadshow* and the Radio 4's *Any Questions?* were also broadcast from Derry during the year.

The BBC in Northern Ireland was closely involved in the television and radio coverage of the historic visit to Ireland by Pope John Paul II and the technical and human resources of the region were stretched to the limit. While the responsibility for this rested with Radio Telefis Eireann, they generously acknowledged the help they received from the BBC in the planning and execution of an immensely complicated and successful operation. It was a joyful occasion and demonstrated again the very close co-operation between the two broadcasting organisations north and south of the Irish border.

But there were tragedies too during the year as the Irish troubles entered a second decade. On August Bank Holiday Earl Mountbatten was killed by an explosion in his boat off the County Sligo coast in the west of Ireland, and within hours 18 soldiers were killed at Warrenpoint on the opposite side of the country in County Down. The BBC Belfast newsroom, understaffed as it was during this holiday period, became the focal point for national and international coverage of these stories. Independent Television News was off the air at this time so the BBC was the sole source of pictures and Belfast was the base for processing, editing and transmitting all film as well as providing facilities for newsmen flown in from North America and Europe.

The events of August Bank Holiday served to underline the kind of pressures under which the BBC newsroom in Northern Ireland continues to work. One of the developments of the past year is that the frequency of Radio Ulster news broadcasts has increased: there are hourly broadcasts between 6.00am and 6.00pm, 120 broadcasts a week, emanating from a new small studio adjacent to the news-

room. *Spotlight*, the weekly television programme on current affairs, continued to tackle important and sometimes controversial topics. These included a special programme on the Royal Ulster Constabulary and two about the role of the army in Northern Ireland. Other topics have included abortion, mixed marriage and pollution. *Scene Around Six* provides Ulster viewers with a comprehensive daily news service and film stories looking behind the headlines, while the radio Current Affairs department provides a similar service for Radio Ulster listeners in *Good Morning Ulster* and *PM Ulster*.

Despite the lack of resolution of Northern Ireland's political, social and economic problems, the majority of the programmes produced in the Region for the national networks and for local consumption are unconnected with the troubles. A major role was played in the centenary celebrations of the Irish playwright Sean O'Casey: with a BBC 2 profile *A Celebration of Sean O'Casey*, a production of *Juno and the Paycock* in a Belfast studio and a new Radio 4 production of *Shadow of a Gunman* directed by the Northern Ireland drama producer.

Northern Ireland editions of *Songs of Praise* and *Meeting Place* continued to maintain a high standard for the network. A profile of the Irish poet Patrick Kavanagh *Where Genesis Begins* won critical acclaim when it was shown on BBC 2. The story of the Ulster born Charles Thompson who was the designer of the Great Seal of America and Secretary of the Revolutionary Council was told in another BBC 2 documentary, *The Man America Forgot*. The Religious Department, which was responsible for these programmes, also made a film, narrated by Cardinal O'Fiaich, which followed the journey of the Sixth Century monk *Columbanus* through Europe. One of the innovations on local television emanated from this same department; it was a series of programmes *Hello Sunshine* featuring Genesis, a popular gospel singer and instrumental group, and dealing with issues of general concern in a lively and stimulating manner. The weekly current affairs religious programme *Broadsheet* broadcast on Sundays on Radio Ulster after *The World This Weekend* has also attracted a wide audience.

The 100th birthday of the late Irish composer and conductor, Sir Hamilton Harty was celebrated in a number of ways including Northern Ireland's first *Gala Prom* which was broadcast live on BBC 2. The concert was part of the Queen's University Festival

and was given by the Ulster Orchestra. It included a rare performance of Harty's *Children of Lir*. This was the first simultaneous broadcast on BBC 2 and in stereo on Radio Ulster. The Music Department also produced its first full length opera for Radio Ulster – Benjamin Britten's *The Turn of the Screw* performed by the Studio Opera Group. The BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra which performs mainly for Radios 2 and 3, gave its first public concert in Dublin in January 1980; the concert was broadcast on Radio Ulster and Radio Eireann.

The arts in Ireland were covered comprehensively and critically on Radio Ulster by *Weekend Supplement* broadcast on Saturday mornings, and by a variety of programmes on Sundays, ranging from historical documentaries to book reviews and from anthologies of local writing to profiles of artists. The monthly television programme *Gallery* also uses a wide canvas with programmes as divergent as excerpts from a satirical revue to a review of the *Sense of Ireland* Festival in London; a Festival, incidentally, which featured a number of films made by BBC Northern Ireland. *Lifetimes* is a series of half-hour interviews with writers, poets, scholars and artists which has enjoyed a number of seasons on local television.

The radio drama department in Belfast has been responsible for several distinguished productions for Radio 3 and Radio 4 which were noticed and applauded in the Press. These have included new plays by Ulster writers Brian Friel, Stewart Parker, Stewart Love and Bill Morrison; and an adaptation of Jennifer Johnston's novel *How Many Miles to Babylon*.

Television series have featured a wide variety of musical talent – pipe bands, country and western singers, rock bands, folk musicians and primary school children. Children also featured in a moving programme *I Don't Want the Moon and the Stars* in which a group of teenagers from a deprived area of West Belfast took part in a play about themselves written by a local community worker. And in *The Kids are United*, in which children from London and Northern Ireland were drawn together in a drama workshop.

The farming community in Northern Ireland is well served with a daily programme of news and information *Farm Gate*, weekly programmes for farmers and gardeners broadcast on Radio Ulster and a monthly television programme *Land and Larder* aimed at the producer and the consumer.

The range and scope of schools broadcasts has increased with a new series for the very young *One Potato, Two Potato*; this brings the output of the department to two television series and five on radio dealing with the history, geography and cultural life of Ireland north and south.

One of the disappointments of the year was that well advanced plans for setting up a youth programme unit to provide television and radio programmes for the 16–21 age group had to be scrapped because of the lack of finance.

The General Programmes Department which provides the bulk of the non-specialist broadcasting on Radio Ulster has won a couple of awards: Paddy O'Flaherty was voted country and western disc jockey of the year, and Helen Madden won a British Airways award for *Up Country* which reflects the character of rural life. *Day by Day*, broadcast for 2½ hours, five days a week, and hosted by Walter Love continues to cover a wide range of topics and attracts a large audience. Its popularity is demonstrated by the crowds who turn up when the programme is broadcast outside the studio. Another occasion which attracted large crowds was the visit of the Radio 1 disc jockey Kid Jensen who presented a week of programmes from different venues around Northern Ireland.

Finally, the Sports Department continues to cover all the major sporting events for radio and television including boxing, rugby, soccer, motor racing, Gaelic sport, bowls and golf. This year they started their first regular weekly television magazine *Sportsweek*.

The continuation of civil unrest in Northern Ireland resulted in bomb damage to BBC premises in Belfast and Londonderry. In Belfast it was a matter of broken windows but in Londonderry the studio and offices of Radio Foyle were shattered the week before Christmas by a car bomb which exploded a few yards away outside the General Post Office. Fortunately no one was injured and the station continued to broadcast.

The English Television Regions

The year began with production in the eight English Regions running at its highest level ever. The fruits of the development during the Seventies were ripening; the extra output was becoming increasingly involved in the life of the communities served by the

regional stations. With close on 90 half-hour programmes a year in addition to the nightly news magazines, local audiences were offered programmes of a wider range of subjects and topics all of which had their roots in the soil of the regional communities. They ranged from politics to pop, music and the arts, current affairs to 'access' and leisure-time subjects.

BBC regional staff living and working within their own regions know them well – the people, the countryside, the problems, successes and aspirations. This direct contact is evidence of the essential part that regional television is playing in the life of the communities. If there is a word for the philosophy behind it, then that word is 'involvement'.

A new dimension was added to the output of the BBC's three Northern Regions during the year by the allocation of a mobile lightweight two-camera unit. BBC North at Leeds used it for a series called *Home Town*, which was successful in celebrating the nature and attractions of north regional towns. From the same station came a series of current affairs programmes which covered subjects ranging from the decline of the Yorkshire textile industry to the social problems of teenage drinking.

BBC North-West in Manchester, won a major news award for coverage of the Woolworth's store fire. The region's current affairs series *Home Ground*, presented by Brian Redhead, continued to attract large and appreciative audiences, and the region broke new ground in introducing as a performer Eddie Braben, the man from Merseyside who wrote the Morecambe and Wise scripts for many years.

The North-East region in Newcastle covered many topical subjects, from health to the steel crisis in *Coast-to-Coast*. Among the programmes later networked was *The One-Armed Bandit Murder* – a two part documentary on a gangland killing.

BBC Midlands programmes also ranged over past and present, recording the unique celebrations at Stratford-upon-Avon to mark the anniversary of Shakespeare's birth as well as capturing contemporary conflicts in *Sibonga – A Name of Destiny* which reported on the fate and fortunes of Vietnamese refugees ('boat people' as they came to be known), who were evacuated to Staffordshire.

BBC East, at Norwich, won the Pye Television Award for the best regional programme with *Blue and White Army*, a detailed look at the effect on Ipswich of the local football club's success in the

FA Cup Final. And a five part series, *The East Anglians* traced the development of the region from the beginning of time to the present day.

From Bristol, BBC West produced a new magazine programme *The Rectangular Picture Machine*. Documentaries emphasised the region's achievements in aviation with *Flying High* and *The Last Concorde*.

BBC South, at Southampton, reflected the growing impact of new technology in the region in a four-part series *More Than Yesterday*. Concern and increasing regard for the countryside and alternative life styles formed the basis of another series, *Don't Fence Me In*. A major profile of Lord Mountbatten was transmitted very shortly before his death.

BBC South-West in Plymouth, in a community action series *Over to You* ranged over a search for foster parents to finding help for the care of cancer patients, the old and lonely. And at the other end of the scale, the regional newsroom won world acclaim for its coverage of the Fastnet Race disaster.

More than 50 of the programmes made originally for regional audiences were subsequently shown on the national networks. In addition *Diary of Britain* on BBC 2 allowed each of the English and National Regions to portray an aspect of regional life over a pattern of weeks.

Regional newsrooms continued to supply the BBC's central news operation with stories and reports from regional locations either directly for national News in both television and radio or through *Nationwide*. BBC Midlands, as an example of one of the busiest regional newsrooms in the country, contributed more than 400 such reports to radio news and current affairs alone, and more than 200 to national television News.

At the end of the year however, the overall need for economies resulted in a cutback of the regional programming. Economies of nine per cent meant that in the coming year there would be fewer weekly programmes and some dilution of other services, although the news operation would remain at the heart of operations.

The Network Production Centres

Birmingham – general

During the year which saw the 30th anniversary of television programmes in the Midlands, the pro-

gramme-making facilities at Pebble Mill were enhanced with the addition of a purpose-built rehearsal room which is mainly used by the drama department, and with an extra transit scene dock, made necessary by the growing sophistication of the output.

A new sound desk was also installed in the main television studio which is not only stereo capable but from it 44 microphones can be controlled, and a 'mini' camera is now permanently available to the many programmes which require this type of capability.

Birmingham – Television

The television programmes for which Pebble Mill was responsible included the lunchtime 'live and lively' *Pebble Mill at One* and for 16 weeks in the year *Saturday Night at the Mill*, seen by many millions of viewers. Every week the farming community had its own programme on Sundays as did the Asians on the same day, and the horticulturalists watched *Gardener's World* in the spring and summer months. Every Wednesday morning there was a programme especially presented for Asian women and children who have recently arrived in this country, or who need to know more of its customs and practices. *Top Gear*, the programme for all road users, was introduced by Angela Rippon, and *Kick Start* – a new competition for motor cyclists by Dave Lee Travis, and Alec Issigonis featured in a documentary of his most famous creation *The Mini*.

In the music world there was *Best of Brass*, *The Much Loved Music Show* and *The Dave Brubeck Show* – Kate Bush also had her own programme at Christmastime and a documentary on Frankie Vaughan was broadcast.

In drama, the output was prolific: *All Creatures Great and Small*; *Empire Road*; *Angels* (most weeks of the year); three *Plays for Today*: *The Long*, *The Short* and *The Tall* was dramatised in three parts for schools; a series *The Other Side*; two serials of six plays each were entitled *Deep Concern* and *Two Up*, *Two Down* and *The Old Curiosity Shop* began its run in December.

The Outside Broadcast Unit covered church services, and every type of sporting event, sailing was featured in a film series, and *Basil Brush* once again turned up for 10 half-hour sessions in the studio.

Birmingham – Radio

In radio, it was Pebble Mill's busiest year so far, with

many new series and programmes being added to a long list of regular output.

In Talks and Documentaries, for example, new ventures included *Perspective* a 13-part series in which George Scott reviewed some of the major social and political changes in Britain since the war; *The Charlton Interviews* with Michael Charlton talking to key news figures including Sir Keith Joseph, Michael Foot and the Aga Khan; *Offshore Britons* in which Derek Cooper visited some of the islands around the coastline; and *Barriers* a six-week series about class. These were in addition to *One Man, One Voice* the weekly 'phone-in', which during the year featured leading British and foreign politicians; *Local Time*, a weekly selection of the best of local and regional radio; and *Lifelines in Medicine*, in which Tony van den Bergh examined the latest developments in the treatment of various diseases. Feature programmes ranged from the history of Britain's canals to a re-assessment of Bertrand Russell.

Laurie Lee came to the studios to record 10 of his short stories; and Richard Pasco read five of Graham Greene's stories.

Drama output also increased during the year and productions included David Edgar's *Destiny*; *The Last Englishman* by David Pinner; James Cook: *A God in the Pacific* by Tim Rose Price; and *Tissue* by Louise Page. *The Archers*, of course, continued.

The Popular Music Unit – which produced the weekly *Top Times*, *Charlie Chester* and *Kevin Morrison* shows – suffered a sad blow with the death of Norrie Paramor, who had been principal conductor of the BBC Midland Radio Orchestra. A memorial concert, held later, included many of Norrie's colleagues, including Tim Rice and Cliff Richard and was broadcast on Radio 2.

There was also a year of considerable activity in the serious music department. There were 165 studio transmissions and many outside broadcasts, including a number of important festivals. Also covered by Outside Broadcasts were cricket and football matches, church services, and special events such as the Royal Show at Stoneleigh.

Our agricultural staff continued to keep abreast of farming matters, with *Farming Week*, *Farming Today* and *On Your Farm*, obviously coming into their own with the continuing discussion of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy and the Asian Programme Unit continued its successful Sunday morning series *Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye*.

Bristol – General

The development of the Bristol site has, as part of the BBC's general economies, been delayed. A great deal of work and enthusiasm by managers and staff has gone into designing accommodation and facilities which would have created a modern broadcasting complex blending with the present Victorian architecture. The delay, is therefore, viewed with regret, and some concern, by the staff in Bristol because they had hoped to have facilities which would match the high standard of their programme-making.

Bristol – Television

The Natural History Unit's *Life on Earth* again made headlines with the re-run on BBC 1. And for his part in the series, David Attenborough received the British Academy of Film and Television Arts Fellowship Award.

Again, half the programmes in *The World About Us* series came from Bristol. *A World About Us Special: Bloody Ivory* made by Simon Trevor about elephant poachers in the Tsavo National Park, was described as 'one of the finest films ever to come out of Africa'. Among the other notable programmes were *Ring of Bright Water and Beyond*, a dramatised biography of Gavin Maxwell, *Zulu Wilderness* with Laurens van der Post, and *The Royal Forest* a film made to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the New Forest. *Wildlife on One* included in-depth studies of The Ostrich, The Pigtail Monkey, The White Rhino, Pelicans, Amorous Amphibians (frogs, newts and toads) and Vampire Bats. *Wildtrack*, the children's programme presented by Tony Soper and Su Ingle, kept youngsters up-to-date with news of current happenings in the world of wildlife. Johnny Morris in *Animal Magic* had three new co-presenters: Cocky the Cockatoo, Rocky the Penguin and Kinky the Kinkajou.

Another 'first' for the Natural History Unit was *Birdwatch*; four 'live' transmissions on a winter Sunday from the Slimbridge Wildfowl Trust where Sir Peter Scott, Tony Soper and Rolf Harris described events as they happened at this wildfowl wintering ground.

The Mick Burke Award, given annually in memory of the BBC cameraman who died on Everest, attracted over 400 enquiries from expeditions and the resulting films were of a high standard.

There were two series from the *Countryside* strand in Bristol. In *It's a Dog's Life*, Phil Drabble looked at

five types of working dog. And *In the Country*, a series of 18 programmes presented by Angela Rippon with Phil Drabble, Elizabeth Eyden, Joe Henson, Gordon Benningfield and Bernard Price, featured among other places Loch Lomond, Selborne, Constable's Flatford Mill, the Lake District, the Suffolk coast and Exmoor – perfect for a winter fireside look at the countryside.

The General Programmes Unit in Bristol covered a wide range of programmes. One set of characters from the narrative film drama series *Turning Year Tales* will have their own series. They are the building site workers involved in *Big Jim and the Figaro Club*. The documentary *Still Centre* celebrated the 900th anniversary of the foundation of Winchester Cathedral.

Bristol is carrying on the tradition set by *Going for a Song* for programmes about antiques. Angela Rippon joined Arthur Negus in *The Antiques Roadshow*. This is the series which enables people to take their treasured possessions along to the village or town hall for them to be assessed by Arthur and a team of experts from famous auction houses. For the first series, 6,000 people came to the locations – and for the second 22,000.

The General Programmes Unit also catered for young people. Four programmes for children in the *Young Explorers* series called *We Went Too* told the story of servicemen's families abroad. There were also contributions to Continuing Education and to Religious Programmes including *Songs of Praise* and *Sunday Worship*.

Bristol – Radio

Diversity is the keyword for Bristol's network radio output. This year there have been programmes on archaeology, antiques, music, poetry, drama, serial readings. *Any Questions?* (now in its 32nd year) and *Down Your Way*, which beats it by two years.

Drama Department has contributed notable plays to the series *Just Before Midnight*, *Afternoon Theatre*, *Saturday Night Theatre* and *Thirty Minute Theatre*, but there have also been special dramatised features. *The Case of Leon Trotsky* marked the 100th anniversary of Trotsky's birth. And *The Village Song Man* was a portrait of a 19th-century stonebreaker and singer. *Lawrence and Frieda* was a touching portrayal in words of the intense relationship between D.H. Lawrence and Frieda von Richthoven. Serialisations have included F. Tennyson Jesse's *The Lacquer Lady*.

Nigel Bulchin's *The Small Back Room*, John Buchan's *Prester John* and Dick Francis's *Whip Hand*.

Prose and poetry were well catered for with a *Good Read* in which well-known people talked about pleasurable paperbacks. A new idea was *Poetry Please* – a request programme with a difference. Instead of records, the requests were for favourite poems. And *Time For Verse* was on a different subject every week – lovers and dogs among them.

Then there were the people who talked about things they enjoyed *With Great Pleasure*. And they included Poet Laureate Sir John Betjeman and poet Pam Ayres.

It was a busy time for the radio nature programmes – *Wildlife*, *The Living World*, *Bird of the Week* and *Through My Window*. There was a new series of the archaeological programme *Origins*, while in the antiques field, there was another new series, *The Week's Antiques*, reflecting what's going on in the antiques and arts markets. *A Small Country Living* catered for people interested in self-sufficiency, while *W'eigh-In* looked after the growing band of weight-watchers – with a special repeat at Christmas for the over-indulgent. Three great (and unusual) women gardeners were featured in *Three Women Gardeners*: Gertrude Jekyll, Vita Sackville-West and Margery Fish. Music programmes included Jack Brymer's *At Home*. Concerts from the Bath Festival were broadcast, as well as the Lunchtime Concerts from St George's, Brandon Hill. And *Choral Evensong* from the West was a feature. There were also regular *Woman's Hour* programmes from Bristol, religious programmes like *People's Service*, *Morning Service* and *Pause For Thought* and, of course, countless contributions to *Radio One Roadshow*, *You and the Night and the Music*, *Around Midnight* and *Barn Dance* in the Radio 2 Ballroom.

Manchester – General

The extension to New Broadcasting House was formally topped out in July by BBC Governor, Lord Allen of Fallowfield. Technical installations follow the completion of building work and both studios should be operational in 1981. The BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra will then have a modern music studio to replace the Milton Hall and BBC North West Regional Television will have a purpose-built television studio to replace the converted radio studio in the Piccadilly building the BBC first occupied in 1927.

The existing television studio is now crewed for six days a week and a third OB unit arrived in April, making Manchester the biggest outside broadcast base in the world, outside London.

Manchester – Television

All this has been reflected in the output, with the Sports Department contributing more than ever to the networks. The World Team Darts Championships and World Team Snooker Championships have been added to events already fixed in the calendar, like the World Professional Snooker and Darts Championships. Audiences for snooker and darts continue to increase, while Crown Green Bowls and Floodlit Rugby League retain their popularity. *A Question of Sport*, which began 11 years ago, achieved its 100th programme.

Sixteen-year old Jacqui Scott became the *Rising Star* of 1979, winning the BBC's first professional talent show. She was one of 48 contestants chosen from the 2,000 acts auditioned. Audiences for the show reached 10 million. Rochdale comedian Mike Harding and the folk group Fivepenny Piece each had their own series on BBC 2. Alan Price, The Spinners and Hinge and Bracket all contributed special programmes, while regular entertainment series included *It's a Knockout*, *Jeux Sans Frontieres* and *The Good Old Days*.

Features Department thrived. In a new series, *Seven to One*, young people questioned public figures of their choice. The documentary series *City* provided insights into inner city problems. In a stimulating season of *Brass Tacks*, more local radio stations than ever continued the discussions on phone-ins and public response was reflected in the additional weekly television follow-up *Return Call*. Richard Stilgoe's inventive commentary on the world continued to amuse, while Michael Wood intrigued audiences with his investigation of Dark Age figures in the *In Search of...* series.

Manchester's Children's programmes cater for all tastes from the pure fun of *Cheggers Plays Pop* and Rod Hull's *EBC 1* to the challenge of *Screen Test* with its Young Film Makers' Competition. *We're Going Places* had a quarter of a million requests for its fact sheets of summer suggestions. *Stopwatch*, the children's sports programme, and the John Noakes's series continue to attract large audiences. In a new series *Wake Up Sunday*, Dana encouraged children to face common problems, while *Sunday*

Gang brought a lively new approach to old truths.

Don Haworth's documentary series, *Living on the Land* and *Making a Bob or Two*, have brought to the screen a host of 'real' people, and fascinating characters. None more so than *Fred Dibnah – Steeplejack*, and it is a source of great pride to the NPC that it received the BAFTA award for the best documentary programme of 1979.

Manchester – Radio

It has been a busy year on the radio side of the centre. The 1979 Reith Lectures, given by the political scientist Ali Mazrui on *The African Condition*, were produced in Manchester and attracted a world-wide correspondence.

In Current Affairs, *File on Four* covered a wide range of issues, with particularly notable editions on Cuba, the Mafia, and on the first two weeks in office of the Employment Secretary, James Prior. There was more good talk in series like *Pennine Portraits*, *Conversation Piece*, *A Word in Edgeways*, and *Round Britain Quiz*, with its European and transatlantic counterparts. Manchester's longest-running programme, *Gardeners' Question Time*, continued to travel throughout the country.

In Light Entertainment, *The Grumbleweeds*, a group described by one newspaper as 'the new Goons', were an instant success and their series led to a record on the BBC label. Over a thousand potential comedy scriptwriters responded to a request for original work, and a selection was broadcast in the revue-style programme, *Comedy First*. Established talent was featured in other shows, including Les Dawson, Roy Castle, Eddie Braben, and Hinge and Bracket.

The musical highlight of the year was the performance in Lincoln Cathedral of the St Matthew Passion, with the Northern Symphony Orchestra and Singers under Raymond Leppard. The NSO announced a new Principal Conductor, Edward Downes, and a new Principal Guest Conductor, Günther Herbig – the first East German to accept such a post with a British Orchestra.

The drama output has doubled. The Giles Cooper Award for the Best Radio Play went to John Arden's *Pearl*. The distinguished dramatist Alan Ayckbourn returned to the Manchester studios to produce Brian Thompson's play *Patriotic Bunting*, and there was an adaptation of Joe Ashton's first novel about life as an MP. Classic serials included C.S. Forester's *Horn-*

blower, and a new adaptation of *Women in Love* to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of D.H. Lawrence.

Manchester remains the only place outside London to contribute regular programmes to Radio 1. Al Matthews took over *Discovatin'*, and following the successful *Quiz Kid* series, Kid Jensen went to colleges and universities testing students' knowledge of popular music in *Musicology*.

The Religious Broadcasting Department produced regular editions of *Sunday* and played an increasing part in *Thought for the Day*. It was also responsible for a new series on Radio 4, *Listen In*, and for an increasing number of contributions to Radio 3.

The north remains one of the busiest areas for sport, and producers contributed a wide range of material for network programmes, including football, racing, cricket and the RAC Rally.

Appeals for charity

As in former years the BBC broadcast regular appeals on radio and television on behalf of charitable organisations. Radio appeals were placed in *The Week's Good Cause* at 8.50am each Sunday. Television appeals were transmitted on BBC 1, usually at 6.35pm on the third Sunday of each month. The total amount received in response to all regular television appeals in 1979, including those broadcast in the national regions was £266,358. The largest sums raised were as follows: The Possum Users Association £22,052, Leonard Cheshire Foundation £41,952, Friends of the Jairos Jiri Association £17,305, Wessex Rehabilitation Association £16,593, Wireless for the Bed-ridden Society £17,490, Development Trust for the Young Disabled £30,093 and the Alex Group £24,200.

The total of all *The Week's Good Cause* appeals during the year was £395,746, including Home Farm Trust £10,400, Centrepoint Soho £9,920, Ockenden Venture £10,748, Council for the Protection of Rural England £10,198, National Association of Voluntary Hostels £9,522, Queen Elizabeth's Foundation for the Disabled £9,464, Blood Research Fund £13,877, St Joseph's Hospice £15,049, Royal National Lifeboat Institution £11,495, Children's Country Holidays Fund £13,111, Officers' Families Fund £10,288 and St Martin's Christmas Fund £63,233.

The customary Christmas Day appeals on radio on behalf of the British Wireless for the Blind Fund raised a total of £111,707. The BBC's own annual appeal for Children in Need of Help (radio and television) raised £47,771. One emergency appeal was broadcast on behalf of the refugees from Indo-China. The overall result of this appeal, which was made on BBC Television and Radio and through the national press, was £494,309.

Audience reaction

Estimates of the audiences to all television and radio programmes were made every day during the year by Audience Research's Survey of Listening and Viewing, in the course of which nearly one million people were interviewed. Every week the Viewing and Listening Panels measured the appreciation – and recorded the criticisms – of BBC programmes.

The amount of viewing during the year averaged 17 hours 40 minutes a week per head of the population which, despite the 11 week blackout of ITV programmes, was a little higher than in 1978–79. At its highest, between January and March, it averaged just under 20 hours and at its lowest, in the July to September quarter, around 15 hours.

BBC 1 audiences

During the 11 weeks' complete ITV blackout, BBC programmes drew abnormally high audiences and therefore the figures quoted in the following resumé refer only to programmes outside this period. A success story of the year was the comedy series *To the Manor Born* starring Penelope Keith. It built up an extremely large following during the strike and maintained its momentum in the last few programmes – when ITV was back on the air – still averaging around 24 million.

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

BBC 1

Light entertainment and comedy

<i>Blankety Blank</i>	18,000,000
<i>Larry Grayson's Generation Game</i>	16,500,000
<i>Dick Emery</i>	16,000,000
<i>That's Life</i>	15,000,000
<i>Jeux Sans Frontières</i>	14,500,000
<i>Fawlty Towers</i>	14,500,000

Drama

<i>Roots: The Next Generation</i>	20,000,000
<i>All Creatures Great and Small</i>	17,000,000
<i>Dallas</i>	15,000,000
<i>Secret Army</i>	13,500,000
<i>Penmarric</i>	9,500,000
<i>The Assassination Run</i>	9,500,000
<i>Prince Regent</i>	9,500,000
<i>Angels</i>	9,000,000
<i>Play for Today</i>	9,000,000

Sport

<i>Superstars</i>	13,500,000
<i>Match of the Day</i>	9,500,000
<i>Royal International Horse Show</i>	8,000,000

News, current affairs and documentaries

<i>Wildlife on 1</i>	10,000,000
<i>Tomorrow's World</i>	9,500,000
<i>Nine O'Clock News</i>	8,000,000
<i>Nationwide</i>	7,000,000
<i>Panorama</i>	4,000,000

Series primarily for children

<i>Jim'll Fix It</i>	16,500,000
<i>Dr Who</i>	9,000,000
<i>Grange Hill</i>	9,000,000
<i>Blue Peter</i>	7,500,000

Some other programmes

<i>The Poseidon Adventure</i> (film)	26,500,000
World Figure Skating Championships (featuring Robin Cousins)	21,500,000
European Champion Final	20,500,000
<i>Porridge</i>	20,000,000
(Tribute to Richard Beckinsale)	
<i>Eurovision Song Contest</i>	17,000,000
<i>Mastermind Final</i>	16,000,000
<i>Grand National</i>	15,000,000
<i>FA Cup Final</i>	14,500,000

In the field of light entertainment, viewers particularly enjoyed *To the Manor Born* and the *Paul Daniels Magic Show*. Also highly commended were *Larry Grayson's Generation Game*, *Last of the Summer Wine*, *Mike Yarwood* and *Blankety Blank*. Outstanding among the year's drama, viewers thought, were *Roots: The Next Generation*, *The Onedin Line*, *Secret Army*, *All Creatures Great and Small*, *Centennial* – based on James Michener's novel about pioneer America – and *Flesh and Blood*, the family serial starring Bill Fraser and Thora Hird. In a generally

appreciated *Panorama* series viewers were particularly impressed with the investigation *Does Britain Need a Freedom of Information Act?*; other current affairs and documentary programmes of special interest included *Wildlife On One*, interviews with Sir Freddie Laker and Lord Denning in *Person to Person*, *Bombers*, the story of a paralysed woman in *Decision*, and *The Great Inventor*, an account of the work of Sir Barnes Wallis.

BBC 2 audiences

Apart from the repeat of *The Two Ronnies*, which, on past form, would have attracted high audiences whenever it was shown (in this case it was during the ITV strike), the most popular series on BBC 2 was another repeat – *Porridge* – which had an average audience of 12 million.

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

<i>Fawlty Towers</i> special	10,500,000
<i>The Goodies</i>	10,000,000
<i>Darts</i>	8,500,000 (peak)
<i>Snooker</i>	7,500,000 (peak)
<i>Marti Caine</i>	7,000,000
<i>Des O'Connor</i>	7,000,000
<i>Butterflies</i>	6,000,000
<i>Dave Allen</i>	4,500,000
<i>M*A*S*H</i>	4,000,000
<i>Not the Nine O'Clock News</i>	4,000,000
<i>World About Us</i>	3,000,000
<i>Man Alive</i>	3,000,000
<i>Horizon</i>	2,500,000

Snooker on BBC 2 proved immensely popular. Other BBC 2 highlights during the year, highly commended by viewers, were *The World About Us* special, *Bloody Ivory*, *Sir Robert Mayer's 100th Birthday Concert*, the *New Year's Day Concert from Vienna*, *Wednesday's Child* (a play by Elaine Morgan), the *Magic of Dance* series, presented by Dame Margot Fonteyn, *Testament of Youth*, based on the autobiography of Vera Brittain, and the *Fawlty Towers* special.

Radio listening

Radio listening in 1979–80 averaged nine hours eight minutes a week per head of the population, some 11 minutes more than in the preceding year. The

total listening was made up of seven hours 46 minutes per head of listening to the BBC national and local radio services, and one hour 22 minutes per head to Independent Local Radio and Radio Luxembourg.

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

Radio 1

<i>Top Twenty</i>	6.00pm(Sun)	7,000,000
<i>Noel Edmonds</i>	10.00am(Sun)	3,700,000
<i>Junior Choice</i>	8.00am(Sat)	3,050,000
<i>Jimmy Savile's</i>		
<i>Old Record Club</i>	1.00pm(Sun)	2,750,000
<i>Simon Bates</i>	9.00am(M–F)	2,700,000

Radio 2

<i>Terry Wogan</i>	7.30am(M–F)	3,450,000
<i>Family Favourites</i>	12.00noon(Sun)	2,650,000
<i>Jimmy Young</i>	10.00am(M–F)	2,300,000
<i>David Jacobs</i>	8.05am(Sat)	1,600,000
<i>Melodies For You:</i>		
<i>David Jacobs</i>	8.05am(Sun)	1,400,000

Radio 3

<i>Record Review</i>	9.05am(Sat)	250,000
<i>Robin Ray</i>	11.45am(Sat)	150,000
<i>This Week's</i>		
<i>Composer</i>	9.05am(M–F)	100,000
<i>Midday Concert</i>	(M–F)	100,000

Radio 4

<i>News</i>	8.00am(M–F)	2,200,000
<i>Today</i>	Just after 8.10am(M–F)	1,500,000
<i>Any Questions?</i>	1.10pm(Sat)	950,000
<i>Letter From</i>		
<i>America</i>	9.15am(Sat)	800,000
<i>Woman's Hour</i>	2.00pm(M–F)	650,000
<i>Afternoon Theatre</i>	3.00pm(M–F)	600,000

The best received programmes on Radio 1 included *Noel Edmonds*, *Alexis Korner* and *Simon Bates*. Among Radio 2 music, listeners most enjoyed Alan Dell's *Sounds Easy*, *Glamorous Nights* and *The Magic of the Musicals*, *Benny Green* on the music of Jerome Kern, Irving Berlin and Noel Coward, the *Syd Lawrence Orchestra*, *Your 100 Best Tunes* and *Sing Something Simple*. The most popular light entertainment programmes were *The News Huddlines* and *Brain of Sport*.

Pride of place on Radio 3 went to performances of *Beethoven's Choral Symphony*, *Bach's St Matthew*

Passion and Christmas Oratorio and Berlioz' *Symphonic fantastique* and on Radio 4, Alistair Cooke's *Letter From America*, *Origins* (talks on archaeology by Malcolm Billings), *From Our Own Correspondent*, *The Living World*, *Lifelines in Medicine* and *Gardeners' Question Time*. Also highly praised were the portrait of the Earl of Shaftesbury in the series *1979 – the Year of the Child*, the tribute to the late *Joyce Grenfell* and a production of Priestley's *An Inspector Calls*.

Special projects

Over and above the regular programme monitoring mechanism of the panels, as is usual a number of individual programmes during the year were investigated in greater depth – through the mounting of tailor-made studies. In each case there is usually a specific issue, or sets of issues, to be investigated. One example was to obtain the viewing public's opinion on whether or not the BBC's decision to screen the *Tonight* programme that featured the INLA spokesman was justifiable or indefensible. The public divided 4:1 in favour. A crucial element of this study was to seek the views of people having first arranged for them to view both the interview and the studio discussion that followed.

Another programme was the examination in some depth of the drama-documentary on *Martin Luther King*. The aim here was to obtain a sense of viewers' response (again, only from those who had first hand knowledge of the programme) to such a hybrid approach to a biographical feature. There were other issues involved here too: including the scheduling of the three parts over successive nights – whether this was seen to be an advantage, eg from the point of view of mental retention of the events, or whether it proved that much more difficult for the audience to see all three parts.

From time to time the department is asked to prepare review papers on the coverage of BBC television and music of particular activities – often for meetings of the General Advisory Council. 1979–80 was no exception: descriptive, synthesising papers on both sport and music were assembled.

1979–80 saw the first steps towards a broadcasting research strategy to devote a higher proportion of resources to investigate areas beyond the counting of heads and individual programme retrospective studies: for example, towards a clearer understanding, in the case of the BBC's radio services, of how

members of the public perceive the networks that they rarely, if ever, patronise: secondly towards a greater insight into the public's view of the BBC corporately, how it manages its affairs (including the licence fee), and their perceptions of the strengths and weaknesses of the BBC's strands of output (news + comedy programmes + documentaries + sports etc.).

Finally, and in the longer term most significant of all the development work in hand over the year, the technical groundwork being undertaken jointly with the representatives of the Independent Television Contractors Association made substantial headway: towards a joint television audience measurement service on the one hand, and – also to be jointly funded – towards a programme of 'qualitative' research into issues of broadcasting significance on the other. To these ends the formal steps towards the creation of a limited company, the Broadcasting Audience Research Board, with the equity divided equally between the BBC and ITCA, and under the independent chairmanship of Sir Stewart Crawford, were close to completion as the year ended. It is planned that measurement of television audiences will be the responsibility of an outside contractor appointed by BARB, and that the BBC's Audience Research Department will on behalf of both parties act as the data collection and analysis agent for the 'qualitative' work. These are major research undertakings. They bear upon the recommendations of the Annan Committee on broadcasting research: towards collaboration between the two broadcasting organisations on the principal areas of common research interest.

The BBC Programmes Complaints Commission

The membership of the Commission on 31 March 1980 was:

Sir Edmund Compton (Chairman)
Professor Kathleen Bell
Mr John Rankin, QC

The Commission issued four adjudications in the year under review. Each was published in full in *The Listener* and in summary in *Radio Times*.

The adjudications, in summary, were:

Complaint by Mrs A.

Summary

On 27 March 1979 the BBC broadcast on BBC 2 a *Man Alive* programme about the working of the Mental Health Act. Part of the programme dealt with the story of an old man whose relatives, it was said, were determined to have him put into a mental hospital against the advice of a number of experts.

Mrs A., one of the relatives referred to but not named in the broadcast, complained of unfair treatment in that the BBC had wrongly stated in the programme that she had refused to be interviewed, and that in the absence of her evidence there were omissions and distortions of relevant facts in the programme as broadcast. The BBC believed that they were justified in making the statement that Mrs A. had refused to be interviewed, and claimed that the events described in the broadcast were fairly and accurately reported.

The Commission upheld Mrs A.'s complaint of unfairness to the extent that the BBC failed to offer her a proper opportunity to give her side of the story.

The Commission have agreed, exceptionally, to maintain Mrs A.'s anonymity in order to protect the privacy of her elderly relatives.

Complaint by Dr A.L. Cochrane

Summary

Dr A.L. Cochrane complained about a television programme *Wales Today* broadcast on 11 May 1979 in which he had been interviewed in connection with a published piece of medical research, undertaken by himself and two other scientists. He complained that an inadequate diagram was substituted without his permission for a copy of the published diagram, that the BBC failed to mention his co-authors' names despite an undertaking given to him by the BBC, that the interviewer refused to accept his offer of a copy of the article to read, and that the BBC delayed dealing with his complaint and failed to apologise to him.

The BBC said that the published diagram was unsuitable for transmission and the replacement was adequate for the purpose of the broadcast, that no undertaking had been given to mention the co-authors' names, that the interviewer had accepted the offered copy of the article, and that no undue delay had occurred.

The Commission upheld the first two and also to a limited extent the third of Dr Cochrane's complaints. The fourth complaint is not upheld.

Complaint by Mr R.N. Leeds

Summary

In July 1979 the Union of Post Office Workers submitted a complaint on behalf of a member, Mr R.N. Leeds, of unfair treatment in a BBC Television News bulletin on Friday, 23 February 1979. The bulletin included a short item about the picketing on that day of South Wales Government Offices, in which Mr Leeds was shown attempting to deliver a postal package and in an argument with one of the pickets.

Mr Leeds complained of collusion between pickets and the BBC: being filmed without his knowledge while he and a picket were in private conversation; and being mistakenly reported as having failed to deliver the mail.

The Commission rejected the suggestion of collusion, and found that the incident was openly filmed in public. They upheld the complaint that the mistaken report was unfair to Mr Leeds.

Complaint by The National Front

Summary

The National Front complained of unfair treatment in five BBC programmes broadcast between 18 April and 29 April 1979. These programmes, which have been treated as a related series, were concerned first with the General Election manifesto issued by the National Front on 18 April, and subsequently with the riot that occurred at Southall on 23 April, on the occasion of a meeting held there that day in support of the National Front candidate for the Southall constituency in the General Election.

In the first three programmes the BBC was accused of bias in reporting and commenting on National Front policies and of denying the National Front the right to reply. In the last two programmes the complaint was that the BBC denied the National Front the opportunity to refute allegations that the violence at Southall on 23 April had been deliberately provoked by the National Front's 'bogus' public meeting and racial aggression in the locality.

The BBC justified its treatment of National Front policies as consistent with its editorial policies in regard to (a) the allocation of airtime to recognised political parties in a General Election and (b) the

duty of the BBC, when broadcasting about controversial and alarming opinions and objectives, to speak from the 'middle ground', ie give expression to the view, not of the BBC but of preponderant and responsible public opinion; particularly when the controversy touched on basic moral and constitutional beliefs, where the BBC's declared policy of long standing was that the principle of impartiality did not require the BBC to appear neutral and detached.

The Commission took the view that the editorial policies followed by the BBC in its treatment of party political broadcasting and of controversial matters of opinion were sound and acceptable, and had been fairly applied to the exposition and debate of National Front policies in the first three programmes in the series. Accordingly, no complaint relating to these programmes is upheld.

In the last two programmes, dealing with the events at Southall on 23 April, the Commission upheld the complaint that it was unfair to the National Front to be denied the opportunity to refute allegations of deliberately provocative behaviour on that occasion.

Relations with the public

The BBC pursued its efforts to bring its programme and policy makers closer to their audience by conducting more than 20 public meetings throughout Britain. Most of these meetings followed the now established pattern in which, in England outside London and the South East, meetings are held under the auspices of the Regional Advisory Councils, with the Council Chairmen chairing the meetings, and, in London and the South East, meetings are chaired by well-known broadcasting personalities. A member of the Board of Governors is usually present. At each of these meetings senior BBC executive and programme producers faced the questions of some hundreds of members of a wide cross-section of the public.

There were, in addition, a number of new more specialised ventures, the most strenuous of which was a visit to the Butlins Holiday Camp at Bognor Regis, where 1,200 holiday makers gathered to question a panel chaired by Noel Edmonds. In the Concert Hall at Broadcasting House, London, nearly three hundred lovers of serious music gathered to question a panel which included the Controller of

Radio 3, the Controller of Music and Richard Baker. A team which included Jimmy Hill and had David Coleman in the chair visited Manchester City FC Social Club to spend the evening answering questions from nearly four hundred sports fans of all ages and both sexes. Religious broadcasting was the theme of another well-attended meeting held at All Souls Church, close to Broadcasting House. On a wet evening in November a team including Mr Richard Francis, the Director, News and Current Affairs, Mr Douglas Mugeridge, the Deputy Managing Director, Radio, Mr Shaun Sutton, Head of Television Drama Group and Mr Alec Weeks, Executive Producer, Association Football, visited the Army garrison at Colchester to face an audience of soldiers and their wives. Jimmy Young was in the chair. Audiences of 5th and 6th-formers at large comprehensive schools in Morpeth, Northumberland, and Pimlico, London, gave the members of the panel a lively time and provided valuable insight. Other occasions of a somewhat specialised kind were the visit of a team chaired by Brian Redhead to the Royal Hospital at Putney, London, and of another team to the Eastgate Centre for the Elderly at Worksop, Nottinghamshire.

The visiting BBC teams included an engineer who was prepared to give detailed advice on reception problems. At a meeting in Portadown, chaired by Lady Faulkner, the National Governor for Northern Ireland, there was a plea for network television to show more of the normal aspects of life in Northern Ireland. At the time of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, leading members of all the faiths in Scotland were invited to a meeting in Edinburgh to discuss religious broadcasting in Scotland.

More than half a million unsolicited letters again reached the BBC during the year, most of them consisting of straightforward requests for information. The comments in the others were regularly analysed and reported to the Board of Governors, Board of Management and senior programme staff. The largest volume of comment on one topic was some 1,600 letters of enquiry or protest about the radio wavelength changes which had taken place the previous year. Programme changes on Radio 2 provoked some 500 angry letters. Programmes which drew the most appreciative comments included *Pride and Prejudice* and *Dallas*, but the largest number of favourable comments – nearly 1,000 – concerned Pope John Paul's visit to the Republic of Ireland.

Advisory bodies

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

The General Advisory Council

In the year under review the General Advisory Council devoted time at all of its regular quarterly meetings to discussion of the financial position of the BBC. In the period following the General Election, it was deeply concerned also with the effects of possible cuts in the BBC's External Services. The Council's view of the External Services may be summarised in the words of a member who said that they were 'a major element in the fabric of world peace'. The Council, therefore, shared the BBC's relief that the threatened cuts, which affected particularly the foreign language services, did not materialise. It recognised, however, that there were continuing financial problems, both for the External Services and for the domestic services. The Council appreciated that, although the licence fee had risen in November 1979 by a substantial amount, the BBC would have to make some significant reductions in its planned expenditure.

Towards the end of the year, the Council widened its discussion of financial matters to include consideration of the priorities which the BBC would need to follow in the years ahead. The need for economy and strict financial control, however, was a factor taken into account in all the Council's main debates. As usual, these debates were based on discussion papers, prepared by members of the Council or by the BBC.

There was a member's paper on 'The BBC and the Film Industry' which led, later in the year, to a discussion of film purchasing at the Board of Governors' Television Programme Committee. There was a member's paper on 'BBC Broadcasting and Education', a subject of topical importance in the light of the BBC's financial problems. A third member's paper, on 'The BBC and Co-production', led to

discussion of whether agreements with overseas producers might lead to a form of self censorship. The BBC assured the Council that editorial control in all such agreements was kept in the hands of its own producers.

The BBC produced papers on its coverage of the industrial situation, during what has come to be known as 'the winter of discontent', and a paper on the coverage of sport. In the debate on industrial coverage, members expressed conflicting views about both the state of the nation and about the BBC's achievement in reflecting the mood of the time. The Council recognised that the extent and scale of industrial unrest had imposed particularly heavy burdens on the BBC's reporting staff, and on its industrial correspondents in particular. With the advantage of hindsight, speakers were able to point to occasions when the context and background to disputes might have been explored more fully. As one member put it, there was a continuing responsibility on the BBC to try to explain 'the backcloth to economic history'. In a country as heterogeneous as Britain, the Council recognised that it was difficult to broadcast reports of industrial events that were universally true. But so long as the BBC adhered to its principles for news reporting, as it had done in the period of greatest industrial dislocation, the Council believed that it should be able to maintain and improve the standard of industrial coverage. The Council agreed that the paper provided for this discussion should be printed, as the eighth in the current series of GAC pamphlets, with a foreword by the Chairman of the Council, Sir Frank Figgures.

The discussion of the paper on the coverage of sport coincided with speculation in the Press on how the BBC should report the Olympic Games, following the reaction of national governments to the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union. Members of the Council differed in their opinions, from those who believed that on no account should the BBC provide extensive coverage of the Games in Moscow, to those who felt that, as a reporting organisation, it could not fail to respond to events as and when they took place. The paper on sport presented the Council with a series of questions and it drew attention to the increasing problems, in logistics and finance, which were facing the sports departments in television and radio. The Council acknowledged the advantages of competition in sports broadcasting, but was concerned about the increasing cost of broadcasting

major events. There was general acceptance of the need for the BBC to maintain a strict policy on advertising and a recognition at the same time of the value to sport of commercial sponsorship. Minority sports, the possibility of 90-minute football coverage, and the training of sports broadcasters were other matters covered in the discussion.

In addition to these major concerns, time was given at each of the meetings to consideration of a report on public reaction to the BBC and to the agenda item, 'Members' Questions'.

As in previous years, some matters of first importance were raised under these headings. At the meeting in July 1979, there was a lengthy discussion of the interview shown on *Tonight* with a representative of the Irish National Liberation Army. This discussion was based on a series of questions put by a member from Northern Ireland who was also a member of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council. This discussion, again, covered a range of views, from speakers who felt that the BBC should not be inhibited in its task of showing people in the country as a whole the true nature of terrorism, or from those who felt that the risk of giving a platform to terrorists was too great to justify an interview with a member of a proscribed organisation. The Council welcomed the BBC's adoption of guidelines for editorial staff faced with the problems presented by the INLA interview. The Council recognised, however, the difficulty of prescribing the future in terms of the present and the past. The exact circumstances would not arise again, but the Council felt that its examination of the issues had provided a valuable reminder of the opportunities and risks in a difficult area of broadcasting. To a large extent, the value of the advice that the Council gives to the BBC lies in the fact that what is said at its meetings is said in the presence of the Governors and senior management of the BBC.

Other matters raised as questions from members were the BBC's decision not to transmit a television play, *Solid Geometry*, the programme by the Campaign Against Racism in the Media in the *Open Door* series on television, the recruitment and training of black members of staff, the decision to repeat the *Law and Order* series of plays and the reflection of the work of the probation service in documentary programmes on prison and detention centres.

As usual, the arrangements for the Council's meetings were made by its Business Committee, which considered all main papers in draft form and helped

to identify the leading questions and issues for debate.

English Regional Advisory Councils

In the past year, Morpeth, Ipswich, Doncaster, Plymouth and Portsmouth have been added to the growing list of towns and cities which have been locations for Open Meetings called by the English Regional Advisory Councils, who were, in fact, the pioneers of this particular form of public accountability. Doncaster was a first step in this field for the North Advisory Council, and they – like the other Councils who have now become familiar with these exercises – found it rewarding and useful as a means of informing themselves about opinions on broadcasting issues across a broad spectrum. The meetings have helped also to make the existence and work of the Councils more widely known. Taking into account the centrally organised meetings called by the BBC itself, many thousands of viewers and listeners have now taken the opportunity which these meetings offer to learn more about what they get for the money they pay through the licence fee, and to voice their concern or their commendation about the BBC's radio and television services.

During the course of their regular business meetings, the English Regional Advisory Councils have devoted much of their time to the programmes made by their own BBC regional stations – specifically for and about regional people and their concerns. Beyond that, they have taken an interest in the whole of the BBC's output. Each Council's Minutes have a wide distribution within the BBC, to senior staff and to the Board of Governors.

During the year, the Councils received papers, prepared for consideration by the General Advisory Council, on the BBC's Coverage of the Industrial Situation in January/February 1979, and on the BBC's Coverage of Sport on Radio and Television. On their own initiative, they debated, and thereafter offered advice to the BBC, on subjects as diverse as the coverage of the 1979 General Election, reactions to the radio wavelength changes introduced in November 1978, audience research and the BBC's External Services.

The question of BBC financing and income preoccupied the Regional Councils in the latter part of the year. The Councils generally, and their chairmen

in particular, through regular meetings with members of the BBC's Board of Management and Board of Governors, were drawn into consultation at an early stage about the serious situation which resulted from the setting of a £34 licence fee for at least two years. The need for cutbacks was explained, and the possible effects of those on the English Regional Television operation were outlined as a matter on which the BBC Governors would be willing to consider Council reactions. The Councils assessed all this in a realistic way and recognised that the BBC could not be immune from economic factors which were affecting the nation. However, they urged the case for regional television with fervour – pointing out that they, and the regional television audiences they represented, would be disappointed if the cuts meant that hard-won ground for Regional Television in England had to be lost so soon after it had been gained. The Councils believed that the nation would have to accept a realistic sum for the licence, if the broadcasting standards to which it had become accustomed from the BBC were to be maintained.

Local Radio Councils

The Local Radio Councils had an active year. Their prime role of advising local managers and their staff on the programme policy appropriate to the areas served was fully maintained, both in the regular meetings of full councils that take place at six to eight week intervals, and through the specialist sub-committees set up in most areas to deal with such matters as religious broadcasting and education.

The Councils, and in particular their chairmen, were predominantly concerned with the effect of the BBC's financial predicament upon both the current output and the future development of BBC Local Radio. In view of this concern, a welcome innovation during the year under review was the presence of a member of the Board of Governors at the quarterly meetings between local chairmen and the Managing Director Radio and other senior BBC staff. Special meetings were called also to discuss particular aspects of local radio output or development. One of these, attended by Sir Michael Swann, Chairman of the BBC, gave chairmen the opportunity to re-state their commitment to BBC Local Radio and their belief in the individuality of the services it could provide. In addition, the chairmen

held a weekend seminar, which provided the opportunity for fuller discussion of local radio matters. This was the second such occasion, which may now be established as a regular and valuable part of the chairmen's year.

Educational bodies

The School Broadcasting Councils

The function of the School Broadcasting Councils for the UK and for the National Regions is to commission from the BBC, under its Charter, obligations, educational broadcasts for schools drawing upon the full range of professional advice proffered systematically by officers of the School Broadcasting Council. During the course of the year the close dialogue which was commenced last year between the School Broadcasting Councils and the Board of Governors has continued. The alterations to the constitution and procedures of the School Broadcasting Council begun last year have now been fully implemented. During the course of the year, a further innovation has been that each Programme Committee has filled at least one vacancy with a member with expertise in multi-cultural education.

One of the issues during the year concerned the continued access of educational broadcasting to national airwaves for its specialised education services. The Chairman of the School Broadcasting Council sought and obtained from the Board of Governors, confirmation of the BBC's continuing commitment to educational broadcasting. Conscious of the advances in recording technology and the BBC's wish to cut 40 minutes of School Radio broadcasting airtime, the School Broadcasting Council has proceeded with its feasibility study into the recording of some secondary programmes via night-time transmission. The first of the two studies proved the technical feasibility of schools recording programmes at night-time. A methodology for a further study has been agreed to test longer term attitudes of schools to night-time recording at a period when schools themselves are under difficult financial constraints.

The consequences of the cuts in BBC finances generally cannot be escaped by educational broadcasting though Councils have been concerned that educational broadcasting should not shoulder a disproportionate level of cuts. In Scotland this concern

was especially evident when it was proposed that BBC funding of educational broadcasting should be greatly reduced. The National Regional Councils were much pre-occupied with the consequences of the development of the national regional radio services and with developing further their own school publications.

The Council's education officers conducted major enquiries into radio in the 80s, geography 11-16, primary science, music 0-16, the development of study skills, an overview of the English output and the needs of low achieving pupils aged 11-14. The Council's committees gave detailed consideration to the implications for broadcasting of falling rolls and the Report by HM Inspectors on Aspects of Secondary Education.

The Continuing Education Advisory Council

The Continuing Education Advisory Council, under its new name and constitution referred to last year, has continued to work towards closer relationships with the School Broadcasting Councils. The report on the study of 'Broadcasting and Youth', sponsored jointly by the Gulbenkian Foundation, the Manpower Services Commission, the BBC and the IBA, has had practical expression in the 'Roadshow' project, designed for young people who are unemployed or at risk of unemployment. The Manpower Services Commission has co-operated closely with the BBC on this project. The areas of community education and adult basic education have continued to receive the close attention of the Councils' continuing education officers.

Other specialist bodies

The Central Religious Advisory Committee, which advises the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority, continued the practice, established in recent years, of holding separate sessions for each authority and joint sessions to discuss subjects of general concern to religious broadcasters. In the year under review, the Committee held two joint sessions, to consider, first, the reflection in programmes of the principal events in the religious year, and, second, religious television for young people. The theme for each of these meetings was illustrated by excerpts from programmes. For the second joint session, a selection of programmes from IKON, the Dutch

interchurch broadcasting service, was introduced by Dr Willem Koole, the services' Director of Television.

At its two meetings with the BBC, the Committee considered progress reports on religious programmes in television, radio and the External Services of the BBC. It discussed also subjects chosen by its Agenda Committee. Subjects during the year included the arrangements for religious programmes on BBC 1, at the first meeting, and religious programmes on BBC 2 and on local radio at the second. At this meeting the Committee gave its support in principle to a paper containing ideas for a Broadcast Church, as a means of providing a new dimension in the reflection of worship in the BBC's religious output.

In all these discussions the Committee was concerned to acknowledge achievements of the programme makers as well as to advise on the problems that they encounter in serving an increasingly heterogeneous audience. The Committee recognised that the variety of religious faiths in the community presents the broadcasters with opportunities for extending the range of their programmes. The Committee foresaw many difficulties, but it hoped that the variety of religions in the country might lead to an extension of religious broadcasting, without any diminution of the reflection in programmes of the life and worship of the churches in the mainstream of religious life.

The Central Music Advisory Committee met four times during the year under review. In April 1979 it considered radio programme policy in relation to music, and the style and presentation of music programmes on television. The Committee's autumn meeting was mainly concerned with detailed reports about music output but it also considered an outline of a paper, for the General Advisory Council, on Music in the BBC. The Committee met in February 1980 to consider that paper in more detail. It discussed also the BBC's coverage of traditional folk music and the juxtaposition of classical and modern works in broadcast concerts. At that meeting, too, it gave further consideration to its own role and to the extent to which all forms of popular music might be represented in its discussions and in its membership. Finally, the Committee met in March especially to consider the proposed cuts in the BBC's orchestras.

The Central Appeals Advisory Committee

The Committee, which advises the BBC and the IBA

separately, held three meetings during the year, at which it considered applications from charities for appeals on BBC radio and television. At its meeting in January, with Miss Monica Sims, Controller, Radio 4 in attendance, the Committee reviewed the response to recent appeals on radio by small and large charities. The Committee noted that there was no correlation between the size and geographical reach of charities and the results of appeals on Radio 4. It seemed clear that people responded to broadcast appeals mainly because they were in sympathy with the causes which the charities represented. Whether or not a charity was local or national in scope was a factor of secondary importance. The Committee, moreover, was concerned to reflect the pattern of charitable activity throughout the country. There were some outstanding results for appeals on television and radio (*see page 35*).

The Central Agricultural Advisory Committee advises the BBC on the range and content of farming and gardening programmes broadcast on the television and radio networks. It takes an interest also in the output on these subjects from the various regional centres in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales and from the BBC's Local Radio stations. The membership reflects a wide range of agricultural, horticultural and consumer interests, and a wide geographical spread.

The Committee met as usual three times during the year. It continued its tradition of giving outspoken and constructive advice which was welcomed by the specialist BBC producers. The Committee also discussed topics of interest, to farmers and others in the industry, as they arose in the general programme output. The chairmen of the separate Agricultural Advisory Committees for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are ex-officio members of the Central Committee and play a valuable part in the provision of an overall view of the coverage of farming affairs throughout the United Kingdom.

The Asian Programmes Advisory Committee met three times during the past year, an increase over the number of meetings in preceding years. The Committee meets in the Pebble Mill Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham, where the Asian Programmes Unit is based. It takes a close interest in the programmes made by this Unit and, with the Asian communities in mind, by the Continuing Education Department.

It keeps in touch also with the programmes for particular Asian communities broadcast by many BBC Local Radio stations.

In recent years the Committee has had as ex-officio members representatives of the Pakistan Embassy and the High Commissions for India and Bangladesh and of the Commission for Racial Equality. Last year this arrangement was amicably brought to an end as it was felt that the Asian communities settled in Britain were well enough developed and integrated to be able to dispense with official or diplomatic representation. Instead of these ex-officio memberships, the Committee now has additional ordinary members chosen for their personal knowledge and qualities and for their ability to reflect significant aspects of the Asian community in Britain.

The Science Consultative Group

The Group held two formal meetings, in May and November, at which recent science programmes, on television and radio, and future programme plans were discussed with the staff responsible for the output. Members of the Group also visited the BBC's Natural History Unit at Bristol and attended an informal supper meeting, hosted by Mr Alasdair Milne, Managing Director, Television. An important item on the agenda of both formal meetings was the discussion of suggestions by members of the Group for subjects and themes for future programmes. On the treatment of scientific subjects in general programmes, the Group was concerned that there should be as much internal consultation as possible between editors and producers of science programmes and their colleagues in other departments producing current affairs and factual programmes.

The Engineering Advisory Committee is a small committee of eminent scientists and electrical engineers which advises the BBC on its engineering research and development programme and its correlation with similar activities in industry and elsewhere. Under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Cockburn, the Committee held four meetings during the year, combining these with visits to the BBC Research Department and the Post Office Research Centre. One important task undertaken by the Committee was to give advice to the Board of Governors on the future development of CEEFAX. Other subjects on which the Committee expressed views were direct satellite broadcasting.

new technologies – including fibre optics – and digital signal processing.

The Archives Advisory Committee

The Archives Advisory Committee did not meet during the year but it presented its Report, which was unanimous, to the BBC's Board of Governors. The Report, based on a thorough three-year investigation of every aspect of the BBC's archives, was published on 29 November 1979.* It contained 82 detailed recommendations, of which some 60 have already been accepted by the BBC and the remainder are still being considered, since they have financial, legal or technical implications. A statement setting out the BBC's response was issued at the time. The Committee's final recommendation was that the BBC should set up some form of machinery to advise it on future archival problems, though not necessarily in the form of a permanent committee. The BBC has accepted the need to take specialist advice in the future when questions concerning its archives arise, but the Archives Advisory Committee in its present form, having completed its work, has now ceased to meet.

The Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs

The Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs met four times during the year. On each occasion the meetings started with a playback of a recent programme, or extract from a programme, dealing with industrial or economic issues, which members then discussed in detail with the programme editor concerned. The Group's autumn meeting was devoted to discussion of a paper prepared for the General Advisory Council on coverage of the industrial troubles of the early months of 1979. Members considered the particular problems posed by reporting the events of those months and examined the ways in which the BBC had set about overcoming those difficulties. They also considered whether, with the benefit of hindsight, there were ways in which that coverage could have been improved. Topics to which the Group returned on a number of occasions during the year were the reporting of industrial disputes, the use of specialist correspondents and the merits and limitations of interviews in throwing light on often complicated subjects or situations.

Consultative Group on the Social Effects of Television

In 1979–80 this body, under the chairmanship of Dr Roger Young (now National Governor for Scotland), was wound up when it became apparent that its concerns would come within the scope of a new broadcasting research system partly financed by but independent of the BBC. (There is now a Broadcasting Research Unit in which the BBC's partners are the British Film Institute and the Markle Foundation.)

* (*Report of the Advisory Committee on Archives*, BBC Publications, price £2.)

External Broadcasting

For many programme staff in the External Services much of the year under review will have been a period of acute uncertainty. Faced in June 1979 with a requirement to save £4,000,000 out of a budget of £43,000,000 the BBC felt bound to point out that a reduction on this scale could only be achieved by the closing down of a large number of foreign language services – between nine and 15 depending on the services chosen. The fact that there was a strong public reaction against such a possibility, both in the United Kingdom and abroad, is perhaps not altogether surprising. Many people the world over, whether regular listeners or not, evidently see the External Services as a major factor in the international information scene, an influence to the good and, at a practical level, a dependable source of news in an increasingly dangerous, crisis-ridden world. The proposed cuts also happened to coincide with a heightened world-wide interest in the whole issue of the free flow of information, brought to the fore by the work of the International Commission for the Study of Communication Problems (the controversial MacBride Commission) set up by UNESCO in 1976. In Britain itself there were those in the press and elsewhere who saw in the External Services one of the things the British do well, part of the defences of the democratic way of life, and therefore to be nurtured rather than reduced at a time when the country's fortunes were at a low ebb. The fact that in the end the savings required were reduced to £2.7 million and the decision eventually taken to achieve them through the deferment of capital projects rather than by closing down services, was naturally greeted with relief at Bush House, not least because the proposed amputations, affecting mainly Western and Southern European languages, would have increased the emphasis on the Communist and Third Worlds, thus creating the damaging impression, however mistaken, that under their veneer of impartiality, the External Services were no more than a weapon of ideological warfare and power politics.

The relief was tinged with grave misgivings about the effects of this further slowing down of the much needed programme of transmitter modernisation on the BBC's technical competitiveness, more particularly in Eastern Europe and Africa. Such a pro-

gramme had been urged on successive governments by one official review body after another for the past 15 years. However, sufficient funds were never in the end made available to complete it. The section on International Broadcasting provides evidence of the efforts made by other international broadcasting organisations to improve their own audibility.

A request by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to increase the BBC's broadcasting effort to the Soviet Union in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan led to the introduction of two new daily transmissions in Russian in January, thus raising the total daily Russian language output to 5½ hours. The BBC itself suggested that broadcasting in Farsi should also be increased as this language is widely understood in Afghanistan. Both increases were achieved at very short notice and, initially, without additional funds being made available by the Government. The BBC had to point out that its resources were very tightly stretched and that the additional transmissions could only be undertaken on a temporary basis. The measures which had to be taken shortly after to cut back expenditure in order to stay within the Government's 14 per cent cash limit made that point even more starkly. On the other hand the new Farsi evening transmissions, in particular, clearly met the needs of listeners in Afghanistan, to judge by the many reports from journalists on the spot, which stressed the extent to which Afghans were relying on the BBC for news of events affecting their country. But ultimately what all this brought home was that although increases in broadcasting to particular areas of the globe in response to events there might seem desirable in principle, in practice the very limited resources available to the BBC, in terms of money, staff, studios, transmitters and their appropriate aerial arrays leave very little room for manoeuvre. Flexibility, even when it is desirable, is inevitably costly, and cannot be achieved at short notice.

Language Services

Western and Southern Europe

The year was dominated by the threatened abolition

of Western and Southern European services as part of the government's economy measures. The reaction in the target areas – in the press, among listeners and, in some countries, by politicians – was loud and sometimes vehement. Leaders of virtually all Portuguese parties, for example, appealed for the preservation of the service in their language.

The substance of daily reports and discussions in the French Service was provided by the change of government in Britain, the new economic course pursued by the Conservatives, the fight for a more equitable distribution of the EEC budget and the resulting deterioration in British–French relations, the Rhodesian question, the invasion of Afghanistan and its impact on western solidarity.

The British case on the EEC budget has not been reported fully (and sometimes not at all) in the French media. The French Service – without plugging any one-sided line – has attempted to give it a full airing. Thus, for example, members of the European Parliament representing the two nations and four parties took part in a discussion on Anglo-French and Anglo-EEC relations recorded in Strasbourg. Similar issues were raised in a lively *Questions-and-Answers* programme recorded at the French Students' Centre in London.

The Turkish Section during the year focused attention particularly on developments in the 'arc of crisis' in which Turkey is situated – notably on the course of the Iranian revolution, developments in Iraq, Syria and the Middle East generally, and, more recently, Afghanistan.

The Turkish, Greek, Portuguese and Spanish Services celebrated their 40th anniversaries during the year. In Athens, one of the main theatres was filled for eight consecutive nights in May for a series of public discussions arranged by the BBC which were subsequently broadcast. Subjects discussed included the role of broadcasting in a democracy, the future of Parliamentary democracy and various aspects of Greece's entry into the EEC. Speakers included leading Greek politicians, academics and intellectuals. Smaller public meetings were held in six provincial centres.

In Portugal the anniversary celebrations included a lecture by Mr Edward Heath on *Europe in the 80s* at the Gulbenkian Foundation in Lisbon.

General elections and changes of government in both Portugal and Britain were closely covered in Portuguese transmissions. Listeners' correspondence

indicated that these reports were closely followed not only in Portugal but in Portuguese-speaking Africa.

A ban on coverage of the Portuguese campaign by Portuguese Radio as a result of legal complications enabled the BBC to provide a valuable service to Portuguese-speaking audiences in Africa.

The Spanish Service continues to supply an ever-increasing number of programmes and programme items for broadcast by Spanish domestic networks. Thus, for example, in a new programme – *Horizonte Europa* on Radio Nacional, the BBC's Industrial Correspondent, John Hosken, provided a series of reports designed to inform Spanish listeners more fully about the effect of Common Market membership.

A similar increase in the placings of BBC items has occurred in Italy and the Federal German Republic.

In Italy, elections to the European Parliament gave a new impulse to the weekly joint BBC/RAI programme *Europa*, while international affairs continued to be covered in the second weekly joint venture, *Quadrante Internazionale*. Programmes of touristic interest and courses of English lessons were also supplied to several private Italian radio stations.

German-language radio stations now draw on the BBC German Service for translations of some 200 BBC correspondents' dispatches a month.

One report on the day the Rhodesian elections results were announced, for example was taken by Vienna, Berne, Munich, Bremen and Baden-Baden. Programmes written by members of the German Service – largely on aspects of life in Britain – and rebroadcast by German-speaking stations have, on one occasion this year, reached 80 in a month.

Unfortunately the government's cash limits for 1980–81 make it unlikely that this growing demand can be satisfied in future. It is proving impossible both to maintain direct broadcasting and to supply west European radio stations with re-broadcasting material. The latter will have to be reduced if the standards of the first are to be maintained.

It is the direct broadcasts, of course, that make the most impact on the German Democratic Republic.

There was ample evidence during the past year that the Service is listened to very attentively by influential sections of East German society. For example, Stefan Heym, the prominent dissident writer, recorded a six-minute statement of his case against the authorities, which he made available to the BBC in the first instance. West German radio

stations were permitted to broadcast it only after we had done so.

Eastern Europe

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and its consequences confused and deeply disturbed audiences in Eastern Europe. BBC broadcasts provided them with on-the-spot reports and with a broad spectrum of world reaction. Discussion programmes – sometimes linking speakers from several countries – reflected different reactions to such topics as trade embargoes and participation in the Olympics. There was an unexpected response to one such unscripted and unrehearsed discussion from a listener writing from Poland. He thoroughly disapproved of the programme 'because the participants disagreed among themselves . . .'

Salt II discussions in the USA and elsewhere were widely covered in Russian broadcasts. The General Elections in Britain provided opportunities for listeners to make their own comparisons between political processes in countries with different systems. Elections in Zimbabwe–Rhodesia were closely reported – confounding the predictions of the official media in Eastern Europe. The visit of the Pope to Poland was extensively reported, especially to Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. After initial difficulties Polish authorities extended full facilities to a BBC Polish section correspondent who broadcast eye-witness reports.

The Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Finnish, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian and Yugoslav services celebrated their 40th anniversaries – mainly with programmes of archival material.

As part of the anniversary, a BBC exhibition devoted mainly to the work of the Polish section during the war was to have been held in Warsaw in September. In its early stages this had the active encouragement of the Polish authorities. Subsequently, difficulties were imposed and finally the exhibition was banned after it had already been assembled in Warsaw.

The Russian service broadcast a number of features on anniversaries reported differently or not at all in the Soviet Union: the 50th anniversary of the collectivisation of agriculture, the 100th of the birth of Trotsky and Stalin. The Bulgarian Section broadcast a series on the British educational system, planned to coincide with important reforms in Bulgarian education.

Many letters from listeners commented on the Service's poor signal compared with Western competitors. One listener in Kiev wrote that: 'The BBC reception has been bad here, whereas the Voice of America and Deutsche Welle are much better heard – but we prefer your broadcasts'. This was, indeed, the most common single theme of listeners' letters.

Since the Afghan invasion there have been more attacks on the BBC in the Soviet press – and more hostile in tone – than for some time. One article in *Izvestia* mentioned the Russian Service's increase in transmission time and alleged that Britain was 'switching to an even more anti-Soviet style in its international radio programmes'.

Such reaction from listeners as percolates through is very different in tone, eg one Moscow listener: 'When I come home I open the window to receive oxygen for my lungs and turn on the BBC for oxygen for my mind'.

Africa

The year was dominated by the long process stretching from the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Lusaka, through The Lancaster House Conference to the Election which brought Robert Mugabe to power. At all these meetings and at the Election itself the African Service had staff correspondents who were both journalists and experts on African affairs. The output of this service, just over eight hours a day in English and three vernacular languages, is the work of less than 50 staff and as many stringers throughout Africa. During the year the voices of most of Africa's leaders have been heard in one or other of these Services and the new Prime Minister of Zimbabwe is not alone in knowing the importance of the daily current affairs programmes which are listened to by large audiences in East Africa. It is unfortunate that the long-needed improvement in the BBC's audibility in East and Central and Southern Africa which was hoped for from a relay station in the Seychelles now risks being postponed for lack of funds.

In West Africa, however, the English and Hausa Services have truly massive audiences thanks to the excellent signal from the relay station on Ascension Island, but news gathering is difficult and communications are poor. The restrictions on reporting in Nigeria have meant that there is no resident correspondent from Western Europe in that vast country. Nevertheless the African Service – alone among

World radio and television receivers – 1979

All figures approximate

	Population in Thousands	Radio				Television		
		Number of Radio Sets (excluding wired receivers) in Thousands				Number of Television Receivers in Thousands		
		1979	1955	1965	1970	1979	1965	1970
World Figures	4,193,000	237,000	529,000	758,000	1,260,400	177,000	273,000	512,800
Europe								
Western Europe	414,000	65,308	116,500	153,400	250,000	49,400	81,900	130,500
USSR & European Communist Group	377,000	20,260	59,700	73,500	116,500	24,000	45,300	102,100
Middle East including North Africa	188,000	2,200	12,300	18,800	38,600	1,250	2,600	10,700
Africa								
South Africa	27,000	875	2,600	4,500	6,000	—	—	2,000
Other African countries	301,000	360	4,800	10,000	23,500	98	237	1,700
Asia								
Chinese People's Republic	900,000	1,000	6,000	12,000	50,000	70	300	3,000
India	650,000	1,000	4,800	14,000	35,000	2	16	800
Japan	115,000	12,000	27,000	60,000	85,000	18,000	23,000	60,000
Other countries	615,000	1,800	13,300	27,600	63,500	700	2,700	14,700
Australasia, Pacific & Oceania	24,000	2,760	7,800	10,400	20,700	3,200	4,000	6,200
Western Hemisphere								
United States of America	218,000	111,000	230,000	304,000	450,000	68,000	89,000	135,000
Canada	24,000	5,500	14,000	20,000	26,000	5,000	7,200	11,000
Latin America	330,000	12,600	29,400	47,000	90,900	7,400	16,100	33,700
West Indies	10,000	189	860	2,700	4,700	101	725	1,400

BBC departments – was able to get a reporter for six weeks into Nigeria to cover the elections which resulted in a new civilian government. Ghana, too, returned to civilian rule and three African despots were overthrown: Amin of Uganda, Bokassa of the Central African Empire, and Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea. Sadly, although the African Service fully reported the toppling of Amin, with its stringer entering Kampala with the Tanzanian troops, people in Uganda said that BBC reception had deteriorated in comparison with competitors, at a time when they were most eager to tune in. The Swahili Service holds on to its audience despite an uncompetitive signal, too, while in the Horn of Africa where tension has been rising throughout the past 12 months with reports of 25,000 refugees in one week pouring across the Ethiopian border into Somalia, the Somali Service got a big increase in mail. Listeners are writing increasingly, also, from Francophone African countries – many of them sharing the incredulity of Francophone African Ambassadors in London and Paris that our French broadcasts to Africa should be in jeopardy for lack of funds.

Asia

Nearly 18,000 letters were received by the Chinese Service from all parts of China during the 12 months ending in December. They came as a considerable boost to morale after years in which direct response from the potentially vast audience in that country had been negligible. Clearly there had been no attempt to withdraw the newly granted freedom to listen to foreign radio, despite the curtailment of some of the more extreme forms of liberty which had flourished during the so-called 'Peking spring' of 1979. The BBC's relations with the Chinese authorities – including those with its broadcasting counterparts in Peking – were extremely warm. The visit of a Chinese broadcasting delegation to Bush House in October, was returned, at the invitation of the Chinese Broadcasting Administration, in March.

A sense of dialogue between the BBC and its audience in China was cultivated by a regular programme of answers to the many questions and comments received from listeners, and by inviting listeners to send in their own designs to adorn the rudimentary notes posted to followers of the English-by-Radio lessons regularly broadcast with

explanations in Chinese. Nearly 1,000 designs were submitted in response to this invitation, some of which were of a remarkably high level of artistic merit. The one major flaw in the success of the Chinese Service during the year was the difficulty which many would-be listeners, especially in the areas furthest from the BBC's relay station, reported in their efforts to tune in. While the BBC's signal in Peking did generally meet the minimum requirements in intelligibility, it was evident that the audibility of the BBC's broadcasts tended to be judged in comparison with the higher standards enjoyed by other broadcasting organisations with more conveniently situated transmitters.

The 30th anniversary of the Indonesian Service coincided with the first-ever state visit to this country by an Indonesian Head of State, which was given extensive coverage. Visiting Malaysian ministers, meanwhile, have shown a marked willingness to be interviewed for the Malay Service – a sign, perhaps, that the Service, which has a mere 15 minutes a day on the air, is becoming more widely listened to now that the signal is relayed from the newly completed Far Eastern Relay Station in Singapore.

One of the distinguished people interviewed for the Japanese Service was the British Prime Minister, just before flying off to attend the Tokyo summit meeting in June. The Service received further publicity with the publication in Japan of a book based on a series of programmes on the role of women in Britain. By coincidence it was published just before Mrs Thatcher's arrival in Tokyo in June and has since gone into a second edition.

Both the Thai and Vietnamese Services have dealt with the grave events taking place in Indo-China and along Cambodia's border with Thailand. Evidence continued to be received of widespread listening to the Vietnamese Service despite growing discouragement by the authorities. While correspondence was no longer received from listeners in Vietnam, a member of staff who visited refugee camps in Malaysia was told of the importance which people who remain in Vietnam attach to foreign broadcasts.

In South and Western Asia, fortunately, the signal is stronger, coming from relay stations in Masirah, Singapore and Cyprus. The event which, as always in time of crisis led more and more listeners to tune to the BBC was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan whose shock waves were felt particularly severely in the neighbouring countries of Iran, Pakistan and

India, to all of which the BBC broadcasts in the vernacular. For listeners in these countries there have been other issues and events of marked significance during the past year – the holding of the American hostages in Tehran, Mrs Gandhi's triumph at the polls, the execution of Mr Bhutto and the burning of the US Embassy in Islamabad. The pressure on broadcasters and commentators in these vernacular services has been heavy. Life was not easy either for the correspondents and stringers who reported the news from the area. The Tehran correspondent suffered expulsion at the hands of the revolutionary government in August and the BBC stringer in Pakistan was beaten up in July while investigating a story.

Shortage of money prevented a continuous presence in Afghanistan during the period when Western correspondents were operating with comparative freedom. But a number of short visits by BBC correspondents and judicious use of all other available sources such as the agencies, newspaper correspondents' reports and BBC monitoring enabled the External Services to maintain a good standard of news coverage of the Afghan situation, at least until the end of February when restrictions on Western journalists became severe.

There was ample evidence dating back well before the Russian army moved into Afghanistan of widespread listening and stories were told of Britons and other Europeans using the name of the BBC as a safe conduct as they moved round the country among a people whose suspicions of foreigners had been thoroughly aroused. Journalists and other travellers reported that in the towns and countryside of Afghanistan the BBC, broadcasting in Farsi, was regarded as the prime source of news both of the internal situation and of the world outside.

Middle East

The role of the Arabic Service, in view of the upheavals in so many Islamic countries, has been an especially delicate one. The surveys conducted in the Gulf and described below show that in state after state in the Gulf the Arabic Service is listened to by a quarter of the adult urban population. It has to be a byword for accuracy and – during such events as the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca – every word must be precise and perceptive. Leading Arab statesmen from a score of countries seek to be interviewed by the Arabic Service's current affairs staff and more

letters are addressed to it than to any other – more than 60,000 letters during the year.

Latin America

The upheavals that began with the revolution in Nicaragua in May 1979 highlighted the strategic importance of Central America. The fighting had barely ceased in Nicaragua when there was a sharpening of the insurrectionary situation in neighbouring El Salvador and an escalation of violence in Guatemala. The opportunism of nearby Cuba and the concern of the USA are other factors in the growing instability of an area which also contains the Panama Canal and the British colony of Belize. Correspondents returning to London after the war there reported that Nicaraguans caught up in the general turmoil had relied on the BBC for news and similar reports have reached us from El Salvador.

The threat of cuts in External Broadcasting during 1979 produced a lively reaction from Latin America, with a flood of telephone calls from radio stations in several countries anxious to interview members of the service on the developing controversy. Wide support from the Latin American press included lengthy articles in the leading newspapers of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

World Service

For World Service the year 1979–80 was one of consolidation rather than experiment. A number of new regular programmes had been introduced in January 1979, changing to some degree the shape of the schedule, and it seemed right to allow them time to establish themselves with listeners. Energies and resources could therefore be directed to the making of major series, of which there was a particularly rich and varied crop. Asa Briggs, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford and Chancellor of the Open University, wrote and presented *Land and People*, a 12-part series, whose aim was to examine the social history of Britain and its relevance to the modern world. His commentary was illustrated by a wide range of quotations from literature, from fellow historians and from contemporary sources, brought vividly to life by members of the Royal Shakespeare Company. A special poster, sent to British Councils, embassies, high commissions and universities for display and distribution, helped to publicise the series. Dr

Anthony Clare, of the Institute of Psychiatry in London, introduced *The Sick Mind*, four 45-minute programmes looking at the life, legacy and theories of Freud and Jung. The answer to *The Energy Equation* is of paramount importance to both the developed and the developing world: in four programmes scientists and engineers, economists and politicians from a variety of countries gave their views on the problem of energy supply and how it might best be solved. For the first few weeks of the new decade World Service broadcast *Into the Eighties*, a series of interviews produced by the BBC's Transcription Service, in which distinguished contributors, such as George Steiner, Günter Grass, Wole Soyinka and Mother Teresa, anticipated what life would be like during the coming 10 years.

News and current affairs form the backbone of World Service. During the year there were many occasions – the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, the evolution towards elections in Rhodesia, rebellion in Central America, developments in Iran, for example – when the value of accurate unbiased news and informed comment, heard daily in *Radio Newsreel*, *The World Today*, *Twenty-Four Hours*, again proved its worth. Many issues, however, demand coverage in greater depth than is feasible in topical programmes. In November 1979 two programmes, *India Goes to the Polls*, considered what had gone wrong for the Janata party and how the electoral campaign in the sub-continent was progressing. *The Road to the White House*, in March 1980, looked at the people, the policies and the political style of a very different kind of election, as seen at the Primaries stage. The increasingly important role that Africa plays in world events, how Africans themselves see that role and their own future development was examined in four programmes, *Through African Eyes*.

Elections seemed to dominate current events in the early summer of 1979. The run-up to the British General Election was covered in regular programmes with an Election Desk in the daily topical magazine *Outlook* for the 10 days prior to Polling Day on 5 May. Four special programmes, *The Road to Westminster*, traced the path a successful candidate must tread before he takes his seat in Parliament. Starting on Election Night itself, and continuing the next day until the result of the Election was clear, World Service broadcast a flow of results, analysis, reaction and comment. A month later, World Service covered

the Elections to the European Parliament. A special edition of *Europa* examined the significance of a directly elected parliament for the countries of the EEC. And in the early morning of 11 June expert commentators analysed the results as they were declared, in a special 50-minute programme.

Two regular weekly programmes *Science in Action* and *Discovery* – keep the World Service audience up to date and in touch with progress in science, technology and medicine. A number of documentaries also covered this field. Two programmes, *Fighting for Health*, looked at the worldwide battle against leprosy and tuberculosis and the resurgence of a killer disease was examined in *The Return of Malaria*. A series of 15-minute programmes reported on the efficacy of various kinds of *Alternative Medicine*, from homeopathy to acupuncture.

The popularity of drama with World Service listeners was confirmed by the results of an October listener panel survey (88 per cent of the panel being foreign nationals, 12 per cent British expatriates). Both classical and contemporary plays were appreciated by listeners, with foreign nationals showing a significant interest in Shakespeare. In October and November 1979 a six-part adaptation of Julius Caesar and Antony and Cleopatra was broadcast in *Play of the Week*, under the title *The Noble Romans*. The majority of the plays in *Play of the Week* were originated, as was *The Noble Romans*, by the small three-producer World Service Drama Unit. In January 1980 a company of actors were brought together to play in *All The World's A Stage*, another *Play of the Week* 'special' whose theme was the theatre itself: the plays ranged from Sheridan's *The Critic* to Rattigan's *Harlequinade*. Other outstanding productions during the year included Stoppard's *Professional Foul* (with Peter Barkworth recreating his television role) an adaptation of Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms*, Vaclav Havel's *The Memorandum*, broadcast in conjunction with a special feature on Havel, and Sartre's *In Camera*. A World Service drama production, *The Kreutzer Sonata* won David Suchet the 1979 Pye Radio/Society of Authors Award for the Best Radio Performance by an Actor. A competition to write a 60-minute play on the theme of rich and poor attracted over 340 entries from all over the world. The winner, Mrs Dina Mehta came from Bombay and her play, *Brides are not for Burning*, was broadcast in *Play of the Week* in August 1979.

The spectrum of music broadcast on World Service is extremely wide, ranging as it does on the serious music side from the pre-classical to the contemporary and on the lighter side from Viennese and ballet music to John Peel's samples of new music from the British rock scene. Broadcasts from the Proms, both live and recorded, ran from July to November, and formed the major classical music 'season' for the year. The work of distinguished artists and ensembles was reflected in series devoted to *The Amadeus String Quartet*, *Alfred Brendel* and *The Philip Jones Brass Ensemble*. On the popular side, Stefan Grossman, a leading expert on acoustic guitar styles, presented *Guitar Workshop*. Jim Lloyd took listeners on a tour of Britain's folk music, traditions and customs in *These Musical Islands* and Eddy Grant presented the best in black music in *Rhythm 'n' Roots*.

It might be supposed that the *Financial News* and *Stock Market Report*, in view of their specialised nature, would appeal to a relatively small section of the World Service audience. However, the October listener panel survey showed an encouragingly high listening figure with 50 per cent hearing programmes at least once a week. A new programme, *Financial Review*, broadcast at the weekend, giving a round-up of the week's financial dealings, quickly found an audience.

The enthronement of the Archbishop of Canterbury on 25 March 1980 was broadcast live by World Service, with recorded versions transmitted later. The same week a three-part interview with Archbishop Runcie was broadcast in *Reflections*, the five minute World Service programme which aims to provide a daily consideration of the meeting point between religion and life.

The year 1979 saw the second Prudential Cricket World Cup being played in England. World Service broadcast ball-by-ball commentary throughout the competition to interested areas, together with reports in *Outlook* and regular sports programmes: a similar pattern was followed for the England v India Tests. Wimbledon was covered with reports on each day's play, with live coverage of the Ladies' and Men's Singles Finals.

Industry and exports

At a time when British industry has to make its way in the face of fairly critical world press, the External

Services' long-established objective coverage of industrial activities is all the more important. And there have been many good stories to tell: for example Monotype International Ltd.'s launching of computerised type-setting machinery, the first ever to be able to set Chinese characters electronically. The Chinese service reported on this in detail.

The policy has never been directly to sell goods: each story is assessed for its inherent news value. However, this does help to create a climate of opinion favourable to the exporter, as a letter from a maker of navigational lanterns and flare launchers testifies. Mr Desmond Egan-Andrew of Marinaspec wrote to Michael Grylls, MP, on 5 December last: 'The public is in absolute ignorance of the enormous importance of the BBC Overseas Services and the Central Office of Information, because the resulting arithmetic is too big to quantify accountancy-fashion.' Occasionally the arithmetic can be quantified: Mr L. Lecompte, a listener to the French service, heard about the BI-FI interior car aerial – price £10 – on the programme *Quoi de Neuf?*, and immediately flew to Manchester on a day trip to visit the makers – BSH Electronics – to buy one. They threw in breakfast on the firm!

At the heavier end of the market, the Arabic service programme *Trade and Industry* covered events like Wimpey's £63 million contract for Solar evaporation ponds in Jordan, Iraq's £14 million order for buses from British Leyland and Willowbrook Worldwide, and the British Telecommunications Organisation's £20 million contract to improve and expand the Yemen Arab Republic's international telecommunications services.

Continuing efforts are made to promote tourism. Following the success of the last year's World Service series *Come Here*, a second series was broadcast in 1980. The British Tourist Authority awarded the External Services one of its Jubilee awards and the French Service – whose *Flash Touristique* continues to attract massive correspondence – received it on behalf of the BBC.

The Hausa service, whose export promotion activities are typical of other small services, this year inaugurated a programme on British business in West Africa, which included items as diverse as one on the British Leyland truck factory at Ibadan, the expansion of the Raleigh bicycle factory in Kano, the Laing civil engineering course for overseas students in London, and Richard Simons and Son of

Nottingham's order for food drying equipment in Lagos.

Overseas Regional Services

Overseas Regional Services have a special responsibility for North America, the Caribbean, Australasia and the Pacific Islands, Malta (in Maltese), Mauritius (in French) and the Falkland Islands. They supplement and complement the World Service by providing topical spoken word programmes and material for rebroadcasting on local air to reach audiences not dependent on short-wave listening. Programmes are delivered by transmitter, cable, satellite or airmailed tape (*see Transcriptions and Topical Tapes* below).

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

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

Transcription and Topical Tapes

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

In both revenue and volume of sales, Transcription Services have maintained the level of achievement of recent years in spite of economic problems. The BBC is alone amongst the world's broadcasting organisations in charging for its exported radio programmes, and it is an indication of the world-wide appetite for the rich variety of programmes on offer that orders have not declined in spite of increasing

inflation and the continuing strength of the pound against most other currencies.

The outstanding issue of the year was the series of half hour interviews conducted under the title *Into the Eighties* in which Michael Charlton talked to eight of the world's most notable and original minds, two of whom, Mother Teresa and Professor Abdus Salam, were proclaimed Nobel laureates while the programmes were in production. The others were Günter Grass, Robert MacNamara, Barbara Ward, Wole Soyinka, Shridath Ramphal and George Steiner. For *The In's and Out's of Cricket*, Brian Johnston brought some of the world's leading personalities to the microphone for a new addition to a sports series with an educational basis. The best-selling *Magazine Units* achieved an extra three-disc *Energy Special* of 36 originated expert interviews surveying the energy crisis.

Pop and rock remained at the top of the sales list. *In Concert* reached a 200th edition with *Graham Parker and the Rumour* and there was a special anniversary tribute to Cliff Richard's 20 years of world-wide popularity. In the entertainment field, Charles Chilton remade in stereo his *Songs of Protest* series narrated by Spike Milligan. The most striking and successful example of an author reading his own work was that of John Le Carré who for Transcription adapted and read, brilliantly, his *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*.

A most important innovation in the latter part of 1979 was that of BBC Study Tapes where, following the negotiation of new agreements with artists' and writer's unions, it became possible to respond to the constant demand for the availability for educational use of BBC programmes in which hitherto only broadcasting rights had been available. A catalogue listing some 80 titles in all categories has been sent to overseas universities, colleges and institutions of higher education; programmes, which are distributed on cassette through licensed agents in overseas countries, cover the art, science, drama, literature, history and subjects of general interest including, for example, the *Into the Eighties* series. Initial response to this new enterprise has been good and the prospects are encouraging for this valuable adjunct to the Transcription Services to become a self-financing operation.

Drama, which constitutes one-fifth of the current catalogue, included not only such classics as *She Stoops to Conquer*, an important new addition in

binaural stereo, but also Tolstoy's *The Kreutzer Sonata* which won a best radio actor award for David Suchet of the RSC, and Andrew Sachs' *The Revenge*, a wordless adventure drama conducted entirely in terms of sound effects. The BBC's six-hour production of *The World of Philip Marlowe* was successful enough to earn itself a place on radio in its native USA and *Brides are Not for Burning* by Dina Mehta of India which won the BBC World Service drama competition, was specially produced in stereo in the Transcription Services' studios. Emlyn Williams' one-man performance as *Saki* was also specially recorded for the Transcription Services' drama catalogue.

It has also been a lively period for Transcription Services' music producers. In addition to the regular festival selections from Aldeburgh, Cheltenham, and Wavendon, producers with the newly-equipped OB van re-visited Edinburgh after a long interval. This resulted not only in splendid recorded concerts by Sir Clifford Curzon in Mozart's 'Coronation' piano concerto, and the Scottish Baroque Ensemble, but enabled the light music catalogue to benefit from six specially recorded sessions with the Scottish Radio Orchestra. The Bath Festival contributed the première of Sir Michael Tippett's Fourth Quartet while the BBC Symphony Orchestra series at the Festival Hall provided much unfamiliar music – under the baton of Rozhdestvensky.

BBC Topical Tapes, produced by Overseas Regional Services (q.v.), offer a range of weekly programmes on international affairs, scientific research, international money and commodities, books and publishing, education, international sport, British personalities, events and institutions, and a number of programmes designed for Third World audiences covering appropriate technology, applied science, tropical agriculture and medicine, and educational and development topics. A new programme, *The Practical World* explaining each week in simple terms some aspect of the 'new technology', was launched in August and is already being broadcast regularly in 25 countries. The two best-sellers remain *Hello Tomorrow!*, a popular programme on development techniques, and the weekly current affairs magazine, *International Call*. In all some 370 tapes are despatched weekly to radio stations and broadcasting organisations in 68 countries as far apart as Australia and Antigua, Bahrein and Brunei, Mexico and Malaysia, Kenya and Kiribati. They are copied and

distributed in the United States by National Public Radio (230 stations) and the Broadcasting Foundation of America (500 stations). All programmes are original material specially commissioned and produced to meet the topical need of rebroadcasters.

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

Unlike any of their international competitors, BBC Topical Tapes are charged for and the actual cost of airmail is also recovered. Additional income is realised from the further use of some material for educational purposes overseas on a royalty basis.

English by Radio and Television

BBC English by Radio and Television now teaches English to millions of learners in some 120 countries all over the world through television, radio, publications, videocassettes, films, audiocassettes and an annual summer school at no cost to the British taxpayer.

The past year has been dominated by the final stages of production of *Follow Me*, a multi-media course for absolute beginners centred on 60 television programmes supported by 60 bi-lingual radio programmes, publications and audiocassettes. *Follow Me* has been a major co-production involving BBC English by Radio and Television with West German Television, the Council of Europe, the Adult Education Authority of West Germany and several other European television organisations. Television and radio transmissions of the course began in West Germany in October with the BBC German Language Service also broadcasting the radio lessons from London. The television programmes have been enjoying an audience of at least 2,000,000 viewers in Germany and have been the subject of widespread favourable comment in the German Press. The publications - particularly those for the learner at home, produced in association with our German Agent, Langenscheidt - have enjoyed similar popularity as can be judged from the fact that more than 200,000 copies of the books and some 100,000 accompanying

audiocassettes were snapped up by the public in Germany in the first three months of this two-year course. More than 1,000 classes run by the Adult Education Authority of West Germany are using the materials on video in the classroom.

Belgium and Cyprus have already begun to screen the series after Switzerland and Austria, and Algeria, Tunisia, Qatar, Egypt and Hong Kong are purchasing it for transmission later this year. The course will begin in France in September, in the Netherlands in October and in Italy at the beginning of 1981. All the indications are that *Follow Me* is likely to become the English course for beginners around the world over the next year or two.

The past year as a whole has seen the usage of BBC English by Television series increase in an unprecedented scale. For the first time ever, France has been transmitting BBC English by Television on a national network (Antenne 2) in a manner that has also received the warm approval of the French press. Bahrain, Norway, the Soviet Union (also for the first time), Bulgaria, Dubai, Singapore, Australia (for immigrants), Egypt and Japan are amongst countries which have been transmitting one or more BBC English by Television series during the period under review. Shortly, almost all countries in South East Asia will be screening the recently produced series, *The Sadrina Project* dealing with the English of travel and tourism, and this series is also in use on video or film in institutions in Europe as well as in Asia.

This upsurge in usage of the Department's English by Television productions has taken place against a background of continuing heavy demand for the Department's radio lessons, both on direct air and as transcriptions supplied to more than 100 countries for broadcasting within the domestic networks of the countries concerned. New English by Radio series have included *Export English* dealing with the language of international trade; *Deadline*, an advanced series examining the way in which English is used in the mass media; and *Spy in the Sky*, a series teaching English at intermediate level in the setting of a John Buchan-style thriller.

The Department's publishing activity has continued apace. In addition to the major publishing operation associated with *Follow Me*, a course book to accompany the English by Television series, *The Sadrina Project* has been published this year as has a new intermediate course on the English of tech-

nology, *Aftermath*. New publications, all accompanied by cassettes, on English for business, for oil industry and for navigation at sea will be out before the end of 1980. The Department's part-work publishing activity has been extended to Portugal, Italy, the Middle East, Austria and to certain additional Latin American countries. Our first part-work for adults, published in conjunction with Salvat Editores of Spain, has now sold more than 10 million individual fascicules in Spain and Latin America. The first fascicule (there are 96 in all) of the Italian edition of the part-work sold more than 160,000 copies when launched in Italy in August. There are now plans for the extension of our children's part-work to countries other than France and Spain where it has enjoyed a considerable success.

This year's annual English Language Summer School at Westfield College attracted the maximum possible number of students from 38 different countries and the Department has now made arrangements with the Bell Educational Trust for residential courses in the UK for students from overseas based on BBC English by Radio and Television materials.

Technical developments

Following the proposals put to the Government by the joint BBC/FCO Technical Working Party the subsequent minimum programme of audibility improvement has been the subject of considerable discussion. Consequent on the reduction of the BBC's Grant-in-Aid a reduction was made in the capital to be made available for the audibility programme and as a result a reduced capital programme has been produced. This reduced programme allows for the partial replacement of the Skelton 'B' transmitting station by a more southerly station equipped with eight 500 kW short wave transmitters. In addition the re-engineering of the Cyprus short-wave relay station will continue and the introduction of satellite feeds to the overseas relay stations will begin. Additional capital has been made available for the continuing re-engineering and modernisation of the Bush House studio and control room complex. On the basis of the original minimum capital programme provided in 1979 two major projects have been deferred as a consequence of the reduction in available capital. These projects are the relay station to serve East and Southern Africa, a projected site on

External Broadcasting

Estimated total programme hours per week of some external broadcasters

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
USSR	533	656	1015	1417	1908	2001	2019	2006	2010	2020
United States of America	497	1274	1495	1832	1907	2029	1775	1799	1813	1845
Voice of America	497	843	640	831	863	789	796	810	804	828
Radio Free Europe	—	431	444	523	547	554	554	555	554	555
Radio Liberty	—	416	411	478	497	686	425	434	455	462
Warsaw Pact Countries	386	783	1009	1215	1264	1449	1473	1492	1479	1520
<i>Other than USSR</i>										
East Germany	—	9	185	308	274	342	349	352	331	371
Poland	131	359	232	280	334	340	340	335	338	337
Czechoslovakia	119	147	196	189	202	253	254	254	254	254
Bulgaria	30	60	117	154	164	197	206	226	234	233
Romania	30	109	159	163	185	190	197	198	195	198
Hungary	76	99	120	121	105	127	127	127	127	127
Chinese People's Republic	66	159	687	1027	1267	1423	1438	1438	1427	1390
German Federal Republic	—	105	315	671	779	767	770	796	789	798
United Kingdom (BBC)	643	558	589	667	723	719	706	708	711	712
North Korea	—	53	159	392	330	455	455	590	602	597
Albania	26	47	63	154	487	490	501	501	564	557
Egypt	—	100	301	505	540	635	636	559	542	542
India	116	117	157	175	271	326	330	340	342	389
Cuba	—	—	—	325	320	311	321	326	326	382
Australia	181	226	257	299	350	379	336	333	333	333
Netherlands	127	120	178	235	335	400	402	281	285	287
Japan	—	91	203	249	259	259	259	259	259	259
Spain	68	98	202	276	251	312	258	240	254	242
Portugal	46	102	133	273	295	190	187	207	210	210
Israel	—	28	91	92	158	198	193	201	204	184
Italy	170	185	205	160	165	170	171	170	170	170
Nigeria	—	—	—	63	62	61	61	68	68	170
South Africa	—	127	63	84	150	141	140	140	167	166
Sweden	28	128	114	142	140	154	161	161	159	159
Canada	85	83	80	81	98	159	140	135	140	138
France	198	191	326	183	200	108	102	91	110	119
Yugoslavia	80	46	70	78	76	82	82	79	79	79

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

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

External Broadcasting Audience Research, March 1980

Mahé in the Seychelles having already been provisionally selected, and the remaining re-engineering of the Crowborough and Skelton 'B' transmitting stations at the Orfordness site.

The ITU World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) took place in Geneva in late 1979. Although in general broadcasting terms the Conference outcome was on balance beneficial the hf broadcasters were unable to obtain the much sought after band expansion at the lower frequency end of the spectrum. Band expansions agreed at the higher frequencies will be most welcome but for many parts of the year it is the lower frequencies which are required. The lack of expansion at these frequencies will lead to increased competition for frequencies and a consequent increase in band congestion. The British delegation however took the necessary steps at WARC to ensure that the UK could continue to meet the needs of its hf broadcasting services.

Overseas the collapse of one of the transmitting aerials at the Eastern Relay Station on Masira necessitated the emergency purchase of a replacement aerial to maintain transmissions to Iran, the Gulf States and the USSR. The replacement was in service by December 1979 following the collapse in June 1979.

International broadcasting

International broadcasting continues to expand. There are more than 80 countries which support broadcasting services addressed to listeners outside their own national boundaries. In addition many commercial stations and religious broadcasters aim at international audiences, while the domestic transmissions of some countries are also designed to be heard externally. The table opposite gives the estimated programme hours per week broadcast in December 1979 by a selection of countries with external services and an indication of the changes since 1950. These figures, together with those for broadcasters not included in the list, clearly illustrate that both developing and developed countries all over the world are devoting considerable and often increasing attention and funds to international communication by radio.

The USSR, with over 2,000 hours of output per

week in more than 80 languages, remains in first position, followed by the United States of America and the Chinese People's Republic. Next in rank order, though well behind, come the German Federal Republic, the BBC, North Korea, Albania and Egypt with outputs ranging from almost 800 hours down to about 540 hours weekly.

The Radio Moscow World Service in English which was inaugurated towards the end of 1978 and attempts to resemble the BBC World Service in some respects, is now well established with 19 hours a day of broadcasts. Some of the programmes are relayed by a transmitter in Cuba. An additional 19 hours of English broadcasts from Soviet stations are addressed to different parts of the world in separate transmissions. A few months before the invasion of Afghanistan, Radio Moscow broadcasts in Dari (Afghan Persian) were augmented by the introduction of transmissions in this language from the regional broadcasting centre at Dushanbe near the border with Afghanistan. Early in 1980 there was a further increase in Dari and also expansions in Pushtu and Urdu.

In April 1979 the Voice of America re-started a service in Farsi (Persian) after a lapse of about 20 years with an output of 3½ hours a week. This was increased to 10½ hours in November and to 14 hours a month later. A further increase is believed to be planned. The Bulgarian, Polish and Standard Chinese Services of the VOA were also expanded in 1979 and there are plans to increase transmissions in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali and Uzbek and to introduce a service in Azerbaijani. The USA's Radio Liberty increased output in Uzbek and three other languages spoken in Soviet Central Asia although Uighur was discontinued. Construction of transmitters to improve the audibility of the USA's overseas broadcasting continues. Four 250 kW shortwave transmitters are coming into operation in the German Federal Republic and seven 250 kW shortwave transmitters are being built in Portugal for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. There are plans to replace the VOA's relay station in Sri Lanka by a new centre comprising four 250 kW and two 100 kW shortwave transmitters at a cost of 25-30 million dollars.

Overall output by the Chinese People's Republic is not quite as large as for the past four or five years. In 1979 the French Service for SE Asia was discontinued and broadcasts in Amoy for Taiwan, Thai,

Indonesian, Mongolian, Lao and Italian reduced; however, there were increases in Standard Chinese for Taiwan, Vietnamese and Esperanto.

The German Federal Republic's Deutsche Welle increased output in Spanish and Portuguese to Latin America and in Turkish while Deutschlandfunk expanded broadcasts in Dutch. After protracted negotiations there was agreement with Sri Lanka to build a relay station there; it will consist of one medium wave and four shortwave transmitters, three of them with a power of 250 kW.

There were minor changes in extent of output by North Korea, with an increase in Arabic and reductions in Spanish to Latin America, Standard Chinese and French; however, all remained substantial services with over 70 hours a week in French and 40 hours in each of the other languages.

Albania started broadcasting in Persian for 10½ hours weekly in June 1979 but reduced output in Russian and Bulgarian. Among the Warsaw Pact countries there was quite a substantial overall expansion by the German Democratic Republic. There were increases in Spanish to Europe and Latin America, Arabic, German, English, Danish and Italian, though these were partly offset by reductions in Portuguese to Europe, French, Swedish and Swahili.

Cuba added about 60 hours of output to its external services in 1979. Existing transmissions to the Middle East and North Africa were expanded and given coverage for Africa south of the Sahara. Some of the new programmes come from transmitters in the USSR. Early in 1980 a medium wave service in English for North America and the Caribbean was introduced.

The Voice of Nigeria's re-organisation in 1979 was among the many developments and changes in other external broadcasting services. Broadcasts in German and Swahili were added to those in Arabic, English, French and Hausa and overall output more than doubled. In January 1980, Mozambique inaugurated an external service in English to southern Africa, replacing the Radio Mozambique Voice of Zimbabwe broadcasts. Also early in 1980 Israel introduced additional transmissions totalling four hours a day for the Americas.

Many other countries are engaged in, or planning, to strengthen their transmitters. In February 1980, the Australian Minister for Posts and Telecommunications indicated that the Government attached

great importance to the rebuilding, as a matter of urgency, of Radio Australia's transmitters near Darwin. These were damaged by Cyclone Tracey in 1974 and 9.6 million dollars has been allocated for this work and to repair facilities in Victoria. Norway has five 500 kW shortwave transmitters under construction and Radio Yugoslavia plans to have four new 500 kW transmitters within the next three years; both projects are for external broadcasting. Plans for the development and modernisation of Radio Bangladesh include provision of two 250 kW shortwave transmitters for external broadcasting, while two 250 kW transmitters for Indonesia's international service are to be financed with a 30 million franc loan from France. Japan is improving reception of its broadcasts to Europe and the Middle East by leasing time on the Sines relay station in Portugal.

In the Middle East, powerful transmitters designed to serve audiences within and without national frontiers proliferate. Early in 1980, the United Arab Emirates reached agreement with a French company to construct transmitters which could cover the Gulf area, the Middle East, Pakistan and north west India. Libya is building a station in Tobruk for broadcasts to the Arab East and Qatar has a new 1500 kW medium wave transmitter for all Arab countries and some Mediterranean areas. Saudi Arabia's two new medium wave transmitters in Jeddah – one with a projected power of 1200 kW and the other 2000 kW – became operational in January 1980 and were expected to give night-time coverage of the whole country and some neighbouring states. Iraq inaugurated four new 300 kW medium wave transmitters in February 1980.

The Monitoring Service

The monitoring of foreign broadcasts as an important source of international news and political and economic information has, over the past 40 years, fully established its credentials. It is particularly useful, of course, at times of crisis; and this was a period of dramatic events indeed. The taking of the hostages in the US Embassy in Tehran and their long internment there, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the almost miraculous achievement of free elections and the transfer of power in Zimbabwe, President Tito's long last illness, the grave economic problems of the Eastern Bloc, these were some of the highlights in the

international calendar which the Service was most heavily involved in covering.

For one of its chief customers – the External Services in Bush House – monitoring's usefulness was greatly enhanced by the coming into operation there of a new electronic distribution system. This provided for the first time to the language services and programme departments, direct and immediate access to the Service's newfile, hitherto the preserve of the newsrooms, and was greatly appreciated. It is to be hoped that technological developments in some of the Government departments which already make extensive use of Monitoring Service material will produce similar benefits by making the newfile more widely and more speedily available than it is at present.

The attitude of the United States Government, which draws directly on the Service's work through a longstanding agreement between the Monitoring Service and its American counterparts continues to be a very positive one. By chance, most of the crisis areas in the past year – Iran, Afghanistan, the USSR and Southern Africa – were in the BBC's sphere of coverage responsibility within the partnership, so that the Service also had to satisfy the US Government's very keen appetite for fast and full information. Though not without difficulty, its requirements were largely met. The balance between the inputs of the two partners is, however, shifting as the American effort increases to meet the challenge of international events while the British remains static. The Service's monitoring operations are very precisely directed towards coverage of areas of high importance to British interests, and it is at least arguable that it is wrong to increase dependence upon the American effort in these areas, especially when the cost of keeping the British end up is modest in the extreme.

Efforts continue, in discussion with the Government, to reduce the cost of the Service to the taxpayer by increasing its income from subscriptions which has risen more than twice as fast as costs over the past 12 years. Recent initiatives included an advertising campaign in the UK and the USA to attract commercial customers, and negotiations for the entry of the main publication, the Summary of World Broadcasts, into an American news data bank. It is to be hoped that some at least of the benefits which may accrue from these measures will be ploughed back into monitoring to enable the

Service better to fulfil its function and maintain its contribution to a unique piece of British-American co-operation.

Audience studies

The only practical way of measuring radio audiences is by means of surveys based on standard sampling methods and the BBC commissions these from market or opinion research companies in a number of countries each year. Personal interviews with representative samples of adults provide information about the size and nature of the audiences for the BBC and other international broadcasters, together with general radio and television data. Facilities for conducting such enquiries vary a great deal. In Western Europe a good variety of comprehensive services are available but in some less developed countries there may be no resident research organisation or there may be practical difficulties in contacting certain sections of the population, like women or those living in rural areas. Again there are parts of the world where it is not possible for the BBC to carry out surveys at all.

The amount of listening to external broadcasters naturally varies from country to country and results of surveys must be assessed against a variety of factors, such as the amount of output, availability of medium wave or vhf as well as shortwave, the quality of the BBC signal, the local radio and television alternatives, world events, the state of the country's development and languages understood. Some of the more recent results follow. They are, of course, subject to the margin of error inherent in all sampling procedures.

In May and June 1979 simultaneous surveys in France and Belgium among representative samples of the adult population indicated that the regular (listening at least once a week) audience for the French Language Service in the two countries combined was approaching half a million adults. In France 0.9 per cent of those interviewed, equivalent of 350,000 adults, listened regularly, the audience level being higher in the north than in the south. In Belgium, which is entirely covered by medium wave, the listening level was a little higher at 1.5 per cent about 120,000 adults. In each country the highest listening rate was in the capital, Paris and Brussels between them accounting for about one-third of the regular audience. The Service also had higher than

average listening rates among younger people – more than half were under 35 years of age – and the better educated. The educational variation in France was particularly striking, the rate of regular listening among the university educated (2.7 per cent) being three times the average, about a third of the regular audience having attended University or Grands Ecoles. Deutschlandfunk's French Service, which uses a medium wave transmitter near Frankfurt, had regular audiences similar in size to the BBC's in both countries but fewer occasional listeners. The two other broadcasters about which questions were asked, Radio Moscow and Radio Canada International, had regular audiences of 0.1 per cent or 0.2 per cent in each country. The surveys also indicated regular audiences of about 360,000 adults for the World Service in English and 175,000 for English by Radio lessons as well as some listening, particularly in the north of France, to BBC domestic services.

In October–December 1978, a survey was carried out among adults in Abidjan and 10 other, mainly large, Ivory Coast towns, and in the summer of 1979 interviews were conducted in rural areas of the country. The BBC French Language Service obtained a regular audience of 6.6 per cent in the towns sampled and 0.9 per cent in rural areas. In the latter, where about two-thirds of the population live, radio sets and understanding of French were, of course, found to be less usual than in the towns. Of the other broadcasters in French asked about, the Voice of America, with a strong signal from Monrovia and a greater output than the BBC, had much the largest listening figures (24.1 per cent in the towns and 3.9 per cent in rural areas). Next came Radio France International (14.4 per cent and 2.3 per cent), Voice of Zaire (9.7 per cent and 1.4 per cent), Radio Ghana (6.4 per cent and 2.0 per cent) and Voice of Nigeria (5.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent); the remaining five stations asked about had audiences of 1 per cent or less. (Radios Moscow and Peking were deliberately excluded; however, they were not spontaneously mentioned when respondents recalled other broadcasters they had heard.) BBC broadcasts in English were listened to by 1.3 per cent in the towns and 0.1 per cent in rural areas.

The BBC was given the results of a 1977 survey carried out in urban Nigeria on behalf of the United States International Communications Agency, Washington. Among the 13 international and neigh-

bouring African broadcasters in English asked about, the BBC had by far the largest audience, 20.1 per cent of the sample, equivalent to about 1¼ million adult listeners. Next came the Voice of America 8.0 per cent, Radio Ghana 7.2 per cent and Radio Yaounde, Cameroun, 6.1 per cent. The BBC Hausa Service had a regular audience of about one million adult listeners: among the sample as a whole the audience figure was 13.4 per cent but as would be expected these listeners were virtually all in the north so the listening level there was probably about 40 per cent. VOA's Hausa Service started after the survey and there was very little listening to the few other broadcasters in the language.

Some results are available from a series of general media surveys in 1979 in urban areas in a number of Middle East countries. They show that the BBC was heard regularly by substantial proportions of the urban adults interviewed – by 22 per cent in Bahrain, 21 per cent in Qatar, 9.0 per cent in four of the United Arab Emirates (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Ajman) and in Saudi Arabia and Oman, where sampling was restricted to men, by 23 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Comparable information for VOA, Deutsche Welle and Radio Moscow showed less listening to these stations. Radio Monte Carlo audiences were measured differently but the indications are that its audience was much the same as the BBC's in Bahrain but much smaller in Qatar the UAE and Oman. (No figures are available for Saudi Arabia.) There was also a considerable amount of listening to the BBC World Service, regular audiences being 22 per cent in Oman, 16 per cent in the UAE, 6.0 per cent in Saudi Arabia and 5.0 per cent each in Bahrain and Qatar. The general pattern in all five areas was that Arabs listened to the BBC mainly in Arabic and non-Arabs mainly in English: thus the particularly large audiences in Oman and the UAE – even larger than for Arabic broadcasts – were mainly because of the large number of non-Arabs in their populations.

A survey in West Bengal among a representative sample of the urban and rural adult population of the state was carried out in March 1979. The BBC Bengali Service had a regular audience of 3.0 per cent which is equivalent to about 750,000 adults. Of the nine broadcasters in Bengali asked about, Radio Bangladesh had by far the largest audience 46.5 per cent; VOA and Radio Pakistan each with 2.3 per cent, were just behind the BBC but ahead of Radio

Moscow 1.5 per cent and Radio Peking 0.7 per cent). The regular audience for the BBC in English was 1.8 per cent, about the same as for Radio Bangladesh 1.6 per cent and about twice that for VOA 0.9 per cent and Radio Pakistan 0.8 per cent.

Although sample surveys are the only practical way of assessing audience sizes, they are not an effective means of eliciting the kind of qualitative programme reaction needed by production departments. This can more readily be acquired from an appraisal of the substantial mail received from listeners every year and by the use of postal questionnaire techniques. In 1979, the External Services received some 333,000 letters and these provided a valuable general indication of the nature and tastes of the listeners as well as giving a pointer towards their geographic spread. Naturally, letter totals give no indication whatsoever of audience size and can fluctuate wildly in response to many extraneous factors. There were two outstanding developments in 1979. Firstly, there was a sudden and massive response from listeners in China when communication with the West became freer. This resulted in nearly 18,000 letters to the Chinese Service, compared to 17 in 1978 and even fewer in the previous 10 years. Secondly, the news of the proposed cuts to the External Services output provoked 3,615 listeners to write expressing their concern and support for the BBC.

Postal questionnaires provide the opportunity of structuring reaction from listeners and eliminate the haphazard effects inherent in reliance on the content of mail. In 1979, over 13,000 questionnaires were returned from BBC listeners and these produced a wide range of information on listening habits, reception conditions and radio set ownership, as well as in-depth reaction to current programming. The highlight of the year was a joint international questionnaire project aimed at Spanish listeners in Latin America, involving four other broadcasters, Deutsche Welle, Radio Nederland, Swiss Radio International and Radio Sweden. The BBC, as the leading exponent of this kind of research, coordinated the project, including designing the questionnaire and processing the 1,200 continent-wide returns.

Engineering

Introduction

The year has seen much solid progress in engineering. In radio, there have been improvements to reception in a number of areas, several new services have opened, and much progress has been made in the modernisation of studios.

Television also had its share of progress. Expansion of the 625-line transmitter network continued apace, with a record number of new transmitters: a new studio opened in Cardiff and construction work was completed for a new studio in Glasgow. Important facilities brought into service included a new standards converter, a video noise reducer which improves transmitted picture quality, a new CHEFAX computer system, and a computer-based graphics system.

An unfortunate feature of recent years has been the drain of qualified engineers away from the BBC for more lucrative positions elsewhere. In 1979 a pay adjustment not only had the effect of stemming the outflow but, through an agreement with the unions, allowed improved operational procedures and full operational use of certain new equipment.

Unhappily, the end of the year was overshadowed by the need to introduce economies to keep overall BBC spending within the limits set by the licence fee. Engineering, like other corporate directorates, was called upon to cut its budget by 15 per cent, although it was agreed that Transmission Group, which has greatly improved its efficiency during recent years, and the Capital Projects Departments, which have already been scaled down to the minimum necessary to fulfil capital budget requirements, would be exempt. The economies meant that a number of capital projects had to be postponed, including a new block of radio studios near Broadcasting House, a new film and office block at Bristol, and new studios at Bangor and Edinburgh. All this meant a reduction of 130 posts in Engineering Division.

On a brighter note, several new agreements were made for British companies to make and sell equipment based on BBC designs: the annual income from such licence fees and royalties now exceeds £60,000.

WARC

The most notable international broadcasting event in 1979 was the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) held in Geneva. The conference was convened by the International Telecommunication Union with the aim, principally, of revising the regulations covering the allocation of blocks of frequencies to specific services such as broadcasting, aeronautical communications, land mobile use and so on.

For domestic broadcasting in the United Kingdom, the most significant decision made by the conference was to extend the vhf broadcasting band (currently 88.0-97.6 MHz in the UK) to 108 MHz. The formal agreement does not provide for complete clearance for broadcasting until 1995, but it should be possible to clear 102.1-104 MHz by 1985 at the latest. The BBC hopes that this might make possible the introduction of a fourth national service and allow better population coverage. Detailed planning must await a Band II planning conference, which was proposed by WARC and is expected to take place in 1983-84.

Television

Transmitters

An important landmark was passed in 1979 when the 50th main 625-line transmitter was brought into operation at Sandale, thus completing the BBC network of main uhf transmitters in the United Kingdom. Seventy-two relay stations were opened during the year, the highest annual total yet achieved, and the construction programme will continue at this level over the next few years.

Production facilities

At the end of 1979 a new 6,000 sq. ft. studio came into service at Cardiff, and the office block extension was also completed and occupied. The new studio forms a major addition to television broadcasting resources both for Wales and for network production.

At the Television Centre in London, Studio TC7 is being re-equipped, and another major task under way is the reconstruction and re-equipment of the network areas. A much needed temporary addition to

London's production facilities was achieved through the conversion of the Greenwood Theatre, situated in the grounds of Guy's Hospital, to a television studio.

In March 1980 a new television studio was brought into operation for BBC North East. The studio is on the Radio Carlisle premises, with camera and lighting remotely controlled from the BBC studios in Newcastle.

From the technological viewpoint the most exciting project completed during the year was probably the installation and commissioning of a new digital television standards converter at the Television Centre. The performance of this equipment, designed and built by BBC engineers, in converting between the American and European television standards and vice-versa is such that even an expert cannot identify with certainty a programme that has passed through the converter.

A major item of equipment in television production is the quadruplex video tape recorder, which uses magnetic tape two inches in width. In 1979 video tape recording in the BBC took a significant change in direction when, for the first time in 15 years, no new quadruplex machines were bought for the BBC's domestic television services. The reason for this is the change to helical-scan machines using magnetic tape only one-inch wide, a factor which will reduce the cost of both buying and storing tapes. The new machines also offer operational advantages over quadruplex, including broadcast-quality slow-motion and still-frame pictures and viewable pictures for search purposes during fast winding.

The main political event of 1979 was, of course, the General Election. As usual the television election programme held a large audience into the early hours of the morning. The presentation of the returns and other information was aided by a new computer-based graphics system which enabled the presenter to display statistical information in a variety of formats.

BBC engineers go to great lengths to ensure that BBC television programmes are of a high technical standard, but occasionally the technical picture quality is lower (noisier) than desired through circumstances outside their control. In 1978 BBC research engineers successfully demonstrated a prototype video noise reducer designed to improve the transmitted quality of such pictures, and in 1979 an improved version of this equipment was installed in the

BBC 2 network. The video noise reducer has attracted considerable interest from other broadcasters and the equipment is now being manufactured and commercially exploited by a British company under licence from the BBC.

CEEFAX

A significant improvement was made to the CEEFAX origination equipment during the year with the installation of a new computer system. The new system is more reliable than the previous one and it also improves the facilities available to the CEEFAX editors. The company responsible for the detailed design of the computer system to the BBC's requirements is marketing the system, and one sale has already been made, from which the BBC will receive royalty payments.

The year 1979 will be remembered as the year in which, for the first time, a television programme was broadcast on the network with accompanying subtitles transmitted on CEEFAX. The programme, *Quietly in Switzerland*, was of particular interest to deaf viewers since it dealt with the visit of a party of deaf children to Switzerland. Deaf viewers with teletext receivers could enjoy the programme by displaying the CEEFAX subtitles, while other viewers were quite unaware that subtitles were being transmitted. During the year several other programmes were subtitled in this way, including the Queen's Christmas message.

Radio

Transmitters

Although most of the work associated with the 1f/mf frequency changes of 23 November 1978 was carried out during 1978, there has been a considerable amount of consolidation since. Twenty-three new transmitters have been installed and new multi-frequency transmitting aerials have been provided at Droitwich, Moorside Edge (Huddersfield), Postwick (Norwich), Redmoss (Aberdeen) and Washford (Minehead). It was apparent soon after the frequency changes that the Radio 4 200 kHz service was not providing adequate reception in central London and to remedy this deficiency a new low-power mf station was opened at Lots Road, Chelsea, in November 1979.

The extension of the vhf transmitter network

continued during the year. Three-programme installations were completed at Carmel (Dyfed), Chatton (Northumberland) and Kilvey Hill (Swansea), bringing the vhf services to another 176,000 listeners.

A fourth service is being provided at eight existing and four new vhf relay stations in north-west Scotland where reception of Radio Scotland on mf is poor. Two stations, Fort William and Oban, began transmissions on the fourth channel in January and March 1980 respectively, and the others are scheduled to enter service during 1980. These are the first four-channel stations in the vhf radio network, and also the first to use a frequency above the sub-band 88–97.6 MHz; in all other parts of the UK, outside north-west Scotland, vhf broadcasting is still restricted to this sub-band.

Production facilities

In 1979 a heavy programme of work began on the much needed modernisation of radio production facilities. Studios were refurbished in London, Bristol, Belfast, and Glasgow, and building work progressed well at Manchester on the new music studio and regional television studio. New control desks have been provided for a number of studios and nearly 400 broadcast-quality tape recorders have been bought in a major replacement programme.

In Northern Ireland, facilities have been provided for a new service in Londonderry, Radio Foyle, which broadcasts local 'opt-out' programmes using the Radio Ulster Londonderry transmitter. Similarly, in Scotland Radio nan Eilean, based in Stornoway, now provides a Hebridean service as an opt-out from Radio Highland, using the Radio Scotland/Radio Highland transmitters at Skriaig, Penifiler and Melvaig.

On Christmas Day 1979 history was made when for the first time a programme which had been recorded in digital form was broadcast on BBC radio; this was the King's College Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols recorded in stereo in Cambridge on Christmas Eve. The broadcast was the first of a series of experimental digital recordings which are being used to gain experience in the use of this exciting new recording technique.

Local Radio

Wales has had no local radio stations on the English model and therefore it was something of a new departure when on 3 March 1980 BBC engineers in-

stalled an mf local radio station at Connah's Quay, on the south side of the River Dee estuary in Clwyd. Temporary studios were established to produce 'Radio Deeside' programmes which paid special attention to the social problems and industrial difficulties resulting from a sharp increase in unemployment in the Deeside area. Local radio experience in Wales had previously been limited to mobile community radio and in Autumn 1979 this was brought to the Welsh valleys through the use of an adapted outside broadcast vehicle.

In England work began on the new local radio stations planned for Lincolnshire and Norfolk, both of which should enter service during the Autumn of 1980; these will be the first BBC local radio stations to broadcast in stereo.

In January 1980 building work began in Liverpool on much-needed new premises for Radio Merseyside. This, the first new building to be built for a BBC local radio station, will house a studio large enough to accommodate an audience. The new premises will also provide office accommodation for both Radio Merseyside and regional television.

Research and development

A large part of research and development work in broadcast engineering is now concerned with the application of digital techniques. In television, the development in recent years of cheap, high-capacity digital storage devices has made possible a number of new and exciting picture-processing techniques. At the moment these digital units take the form of 'black boxes', each having an analogue-to-digital coder at the input and a digital-to-analogue decoder at the output, so that they can be inserted in the normal analogue processing chain. Typical of this type of device is the digital effects processor, which can expand or contract the picture and provide numerous other effects. Unfortunately each time the signal is coded and decoded in one of these devices the technical quality is degraded. It is therefore important to establish a common digital coding standard, so that within the studio the signal can be fed from one digital equipment to another without intermediate decoding to analogue form. A senior BBC engineer is chairing an EBU specialist group which is studying the subject with a view to recommending a European digital interface standard for television studios and much progress has been made.

The United Kingdom already leads the world in one application of digital techniques to television. This is the teletext system, which has provided a full public broadcasting service for more than four years (*see page 169* reference section). Several other countries are now considering the introduction of a teletext service, and it would be advantageous if the system that they adopt conforms to technical standards similar to the system used in the United Kingdom (BBC CEEFAX and IBA Oracle).

To facilitate this the BBC has proposed a version of the CEEFAX system, known as polyglot CEEFAX, which can provide the large repertoire of characters used by the various European languages; in 1979 regular transmissions began of experimental pages in the polyglot CEEFAX format to assist in the possible development of the system as a European standard.

It would be misleading to give the impression that all BBC research and development work is devoted to digital techniques. At any one time numerous projects are under investigation in other fields. For example one team has been investigating the possibility of using wind-driven generators to power small television transmitters. If this should prove practicable it may be possible to install small relay stations at remote sites where it would otherwise be too expensive because of the high cost of making a connection to the public electricity supply.

In a few years' time it will be possible to provide television programmes for virtually the whole country, through the use of a broadcasting satellite. The BBC has conducted research on satellite broadcasting for some 10 years, and this has led to BBC contributions to planning work, culminating in the ITU conference of 1977 which agreed on frequency channels, beams and orbital positions for countries throughout Europe, Africa and Asia. In 1978 a small satellite earth station was established at Research Department Headquarters in Surrey and during 1979 this was used to receive television signals from the European test satellite OTS as part of a series of tests conducted under the auspices of the EBU.

and to attract young blood into the Corporation. Salary is not, however, the only factor affecting the recruitment of engineers: part of the problem is a national shortage of engineers. In 1979 British universities and polytechnics produced only just over 2,000 graduates in electrical and electronic subjects who were available for employment in this country, this at a time of an ever-growing national demand for graduates in these disciplines. In view of this the BBC did well in appointing 83 of this year's graduates as part of the total recruitment of 233 engineers.

Training

In 1979–80 the resources of the Training Department, located at Woodnorton in Worcestershire, were concentrated mainly on providing basic training for new engineering and technical operations entrants to the BBC recruited to replace experienced personnel who have joined other organisations. Some of the measures taken to provide additional areas for television training include the use of prefabricated buildings, the temporary use of certain non-training areas, and the hire of Birmingham University's closed-circuit television studio. Despite the heavy load imposed by this necessity to give a good grounding to the large number of new entrants, the Training Department continued to run updating and retraining courses for subjects such as electronic news gathering, microprocessors and digital techniques, although their number had to be restricted.

Recruitment

During 1979 many engineering posts were upgraded, restoring a competitive edge to engineering salaries and helping both to stem the migration of engineers

Personnel

The authorised establishment as at 31 March 1980 was as follows, with the previous year's figures in italics:

<i>Home Services</i>		23,411	22,952	
<i>External Services</i>				
Direct – Broadcasting	1,889			
– Monitoring	413			
– Transmission	350	2,652	2,736	
Shared – Broadcasting	615			
– Monitoring	1	616	625	
		3,268	3,361	
<i>Open University</i>				
Direct	318			
Shared	68	386	368	
<i>Trading</i>				
Direct	668			
Shared	240	908	907	
		27,973	27,588	

Note The total authorised establishment of 27,973 included 1,098 part-time posts. The previous year's figures were 27,588 and 1,076.

Pay and industrial relations

Pay

The pay increases awarded in 1978 by the Central Arbitration Committee produced a climate that enabled the BBC, within the context of an overall nine per cent pay increase for 1979, to change to a common settlement date for all BBC staff on 1 April.

This step not only synchronised pay awards with the start of the financial year: it also removed BBC settlements from their exposed positions near the start of the pay round. This improved market position did not last long. By the latter part of 1979 the commercial television companies had negotiated increases for July 1979 and January 1980 amounting to some 26 per cent with a further increase in July 1980 and giving more than 45 per cent over the two year period.

Although the recognised unions made their case to the CAC for another corrective pay adjustment, the Committee decided to adjourn the proceedings until

a pay settlement for 1980 had been agreed. As the result of an arbitration award in February 1980 the London Weighting allowance was increased to £730 p.a. from 1 July 1979.

Following a series of meetings with the recognised unions at which an understanding was reached on the general aims and objectives for a new system to determine and regulate pay rates for monthly staff, the BBC presented its outline plans to the unions in October 1979. A committee of senior managers, assisted by Grading Department, has been studying the problem, and detailed recommendations for the implementation of a new system were presented to the unions early in 1980.

Negotiations on implementing a system of job evaluation for catering staff have proceeded, and it is hoped that agreement will be reached on this shortly.

Industrial relations

The need to suspend consideration of grading claims while a new system was being developed led to a major dispute in a year which saw a number of other disputes that also affected production. Other factors influencing industrial relations were the general economic situation, the need for economies and certain inter-union difficulties including demarcation problems. The scheduled launch of the *Newsnight* programme was delayed and the use of ENG equipment has also been prevented.

The proposed merger between the ACTT and the ABS failed and this together with internal problems within the ABS – the largest union recognised within the BBC – has presented management with other difficulties.

Although this was a testing year, the very considerable amount of planning work undertaken should help the BBC through a decade of change.

Employment policy and appointments

Health

The sick absence of staff in the year ended 31 March 1980 averaged 7.5 days per head compared to 8.9 days in the previous year.

Pensions

The BBC's staff pension scheme now provides for the payment of benefits to widowers in line with those for widows. Arrangements have been made to offer pension scheme membership to part-time staff who have hitherto been ineligible.

Recruitment and promotion

During 1979, 5,665 staff joined the BBC (compared with 5,519 in the preceding year), and 4,202 left (4,822); these figures include temporary employments in rapid turnover categories such as secretarial, weekly and catering. The average age on joining was 28.9 and on leaving 34.3, with an average length of service of 4.4 years.

During the period ending 31 March 1980, 1,647 substantive vacancies were filled in the non-engineering, non-secretarial field (previous year: 1,719) of which 1,157 (1,268) were by internal movement and the remaining 490 (451) by external recruitment.

In addition, 294 monthly paid non-engineering trainees were appointed (245 previous year) of which 112 (83) were internal promotions. These figures include 149 (141) appointments to the major schemes, made largely from university sources, for News, Personnel, Studio Management and TV Programme Research. These latter schemes continue to attract large and well qualified fields, 1979 yielding some 3,700 applications (3,991 in previous year).

Increasing attention has been paid to the problem of finding and retaining enough suitably qualified secretarial staff, including stepping up recourse to careers conventions, sessions at schools and colleges, regional recruitment tours, on-air advertisements etc. During the year, Appointments Department directly recruited 1,413 such staff, compared with 1,321 the previous year, and 817 (873) posts were filled by internal competition.

Equal opportunities

Throughout the year, Appointments Department, in conjunction with other personnel, specialist and line departments continued to operate the BBC's policy of equal opportunity for recruitment, promotion and other matters affecting staff without regard to sex, politics, creed, colour or ethnic origin. So far as possible, practice was kept under review to ensure conformity with policy, and special efforts directed to see that groups felt to suffer disadvantage (eg women, coloured people, registered disabled persons,

ex-prisoners) were given a reasonable chance of exercising their claims for consideration.

Legal matters, artists' contracts and copyright

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

While there has been no appreciable change in the number of claims being brought before industrial tribunals on the grounds of unfair dismissal, the need to consider the legal implications in industrial relations matters now arises somewhat more frequently.

The performers' unions seek re-negotiation annually of their agreements and, in the main, these were concluded satisfactorily, with some improvements in production facilities.

The BBC has satisfactorily re-negotiated various agreements with unions and other bodies representing copyright owners covering the use of both specially written and previously published literary, dramatic and musical material.

Training and operational services

Central Training

Training in production skills has been devolved to the Television, Radio and External Services directorates. Central Training has concentrated on management training and office training, with courses being held in London and at regional centres.

Computer services

The BBC's use of data processing computers is determined by steering groups led by senior managers in the user areas where systems analysts and programmers work.

The central 'bureau' carries out data preparation and mainframe processing with the necessary technical support. A section provides advice on the selection and implementation of small systems.

There has been a very considerable improvement in the recruitment and retention of staff; this has been brought about by the management of the

department, with help from the manufacturers, assisted by better BBC pay rates and the introduction of planned training.

Consultancy

Consultancy staff have continued to assist managements throughout the Corporation to make the best use of resources by advice on staffing, work methods, structure, office practices and local data processing.

Central Services Group

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

The main objective of Central Services Group continues to be to make improvements in efficiency aimed at reducing the proportion of overall BBC expenditure on the services provided. To this end, during the year, three studies involving the use of mini-computers to save clerical effort have been completed and implementation is now in hand.

Certain services particularly catering, are still being affected by recruitment difficulties. It is hoped that the recent London Weighting Arbitration Award will lead to some improvement in this area.

Publications

For the year ending 31 March 1980 gross revenue from BBC Publications was £56 million resulting in a profit of £2.9 million.

Radio Times

Radio Times was published weekly in 25 editions corresponding to the regional pattern of BBC Television and BBC Local Radio. The average weekly net sales from 1 July 1979 to 31 December 1979 were 3,653,899. During the year advertisement revenue rose by 48.5 per cent. The price was 15p at the end of the year under review, later raised to 18p.

The Listener

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

Published weekly, *The Listener* recorded an audited net sale of 33,662 in the second half of 1979. During the year advertisement revenue rose by 15.3 per cent. The price was 30p at the end of the year under review, later raised to 40p.

Book publishing – general

During the year *Life on Earth*, published jointly with Collins, maintained its position in best-selling lists. Among other titles which appeared in these lists were *Magic of Dance* by Margot Fonteyn and *Spirit of Asia* by Michael Macintyre. Six further titles in the BBC TV Shakespeare were published and paperbacks *The Omega Factor*, *The Assassination Run* and *Shoestring* sold well.

Book publishing – continuing education

This was an outstandingly successful year for books accompanying continuing education television and radio series. These included the second volume of *Delia Smith's Cookery Course* and further substantial sales of volume one; *Russian Language and People*, a first year course book accompanied by three cassettes; *Por Aqui*, a second year Spanish course book accompanied by two cassettes and *Kein Problem* a

third year German course book accompanied by two cassettes.

For the first time a complete 'BBC German Kit' was also published, based on the television and radio series *Kontakte* but expanded to make a self-contained study course, comprising two books and eight cassettes.

Schools publications

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council to BBC Publications some 411 publications were produced and 6,000,000 sold, including pupils' pamphlets, teachers' notes and a number of audio-visual and other aids.

Revenue and exports

Net revenue from continuing education titles rose by 66 per cent. Export sales were maintained in most markets at the level of the previous year but were more than doubled in Australia.

BBC Enterprises Ltd

General

New overseas markets and increased trading in all divisions of the company enabled Enterprises to establish a record £13 million gross sales in its first trading year as a limited company, an increase of 18 per cent over the previous year's figures.

BBC Enterprises' Showcase, now in its fourth year, is firmly established as a major screening event on the European programme buyers' calendar. This year the venue was Jersey, where some 130 delegates from 46 broadcasting organisations were shown the best of BBC programmes produced over the previous 12 months. Export orders approaching £2½ million were achieved.

Commitments to buy all 37 Shakespeare plays have already been made by 23 countries: Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Canada, France, West Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, Hungary, India, Republic of Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Taiwan, United States.

Sales of TV programmes for education and training (non-theatrical) reached a record high of nearly £1 million, aided by a five-day screening in Kuwait. Further non-theatrical screenings at home and abroad are planned for the future.

Notable trading increases were also achieved by Film and Video Library Sales and BBC Records and Tapes who had another record year with gross sales well over the £1 million mark for the second year running.

Television sales – Africa, Asia, Arabia and the Caribbean

Sales in Africa, Asia and Arabia continue to increase.

In the Middle East area, Jordan, Bahrain, Dubai, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia remain the main customers having bought such series as *Survivors*, *Some Mothers Do 'ave 'em*, *Wuthering Heights*, *Horizon*, *World About Us* and children's programmes such as *Take Hart*, *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* and *The Mill on the Floss*. *Nana Mouskouri* also proved a big hit in the Middle East and Arabic dubbed documentaries meant a further boost in sales to Algeria, Tunisia and Abu Dhabi.

The Far East market continued to flourish. Programmes taken by Japan include *Einstein's Universe*, *Faulty Towers*, *Rugby Union International*, *Women at Arms*, *Nuclear Nightmares* and a selection of children's programmes.

Sales have dramatically increased in the Philippines where programmes purchased include *André Previn's Music Night*, *Einstein's Universe*, *Lady of the Camellias*, *The War Lords*, *The Serpent's Son*, *Connections*, *The Voyage of Charles Darwin* and *Target*.

Swaziland have doubled the number of programme hours purchased from last year and visits by sales staff have opened up new markets in Zimbabwe, Mauritius and Sri Lanka. Following a delegation visit to the UK, The People's Republic of China have purchased BBC drama series including *Anna Karenina*, *David Copperfield*, *Marie Curie* and *The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*.

Sales have nearly doubled in Malta and Gibraltar and continue to increase in Iraq, Morocco, Turkey, Malaysia, Thailand, Taiwan, Kenya and South Africa.

Television sales: Australia, Canada and New Zealand

Sales to Australia, Canada and New Zealand have steadily increased. In Australia the number of hours sold have almost doubled and during the year a special sales representative was appointed to deal with the upsurge in demand for British programmes from the Australian commercial networks.

Programmes sold to Australia included *The Omega Factor*, *Family Affair* and *André Previn's Music Night* while *Dr Who* continues to enjoy a consistent following.

Other popular programmes in these three countries included *Butterflies*, *Val Doonican*, *Wuthering Heights*, *Running Blind*, *Malice Aforethought*, *Plain Murder*, *Penmarric* and the new comedy series *To the Manor Born*.

The children's programmes *Take Hart*, *Jackanory Playhouse*, *Blue Peter Special Assignment* and *Stories Beneath the Sands* proved popular in Australia.

In Australia and Canada the *Horizon* programme *Now the Chips are Down* enjoyed a huge success on the non-theatrical market.

Television sales: Europe

A reorganisation of the sales team in order to concentrate our efforts on a more specialised basis has resulted in a steady growth in sales. Figures show an increase of about 25 per cent over last year.

This year's Showcase introduced many new programmes to European customers, some seen prior to their transmission on British television, helping to make this one of the best years ever. There were record sales in Germany, Holland, Sweden and Austria and significant increases in Italy (with the introduction of a third television channel) and in Portugal (where colour television was introduced in March). In France, Germany and Italy increased sales can partly be attributed to further refinements in the dubbing market.

The start of the second channel (RTE 2) in November in Eire has meant a steady growth in sales to RTE. Among the wide variety of programmes purchased were *To the Manor Born*, *Blake's Seven*, *Pot Black*, *Call My Bluff* and a significant number of single plays.

The top selling series throughout Europe was *All Creatures Great and Small* with *Pennies from Heaven* proving popular and *The Onedin Line* continuing to sell well in its seventh year of distribution. *Telford's Change* also proved a winner this year selling in Germany, Holland, Sweden and Finland.

Single dramas are as popular as ever – *Langrishe, Go Down* outstandingly so. Among the single documentaries *Einstein's Universe* proved very popular, with the *Chronicle* and *Horizon* strands continually in demand.

Scandinavian buyers continued their interest in educational programmes, especially the Danes who are buying language courses and programmes like *Horizon* simultaneously for television and schools use. The comedy series, *Ripping Yarns* proved a great success in Finland, as did *The Onedin Line*. While *Blue Remembered Hills*, Dennis Potter's play using adult actors to play child parts, has been taken by Belgium, Scandinavia, Yugoslavia and Holland.

Sales to Eastern Europe were encouraging, particularly in Yugoslavia, Hungary and Romania, where *The Onedin Line* continues its enormous popularity. Yugoslavia has bought both series of the comedy *Fawlty Towers*.

Television sales: USA and Latin America

America remains a successful market for Enterprises.

Many BBC programmes were screened on the Public Broadcasting Service and among those particularly well received were *The Voyage of Charles Darwin*, *The Duchess of Duke Street*, *Connections*, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *Kean*, *She Fell Among Thieves* and a documentary on Jane Fonda.

Syndication sales continued to do well and a number of new programmes were seen by American television audiences. These included *Dave Allen at Large*, *The Good Life*, *A Horseman Riding By*, *All Creatures Great and Small* and *Lord Peter Wimsey*.

Latin America continued its interest in BBC programmes and their purchases included *The Voyage of Charles Darwin*, *Connections*, *Lord Peter Wimsey* Series 5 and *Sleeping Beauty*. Other favourites included *Marie Curie*, *Microbes and Men*, *Jane Eyre*, *Civilisation* and *The Six Wives of Henry VIII*.

Educational films

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

Business from this specialised trading activity continues to expand not only in Europe, but also in the developing markets of the Middle and Far East. For the second year running, a five day screening of educational films staged in Kuwait under the auspices of the United Arab League attracted buyers from most of the 21 Arab states and generated great interest.

An increased number of programmes has been made available to expatriate English speaking viewers in isolated communities throughout the world. About 900 programme hours were sold to Australia, New Zealand and Canada – a huge increase over last year.

There has been significant interest in the Shakespeare canon in the non-theatric market. It has been sold for educational use in the Middle and Far East. Over 400 copies of the *Horizon* programme, *Now the Chips are Down* about the micro chip revolution, were sold for non-theatric use around the world.

BBC Merchandising

This has been another successful year for the

Merchandising Department. The principal successes have continued to be *Puddington Bear* and *Dr Who* but other long-running series such as *The Magic Roundabout*, *Basil Brush* and *The Wombles* have made valuable financial contributions.

During the year the new series of *Battle of the Planets* and *The Perishers* have become well-established for character merchandising.

The new children's series, *The Amazing Adventures of Morph*, although not yet in the schedule has been well received by potential licencees and many attractive products should be in the shops in time for the first transmission.

The two overseas agencies established in Germany and Spain are developing successfully and they should eventually provide a valuable extension to the department's activities.

Technical and production facilities

The functions of this unit have altered and expanded during its first year as part of the International Unit at Television Centre – focal point for technical and production facilities' requests from foreign television organisations.

With advances in technology and the advent of electronic news gathering, emphasis has shifted away from news coverage by overseas countries to more coverage of a wider range of sporting activities. With more countries and television companies having access to satellite television there has been a growing interest in live coverage of a wider variety of sporting occasions – from motor racing to badminton – as well as continued interest in major events like Wimbledon and the Open Golf. There has been a marked increase in the popularity of golf, cricket and rugby.

Other major events during the year included the satellite coverage by Indonesian television of their President's State Visit to Britain. Lord Mountbatten's funeral also received wide coverage with 10 television companies – mainly Commonwealth and American – taking live transmission.

BBC Records

BBC Records completed another successful year. Public awareness of the label continued to grow as a result of better distribution through record shops and successes in the record charts. There have been specific marketing campaigns aimed at the retail trade as well as continued media promotion. The most significant success was the album *Fawlty Towers*,

based on the television series, which over Christmas reached No. 25 in the LP charts. It became the fastest selling album ever for BBC Records and in less than six weeks reached silver record status (sales over 60,000 units). Another notable success, again tied in with a BBC television series, was the theme tune from the BBC 2 series *Monkey* which also reached the charts.

BBC Television theme tunes continue to be one of the most important parts of BBC Records' output, and releases during the year featured music from *Shoestring*, *Penmarric*, *Monkey*, *The Magic of Dance*, *Circuit Eleven Miami*, *Breakaway* and *Pride and Prejudice*. Album releases again catered for all tastes and ages. Children's material included a children's compilation album, *Bumper Fun Album* and a compilation of the television series *Music Time* as well as another volume of *Watch* based on the television programme. Humour represented a large section of output with many new releases including *Goon Show Classics Volume 6*, *The Grumbleweeds* (based on their Radio 4 comedy series) as well as a very successful compilation comedy album tied in with Radio 1's *Fun at One* Paul Burnett programme. From continuing education, BBC Records enjoyed great success with the *Step This Way* album designed to accompany the BBC 2 dance programmes. Pop music was catered for in a number of compilation albums notably *15 Years of Top of the Pops* and *More Hits from Radio 1*. The year saw more releases of TV themes in album form including the release of *Sporting Themes*, an album of theme tunes from a variety of popular sports programmes. Later in the year the release of *Top BBC TV Themes Volume 2* became an instant seller.

On the classical side, April saw the launch of the much-acclaimed new label *Artium* introduced for special archival and classical recordings featuring a series of recordings of famous artists' performances – a mixture of spoken word and illustrative material. The first releases were *Sir Thomas Beecham* and *Sir John Gielgud in his Greatest Roles*, followed by releases of recordings of *Dame Maggie Teyte*, *Dennis Brain* and *Kathleen Ferrier*, all of which have proved to be of international success. BBC Records was also proud to be associated with Dame Margot Fonteyn in the BBC programme *The Magic of Dance*. A deluxe package record released to complement the transmission of this outstanding series of programmes has already sold in significant quantities. The sound

effects area continued to grow with several new releases. BBC Records releases for the year totalled 37 albums (also available on cassette) and 10 singles making the catalogue approximately 250 titles.

Overseas business expanded during the year and a major new market opened up in North America with the signing of an exclusive arrangement for the distribution of BBC records. Major licences and distribution arrangements were also consolidated in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Holland and Germany.

Home Video Sales

The demand from members of the public for recorded television programmes was foreseen by BBC Enterprises when it launched the Home Video Sales Department in July 1978. The potential for the private collector is enormous and the emerging home video market will enable the individual to draw on some of the programmes available in the BBC's extensive library of recordings. The growth of this new market naturally hinges on the sale or hire of video players to the public. But the BBC has embarked on a fact-finding operation in readiness for the publication of a home video catalogue in 1980, always assuming agreement can be reached with the holders of the rights involved.

Film and Video Library Sales

For the second year running Film and Video Library Sales increased its turnover by 100 per cent.

The sales of News and Current Affairs material to TV stations worldwide is now firmly established, particularly in the USA and Europe, as an important source of revenue. Sales to other countries are also increasing.

BBC Exhibitions

Public interest in special exhibitions based on BBC TV programmes has continued to grow throughout another successful year. As well as their continuing popularity in this country, there have been two major exhibitions overseas.

At home, the *Secret Army* exhibition has been drawing big crowds at the RAF Museum, Hendon and costumes from *Prince Regent* have been a popular attraction at Longleat House, Wiltshire. The two *Dr Who* exhibitions at Blackpool and Longleat completed another successful season. A 120 foot tableau of *Dr Who*, the Tardis and K9 and a selection of

popular monsters was a major feature at the 1979 Blackpool illuminations again this year.

Overseas, period costumes from *Anna Karenina* completed a successful 12 month tour of all the major Australian cities and costumes from the Shakespeare plays began a two year tour of the USA. The display coincides with the launching of the BBC TV Shakespeare series in America.

An exhibition based on the BBC TV series *Living in the Past* and featuring a reconstruction of the Iron Age settlement, together with photographs and objects from the programmes, is on display at the Cheddar Gorge Centre, Somerset.

A major new exhibition entitled *Costumes of the Court* opened in The Keep at Dover Castle at the end of March. The costumes have been taken from various drama productions spanning the period from the Plantagenets to the Tudors and rounds off another successful year for the Exhibitions Department.

Production operations

There has remained a constant demand for the 'bicycling' of programme tapes and films from one country to another, and video cassettes for programme appraisal purposes. The department produced a record total of 23,000 programmes on all types of technical format: videotapes (625 Pal or Secam and 525 NTSE), film (colour and monochrome) and multi-standard video cassettes. Technical advances have also meant expansion in the language dubbing field – especially in Arabic and French speaking countries. The department has also started preparing cassettes for the new cable television operation in the United States 'BBC in America'. About 15 programme hours per week are being produced via the BBC's digital converter for satellite transmission later in 1980. There has also been a continuing demand for videotapes of BBC sport – especially rugby and soccer – mainly in Australasia.

Annual Report of the National Broadcasting Council for Scotland

1 April 1979 to 31 March 1980

Broadcasting House,
Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow, G12 8DG,
18 April, 1980

Dear Sir Michael,

I have pleasure in sending you the Annual Report of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland for the period 1 April, 1979 to 31 March, 1980. This is submitted under Article 10(8) of the Corporation's Charter of July 1964.

Yours sincerely,

Dr Roger Young,
Chairman.

Sir Michael Swann, FRS,
Chairman,
Board of Governors,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
London, W1A 1AA.

Members of the Council at 31 March 1980

Dr Roger Young (*Chairman*)
Mr Roy Thomson (*Vice-Chairman*)
Mr Colin Carnie
Mrs Helen Davidson
Mrs Elwena Fraser
Sir Norman Graham
Mr Duncan McPherson
Mr John Murray
Miss Jean Reid
Mrs Susan Sinclair
The Rev James Weatherhead

Public interest in broadcasting in Scotland has hardly ever been more keen or more vocal than during the last 12 months. The National Broadcasting Council for Scotland has therefore been made to feel more sharply conscious of its responsibilities for controlling the policy and content of Scottish radio and television programmes. At the same time the crisis in public service broadcasting in Britain, brought about by a combination of under-funding and an inflationary and recessive economy, has made the Council aware, equally sharply, that it is very much part of the BBC as a whole.

We share the view that the threat to the independence of the BBC and the quality of its programmes has never been more serious and that an adequate level of funding must be assured through the licence fee system so that all branches of the Corporation

can maintain a level of service which the public expects of it and, where necessary, develop new services. In Scotland, particularly, we are concerned that the incentive being offered to commercial broadcasting – the second television channel and the spread, like wildfire, of commercial local radio in Scotland – could seriously damage our long-term prospects.

Along with all parts of the Corporation, BBC Scotland has had to shoulder its burden of cuts; and there is no use in denying that the prospective loss of an orchestra, the cuts in educational broadcasting and the deferment of the long-awaited (and much-needed) new Broadcasting Centre in Edinburgh, among other equally serious cutbacks, have been difficult to accept. But in accepting the need to make such decisions we are conscious of two things; firstly,

that there is an impetus in Scottish broadcasting to be sustained so that there must be an underpinning of what has been achieved and appropriate development of it. Secondly, that at a time when the whole future of the BBC is under threat, it is important to maintain the closest links with the central management and the Board of Governors so that Scottish needs and the BBC's strategies can be fully understood. To this latter end we are able to report better communications between the Board and the Council.

The impetus we spoke of has characterised itself in three areas, radio, television and engineering. The acceptance of new guidelines for Radio Scotland has done a great deal to build a wide esteem and an increasing national audience for a service that is still in its infancy. It is much to the credit of Radio Scotland staff that they welcomed the shift in direction. In television BBC Scotland's signature has been seen at the end of a growing number of credits on both networks, while at the same time departments have provided richly for Scottish audiences, often with programmes of the highest standard in all fields. In production resources and engineering there has been considerable progress in improving the resources available to broadcasters and in providing transmitter relays for better radio and television reception in many parts of remote and rural Scotland. To this end we anticipate an early announcement by the Home Office of its Phase III plan for uhf coverage to very small communities.

In the review of the notable productions in BBC Scotland we think it will be clear that after the difficulties of recent years BBC Scotland stands strong and equally able to provide radio and television programmes of the highest standard and of distinctively Scottish interest for the Scottish people as a whole and for particular communities. At the same time Scotland's contribution to network, both on radio and television, make it an increasingly essential part of the public service broadcasting system in Britain. Recent investment in BBC Scotland has brought a high return. The Council is determined that this investment should not now be undermined by an insufficient commitment to the future of BBC in Scotland.

Television

Scotland has contributed enormously to the BBC's television output throughout the year in a wide range

of programmes. Drama has had a highly successful year with *The Assassination Run* – a three-part thriller set in Spain and made for BBC 1. *The Camerons*, on BBC 2 which was set in a mining village in Fife in the latter days of the 19th century and *The Omega Factor*, which dealt with the occult and found a highly receptive audience, particularly amongst younger people. In the 'Play for Today' series, *The Slab Boys*, John Byrne's play about life in a Glasgow carpet factory, was well received. James Duthie's *The Dry Stane Dyker*, firmly rooted in the north-east of Scotland and largely in the doric, was heavily viewed during the Ne'er Day holiday.

Music and Arts has enhanced its growing reputation with a highly colourful and delightful opera from Scottish Opera's repertoire, *Coq d'Or*, which brought Bill McCue and the cast of Scottish Opera to an international public. For BBC 2's lively arts, the department has produced two major films: the first, *Mendelssohn in Scotland*, was a dramatised reconstruction of the composer's journey through Scotland which led him to compose his Scottish Symphony; the second, *The White Bird Passes*, was a dramatisation of the biographical novel by Jessie Kesson.

BBC Scotland has gained for itself an enviable reputation in the world of Chamber Music with *Cantilena* and the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, whose new home, Queen's Hall in Edinburgh, was opened by Her Majesty The Queen during a televised recital in July. Scotland also provided the annual coverage of the Edinburgh International Festival which included two films and an opening concert; and its own magazine programmes for the arts, *Spectrum*, has continued to provide a rich and varied diet for Scottish viewers.

Features and Documentary, a new department formed during the year, immediately made its mark by producing for BBC 1 a six-part series, *The Persuaders*, a penetrating but unflattering examination of the advertising industry. A documentary on the Scottish Radicals was also made for BBC 1 which recalls the rise of the Clydeside Radical Left in the '20s, and Mary Chipperfield's *Wildest School on Earth* provided entertaining programmes which were later shown on BBC 1. *A Quest of Flowers*, for BBC 2, in the *World About Us* series, offered a unique opportunity to view colour film shot in Tibet between 1934 and 1949 during plant-collecting expeditions.

News and Current Affairs has had an eventful year, beginning with the General Election in May and quickly followed by the European Elections a month later. *Current Account* returned with a twice-weekly placing during the autumn and won the Best Factual Programme Award from the Radio Industries Club of Scotland. During the year television news has expanded its output to provide daily mid-day news for Scotland. The audience for this news bulletin has grown steadily.

The major contribution to Gaelic learning has come from the Continuing Education series, *Can Seo*, which has been highly acclaimed and proved extremely popular, with cassette, record and book sales exceeding expectations. The Gaelic department provided our annual coverage from the Mod, which this year came from Stornoway, where a number of daily programmes were produced, including contributions to *Pebble Mill at One*.

Religious broadcasting has had an adventurous year on television with a whole range of series in addition to the coverage of church services: *The Spirit of Scotland* lectures brought to the screen many distinguished Scots; The Falkirk Youth Theatre attracted younger viewers with *We'll Go Where The Music Takes Us*, and *Asking Around* brought to television screens for the first time a number of engaging people talking about the problems of young people. *Coast to Coast* was a major new series which was introduced last spring and linked widely differing areas of Scotland through worship and other programmes. The series was much acclaimed by both churchmen and the public alike. During the year three programmes concerning the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland were also transmitted, including the Moderator's opening address.

In Light Entertainment the most successful series was *Scotch and Wry* which starred Rikki Fulton and won BBC Scotland much praise. For Rikki Fulton it won him the Best Television Personality of the Year Award. For the networks, the department produced a series of six programmes with Lena Martell, *Lena's Music*, and the annual Hogmanay programme.

Sports Department has grown in strength and has contributed a wide range of sports for the networks and Scotland, including for BBC 2 the first televised coverage of *The World Indoor Bowling Championships* and, amongst the many contributions to BBC 1, the live international coverage of *The World Lightweight Championship*, which was won by Jim Watt.

The major change in the output this year has been an increase in the Saturday night *Sportscene* programme from half-an-hour to one hour, including half-an-hour of Scottish football.

BBC Aberdeen's Beechgrove studios contributed *The Beechgrove Garden* which continued to be one of the most popular programmes. Transmitted fortnightly, it began to gain audiences in excess of one million viewers and it was gratifying that *The Beechgrove Garden* won a Special Award from the Radio Industries Club of Scotland. Aberdeen also produced the fortnightly *Landward* programme for farmers, which has covered a number of major issues including a report from France on European milk productions and the plight of Orcadian agriculture.

Radio

We are conscious that Scotland's radio staff achieved considerable success in creating and sustaining both popular and significant programmes during a time when public opinion was largely running against them, guide-lines were changed and senior management posts became vacant. We are confident that the Radio Scotland network will continue to cultivate a flexibility of programming that allows it to portray the diverse elements of Scottish life but in addition has now learned to avoid the more drastic gear changes of style that were largely the pressure points of criticism in its earlier days.

Immediacy – in terms of a fast and comprehensive service of news, weather, traffic reports and sports coverage – continued to be an important growth point in our broadcasting service. The twinning of News with Current Affairs under the guidance of a new post of Editor, News and Current affairs, Scotland has resulted in a series of markers throughout the day with *Good Morning Scotland*, *Lunchtime Report*, *Afternoon Report* and *Evening Report*, the latter successfully embodying the World Service programme *The World Today*.

An over-ambitious desire to extend the new Radio Scotland network had resulted in too great a pressure on both staff and facilities when the total number of broadcasting hours throughout Scotland, including area and localised output, amounted to over 130 hours a week. This has now been reduced and is running closer to a 100 hours per week, and additional programmes, mainly from Radio 4 UK, have been reintroduced into the schedules.

The Jimmy Mack Show produced by the General

Programmes department is now seen as the flagship of Radio Scotland by many of our listeners. This daily programme concerns itself largely with consumer affairs and a very wide service, both authoritative and interesting, is given to the audience. In recent months a successful spin-off from this programme has been in the field of domestic management through Muriel Clark who has a weekly programme which deals with everything from cooking to general house care.

Current Affairs have once again taken their rightful place in the scheme of things with *Good Morning Scotland* now using dual presenters and ably reflecting the important news and events of the day locally, nationally and internationally. Parliamentary business is competently dealt with on a weekly basis in *Order Order*, and *Focus*, also weekly, takes a lively look at current events from the Scottish point of view.

The arts in Scotland continue to be well catered for with a wide range of programmes. Worth particular mention is *Prospect* introduced by Neville Garden, which can be relied upon to both criticise and entertain as the occasion demands.

The music output on Radio Scotland has reflected all tastes. The BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, as in previous years, performed both in the studio and before audiences, and in combination with the Scottish Radio Orchestra took part in a successful Festival of Light Music from the Theatre Royal, Glasgow during May of last year. *The Musicians In Scotland* and piping, two apparently diverse series, continued to hold their place in the schedules and a recent decision to allow piping programmes to return to their traditional Wednesday evening spot has been welcomed by the many adherents throughout the country.

Our Drama Department has continued to consolidate its position. Much of its work was heard nationally on Radio 4 UK and while it is almost invidious to single out any particular production, mention must be made of *The Hard Man* by Tom McGrath and produced by Tom Kinninmont, which has already been recognised by the Pye Society of Authors who made it an award for the Best Adaptation in Radio Drama. Currently this department is transmitting a significant Scottish series of 10 programmes under the title of *Odyssey*, produced by Billy Kay, which portrays the cultural diversity in Scotland through its living folk traditions.

In accordance with our current religious policy, radio output, while still containing some elements of more traditional worship, has developed great strengths in *The Sunday Sequence* and *Crossfire*. Both programmes have taken religious thinking out of the churches and placed it firmly in the market place. The staff of the Religious Department in Scotland are to be congratulated on their willingness to deal with any subject of concern in a competent and adult manner.

The Light Entertainment Department continued to carry responsibility for many hours of broadcasting per week. It has not been easy for them during the last few months when, in accordance with the new guidelines, they were required to make considerable changes to their music policy. They have reacted to this in a truly professional manner and are successfully satisfying the needs of the many and diverse tastes evident throughout Scotland. From Tom Ferrie's *Nightbeat* through *Cannon's Country Music* and *The Tartan Terror Show* to *Evergreen*, featuring the Scottish Radio Orchestra, a wide spectrum of popular music was offered and enjoyed.

Sport has already been noted as playing a major part in our service of reportage in Scotland. We were impressed by the many live programmes on football, rugby and boxing. A new venture – *Leisure Trail* on a Saturday morning – does, we believe, promote an increasing interest in getting out and about. It is a comprehensive service of everything from ski-ing conditions in the Highlands to helpful hints on gardening and satisfies a long-felt want in our weekend broadcasting.

The increase in Gaelic output which took place last year has been successfully maintained. This has been an important part of our service, traditionally split between Inverness and Glasgow in past years, but now moving more of its output to the Inverness base of Radio Highland. Much of it will continue, however, to be transmitted on our vhf network throughout Scotland and while this has incurred some criticism from communities in the far south and north where the language is rarely spoken, there has been general satisfaction from the Gaelic community for this service.

An important link with Gaelic is schools broadcasting. Not only do they share the use of the vhf wavelength of Radio Scotland – to some the only means of hearing our radio service – but also they have contributed to the use of the language with a

teaching series aimed at following-up the wide interest shown in television's *Can Seo*. The Gaelic radio series was undertaken in addition to their normal wide range of output which catered for the specific needs of children in schools in Scotland.

BBC Scotland's widening service based on area and localised production centres was further strengthened in the autumn by the opening of Radio nan Eilean in Stornoway. This small, bi-lingual station, with a staff of four people, is now broadcasting programmes on a pattern similar to Orkney and Shetland. The immediate and gratifying response from listeners in its area has strengthened our resolve to pursue a policy of developing community radio stations of a similar size throughout Scotland.

Of our two area stations, Inverness and Aberdeen, the latter suffered a slight set-back in the autumn. Action to consolidate our position on medium wave with the new guidelines resulted in a temporary decrease of output hours from that station. We are conscious of the important position this station holds, particularly with the approach of Independent Radio in the north east, and are confident that the recently announced appointment of a Manager, North East will be an indication of our resolve to increase the output once again.

Production resources and engineering

The steady improvement of facilities throughout Scotland continues. In Glasgow work will be completed to provide two new production continuity areas for radio by mid-1980. Studio 5 has been refurbished and re-equipped, a new Outside Broadcast vehicle has been delivered in a new and attractive livery and the replacement of worn out tape machines, disc reproducers, and other equipment continues at a satisfactory pace.

In television building work on the new 2,000 sq.ft studio to replace Studio B is complete and we will have begun to make use of the new costume and make-up areas in the spring. The installation of all the technical facilities will start soon in order to bring the studio into operation at the end of 1981. Two new videotape machines will be installed in April which will help to relieve the continuous pressure on this facility.

Work has started on a new Central Technical Area to replace our old sound control room and the television switching centre. It will be integrated with the vision apparatus rooms of our existing Tele-

vision Studio A and the new Studio B and will make use of the most up-to-date technology available. This is a major and most welcome development which we hope will continue on target for service late 1982 or early in 1983.

In Edinburgh the delay to the replacement of our existing premises is disappointing. In the meantime we are refurbishing and re-equipping Studio 3 and providing additional tape machines to relieve existing pressures.

In Aberdeen Studio 3 will be re-equipped and refurbished, probably with self-operational facilities. The modern replacement for the existing PABX is also welcomed. Inverness will likewise be equipped with self-operational equipment as part of a rationalisation process: while in Orkney and Shetland new tape machines have been delivered and put into service. We welcome the imminent replacement of the existing equipment with the modern sound control desks and cartridge tape machines. The opening of Radio nan Eilean in the Western Isles in October, 1979 was a tremendous boost to the community it serves and the equipment package developed for it has become a standard for similar stations.

The uhf television station building programme continues with 14 relay stations being completed in the year. A major step forward, however, came with the opening of the high power transmitter at Sandale. After many setbacks this is now providing the BBC Scotland 625 line colour service to most of South West Scotland. In the East of the region Sandale overlaps the coverage from the Caldbeck Station and people have a choice between English and Scottish programmes. In the West, the Scottish Service has replaced the English Service previously carried by the relay transmitting stations.

In the coming year we welcome the 23 new uhf television stations and eight vhf radio stations which are planned. A start has been made to the fourth vhf service which we required for the north and west. This enables our listeners in areas where there is no mf service to hear Radio Scotland without the options carried by the existing vhf service.

The work now being carried out to extend stereo to Meldrum and Rosemarkie is welcome and although the target dates for service towards the end of 1981 and beginning of 1982 are further away than we would have wished, we are pleased to note that it is happening.

Council membership

Four members of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland retired during the year: in July the former Chairman, Professor Alan Thompson, retired after three years service to the Council; in December our Vice-Chairman, Professor Sir Robert Grieve, and Mr Farquhar Macintosh both retired after five years, and in February Mr James Milne retired after three years service. To them all we extend our grateful thanks. In their place we welcomed Dr Roger Young as Chairman and National Governor for Scotland, Mr John Murray and Mrs Susan Sinclair. Mr Roy Thomson was elected Vice-Chairman of the Council in January.

We would like to take the opportunity of thanking the advisory bodies who have contributed to the Council's work during the year.

Annual Report of the National Broadcasting Council for Wales

1 April 1979 to 31 March 1980

Broadcasting House,
Llandaff, Cardiff, CF5 2YQ.
April 1980

Dear Chairman,

I have pleasure in sending you herewith the Report of the Broadcasting Council for Wales for the period 1 April 1979 to 31 March 1980. This is submitted under Article 10(8) of the Corporation's Charter.

Yours sincerely,

Alwyn Roberts
Chairman

Sir Michael Swann, FR5,
Chairman,
Board of Governors,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
London, W1A 1AA.

Members of the Council at 31 March 1980

Mr Alwyn Roberts (*Chairman*)
Mrs Betty Campbell
Mrs Rachel Philipps James
Mr John Elfed Jones
Mr Henry Nyman
Mr Peter Phillips
Professor Glanville Price
Mr Meuric Rees
Mr David Rowlands
Dr Joyce Thomas (née Rowley)
Mr Jack Thomas
Mrs Marlene Thomas
Dr Brinley Ross Williams

National Governor for Wales

In July 1979 Dr Glyn Tegai Hughes retired as the BBC's National Governor for Wales after a term of office of almost eight years. Any future history of BBC Wales will have to devote many pages to these years: among other events, it will chronicle the emergence of Radio Wales and Radio Cymru from the old Radio 4 Wales, the debate on the use of the fourth uhf television channel which so nearly gave Wales a separate television service in Welsh, the transfer of all television operations in Cardiff to Llandaff, and the growth of Bangor as a lively and productive broadcasting centre. Members of the Council during the period will know how great was the contribution made by their Chairman to this record of achievement. They will also remember his warmth, his kindness and the great good humour with which he presided over meetings. Glyn Tegai Hughes took with him all best wishes of the Council and of the staff of BBC Wales.

His successor is Mr Alwyn Roberts, the Director of the Department of Extra-Mural Studies at the University College of North Wales, Bangor. Mr Roberts had been a member of the Council for the five years up to December 1978.

The Broadcasting Council

Mrs Beryl Williams, who had been a member of the Council since January 1978, died in July 1979 after a long and painful illness. Members of the Council expressed deep sympathy to her husband and daughter.

Mr Paul Flynn resigned from membership of the Council in September 1979, in protest against the Government's decision not to implement the plan for a joint television service in Welsh on the fourth network, and against what he saw as the increasingly centralist policy of the BBC. At the time of his resignation, Mr Flynn was the acting Chairman of the Council in the period before the appointment of a new National Governor for Wales.

Three new members joined the Council at the beginning of 1980, bringing it to its maximum strength of 12 members, for the first time in recent years. The new members are: Mrs Betty Campbell, Headmistress of Mountstuart Primary School Cardiff; Mrs Marlene Thomas, a former member of Gwent County Council; and Professor Glanville Price, Professor of Romance Languages at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.

Financial problems

At the time of writing this report, the council is facing the problem of substantial cuts in the BBC's broadcasting activities in Wales. These are being forced on us by a combination of an inadequate licence fee settlement, the prospect of an increase in pay sufficient to keep BBC rates in touch with those of commercial television, and a decision by the Board of Governors that the BBC's networked UK services, based in London, should be partially protected in comparison with 'regional' activities so as to ensure their continued excellence and to meet increased competition from ITV and ILR.

We recognise that over the past five or six years there has been greater development in the BBC's regional operations than in the centre. Indeed, this Report will record the opening of a new large television studio in Cardiff and the expansion of both the radio services for Wales. But even with the additional revenue of the last few years, the money, staff and facilities available for our programmes are still considerably less than those of the generality of networked programmes, both radio and television. In other words, we believe that the process of equalisation between London and the regions has not been completed even at the present level of output, and while we appreciate that the BBC must remain competitive at a time when there are severe restrictions on its income, we view with dismay the policy of making larger cuts in regional than in network budgets. This is not only freezing the present relative allocation of resources and income, which we would accept as unavoidable in present circumstances, it is a reversal of the hard-fought policy of recent years. In making this point, we recognise that the Board of Governors has taken into consideration the special problems of television programmes in Welsh and have reduced the savings required of our operations in Wales below what they would otherwise have been.

**Since this section was written the Government has decided to adopt the single-channel solution which is embodied in the Broadcasting Act 1980.*

The reason for our concern can be seen most clearly by considering the effect on BBC Wales of cuts in present budgets. While some parts of the BBC can, it seems, absorb a certain level of cuts with little or no effect on the output seen or heard by the public, the loss will be immediately apparent to the audience in Wales. We have no reason whatsoever to doubt the conclusion of BBC Wales management that cuts in budgets of the order being considered at present can only be achieved by means of reductions in the quantity and the quality of the radio and television programmes for which we are responsible. This is of the utmost importance when we look forward to the developments of the next few years.

The future of television broadcasting in Welsh*

In September 1979, in the course of a speech to the Royal Television Society Convention held at Cambridge, the Home Secretary announced that there would not after all be a joint BBC/ITV service of programmes in Welsh on the fourth television network in Wales. Instead, the BBC and ITV were to develop separate Welsh language services, each doing so on one of their two networks. Thus ended the years of discussing and planning the joint service, which had first received official public support in the Report of the Crawford Committee on Broadcasting Coverage in November 1974. The Broadcasting Council for Wales has been unhesitating in its advocacy of the 'Fourth Channel Solution' to the problem of serving the bilingual people of Wales. The plan was realistic and economical; it would have provided, for the first time, a service in the Welsh language (as opposed to a number of programmes accommodated in predominantly English-language services), and it would have ended the deprivation of networked programmes in English on the existing services, which is probably the greatest single cause of linguistic tension in Wales.

We now have the task of considering the future shape of the BBC's television services to the people of Wales. In his Cambridge speech, and in subsequent statements to the House of Commons, the Home Secretary made it clear that he expected the BBC to contribute towards an increase in television output in Welsh; however, he has also stated that this increase will have to be funded out of the BBC's normal licence fee income. The important date is Autumn 1982, when ITV 2 is due to start in Wales, carrying a considerably increased ITV service in

Welsh. It would be unacceptable to us, as members of the BBC's Broadcasting Council for Wales, for the BBC not to increase and improve its television service to the Welsh-speaking minority by this date at the latest. We will be making every effort to ensure that the BBC's plans and the next licence fee settlement will enable this to be achieved.

We will also have to consider in detail the precise shape of the BBC's television services in Wales. For many years we have recognised that the amount of opting-out of the BBC 1 network in Wales (about seven hours per week in Welsh plus six hours per week in English on average) entails as much deprivation of networked material as the audience is likely to accept, and more than many are willing to tolerate: indeed this was the reason why the new weekly children's programme in Welsh, *Yr Aur Fawr*, was placed on BBC 2 in Wales on Sunday mornings. We recognise that there is a strong case for transferring to the BBC 2 network in Wales our entire output in Welsh, although we recognise that there will be acute difficulties due to the need to displace programmes in English from the well-established and much-appreciated BBC 2 service. At the same time we are also concerned that programmes in Welsh would lose the advantage of being placed on the BBC's more popular channel and indeed would have to contend with greater direct competition from programmes on that channel. We are therefore anxious that there should be an assurance of a significant improvement in our service in Welsh before a final decision is taken to transfer it.

The Government's Broadcasting Bill, presented to Parliament in February 1980, laid the duty upon the BBC and the IBA to consult with each other to ensure that the times of transmission of programmes in Welsh 'are such as will best service the interests of persons residing in Wales.' The proposal is that the Home Secretary will appoint an adviser to whom either the BBC or IBA could refer any problem of scheduling. We too are concerned to avoid clashes and we fully accept that the substantial increase in television programmes in Welsh on two of the four television channels will involve difficult problems of scheduling co-ordination: the appointment of an independent adviser could well be a wise precaution. There is at present a system of consultation between BBC Wales and the IBA which has been most successful in avoiding clashes of programmes in Welsh and we are confident that this system will continue to

serve its purpose in the future, despite the increased problems.

Radio developments

Our report last year recorded the development of Radio Wales as an independent service in English for the people of Wales, broadcasting for 65 hours per week on average. In November 1979 it was the turn of Radio Cymru to catch up. Radio Cymru presents a number of problems which are different from those of Radio Wales. In the first place, it is the BBC's only radio service in the Welsh language and it is therefore necessary for it to carry programmes across the whole range of radio output, whereas Radio Wales can be regarded as part of the total output of the BBC's English language radio services received in Wales. The emphasis in Radio Wales lies in news programmes and what may be generally termed 'community-orientated' output; on Radio Cymru there is a higher proportion of magazine programmes, light entertainment, and drama. We have been delighted with initial audience research figures for Radio Cymru which suggest that it is reaching a substantial and enthusiastic audience. This is particularly pleasing in view of the fact that Radio Cymru is available on vhf only, which was considered by some people to be a fatal drawback. Our concern now is that certain parts of Wales with significant Welsh-speaking populations are still without a vhf service and we have pressed for priority to be given to these areas when new transmitters are planned.

To make transmission times available on Radio Cymru during the morning on weekdays, we have had to displace school programmes in the way described in our last report. Although this operation has gone smoothly, we have noted the advice of the School Broadcasting Council for Wales that the changes have been detrimental to schools in those parts of Wales which cannot receive Radio 4 vhf. We reiterate our view that there is a need to extend Radio 4 on vhf throughout Wales to meet this and other needs.

In the Autumn of 1979, BBC Wales organised its third exercise in neighbourhood radio, or Radio Bro as it is by now widely known. Once again a miscellany of BBC vehicles visited six places in Wales to give their communities the opportunity of talking to themselves for a few days. Because the stations used either Radio Wales or Radio Cymru as basic supporting services, three were broadcast in English

(Newport, Bridgend and Bargoed) and three were in Welsh (Pontarddulais, Carmarthen and Dolgellau). They were as successful as always and we were pleased to congratulate the staff who put such enthusiasm and effort into serving these comparatively neglected areas. It is interesting that the public response to our permanent radio services for Wales is appreciably greater in areas which have been visited by the mobile radio service – it clearly helps to give BBC Wales a presence which is not quickly forgotten.

We had thought that the 1979 exercise marked the end of neighbourhood radio in Wales for some years. It could hardly claim to be experimental any longer and the economic chill winds already made it clear that we would be hard-pressed merely to maintain our existing basic services. However, late in 1979 it was drawn to our attention that the Deeside area of North-East Wales was about to suffer the trauma of the closure of its largest single employer, the British Steel Corporation works at Shotton. We have long been aware that the BBC's presence in North-East Wales falls very short of reflecting the importance of the area. We therefore supported the idea of a temporary radio station to serve Deeside during the period of the closure, to give practical assistance whenever possible and to support the sense of community at a difficult time, and we were grateful that financial assistance was provided from central BBC funds for the project. Radio Deeside is experimental: we do not know of any similar short-term service which has been provided elsewhere for a community in need. We await the outcome with interest; so far, the early reports have been extremely encouraging.

Television developments

In December 1979, the Managing Director of BBC Television, Alasdair Milne, opened the new large television studio at Llandaff, Studio C1. This new studio is of enormous importance to BBC Wales: it provides the opportunity to service drama and light entertainment programmes up to the highest standards, both for opting-out and for the networks. The studio is the focal point of the development, which also includes many ancillary areas (make-up dressing-rooms, etc) as well as the film, videotape and continuity facilities. These were all transferred from their previous home in a converted chapel at Broadway some five miles from Llandaff which, despite its inadequacies, had served the BBC well for over 20 years. We were particularly impressed to learn of the

scale of the move from Broadway, which began with the transfer of the entire television switching centre to a new combined radio and television area at Llandaff; this was achieved with no disruption of the transmitted service. The new studio has already been in heavy use and it is fully booked for the next year to the limit of its availability with a single technical crew.

The broadcasting centre in Bangor was provided with colour film equipment in June 1979. This means that all film shot in North Wales can be processed and transmitted in colour from Bangor, and all of the television operations in the whole of BBC Wales are now in colour. The new film installation had a baptism of fire when it was used to service coverage of the Llangollen International Eisteddfod, an appropriately colourful event.

The major television programme development of the year was the new weekly television programme in Welsh for children, *Yr Awr Fawr*, which is transmitted on BBC 2 on Sunday mornings. This programme was originally undertaken in response to a request from the previous Government in view of its concern at the decline in the speaking of Welsh by children in Wales. The programme has proved to be very successful, including (we strongly suspect) many adults in its audience. It is BBC Wales's first regular programme on BBC 2; an interesting aspect is the use of television material bought from abroad and dubbed into Welsh.

Transmitter developments

Between April 1979 and March 1980, nine new uhf television relay stations were brought into service in Wales, bringing uhf signals to an estimated further 13,750 viewers; the total coverage in Wales is now about 93 per cent. We received a number of enquiries during the year from areas which will lose all television services once the old vhf 405-line service is discontinued in the mid-1980s, and we have expressed our anxiety about this problem.

There were no new radio transmitters for Radio Wales or Radio Cymru during the period, although Radio 1/2 and Radio 3 vhf transmitters were added at the Carmel and Kilvey Hill stations which had already been equipped with Radio Cymru transmitters. The success of Radio Cymru in serving the Welsh-speaking audience in Wales, and the virtually complete withdrawal of programmes in Welsh from Radio Wales, have led to requests for vhf

transmitters in areas which are not at present served, and we have provided a statement of the priority which we attach to meeting this need.

Programmes – Television

The Council has for many years been concerned that the shortage of time for meetings has prevented full discussion of the programme output of BBC Wales – which after all is our main responsibility. We have therefore decided to meet earlier each month, taking programme comment as the first agenda point, and consequently our discussions have been considerably more detailed.

In particular, we have given more attention to the regular daily and weekly output, including the new programmes *Wales Today* and *Heddiw* which attract our largest audiences and are regarded by many people as authoritative sources of news and information. Another regular programme with a large following in Wales is *Sports Line Up* on Sunday afternoons which provides comprehensive coverage of major sporting events, especially, but by no means exclusively, rugby. *Pobol y Cwm* continues to be compulsory viewing for a substantial audience in Wales to whom the ‘valley folk’ have become as familiar as *The Archers*.

The success of *Yr Awr Fawr* for children has already been mentioned earlier in this report. Other television programmes for children continue to be broadcast on BBC Wales; perhaps a special mention should be made of *Bobol Bach*, an inventive situation comedy.

For adults, there has been another series of *Glas y Dorian*, while documentary programmes have ranged far afield with *Antur i'r Andes*, a well-received series about a mountaineering expedition to the Andes.

Turning to programmes in English for Wales, *The Colliers' Crusade* was a series on reminiscences of the Spanish Civil War: it is soon to be seen on BBC 2. Our weekly current affairs programme with Vincent Kane reverted to its former title *Week In Week Out* and was lengthened to 50 minutes so as to be able to provide more comprehensive cover of the many important issues in present-day Wales.

There was, of course, full coverage of the major festivals and events of Wales, including extended transmissions from the National Eisteddfod in Caernarfon. Nor must we forget BBC Wales's own festival of programmes for St. David's Week which this

year included some important drama in Welsh, *Y Tŷr* (by Gwenlyn Parry), and *Bargen* (presented as a stage production by Theatr Bara Caws), as well as a Gymanfa Ganu all the way from Patagonia and a special edition of *Rhaglen Hywel Gwynfryn* on Saturday evening (one of the very rare occasions on which any television programme in Welsh is broadcast on a Saturday).

The production of programmes for showing throughout the UK continued as in previous years. Although we cannot point to any major drama series – the *Lloyd George* series in the coming year will redress the balance – there was a significant contribution of music programmes, ranging from *Stainer's Crucifixion* on BBC 1 at Easter, to *The Rajah's Diamond*, an opera by Alun Hoddinott, seen on BBC 2. The second series of *Stuart Burrows Sings* proved as popular as the first while a recital by *Gwyneth Jones* was broadcast on BBC 2 on St. David's Day. For this concert, the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra was conducted by Sir Colin Davis: we are pleased to acknowledge here the continued financial support given by the Welsh Arts Council, which enables the orchestra to be maintained at its present strength.

The BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra also played a major part in this year's television ‘spectacular’ from Wales, the concert mounted by BBC Wales in July to mark the tenth anniversary of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Caernarfon Castle. Prince Charles took part in the programme which featured singers and instrumentalists from all parts of Wales and for which the weather was mercifully dry. The sense of occasion was captured by the cameras for the transmission some days later to the whole of the UK.

Radio programmes

With the expansion of Radio Cymru, many new programmes in Welsh were broadcast and it is particularly encouraging that so many talented new staff and presenters have been found. Most of these new programmes are broadcast on weekday mornings between 9 am and mid-day. There has also been a notable increase in drama and documentary programmes on Radio Cymru, giving the new service a range and depth of which we are proud.

On Radio Wales, the important *AM* programme on weekday mornings now seems to have settled in its new format with Chris Stuart as presenter. Radio Wales has also seen an increase in evening pro-

grammes dealing with more serious topics, including a substantial feature on the crisis in the steel industry with all its ramifications in South and North-East Wales. The service came into its own with flexible and comprehensive coverage of the floods in South Wales right at the end of 1979; we have received many messages of gratitude for the practical help which its information was able to provide. Finally, the BBC Wales Annual Lecture for 1979 was given in English by Professor Gwyn A. Williams who spoke on the subject *When was Wales?*. This lecture was repeated on Radio 3.

Advisory committees

We would like to thank the members of the Wales Agricultural, Appeals, and Religious Advisory Committees and the School Broadcasting Council for Wales for their work throughout the year.

Meetings of the Council

During the year, the Council met in Wrexham, Tenby, Bangor, London and Cardiff (seven times). We were pleased to meet many members of the staff of BBC Wales at informal lunches in Cardiff, following our meetings there. We are also grateful to all those who attended our meetings to discuss aspects of broadcasting in Wales.

Finance

The accounts for the year ended 31 March 1980, as reported upon by the Corporation's Auditors, are shown on the following pages, and corresponding figures for the preceding year are given for comparison.

Report of the Auditors to the Members of the British Broadcasting Corporation

We have examined the accompanying accounts and statements numbered 1 to 5 set out on pages 89 to 100 which have been prepared on the basis of the accounting policies set out in the statement thereof.

For the reasons given in the statement of accounting policies the Corporation charges capital expenditure during the year against the income for that year and we regard this as appropriate to the circumstances of the Corporation.

In our opinion the accounts give a true and fair view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at 31 March 1980 and of its income and expenditure and source and application of funds for the year ended on that date.

*Deloitte Haskins & Sells, Chartered Accountants,
London, 8 August 1980.*

Balance Sheet at 31 March 1980

<i>31 March 1979</i>			31 March 1980		
<i>Home Services</i>	<i>External Services</i>		<i>Home Services</i>	<i>External Services</i>	
<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>Statements</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>
		Fixed Assets			
96.2		At cost, less depreciation	4	116.4	
0.1	20.8	At cost	5		23.5
		Investment at cost		0.1	
96.3	20.8			116.5	23.5
		Investment in subsidiary	3	0.3	
		Current Assets			
7.2	0.3	Stores	4	11.2	0.3
24.8		Programme stocks	5	29.4	
27.0	1.1	Debtors and prepayments		21.3	1.2
		Due from subsidiary		4.6	
0.9	3.4	Cash and bank balances		1.2	2.0
59.9	4.8			67.7	3.5
		Current Liabilities			
43.5	3.9	Creditors, including corporation tax		44.3	3.2
28.4		Bank borrowing and short term loans	6	54.4	
71.9	3.9			98.7	3.2
		Net Current Liabilities		-31.0	
-12.0	0.9	Net Current Assets			0.3
		Total Net Assets		85.8	23.8
		<i>Represented by:</i>			
96.3	20.8	Capital account		116.5	23.5
2.0		Provision for pension liability	7	2.0	
-14.0		Income and expenditure: Deficit carried forward		32.7	
	0.9	Grant in aid: Surplus carried forward			0.3
84.3	21.7			85.8	23.8

Governors: George Howard, Roger Young *Director-General*: Ian Trethowan

External Services: Grant in aid account for the year ended 31 March 1980

Year ended 31 March 1979	Year ended 31 March 1980							
		Statements	Notes	Broadcasting		Monitoring		
				Total	Current	Capital	Current	Capital
£M			£M	£M	£M	£M	£M	
Income								
37.2	Grant in aid receipts			42.9	35.8	3.3	3.6	0.2
0.1	Interest receivable			0.4	0.3		0.1	
37.3				43.3	36.1	3.3	3.7	0.2
Expenditure								
34.1	Operating expenditure	3		40.1	36.6		3.5	
2.4	Capital expenditure	5	1	3.7		3.5		0.2
0.3	Corporation Tax		11	0.1	0.1			
36.8				43.9	36.7	3.5	3.5	0.2
0.5	Surplus/deficit for the year			-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.2	
0.4	Balance at 31 March 1979			0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
0.9	Balance at 31 March 1980			0.3	-0.2	—	0.4	0.1

Statement of accounting policies

Introduction

The British Broadcasting Corporation is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter and operating under licence from the Home Office. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas. In order to fulfil this object, the Corporation receives from the Home Office income derived from television broadcast receiving licences to finance its Home Services and from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office grants in aid for its External Services.

The accounting policies adopted by the Corporation for dealing with items which are considered material in determining the result for the year and stating the financial position are as follows:

Basis of accounting

The Corporation prepares its annual accounts on the historical cost basis of accounting.

Fixed assets – Home Services

Under the terms of paragraph 16(2) of the Royal Charter the Corporation may at its discretion treat its income for the year as being in respect of capital or operating expenditure. Accordingly the Corporation apportions an amount equal to its capital expenditure for each year to capital and charges such expenditure in full against the income for the year. However in order to show the fixed assets owned and employed by the Corporation, the cost is upheld in the balance sheet and depreciation deducted therefrom. Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost of fixed assets by equal annual instalments over the periods of their anticipated useful lives, except in the case of

indirect capital expenditure which cannot be related to particular fixed assets, which is included in gross additions and then wholly depreciated and written off. The anticipated useful lives are as follows:

<i>Freehold and long leasehold land and buildings</i>	– 40 years
<i>Short leasehold land and buildings</i>	– unexpired term of lease
<i>Plant, furniture and fittings, music and books</i>	– 10 years
<i>Musical instruments</i>	– 7 years

The amount by which gross additions exceed gross depreciation in the year (disposals are assumed to be fully depreciated) represents the increase in Capital Account.

Fixed assets – External Services

The cost of renewal or extension of fixed assets is met in full from grants in aid as a result of which capital expenditure during the year is charged against grant in aid receipts for that year and in accordance with the Charter no provision is made for depreciation.

The amount by which additions exceed assets written off during the year represents the increase in Capital Account.

Stores

Home Services

Stores are valued at cost less provision for slow-moving items.

External Services

By agreement with the Treasury the value of External Services stores is limited to £300,000.

Programme stocks – film rights, untransmitted programmes and programmes in course of production

The external cost of programmes to be transmitted in future years consisting mainly of artists' fees and facility and copyright fees, is carried forward and charged to operating expenditure on transmission of the respective programmes.

Staff and all other programme costs are charged to expenditure in the year they are incurred. Feature film rights are charged to operating expenditure on a decreasing scale related to the number of transmissions in the licence period.

Income receivable from the Home Office

Income receivable from the Home Office is that derived from television broadcast receiving licences and represents the amount collected in the year less expenses, principally those of the Post Office, incurred in administering the licence fee system, in collecting the licence fees and in investigating complaints by the public of interference in broadcast reception. The amount which the Home Office can pay to the Corporation in any year cannot exceed the amount voted by Parliament for that year, and variations between income collected and the vote are allowed for in the following year.

Notes on the accounts

1. Fixed assets – External Services

As explained in the statement of accounting policies, no depreciation is provided. Had depreciation been provided, on the same basis as is applied to Home Services' fixed assets, the net book value of fixed assets at 31 March 1980 would have been £10.2 million (1979 £8.2 million) for Broadcasting and £0.6 million (1979 £0.5 million) for the Monitoring Service.

2. Investment

The Corporation holds 53,000 £1 shares in Visnews Limited, representing 33% of the issued equity share capital of this unlisted associated company. The principal activity of the company is the provision of a comprehensive and impartial service of international news to subscribers throughout the world operating television services.

The Corporation's share of the profit or loss and assets of this company is not material in relation to the income and assets of the Corporation.

3. Investment in subsidiary

From 1 July 1979 the business previously carried on by BBC Enterprises was taken over by a wholly owned subsidiary, BBC Enterprises Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain on 15 May 1979. The issued share capital is £250,000.

Group accounts have not been prepared because the net assets and results of the subsidiary do not significantly affect the financial position of the Corporation. The net assets of the subsidiary at 31 March 1980 were:

	£M	£M
Fixed Assets (less depreciation)		0.3
Current Assets	7.4	
less Current Liabilities	6.8	
Net Current Assets		0.6

Represented by:		
Share Capital		0.3
Retained profits for the period		0.6
		0.9

The current liabilities include an amount owing to the Corporation of £4.6 million.

4. Stores – Home Services

Stores are held for both broadcasting and trading purposes, and respective amounts are as follows:

	1980	1979
	£M	£M
Broadcasting –		
Engineering stores, television design and film unit materials, fuel oil, etc.	8.7	5.1
Trading –		
Books, other publications, paper.	2.5	2.1
	11.2	7.2

5. Programme stocks – Home Services

Programme stocks comprise the following:

	1980	1979
	£M	£M
Television		
BBC Productions	12.4	9.7
Purchased Programmes	15.3	13.7
	27.7	23.4
Radio		
BBC Recordings	1.7	1.4
	29.4	24.8

In addition there were commitments at 31 March 1980 in respect of purchased programmes payable in the years to 1988 amounting to £27.3 million (1979 £14.6 million) of which £13.4 million (1979 £6.7 million) is payable by 31 March 1981.

6. Bank borrowings and short-term loans

At the 31 March 1980 borrowings comprised bank overdrafts of £28.4 million and short-term loans of £26.0 million.

7. Provision for pension liability

The next actuarial valuation of the Corporation's staff pension fund is at 1 April 1981. In the meantime, following actuarial advice on the impact of inflation on the fund, the provision of £2 million has been retained.

8. Capital Commitments – Home Services

Future capital expenditure approved by the Board of Governors at 31 March 1980 amounted to £27.4 million (1979 £14.4 million) for which contracts had been placed and £44.8 million (1979 £36.5 million) for which contracts had not yet been placed.

9. Income receivable from the Home Office

	1980	1979
	£M	£M
Gross revenue collected by the Post Office in the year	427.9	337.4
Less: deduction under Clause 16 of the Licence and Agreement dated 7 July 1969, being the expenses of collection, administering the licence system and interference investigations estimated at £30,751,000 with an additional charge for prior years' expenses of £2,429,000 (1979 reduction of £1,606,000).	33.2	25.1
	394.7	312.3

10. Turnover of trading activities

	1980	1979	<i>Application of Funds</i>	
	£M	£M		
Publications – (net circulation, advertisement and other revenue including surplus on joint publications)			Deficit for the year (after charging capital expenditure)	18.7
Radio Times	31.8	25.7	Investment in subsidiary	0.3
Others	6.6	5.1	Increase in : stores	4.0
	38.4	30.8	: programme stocks	4.6
Enterprises (sales of programmes, records and sundry services) including sales by subsidiary	12.0	10.9	: debtors – Home Office for licence income	6.1
	50.4	41.7	: debtors – others	6.4
			: amount due from subsidiary	4.6
				32.2
			Increase in net borrowings	25.7
				31.1

11. Taxation

The Corporation is liable to taxation on profits derived from those activities carried on with a view to profit and on rent, royalties and interest receivable. Corporation tax for the year ended 31 March 1980 is calculated at 52% (1979 52%).

12. Open University

The Corporation provides broadcasting services to the Open University and the income for the year of £6.5 million (1979 £5.0 million) represents reimbursement of operating and capital expenditure incurred on the University's behalf.

External Services

<i>Sources of Funds</i>	
Surplus for the year (after charging capital expenditure)	0.5
Increase in : creditors	1.2
	1.7

Application of Funds

Deficit for the year (after charging capital expenditure)	0.6
Reduction in : creditors	0.7
Increase in : debtors	0.1
	1.4

13. Source and application of funds for the year**Home Services**

	1980	1979		
	£M	£M		
<i>Sources of Funds</i>				
Increase in : creditors	0.8	8.6		
Reduction in : debtors – Home Office for licence income	4.1			
: debtors – others	1.6			
	6.5	8.6		
			Increase (reduction) in cash and bank balances	(1.4)
				1.4

14. Emoluments of Governors

The annual fees payable to Governors as at 31 March 1980, as determined by order in Council, were as follows:

Chairman	£15,080
Vice Chairman	£3,600
National Governors for Scotland and Wales	£3,600 each
National Governor for Northern Ireland and seven other Governors	£1,800 each

15. Emoluments

The following table shows the number of UK employees who received emoluments during the year of more than £20,000:

£	£	1980	1979
20,001 – 25,000		21	12
25,001 – 30,000		6	2
30,001 – 35,000		6	1
35,001 – 40,000		1	—

16. Auditors' remuneration

The remuneration of the auditors amounted to £37,500 (1979 – £29,500).

Statement 1

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1980

Television

<i>Year ended 31 March 1979</i>			Year ended 31 March 1980	
<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
118.6	57.1	Production and other staff costs	151.7	57.8
60.8	29.3	Artists, speakers, facility and copyright fees, film recording and design material etc.	76.8	29.3
2.7	1.3	Intercommunication circuits	3.3	1.2
4.9	2.3	Power, lighting and heating	5.8	2.2
5.4	2.6	Building and plant maintenance	6.8	2.6
4.3	2.0	Rent and Rates	4.7	1.8
2.0	1.0	Telephones	2.4	0.9
3.2	1.6	Transport	4.8	1.8
5.8	2.8	Other expenses	6.2	2.4
207.7	100.0		262.5	100.0
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
116	56	BBC 1	146	56
60	29	BBC 2	77	29
25	12	Regional Services	31	12
7	3	Transmission and Distribution	8	3
208	100		262	100
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
4,797	44	BBC 1	4,929	43
3,110	29	BBC 2	3,254	29
2,993	27	Regional Services	3,175	28
10,900	100		11,358	100

Statement 2

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1980

Radio

<i>Year ended 31 March 1979</i>			Year ended 31 March 1980	
<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
46.0	56.6	Production and other staff costs	57.4	56.9
18.2	22.4	Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties, facility and copyright fees etc.	23.6	23.4
4.0	5.0	House orchestras	5.1	5.1
0.8	1.0	Intercommunication circuits	0.8	0.8
1.8	2.3	Power, lighting and heating	2.3	2.3
2.5	3.1	Building and plant maintenance	3.0	3.0
3.2	3.9	Rent and Rates	3.7	3.6
1.2	1.4	Telephones	1.4	1.3
0.6	0.7	Transport	0.8	0.8
2.9	3.6	Other expenses	2.8	2.8
<u>81.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>		<u>100.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
7	9	Radio 1	9	9
15	19	Radio 2	19	19
15	18	Radio 3	17	17
18	22	Radio 4	23	22
13	16	Regional Services	17	17
9	11	Local Radio	11	11
4	5	Transmission and distribution	5	5
<u>81</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>101</u>	<u>100</u>
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
5,260	4	Radio 1	6,398	5
7,792	6	Radio 2	8,887	6
6,396	5	Radio 3	6,524	5
7,351	5	Radio 4	7,594	6
<u>13,097</u>	<u>10</u>	Regional Services	<u>18,246</u>	<u>13</u>
39,896	30		47,649	35
92,759	70	Local Radio	87,162	65
<u>132,655</u>	<u>100</u>		<u>134,811</u>	<u>100</u>

Statement 3

Statement of operating expenditure for the year ended 31 March 1980

External Services

<i>Year ended 31 March 1979</i>			<i>Year ended 31 March 1980</i>	
<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>		<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total</i>
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
23.8	69.7	Production and other staff costs	27.7	69.0
2.0	6.0	Artists, speakers, performing rights, news royalties facility and copyright fees, etc.	2.9	7.3
0.4	1.0	Intercommunication circuits	0.3	0.7
2.8	8.2	Power, lighting and heating	3.0	7.5
1.3	3.7	Building and plant maintenance	1.6	4.0
2.1	6.3	Rent, rates and hired transmitters	2.3	5.7
0.3	0.9	Telephones	0.4	1.0
0.3	0.9	Transport	0.4	1.0
1.1	3.3	Other expenses	1.5	3.8
34.1	100.0		40.1	100.0
<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Whereof:</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>%</i>
31	91	Broadcasting	37	92
3	9	Monitoring	3	8
34	100		40	100
<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours of Output</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
11,869	32	English Language Services	11,869	32
13,175	36	Vernacular Services		
11,895	32	Europe	13,195	36
		Rest of World	11,934	32
36,939	100		36,998	100

Statement 4
Statement of fixed assets
Home Services

<i>31 March 1979</i>		31 March 1980		
<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Freehold/ Leasehold Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Plant Furniture and Fittings</i>
<i>£M</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>
	Cost			
<i>153.9</i>	at 31 March 1979	173.8	63.8	110.0
<i>35.7</i>	Gross additions during the year	46.5	10.3	36.2
<i>-15.8</i>	Assets written off during the year	-18.0	-2.7	-15.3
<i>173.8</i>	at 31 March 1980	202.3	71.4	130.9
	Depreciation			
<i>71.0</i>	at 31 March 1979	77.6	19.7	57.9
<i>22.4</i>	Depreciation for the year	26.3	4.2	22.1
<i>-15.8</i>	Assets written off during the year	-18.0	-2.6	-15.4
<i>77.6</i>		85.9	21.3	64.6
<i>96.2</i>	Net Book Value at 31 March 1980	116.4	50.1	66.3
	<i>Whereof:</i>			
<i>71.2</i>	Television	83.5	36.6	46.9
<i>24.3</i>	Radio	32.0	13.5	18.5
<i>0.7</i>	Open University	0.9	—	0.9
<i>96.2</i>		116.4	50.1	66.3

Statement 5
Statement of fixed assets
External Services

<i>31 March 1979</i>		31 March 1980		
<i>Total</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Freehold/ Leasehold Land and Buildings</i>	<i>Plant Furniture and Fittings</i>
<i>£M</i>		<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>	<i>£M</i>
	Cost			
<i>19.7</i>	at 31 March 1979	20.8	7.5	13.3
<i>2.4</i>	Gross additions during the year	3.7	0.8	2.9
<i>-1.3</i>	Assets written off during the year	-1.0	-0.3	-0.7
<i>20.8</i>	at 31 March 1980	23.5	8.0	15.5
	<i>Whereof:</i>			
<i>19.9</i>	Broadcasting	22.4	7.8	14.6
<i>0.9</i>	Monitoring	1.1	0.2	0.9
<i>20.8</i>		23.5	8.0	15.5

Statement 6

Licence Income & National Regions 1979–80

	Total	England	Scotland	Wales	N. Ireland
	M	M	M	M	M
at 31 March 1980 the number of Television Licences was	18.3	15.5	1.6	0.9	0.3
and the net licence income collected was	£M 394.7	£M 334.7	£M 35.4	£M 18.8	£M 5.8
After expenditure on: the production of local programmes for local audiences and transmission and distribution costs	51.1 13.2 64.3	20.5 7.6 28.1	12.9 3.0 15.9	11.2 1.7 12.9	6.5 0.9 7.4
The amount left to pay for capital investment, all network programmes and the use of central service departments was	330.4	306.6	19.5	5.9	-1.6
If all licensed households contributed equally to these services the amount required from each area would be	330.4	279.9	28.9	16.2	5.4
leaving a surplus/deficit (-) of	—	26.7	-9.4	-10.3	-7.0

Statement 7
Summarised Balance Sheets

	Year ended 31 March				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Home Services					
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
At cost, less depreciation	70.8	73.4	82.9	96.2	116.4
Investment in Visnews Ltd.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	70.9	73.5	83.0	96.3	116.5
<i>Investment in subsidiary</i>					0.3
<i>Net current assets/liabilities</i>					
Current assets	34.7	40.0	39.8	59.9	67.7
Less: Current liabilities	39.1	41.5	42.9	71.9	98.7
	-4.4	-1.5	-3.1	-12.0	-31.0
<i>Net total assets</i>	66.5	72.0	79.9	84.3	85.8
Represented by:					
Capital account	70.9	73.5	83.0	96.3	116.5
Provision for pension liability	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Income and expenditure account	-6.4	-3.5	-5.1	-14.0	-32.7
	66.5	72.0	79.9	84.3	85.8
External Services					
<i>Fixed assets</i>					
At cost	14.9	17.3	19.7	20.8	23.5
<i>Net current assets</i>					
Current assets	2.1	2.8	3.1	4.8	3.5
Less: Current liabilities	1.8	2.6	2.7	3.9	3.2
	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3
<i>Net total assets</i>	15.2	17.5	20.1	21.7	23.8
Represented by:					
Capital account	14.9	17.3	19.7	20.8	23.5
Grant in aid	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3
	15.2	17.5	20.1	21.7	23.8

Statement 7 (continued)

Summary of Income and Expenditure and Grant in Aid accounts

	Year ended 31 March				
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	£M	£M	£M	£M	£M
Home Services					
<i>Income</i>					
Receivable from the Home Office	212.8	227.0	261.8	312.3	394.7
Other income less tax and interest payable	1.6	1.3	2.6	3.2	-4.0
	<u>214.4</u>	<u>228.3</u>	<u>264.4</u>	<u>315.5</u>	<u>390.7</u>
Expenditure					
Operating	184.2	206.6	238.7	288.9	363.4
Capital	17.8	18.8	27.3	35.5	46.0
	<u>202.0</u>	<u>225.4</u>	<u>266.0</u>	<u>324.4</u>	<u>409.4</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	12.4	2.9	-1.6	-8.9	-18.7
Balance brought forward	-18.8	-6.4	-3.5	-5.1	-14.0
	<u>-6.4</u>	<u>-3.5</u>	<u>-5.1</u>	<u>-14.0</u>	<u>-32.7</u>
External Services (Grant in Aid)					
<i>Income</i>					
Grant in aid	26.7	30.2	33.2	37.2	42.9
Other income		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
	<u>26.7</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>37.3</u>	<u>43.3</u>
Expenditure					
Operating	24.5	26.8	29.1	34.1	40.1
Capital	2.2	3.6	3.9	2.4	3.7
Taxation			0.1	0.3	0.1
	<u>26.7</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>43.9</u>
Surplus or deficit (—) for year	—	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
Balance brought forward	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>

Appendices

- I Broadcasting receiving licences 1927–80
- II Licences and licence fees
- III Hours of output 1979–80: television
- IIIa Programme analysis 1979–80: television networks
- IV Hours of output 1979–80: radio
- IVa Programme analysis 1979–80: radio networks
- V Hours of broadcasting in the External Services
- VI Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services
- VII World Service programmes
- VIII Regular religious broadcasts
- IX School broadcasting

Appendix I

Broadcasting receiving licences 1927–80

Licences at 31 March	Total	Issued free for blind persons	Issued for payment			
			Radio only	Radio and television combined		
				Monochrome	Colour	
1927	2,269,644	5,750	2,263,894			
1930	3,092,324	16,496	3,075,828			
1935	7,011,753	41,868	6,969,885			
1940	8,951,045	53,427	8,897,618			
1945	9,710,230	46,861	9,663,369			
1946	10,395,551	47,720	10,347,831			
1947	10,777,704	49,846	10,713,298		14,560	
1948	11,179,676	52,135	11,081,977		45,564	
1949	11,747,448	53,654	11,567,227		126,567	
1950	12,219,448	56,376	11,819,190		343,882	
1951	12,369,027	58,161	11,546,925		763,941	
1952	12,753,506	60,105	11,244,141		1,449,260	
1953	12,892,231	61,095	10,688,684		2,142,452	
1954	13,436,793	62,389	10,125,512		3,248,892	
1955	13,980,496	62,506	9,414,224		4,503,766	
1956	14,261,551	62,745	8,459,213		5,739,593	
1957	14,525,099	62,453	7,496,390		6,966,256	
1958	14,646,350	61,387	6,494,960		8,090,003	
1959	14,736,413	57,784	5,423,207		9,255,422	
1960	15,005,011	54,958	4,480,300		10,496,753	
1961	15,176,725	50,852	3,858,132		11,267,741	
1962	15,372,219	46,782	3,491,725		11,833,712	
1963	15,698,991	43,371	3,212,814		12,442,806	
1964	15,884,679	40,337	2,959,011		12,885,331	
1965	16,046,603	34,355	2,759,203		13,253,045	
1966	16,178,156	31,499	2,579,567		13,567,090	
1967	16,773,205	29,662	2,476,272		14,276,271	
1968	17,645,821	27,564	2,529,750		15,068,079	20,428
1969	17,959,933	24,966	2,438,906		15,396,642	99,419
1970	18,183,719	22,174	2,279,017		15,609,131	273,397
1971	15,943,190	—	—		15,333,221	609,969
1972	16,658,451	—	—		15,023,691	1,634,760
1973	17,124,619	—	—		13,792,623	3,331,996
1974	17,324,570	—	—		11,766,424	5,558,146
1975	17,700,815	—	—		10,120,493	7,580,322
1976	17,787,984	—	—		9,148,732	8,639,252
1977	18,056,058	—	—		8,098,386	9,957,672
1978	18,148,918	—	—		7,099,726	11,049,192
1979	18,381,161	—	—		6,249,716	12,131,445
1980	18,284,865	—	—		5,383,125	12,901,740

Notes:

1. Owing to industrial action within the Post Office between January and March 1971 the licences in force at 31 March 1971 do not reflect the true licensing position at that date.

2. Radio only licences were abolished on 1 February 1971.

3. Combined radio and television licences were also abolished on 1 February 1971. From that date television only licences have been issued.

4. Dealer's demonstration fees and concessionary licences for residents of old people's homes have been excluded from the figures.

5. Owing to industrial action within the Post Office the licences in force at 31 March 1979 do not reflect the true licensing position at that date.

Appendix II

Licences and licence fees

Broadcast receiving licence fees in the United Kingdom 1922-1980

	Radio	Television		Note
		monochrome (combined with radio)	colour (combined with radio)	
1 November 1922	10s	—	—	
1 June 1946	£1·00s	£2·00	—	
1 June 1954	..	£3·00	—	
1 August 1957	..	£4·00*	—	*Excise duty of £1 imposed not receivable by BBC
1 October 1963	..	£4·00*	—	*Excise duty abolished BBC given full amount
1 August 1965	£1·5s	£5·00	—	
1 January 1968	..	£5·00	£10·00	Colour tv supplementary of £5 introduced
1 January 1969	..	£6·00	£11·00	
1 February 1971	*	—	—	*The radio only licence fee was abolished
1 July 1971	—	£7·00	£12·00	
1 April 1975	—	£8·00	£18·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £10
29 July 1977	—	£9·00	£21·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £12
25 November 1978	—	£10·00	£25·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £15
24 November 1979	—	£12·00	£34·00	Colour tv supplementary increased to £22

Licence fees in European countries: July 1980

Country	Monochrome television		Colour television		Fee for radio only	
Austria*	1,476 Sch.	£51	1,476 Sch.	£51	408-56 Sch.**	£14-16
Belgium*	2,148 B.Fr.	£33	3,348 B.Fr.	£51	564 B.Fr.	£9
Denmark	476 D.Kr.	£38	800 D.Kr.	£63	116 D.Kr.	£9
Finland*	200/250 F.M.†	£24/30	380/430 F.M.†	£45/51	none	
France*	221 F.Fr.	£23	331 F.Fr.	£35	none	
Germany (F.R.)*	156 D.M.	£38	156 D.M.	£38	45.60 D.M.	£11
Ireland*	£(1)23	£21	£(1)38	£35	none	
Italy*	26,170 Lire	£14	52,345 Lire	£27	3,585 Lire	£2
Netherlands*	130 Fl.	£29	130 Fl.	£29	38.50 Fl.	£9
Norway	440 N.Kr.	£39	540 N.Kr.	£48	none	
Sweden	412 S.Kr.	£43	572 S.Kr.	£59	none	
Switzerland*	138 S.Fr.	£36	276 S.Fr.	£72	69 S.Fr.	£18
United Kingdom		£12		£34	none	

* Advertising is carried on at least some of the services supported by the licence fee.

** Depends on area.

† Higher amount payable in two-network regions. lower amount in one-network regions.

Currencies converted at Bank Selling rate on 4 August 1980, and rounded to nearest pound sterling.

Based on information from the European Broadcasting Union.

Appendix III

Hours of output 1979–80
Television

	Network Programmes			Regional	Total	%
	BBC 1	BBC 2	Total	Services		
	only					
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>	
Programmes Produced in London	3,361	2,060	5,421		5,421	43.0
Programmes Produced in Regions:						
England – Pebble Mill	314	156	470	220	690	
Manchester	206	171	377	210	587	
Bristol	110	94	204	187	391	
Norwich	1	4	5	200	205	
Newcastle	2	3	5	209	214	
Leeds	4	5	9	212	221	
Southampton	4	7	11	200	211	
Plymouth	3	4	7	183	190	
	644	444	1,088	1,621	2,709	
Scotland	64	58	122	508	630	
Wales	69	31	100	709	809	
Northern Ireland	12	9	21	337	358	
Total Programmes Produced in Regions	789	542	1,331	3,175	4,506	35.8
	4,150	2,602	6,752	3,175	9,927	
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series	779	652	1,431		1,431	11.4
	4,929	3,254	8,183	3,175	11,358	
Open University	252	982	1,234		1,234	9.8
Total Hours of Broadcasting	5,181	4,236	9,417	3,175	12,592	100.0

Appendix IIIa

Programme Analysis 1979-80
Television networks

	BBC 1		BBC 2		Total	
	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>%</i>
BBC Productions						
Current Affairs, Features and Documentaries	822	15.9	804	19.0	1,626	17.3
Sport	679	13.1	634	15.0	1,313	13.9
Children's Programmes	647	12.5	129	3.1	776	8.2
Light Entertainment	403	7.8	238	5.6	641	6.8
Drama	240	4.6	161	3.8	401	4.3
Continuing Education	233	4.5	173	4.1	406	4.3
News	262	5.1	150	3.5	412	4.4
Schools	403	7.8	6	0.1	409	4.3
Music	18	0.3	124	2.9	142	1.5
Religion	139	2.7	6	0.1	145	1.5
Programmes in Welsh	43	0.8			43	0.5
Continuity	261	5.0	177	4.2	438	4.7
	4,150	80.1	2,602	61.4	6,752	71.7
British and Foreign Feature Films and Series						
	779	15.0	652	15.4	1,431	15.2
	4,929	95.1	3,254	76.8	8,183	86.9
Open University	252	4.9	982	23.2	1,234	13.1
	5,181	100.0	4,236	100.0	9,417	100.0

Appendix IV

Hours of output 1979–80

Radio

	Network Programmes					Regional Services only	Local Radio	Total	%
	Radio1	Radio2	Radio3	Radio4	Total				
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours				
Programmes Produced in London	6,216	8,485	5,268	6,214	26,183			26,183	19.3
Programmes produced in Regions:									
England – South East						72		72	
Pebble Mill		169	204	458	831	103		934	
Manchester	181	181	397	350	1,109	104		1,213	
Bristol		11	295	458	764	104		868	
Norwich						522		522	
Newcastle						104		104	
Leeds									
Southampton						20		20	
Plymouth						545		545	
	181	361	896	1,266	2,704	1,574		4,278	
Scotland		31	176	33	240	6,723		6,963	
Wales	1	4	136	53	194	6,417		6,611	
Northern Ireland		6	48	28	82	3,532		3,614	
Total Programmes Produced in Regions	182	402	1,256	1,380	3,220	18,246		21,466	15.8
Local Radio	6,398	8,887	6,524	7,594	29,403	18,246	87,162	47,649	64.1
Open University	6,398	8,887	6,524 708	7,594 337	29,403 1,045	18,246	87,162	134,811 1,045	0.8
Total Hours of Broadcasting	6,398	8,887	7,232	7,931	30,448	18,246	87,162	135,856	100.0

The output of Wales includes 2,816 hours of programmes in the Welsh language.

Appendix IVa

Programme analysis 1979-80

Radio networks

	Radio 1		Radio 2		Radio 3		Radio 4		Total	
	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%	Hours	%
BBC productions										
Music	5,903	92.3	7,231	81.4	5,160	71.4	451	5.7	18,745	61.6
Current Affairs, Features and Documentaries	175	2.8	47	0.5	543	7.5	3,410	43.0	4,175	13.7
News	72	1.1	421	4.7	197	2.7	976	12.3	1,666	5.5
Drama			127	1.4	124	1.7	871	11.0	1,122	3.7
Sport			618	7.0	334	4.6	90	1.2	1,042	3.4
Light Entertainment			283	3.2	3	0.1	373	4.7	659	2.2
Religion	28	0.4	100	1.1	10	0.1	320	4.0	458	1.5
Schools					1		486	6.1	487	1.6
Continuing Education							319	4.0	319	1.0
Children's Programmes	204	3.2					58	0.7	262	0.9
Continuity	16	0.2	60	0.7	152	2.1	240	3.0	468	1.5
	<u>6,398</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>8,887</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>6,524</u>	<u>90.2</u>	<u>7,594</u>	<u>95.7</u>	<u>29,403</u>	<u>96.6</u>
Open University					708	9.8	337	4.3	1,045	3.4
	<u>6,398</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>8,887</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7,232</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>7,931</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>30,448</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Simultaneous broadcasts (in addition to above) were:	<u>2,338</u>				<u>2</u>				<u>2,340</u>	

Appendix V

Hours of Broadcasting in the External Services

	<i>Programme Hours per week as at 31 March 1980</i>		<i>Programme Hours per week as at 31 March 1980</i>
English		French/German (joint programme)	$\frac{3}{4}$
BBC World Service (including alternatives for Europe, Africa, Asia and the Falkland Islands)	198	German Language Service	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
English by Radio	30 $\frac{1}{4}$	Latin American Service	
Overseas Regional Service		Spanish	28
French for Canada	$\frac{1}{4}$	Portuguese	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Maltese	$\frac{1}{2}$	Central European Service	
African Service		Czech/Slovak	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hausa	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hungarian	18
Somali	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Polish	21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Swahili	7	Finnish	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arabic Service	63	South European Service	
Eastern Service		Greek	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bengali	8	Italian	7
Burmese	7	Portuguese	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hindi	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	Spanish	7
Nepali	$\frac{3}{4}$	Turkish	7
Persian	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	East European Service	
Tamil	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bulgarian	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Urdu	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Romanian	14
Far Eastern Service		Russian	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chinese – Cantonese	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yugoslavia (Serbo-Croat and Slovene)	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Standard Chinese (Mandarin)	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Total Hours Broadcast Weekly in External Services	716
Indonesian	8 $\frac{3}{4}$		
Japanese	7	<i>Note 1</i>	
Malay	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Increased by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours per week on a temporary basis for 6 months from 24 January 1980.	
Thai	7	<i>Note 2</i>	
Vietnamese	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Increased by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hours per week on a temporary basis for 6 months from 23 January 1980.	
French Language Service (to Europe and Africa)	42		

Appendix VI

Rebroadcasts of BBC External Services

The following list gives details of countries in which BBC External Services output is rebroadcast. These rebroadcasts may be carried by national networks or local stations. There is also extensive monitoring of BBC transmissions by broadcasting stations for use in preparing their news bulletins and other programmes. Daily rebroadcasts of direct transmissions are indicated by an asterisk.

	Direct transmissions	Recorded programmes or programmes fed by line or cable
Abu Dhabi		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Angola		Transcriptions
*Anguilla <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service in English	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Antigua <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Argentina	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Ascension Island	World Service	
*Australia	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Austria		German, transcriptions, English by Radio
Bahamas		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Bahrain		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Barbados	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Belgium		German, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Belize	World Service	Latin American in Spanish, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Bermuda	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Bolivia	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American In Spanish, English by Radio
*Botswana	World Service	English for Africa, topical tapes, transcriptions
*Brazil	Latin American in Portuguese	Latin American in Portuguese, transcriptions, English by Radio
*British Virgin Islands	World Service	Transcriptions
*Brunei	World Service	Malay, Mandarin, Cantonese, topical tapes, transcriptions
Burma		Transcriptions
Burundi		English by Radio
Cameroun		Hausa, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Canada	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions
Canary Islands		English by Radio
*Caymen Islands	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Chile	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Chinese People's Republic		Transcriptions
*Christmas Island <i>Indian Ocean</i>	World Service	Transcriptions
*Colombia	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Comoro Islands		Swahili
Congo		English by Radio
Cook Islands		Topical tapes, English by Radio
Costa Rica		Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Cuba		Latin American in Spanish
Curacao <i>Netherlands Antilles</i>		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Cyprus		Greek, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Czechoslovakia		English by Radio
Denmark		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Dominica <i>Windward Is.</i>		Topical tapes, English by Radio
*Dominican Republic	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Dubai		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Ecuador	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio

Egypt		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Eire		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*El Salvador	World Service, Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, topical tapes, English by Radio
*Falkland Islands	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Faroe Islands		Transcriptions
*Fiji	World Service	Hindi, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Finland		Finnish, topical tapes, transcriptions
France		Transcriptions
Gabon		English by Radio
*Gambia	World Service	Topical tapes
Germany <i>West</i>		German, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Gibraltar	World Service, Spanish	Spanish, topical tapes, transcriptions
Greece		Greek, English by Radio
*Grenada <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, English by Radio
Guatemala		Latin American in Spanish
*Guyana	World Service	English by Radio
Haiti		English by Radio
Honduras		Latin American in Spanish
*Hong Kong	World Service, Cantonese, Mandarin	Cantonese, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Hungary		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Indonesia		Indonesian, transcriptions, English by Radio
Iran		English by Radio
Israel		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Italy		Italian, German, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Ivory Coast		English by Radio
*Jamaica	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Japan		Japanese, transcriptions
Jordan		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Kenya		Swahili, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Kiribati	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Kuwait		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Laos		English by Radio
*Lesotho	World Service	English for Africa, English by Radio
*Liberia	World Service	
Luxembourg		Transcriptions
Madeira	World Service	
Malawi	World Service	English for Africa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Malaysia	World Service, Malay	Malay, Mandarin, Cantonese, Tamil, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Maldives Islands		Topical tapes, English by Radio
Mali		English by Radio
Malta	Overseas Regional Service (Maltese)	English by Radio
Mauritania		English by Radio
*Mauritius	World Service, Overseas Regional Services (English and French)	Hindi, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Mexico		Latin American in Spanish, topical tapes, English by Radio
*Monserrat <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Morocco		English by Radio
Nepal		Nepali, transcriptions
Netherlands		Topical tapes, transcriptions
New Hebrides		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*New Zealand	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions

Niger		Hausa, English by Radio
Nigeria		Hausa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Niue Island		Topical tapes
Norfolk Island		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Norway		Transcriptions
Oman		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Panama	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Papua New Guinea		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Paraguay	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Peru		Latin American in Spanish, English by Radio
Philippines		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Poland		English by Radio
Portugal		Portuguese, English by Radio
*Puerto Rico	Latin American in Spanish	
Qatar		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Ras al Khaima <i>United Arab Emirates</i>		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Romania		English by Radio
Saudi Arabia		Transcriptions
Senegal		English by Radio
Seychelles		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Sierra Leone	World Service	Transcriptions
Singapore	World Service	Malay, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Solomon Islands	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Somalia		English by Radio
South Africa	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
South Korea		English by Radio
Spain		Spanish, Catalan, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Sri Lanka	World Service, Hindi	Sinhala, Tamil, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*St Helena Island	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
*St Kitts <i>Leeward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
*St Lucia <i>Windward Is.</i>	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
*St Vincent	World Service	Topical tapes, English by Radio
Sudan		English by Radio
Surinam		English by Radio
*Swaziland	World Service	English for Africa, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Sweden		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Switzerland	World Service	German, Italian, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Taiwan	World Service	
Tanzania		Swahili, topical tapes
Thailand		Thai, Mandarin, transcriptions, English by Radio
*Tonga	World Service	Topical tapes, English by Radio
*Trinidad and Tobago	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Tristan da Cunha	World Service	Transcriptions
Tunisia		English by Radio
Turks and Caicos Islands		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Uganda		Swahili
*United States of America	World Service	Overseas Regional Service, topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Upper Volta		English by Radio
Uruguay		Latin American in Spanish
*Venezuela	Latin American in Spanish	Latin American in Spanish, transcriptions, English by Radio
Western Samoa		Topical tapes, transcriptions, English by Radio
Yugoslavia		Transcriptions, English by Radio
Zambia		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Zimbabwe	World Service	English by Radio

British Forces Broadcasting Service

Belize		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Brunei		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Cyprus	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Germany		Topical tapes, transcriptions
*Gibraltar	World Service	Topical tapes, transcriptions
Hong Kong		Topical tapes, transcriptions
Nepal	Nepali	Nepali, topical tapes, transcriptions

Appendix VII

A selection of regular series, illustrating the range of World Service programmes

Twenty-four Hours

A Monday to Friday current affairs programme with four daily editions following World News at 0509, 0709, 1309 and 2009 GMT.

The World Today

A 15-minute world affairs background feature, broadcast Monday to Friday.

Outlook

A Monday to Friday topical magazine programme on people, events and opinions, broadcast three times each day.

About Britain

A personal look back on some of the week's events.

Europa

A weekly review of trends and events in Europe.

Talkabout

Conversationalists from the theatre, sport, politics or literature discuss a wide range of topics.

People and Politics

Each week leading personalities on the British political scene discuss the happenings and the background.

Business Matters

A weekly survey of commercial and financial news including background features on the stories of the week and interviews with people who make business news.

From Our Own Correspondent

Weekly comments on the background to the news, by BBC correspondents around the world.

Commentary

Specialists in economics, international politics and other fields, give the background to world events.

From the Weeklies

A survey of editorial opinion.

Letter from London

A weekly radio essay in which different speakers make a personal comment on aspects of life in Britain.

Letter from America

Alistair Cooke gives his weekly report on America and the Americans.

Network UK

Three programmes each week looking behind the issues and events affecting the lives of people throughout the United Kingdom.

Letterbox

A weekly forum of listeners' views and comments on World Service programmes.

The Farming World

A weekly programme about agriculture, research and rural development.

Nature Notebook

A weekly look at the wildlife of the world.

New Ideas

A radio shop window for British Industry, with news of the latest products and inventions.

Science in Action

A weekly review of progress and achievement in science, technology and medicine.

Discovery

Each week research scientists talk about their work.

World Radio Club

Information for shorthand enthusiasts in language also understood by the non-technically minded.

Theatre Call

A weekly programme about metropolitan and regional British theatre and the background to theatrical activity in the widest context.

Music Now

A weekly look at events and personalities in Britain's musical life.

Take One

A wide-ranging look at films and film-makers.

Book Choice

A review, broadcast three times weekly, of an important or interesting book published in Britain.

Classical Record Review

News and views of recent releases.

The Book Programme

The world of books, their authors, critics and publishers explored in reviews and interviews.

Reflections

A daily consideration of the meeting point between religion and life.

Report on Religion

News and developments in the world's religious traditions.

Merchant Navy Programme

A magazine programme for seafarers.

Saturday Special

Commentary, reports and results on top sporting events of the day.

Sports International

Stories behind the headlines, personalities, previews and answers to listeners' letters on sport.

International Soccer Special

Commentary and reports on major midweek international matches.

Sportscall

Reports and interviews covering Sunday British and international sporting events.

World Service Short Story

Unpublished short stories sent in by World Service listeners.

Matthews on Music

Brian Matthews looks into the world of progressive and contemporary rock.

Top Twenty

Presented by Peter Powell.

Request Shows

Discs and personal messages linking families across the world, presented by Sandi Jones, Bob Holness and Tony Myatt.

A Jolly Good Show

45 minutes of pop news, interviews and listeners' requests.

Sarah and Company

Sarah Ward's choice of guests and music.

The Pleasure's Yours

Gordon Clyde plays classical music requests.

Play of the Week

A varied selection of plays at 60 minutes and 90 minutes, by Shakespeare, Shaw, Stoppard and many other well-known playwrights.

Thirty-minute Theatre

Thriller serials and series, most produced specially for World Service.

A selection of documentary programmes

Through African Eyes

A four part series showing how Africans see their position in the world and their own future development.

The Return of Malaria

Why Malaria seems once again to be out of control and how attempts are being made to combat it.

New Faces at the Old School

How Britain's public schools are adapting to meet the new generation of pupils with widely varying backgrounds.

Remains of a Revolution

The lessons for the future to be gained from industrial archaeology.

Sir Thomas Beecham

On the centenary of his birth, the life and achievement of Beecham remembered by those who knew and worked with him.

Warfare in Space

An investigation of the strategic implications of the space technology that has heralded a radical change in man's ability to wage war.

God and Science

Modern scientific ideas of the evolution of life and the universe – are they compatible with religious beliefs?

The Dream Voyage

The heyday of the big ocean liners.

Canada at the Crossroads

An investigation of the mood of Canada just prior to elections, and at a crucial time in the country's history.

Tales of Tea

A Life of Spice

Two programmes looking at their history and modern marketing.

From Pot to Purgatory

Two programmes examining the disturbing growth of the drug 'subculture', the horror of drug addiction and public and government attitudes to lawmaking and enforcement.

My Kind of Country

Four personalities explain why they feel at home in a particular part of the British Isles.

200 Years of the Derby

The story of the world's premier racing classic.

Fighting for Health

Progress reports on the battle to check and eventually eradicate leprosy and tuberculosis.

Floods

The persistent menace of floods, most punishing of natural disasters, and how this must be faced.

The United Nations University

An examination of its aims, its students, and its projects.

We Have Been Here Before

Is it possible to have more than one existence? Scientific, medical and religious experts, and those who claim to have lived more than one 'life', give their views.

On Their Majesties' Most Secret Service

Four programmes looking at the spies and the spymasters, the code-breakers and cryptographers who made up the British Secret Service from the 16th century to the present day.

Science in the Service of Art

New techniques for restoring works of art – their advantages and their possible dangers.

Venice Preserved

A look at the attempts to restore the monuments and works of art of La Serenissima to their former glory.

The Last Days of Pompeii

The story of its destruction and the work being done on this unique buried city.

Allergies

An examination of their causes and the latest methods of treatment.

New Light on Man's Origins

The latest views on the fascinating and rapidly unfolding story of human evolution.

Influenza - The Pandemic Mystery

An enquiry into the history and nature of the disease which killed 20 million people in 1918.

Poets at War

A selection of the poetry written during the Second World War, illustrated with the voices, music and some of the poets of the period.

Eisteddfodau

A quizzical look at this uniquely Welsh institution.

Sharing the Industrial Cake

Three programmes investigating the changing pattern of world trade.

The Story of Balloons

An exploration of their fascination from their invention down to the present day.

Roll over Pavlova

An impressionistic look at the work of the London Contemporary Dance Theatre.

Graham Green

An examination of his life and work, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

Wall Street Crash

Why did the New York Stock Market suddenly collapse in 1929? Could it ever happen again? Stockbrokers and ordinary New Yorkers give their views.

Britain in Transition

Two programmes looking at the stresses brought about by the enormous changes in society since 1945 and what the future holds.

Trotsky

His life, his role in the revolution, his quarrel with Stalin, his exile and violent death, his political philosophy and his influence on radical thought today.

The Sick Mind

Four programmes examining the way psychiatry has influenced methods of treating mental illness and our thinking about the nature of mental illness.

A Good Read

Four programmes recommending writers to read for relaxation.

India Goes to the Polls

The achievements and failings of Janata Party government and the reason for its collapse.

Stalin

An assessment of his phenomenal career and the legacy he handed down to the U.S.S.R. and the world.

The Seventies

Two programmes which attempt to capture the bitter-sweet flavour of the passing decade.

The Year of the Child

A look at the hopes and expectations of children in both the developed and the developing world and at particular International Year of the Child projects.

Collecting Bug

Records, teaspoons, old bicycles, clocks – whatever it is, collectors have an apparently uncontrollable urge to collect even more of them. World Service meets some of those bitten by the bug.

Canal Mania

The story of the fever of enthusiasm which led to the building of Britain's canal system.

Stutterers and Stammerers

A look at their uncomfortable world and what can be done to help those afflicted with this embarrassing disability.

A Flask of Wine. A Book of Verse – and Thou . . .

The felicitous cross-cultural partnership between Omar Khayyam and Edward Fitzgerald who translated his verses.

Any More Fares Please

The history of the bus and the way in which bus services may develop.

Who Needs Zoos?

The role of zoos in both the education of the public, and the breeding and conservation of rare species.

The Oxford Book of Oxford

A verbal portrait of eight centuries of Oxford, introduced by Jan Morris.

The Lure of Gold

An investigation of the powerful attraction of this beautiful metal, which has fascinated artists, craftsmen, emperors and adventurers.

Invisible Exports

Are they still playing a major part in sustaining the British economy as other countries move into financial areas where Britain was once predominant?

Diamonds are Forever

The romance and risks always associated with the diamond trade are exemplified as a diamond's progress is followed in London, Antwerp and Amsterdam.

The Energy Equation

Four programmes examining the problem of energy supply for the rest of the century.

Land and People

In twelve documentaries the eminent historian Lord Briggs examines the relevance of British social history to the world today.

The Islamic Revival

A report on its root causes and how it is affecting relations between the Muslim States and the rest of the world.

The Balance of Superpower

A consideration of the potentially dangerous imbalance of forces between East and West and the military and political efforts to balance defence and detente.

D.H. Lawrence

Was he the greatest imaginative novelist of a generation? Modern critics assess his work and his contemporaries remember the man.

Putting Bugs to Work

A report on some exciting new scientific developments: making petrol from sugar cane and biogas from plants, discovering oil reserves by microbes.

The Road to the White House

Two programmes reporting on the people, the policies and the political style of the American Presidential election of 1980.

A Generation of Giants

Four programmes looking at the life and work of the playwrights Chekhov, Ibsen and Shaw, all born within the same generation.

In the Beginning

A three part chronicle, in words and music, of man's search to understand creation.

A selection of talks and music series

Previous Experience

Four senior members of the BBC's External Services look back on their early careers before joining the BBC.

The Mastercraftsmen

Five leading craftsmen discuss their work.

Emblems of Understanding

Five people explain how a symbol has enriched their understanding of life by representing what is not apparent but the underlying reality.

The Writer and Politics

Four members from different countries talk about the expression of political ideas in their own writing and in literature in general.

Between the Lines

Scenes from the lives of five newspaper journalists, recorded in the course of a working day spent with each of them.

I wish I'd Met

Famous personalities talk about a famous figure from the past whom he or she would most liked to have met.

Right Hand Women

How four women who married great statesmen influenced the lives and careers of their husbands.

The Art of the Whodunit

An investigation of the origin and development of the detective story.

Alternative Medicine

Five programmes which examine some non-orthodox methods of treating disease.

Aspects of the New Europe

Five European thinkers explore the fundamental changes going on in their societies.

The Lost Civilisations

An investigation of present-day knowledge of four ancient civilisations.

Shakespeare's Heroes

Well-known actors and actresses share their insights into Shakespeare's great tragic roles.

Come Here

A second series of programmes about various types of holiday to be enjoyed in Britain.

Peers of the Realm

Does the image of the English Milord still exist or has the creation of life peerages changed that image? Five members of the House of Lords give their views.

Into the Eighties

Eight interviews with influential figures who give their view of the shape of things to come in the next decade.

In the Minority

Four programmes looking at the problems of racial and cultural minorities around the world.

Kingsley Amis on Light Verse

Eight programmes selected from the New Oxford Book of Light Verse.

The Cross and This World

Bishop Michael Ramsey, in five Lenten Talks traces how the events surrounding the death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth speak to the contemporary world.

The English Chamber Orchestra

A reflection of the wide and varied repertoire of one of Britain's most prestigious instrumental ensembles.

On the Street where they Lived

Irène Prador looks at the lives and works of some composers who, over the centuries, chose to make London their temporary home.

Baker's Half Dozen

A miscellany of music presented by Richard Baker.

Benny Green's Album Time

Tracks from some of his favourite LPs.

People and Folk

Fred Woods looks at aspects of life in Britain as reflected in popular song through the ages.

Rhythm 'n' Roots

The best in black music from rock to reggae, introduced by Eddy Grant.

Hooray for Hollywood

A celebration of fifty years of film musicals, selected from the Radio 2 series.

Beryl Grey's World of Ballet

A musical biography of her ballet career.

Musical Reminiscences

Barry Tuckwell, the distinguished horn player, recalls his experiences as orchestral player and soloist.

Close Encounters

The operatic kind, introduced by Gwyn Morris.

Promenade Concerts

Live and recorded broadcasts from the 1979 season, running from July until November.

Music is a Song and Dance Act

Sidney Harrison argues that singing and dancing have been the basis of all music since the beginning of civilisation.

Ring Up the Curtain

Julian Budden considers some of the best-loved operas in the international repertoire, sketches their plots and illustrates their highlights.

Music on the March

The recorded repertoire of some of Britain's most celebrated military bands, including the history of their regiments.

The Motet

Fine examples of this important type of vocal composition, changing from mediaeval times to the present day.

Magical Mystery Tour

Tommy Vance plays the best in pop music from the fifties and sixties.

Guitar Workshop

Stefan Grossman, a leading authority on acoustic guitar styles, discusses various styles of play.

Twentieth Century Piano Music

Distinguished pianists play music illustrating the enormously wide range of twentieth-century composition.

Alistair Cooke's 1930's

A personal view of the popular music of a decade.

From the Music Festivals

A guide to the more important 1979 music festivals.

Think of a Number

Lionel Salter considers the ingenuity and imagination of the jazzman.

These Musical Islands

A journey round the British Isles, looking at traditional music, songs and customs.

Masters of Early Music

Basil Lam presents music by the greatest composers of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

The Art of Alfred Brendel

James Gibb plays recordings by the celebrated Austrian pianist.

Appendix VIII

Regular religious broadcasts

Radio

Sundays

New Day: Reflections in words and music (6.55am, Radio 2).

The Shape of God: (7.50am, Radio 4).

Sunday: Topical religious magazine programme (8.15am, Radio 4). A programme of popular religious music (Radio 2, 7.30am).

Morning Service: (9.30am, Radio 4).

On the Way: (11.30am, Radio 2).

Sunday Half Hour (Community hymn singing 8.30pm, Radio 2).

An Epilogue (11pm, Radio 4).

Weekdays

Prayer for the Day: (Monday–Friday 6.46am, Radio 4).

Thought for the Day: (Monday–Friday 7.45am, Radio 4).

Pause for Thought (Monday–Friday 6.15 and 8.45am, Radio 2).

Daily Service (Monday–Saturday 10.30am, Radio 4).

Tuesdays

Religion and Life (11.40am, Radio 4 vhf) 2 terms only.

Wednesdays

**Something to Think About* (10.20am, Radio 4, VHF Autumn, Spring, Summer).

Choral Evensong (4pm, Radio 4).

**Quest* (11.40am, Radio 4 vhf) Autumn and Spring.

Thursdays

*Religious Service for Primary Schools (9.05am, Radio 4 vhf). Material for Assembly (9.25am, Radio 4 vhf).

*O' Level R.E. (2.20pm, Radio 4, VHF Autumn).

Fridays

*Religious Education for Secondary Schools (2.20pm, Radio 4 vhf).

*Contact (9.05am, Radio 4 VHF Autumn & Spring).

Saturdays

Yours Faithfully (6.50am, Radio 4, repeated 7.45am).

Daily Service (Radio 4, 10.30am).

Lighten our Darkness (Radio 4, 11pm).

In addition there are a number of special programmes, features, documentaries, etc. broadcast throughout the year.

* Schools religious programmes.

Television

Morning Worship from churches and studios (Sunday morning, BBC 1).

Everyman topical documentary series covering the religious world (Sunday evening BBC 1).

Heart of the Matter a series of filmed reports on current affairs.

The Light of Experience expressions of personal belief (BBC 2 Sunday evenings).

The Controversialists Face to face interviews with public personalities whose views evoke strong reactions from the viewer.

Songs of Praise Sunday evening BBC 1.

Large-scale documentary programmes and short series are placed at various times, usually on weekdays.

Regional Services

Wales

Radio

Religious Service in Welsh; Morning Service in English; Hymn Singing in Welsh; regular Welsh and English magazine programmes dealing with various aspects of religious life in Wales; *Prayer for the Day*; *This is the Day*; *Gospel Music*.

Television

Religious features and studio programmes: *Songs of Praise* in Welsh. Other outside broadcast events of religious significance are occasionally broadcast.

Scotland

Radio

Sunday

Sunday Sequence 80-minute magazine programme.

Word for Living weekly worship programme from churches, other locations and studio.

Whisper of Islands summer worship series from remote island churches.

Weekly Gaelic services (from churches and studio).

Monday–Friday

Pause for Thought

Talking Point; *Pause*;

Crossfire (two series of religious journalism on current social issues).

Periodical feature and documentary programmes and contributions to World Service, Radio 2 and Radio 4.

Television

Worship and discussion programmes related to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

We've got a Hymn Scotspraise (Varied hymn and music programmes).

Asking Around (youth discussion series). Morning Services.

Coast to Coast (eight-part series using the *Songs of Praise* and *Everyman* slot to link churches and communities in the Borders and Glasgow).

We'll go where the music takes us (young people's programmes).

Spirit of Scotland (a series of lectures).

Northern Ireland

Radio

Hymns Old and New; *Morning Service*;

Sunday Half Hour; *On the Way*; *Thought for the Day*; *Prayer for the Day*; *General Assembly Report*; *Synod in Session*;

Choral Evensong, *Sing Together*.

Broadsheet: weekly magazine on religion and current affairs.

Television

Hello Sunshine a topical magazine on contemporary life.

Documentary programmes and films are placed at various times.

Appendix IX

School broadcasting

Number of schools buying BBC television and radio publications

Television

School year	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	Others	Total
1958-59	---	—	—	—	—	1,309
1959-60	—	—	—	—	—	2,445
1960-61	—	—	—	—	—	2,890
1961-62	—	—	—	—	—	3,839
1962-63	—	—	—	—	—	4,941
1963-64	—	—	—	—	—	6,784
1964-65	—	—	—	—	—	9,157
1965-66	11,452	1,609	491	138	42	13,732
1966-67	15,188	1,937	696	348	46	18,215
1967-68	17,060	2,111	854	426	55	20,506
1968-69	17,971	2,207	952	392	56	21,578
1969-70	20,880	2,411	1,292	602	56	25,241
1970-71	22,005	2,423	1,413	654	54	26,549
1971-72	23,763	2,674	1,675	401*	64	28,577*
1972-73	24,948	2,762	1,771	945	66	30,456
1973-74	No figures available					
1974-75	23,948	2,914	1,687	645*	—	29,194*
1975-76	24,588	2,722	1,664	692*	—	29,666*
1976-77	25,065	2,733	1,667	980	—	30,445
1977-78	24,259	2,747	1,593	1,067	—	29,666
1978-79	27,241	2,968	1,813	1,225	—	33,247†
1979-80	25,092	2,767	1,603	685*	—	30,147**

*Figures are known to be incomplete in respect of Northern Ireland.
This also affects the figures in the total column.

†These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh and Scottish series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

**These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh, Scottish and N. Ireland series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

Radio

School year	England	Scotland	Wales	N.Ireland	Others	Total
1938-39	9,121	1,217	714	118	—	11,170
1945-46	12,242	1,375	1,036	86	55	14,794
1955-56	23,576	2,584	2,017	745	85	29,007
1965-66	23,851	2,831	1,942	547	57	29,228
1966-67	25,641	2,831	2,043	1,303	55	31,873
1967-68	25,108	2,746	1,984	1,105	57	31,000
1968-69	25,610	2,827	2,000	919	63	31,419
1969-70	26,408	2,865	2,047	1,204	65	32,589
1970-71	26,821	2,794	2,104	1,167	65	32,951
1971-72	26,945	2,880	2,084	623*	68	32,600*
1972-73	26,817	2,899	2,031	1,212	70	33,029
1973-74	No figures available					
1974-75	27,407	3,045	2,085	919*	—	33,456*
1975-76	26,007	2,798	1,871	816*	—	31,492*
1976-77	26,429	2,838	1,846	1,157	—	32,270
1977-78	25,307	2,809	1,761	1,180	—	31,057
1978-79	28,196	3,000	1,953	1,297	—	34,446†
1979-80	26,092	2,817	1,661	730*	—	31,300**

*Figures are known to be incomplete in respect of Northern Ireland.

This also affects the figures in the total column.

†These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh and Scottish series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

**These figures do not include the schools who purchased publications for the Welsh, Scottish and N. Ireland series only as these were produced and distributed locally.

Notes:

The method of collecting this information was changed in 1965 and the returns for 1965-66, the first year under the new system, are known to be incomplete. The figures derived from the sales of publications may be regarded as a broad indication of the number of schools using the School Broadcasting Service. The schools in the Channel Islands, previously listed under 'others' are now included in the English figure.

School radio series (United Kingdom): series broadcast to schools in the school year 1979-80 excluding series for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only.

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
For primary schools:		
Playtime	4-5	3
Springboard	7-9	3
Sounds, Words and Movement	7-11	3
Let's Join In	5-7	3
Poetry Corner	5-7	3
Stories and Rhymes	7-9	3
That'd be Telling	8-12	1
Living Language	9-11	3
Web of Language	10-12	1
Inside Pages	10-12	1
Listening and Reading I	6	1
Listening and Reading II	8	1
Look and Read: radio resource material	7-9	1
Radio Thin King	7-9	1
Exploration Earth	10-12	3
History: Not So Long Ago	9-12	3
Man	10-12	3
Let's Move	5-6	3
Time to Move	6-7	3
Time to Move: Robin Hood	6-7	1
Movement and Drama 1	7-9	3
Movement and Drama 2	9-11	3
Country Dancing	8-11	2
The Music Box	5-7	3
A Corner for Music	6-7	3
Time and Tune	7-9	3
Music Workshop	8-10	3
Singing Together	9-12	3
Music Makers	10-12	3
Dance Workshop	11-13	1
Something to Think About:		
Infant Assemblies	5-7	3
A Service for Schools	8-11	3
Contact: Material for Assemblies	8-11	2
Quest	9-11	2

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Nature	8-10	3
Introducing Science	9-12	2
For secondary schools:		
People at Work	13-14	1
The World of Work	14-16	2
Drama Workshop	11-13	3F
Theatre Workshop	11-13	2
Listening and Writing	11-14	3
Adventure	13-16	3
Speak	14-16	3
Books, Plays, Poems	14-17	3
Advanced Studies: English	16-18	1
Art and Experience	16-18	1
Prospect	16-18	3
Our Changing World	13-16	2
Advanced Studies:		
Geography	16-18	1
History in Evidence	11-14	3
Days that Made History	13-16	3
Advanced Studies: History	16-18	1F
Exploring Society	11-14	2
Look!	13-16	1
Inquiry	14-16	2
By the People.		
For the People	14-17	3
Traffic Education: 50cc	15-16	1
Traffic Education: The Jackie Stewart Road Show	16-	1
Salut les Jeunes	11-13	2
La Parole aux Jeunes	13-15	1
La France aujourd'hui	14-16	2
Horizons de France	15-17	1
Voix de France	16-18	2
In Germany	12-15	1
Hor doch mal zu!	Secondary	1
Da sind wir wieder!	Secondary	2
Deutsch für die Oberstufe	16-18	1
Zdrastye, druz'ya!	14-18	1
Music Club	13-16	3
Music Club Intermezzi	13-16	2

F *fortnightly programmes*

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Impact: Material for Assemblies	11-16	2	A Good Job with Prospects	15-18	2
Religious Education	11-16	3	Resource Unit: English	11-13	1F
Religion and Life	16-18	2	English	14-17	2
Secondary Science:			General Studies	16-18	2
Materials Science	14-16	1	Europe from the Air	13-16	1
Secondary Science: Energy	14-16	1	Japan: the Crowded Islands	12-16	1F
The Capricorn Club	11-	1	Location Britain	13-16	1F
F - fortnightly programmes			Twentieth Century History	14-17	3F
			Home Economics	14-16	1
			Scene	14-16	3

School television series (United Kingdom): series broadcast to schools in the school year 1979-80 excluding series for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland only.

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
For primary schools:			Mathshow	11-13	3F
You and Me (mornings and afternoons)	4-5	3	Maths Topics	13-16	2
Watch!	6-8	3	Everyday Maths	14-16	3F
Merry-go-Round	8-9	3	Dès le début	11-13	1F
Talkabout	5-7	1	Encounter: France	12-15	1F
Words and Pictures	5-7	3	Rendez-vous: France	Secondary	1F
Merry-go-Round: It's All Right	8-9	1	Encounter: Germany	12-15	1F
Look and Read	7-9-	2	Treffpunkt: Deutschland	Secondary	1F
A Good Read	10-12	1	Encounter: Italy	12-15	1
Near and Far	9-11	3F	Appuntamento in Italia	Secondary	1
Resource Unit: Geography	11-13	1	Resource Unit: Religious and Moral Education	11-13	1F
Merry-go-Round: Sex Education	8-10	1	Exploring Science	11-13	3F
Out of the Past	9-11	3F	Biology	13-16	2
Resource Unit: History	11-13	1F	Physical Science	13-16	2
Maths-in-a-Box	6-7	1	Television Club	12-14	2
Merry-go-Round: Keep up with the Times	8-9	1	Let's Go	14-	2
It's Maths!	9-11	3F			
Music Time	7-9	3	Radio and television for schools in Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales only, broadcast in the School year 1979-80		
Science All Round	9-11	3F	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
For secondary schools:			For schools in Northern Ireland:		
It's Your Choice	13-14	1	<i>Radio</i>		
Going to Work	14-16	3	One Potato. Two Potato	5-7	2
Communicate!	13-16	1	Today and Yesterday in Northern Ireland	8-11	3
F - fortnightly programmes			Explorations II	14-16	1
			Irish Geography	14-16	1
			Modern Irish History: People and Events	14-16	1
			F - fortnightly programmes		

<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>	<i>Title of series</i>	<i>For children aged</i>	<i>Terms</i>
<i>Television</i>			<i>Television</i>		
Green Peas and Barley-O	7-9	2F	Living in Wales	7-9	2
Ulster in Focus	10-13	3F	Gwrandu a Darllen 2	9-11	1
			Byw a Bod	9-11	2
			O Bant i Bentan	9-11	3
			Wales and Beyond	9-11	3
For schools in Scotland:					
<i>Radio</i>			<i>Television</i>		
Hopscotch	5-7	2	Ffenestri	5-7	2F
Jigsaw	7-9	3	Hwnt ac Yma	7-9	1F
A Scottish Religious Service			Let's Look at Wales	9-11	3F
Service	8-12	3	Hyn o Fyd	9-11	3
Exploring Scotland	9-11	3			
From Scotland's Past	10-12	2			
Scottish History for					
Secondary Schools	12-14	1			
Chapbook	12-14	1			
Living with Others	12-14	1			
Scottish Magazine	10-12	1			
Questions of Living	13-16	2			
O-Grade History	14-16	1			
Scottish Politics	14-15	1			
Scottish Writing	17-18	1			
For schools in N and NW Scotland only:					
Culaidh Mhiogais	5-7	2			
Say it in Gaelic	6-9	2			
Cò Iad?	8-10	2			
<i>Television</i>					
Let's See	7-9	2			
Around Scotland	9-12	2			
Geography for Secondary I					
& II	12-14	1			
Early History Scotland	12-14	1F			
Living in Scotland	14-16	1			
For schools in Wales:					
<i>Radio</i>					
Un. Dau. Tri!	5 and under	3			
Dere Di	5-7	3			
Amser Stori	5-7	1			
Symud a Chân	5-7	3			
Gwrandu a Darllen 1	6-8	1			
Gair yn ei Le	7-9	3			
Sain. Cerdd a Chân	7-9	3			
F — fortnightly programmes			F — fortnightly programmes		

Part two

Guide to the BBC

The Constitution of the BBC

The BBC's powers and responsibilities

The BBC is a body corporate set up by Royal Charter and operating under Licence. Its object is to provide a public service of broadcasting for general reception at home and overseas.

The members of the Corporation are its Governors, and they are appointed by the Queen in Council. The Governors, who are twelve in number, are not called upon to make broadcasting their sole concern. The term of appointment is normally five years. The Governors work through a permanent staff headed by the Director-General, who is the chief executive officer of the Corporation.

The BBC is responsible for the whole process of broadcasting, including the engineering operation, from the planning and origination of programmes in television and radio to their ultimate transmission over the air.

To provide the necessary links between its studios and outside broadcasting points and its transmitting stations, the BBC relies on the cooperation of the Post Office which provides circuits and charges the BBC with a rental for the use of them. Subject to the law of the land and to the obligations laid down in, or arising from, the Charter and the Licence and Agreement, the BBC is accorded full independence in the conduct of its day-to-day programme and other activities.

Its foundation

The constitutional position of the BBC, which has remained broadly unaltered since the granting of the first Charter in 1927, was determined largely by the policy adopted by the British Broadcasting Company from 1922 (when the broadcasting service in this country began) to 1926, after which the newly-formed Corporation took over.

The company was formed, at the invitation of the then Postmaster General, by the principal manufacturers of wireless apparatus, who appointed as their General Manager Mr J.C.W. Reith (the late Lord Reith). The Company soon became widely known as 'the BBC'. It was required, under Licence, to provide a service 'to the reasonable satisfaction of the Postmaster General'. The Postmaster General was the final arbiter as to what kind of matter might or might not be broadcast. The Company had no Charter.

The BBC's policy during those years was based on Reith's conviction, that broadcasting had great potential, as being in the future a source, not only of entertainment, but also of information and enlightenment available to all. Its motive should be that of public service, and he stressed the need for high standards and a strong sense of responsibility. The Company established a policy of absolute impartiality in broadcasting talks and speeches. On the basis of its record and rapid progress, the Company sought constantly to establish its claim to a greater measure of independence

in dealing with news, events, and opinions – the broadcasting of which had been subject to many restrictions.

It was on the basis of approval of what had been done, and of a recognition of the further possibilities, that Lord Crawford's Committee of 1925, which had been appointed by the Government to advise on future management and control, recommended that the broadcasting service should be conducted in the future by a public corporation 'acting as trustee for the national interest'.

In accordance with the Crawford Committee's recommendations, the entire property and undertaking of the British Broadcasting Company 'as a going concern', together with its existing contracts and staff, were taken over by the British Broadcasting Corporation on 1 January 1927.

The Licence and Agreement

In order to carry on its business as broadly stated in the Charter, the BBC is required under the Charter to acquire a licence from the Secretary of State for the Home Department (who in March 1974 assumed responsibilities exercised by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications before its dissolution). This requirement arises by virtue of the statutory powers of the Minister under the Wireless Telegraphy Acts, consolidated in the Act of 1949.

The major part of the BBC's Licence and Agreement with the Minister is devoted to a statement of the terms and conditions under which the Corporation is permitted to establish and use its transmitting stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy. There are also important clauses relating to finance, and others relating to programmes.

The powers of the Government

The Licence reserves to the Secretary of State certain powers in relation to programmes.

Under Clause 13 (4) of the Licence, the Secretary of State:

may from time to time by notice in writing require the Corporation to refrain at any specified time or at all times from sending any matter or matters of any class specified in such notice.

This clause enables the Government or Parliament to have the last word on issues in which their views and those of the Corporation might be in conflict. It confers on the Government a formally absolute power of veto over BBC programmes. However, in practice, this has always been treated as a reserve power and the Corporation has enjoyed, and enjoys, complete freedom in the handling of its programme activities.

The policy from which this freedom derives dates back to the time before the first Royal Charter was granted. Sir William Mitchell-Thomson (later Lord Selsdon), who, as Postmaster General, was responsible for the establishment of the Corporation at the end of 1926, expressed the view that measures of domestic policy should be left to the free

judgment of the BBC. This policy was approved by the House of Commons at the time, was reaffirmed in a resolution of the House of Commons in 1933 and has been endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions. The Prime Minister, the Rt Hon James Callaghan, MP, said at the opening of the new BBC Headquarters in Manchester on 18 June 1976: 'In this country it is the broadcasting organisations which are responsible for programme content. Sometimes your decisions and actions give me pain and I find myself having to explain to overseas countries, when they are hurt by what you say about them, that the Government does not control you. Even when I have convinced them of this they still think the Government could do something to stop you if it had the will. I then go on to say that, domestically, you and we sometimes have differences but that none of these differences has ever disturbed the fundamental principle that the influential medium of broadcasting is free from political control and will so remain.'

The BBC's obligations

Clause 13 of the Licence lays a number of specific obligations on the BBC. The BBC is required, *inter alia*, 'To broadcast an impartial account day by day, prepared by professional reporters, of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament' (Clause 13 (2)).

This provision ensures the continuance of a practice originally begun by the BBC, on its own initiative, in 1945. A further requirement is that the BBC shall broadcast official announcements whenever requested to do so by a Minister of Her Majesty's Government (Clause 13 (3)). In practice, the purposes of this clause are achieved without Ministerial intervention. Government announcements of major importance naturally find a place in scheduled news bulletins as matters of news interest, while the broadcasting of more routine announcements, such as police messages, reports of the outbreak of animal disease, and the like, is arranged informally between the government department concerned (or the Central Office of Information) and the BBC newsrooms.

Clause 12 of the Licence in effect forbids the BBC to obtain revenue (or any consideration in kind) from the broadcasting of advertisements or from commercial sponsorship of programmes. This means that the BBC's whole broadcast output corresponds as it were to the editorial columns of a newspaper or periodical – but without the advertising that they carry. The BBC's policy is to avoid giving publicity to any individual person or product, firm or organised interest, except in so far as this is necessary in providing effective and informative programmes.

There are other obligations which are laid on the BBC not in the text of the Licence but in the form of 'Prescriptions' from the Secretary of State, acting within the powers vested in him by the Charter and by the Licence and Agreement. These prescriptions, known as the Prescribing

Memoranda, serve as a kind of unpublished appendix to the Charter and Licence.

One such memorandum elaborates on Clause 13 (4) of the Licence by

- i) requiring the BBC to refrain from expressing its own opinion on current affairs or on matter of public policy;
- ii) forbidding the transmission of television images of very brief duration 'which might convey a message to or influence the minds of an audience without their being aware, or fully aware, of what has been done'.

The first of those two requirements underlines one of the major differences between the freedom of the press and the freedoms of the broadcasting media in Britain: the fact that newspapers are at liberty to 'editorialise' on any subject they choose whereas the broadcasting authorities are specifically prevented from doing so. The second requirement was designed as a safeguard against 'subliminal' advertising or indoctrination.

In the same Memorandum, the Secretary of State takes note of certain assurances given by the then Chairman of the BBC (the late Lord Normanbrook) in a letter dated 19 June 1964, and since reaffirmed. In that letter the BBC's Chairman recognised the BBC's duty to treat controversial subjects with due impartiality and to ensure that, so far as possible, programmes should not offend against good taste or decency, or be likely to encourage crime and disorder, or be offensive to public feeling. These are all, strictly speaking, obligations which the BBC has imposed on itself, but their communication by the BBC's Chairman to the Minister and the latter's acknowledgement of them have invested them with a more formal status.

In addition to the duties and responsibilities arising from its constitution the BBC, as a corporate citizen of this country, is of course bound to observe the laws of the land; and, like others engaged in the business of communication, it must take special account of the following laws in particular:

The Representation of the People Act (in connection with the broadcasting of Parliamentary elections)

The Race Relations Act

The Law of Defamation

The Law relating to Contempt of Court

The Official Secrets Act.

Finance

From the constitutional point of view, the main facts about the financial position are:

- a) that the services for listeners and viewers in the United Kingdom are financed out of the revenue from the issue of

broadcast receiving licences, *i.e.* the cost is met by the consumer; and that this system which guarantees the independence of domestic broadcasting has been in operation since 1922 and has been endorsed by successive Governments and committees of inquiry:

h) that the services for overseas listeners – the External Services – are financed by a Grant-in-Aid from the Treasury, *i.e.* by the taxpayer.

Under the Charter, the Corporation must apply the whole of its income solely in promoting its objects. The remuneration of the Governors is laid down in the Charter, and no funds or moneys of the Corporation derived from any other source may be divided by way of profit or otherwise among them.

Controversy, impartiality and independence

Reference has been made above to the fact that the Licence requires the BBC to refrain from 'editorialising': that is, to refrain from expressing a point of view of its own on any matter of public controversy or public policy. Careful safeguards have been erected within the BBC to prevent breaches of this rule.

For the BBC to take sides in any controversial issue would in any case be contrary to its own long-established policy of impartiality – a policy which, unlike the rule on editorialising, has always been self-imposed. The essence of impartiality is balance, and this element, so important to the proper handling of controversial subjects, in fact helps the BBC to carry out its obligation to avoid expressions of editorial opinion. Careful attention to balance is one way by which the BBC seeks to ensure that it cannot justly be identified as a supporter of any particular 'line'.

However, there are two important qualifications to be made with regard to this concept of balance. First, although it used to be thought essential that every programme dealing with a controversial subject should be balanced within itself, so that all sides of the question were heard together, long experience of working in this way taught the BBC that too much emphasis on balance within the single programme tended to produce a result which was confusing to the listener and more productive of heat than of light.

A former Director-General, Sir Hugh Greene, said: 'We have to balance different points of view in our programmes but not necessarily within each individual programme. Nothing is more stultifying than the current affairs programme in which all the opposing opinions cancel each other out. Sometimes one has to use that method but in general it makes for greater liveliness and impact if the balance can be achieved over a period, perhaps within a series of related programmes.'

The policy so described is that of the BBC today. Balance within the single programme is not sought after religiously on every occasion but only where the circumstances, and the nature of the issue being discussed, are

deemed to call for it. The identification of those circumstances is a matter for careful editorial judgment.

Secondly, it has never been the policy of the BBC to try to 'balance' news bulletins internally. The content of bulletins is manifestly dependent on the uncontrolled succession of events which make the news, from hour to hour and from day to day. To attempt to balance it artificially would be to distort it. And, in any case, over a period of time the news tends to be self-balancing. Thus, there may be a day when the Prime Minister makes an important political speech, which is fully reported in the news, but when there is nothing newsworthy to report from the Opposition side: a day or two later the circumstances may be reversed.

The statement about the BBC's impartiality needs one footnote: impartiality does not imply an Olympian neutrality or detachment from those basic moral and constitutional beliefs on which the nation's life is founded. The BBC does not feel obliged for example to appear neutral as between truth and untruth, justice and injustice, freedom and slavery, compassion and cruelty, tolerance and intolerance (including racial intolerance). This is an important reservation, but not one which detracts from the BBC's overall determination to be impartial in its presentation of controversial issues.

Finally, it should be stressed that the policy of impartiality is closely bound up with the independent status of the BBC. Without genuine independence, it is difficult, if not impossible, for broadcasters to maintain the highest standard of truthfulness and impartiality. Conversely, without having established a reputation for just those qualities it is difficult for any broadcasting organisation to be recognised as being truly independent and worthy of trust.

Broadcasting & advisory councils

The National Broadcasting Councils

The Corporation's responsibility for programmes is shared in Scotland and Wales with the National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales. These Councils have been established by the BBC under Article 10 of its Charter. The Charter also makes provision for the setting up in certain circumstances (which as yet have not arisen) of a similar Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland. At present there is a Northern Ireland Advisory Council appointed by the BBC.

The Broadcasting Councils have as their main functions to control the policy and content of those programmes in the radio and television services of the BBC which are provided primarily for reception in Scotland and Wales.

The Councils are required to exercise this control with full regard to the distinctive culture, language, interests, and tastes of the peoples of the countries concerned. They may tender advice to the Corporation on any matters relating

to its other broadcasting services which may affect the interests of the peoples of Scotland and Wales.

Constitutionally, the Councils are linked with the Corporation by virtue of the fact that their Chairmen are Governors of the BBC and bear the title of National Governor for Scotland and National Governor for Wales respectively. (There is likewise a National Governor for Northern Ireland who also serves as Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council.)

The members of the two National Broadcasting Councils are appointed by the Corporation on the recommendation of panels nominated for the purpose by the BBC's General Advisory Council.

Advisory councils and committees

The BBC's Charter requires it to appoint a General Advisory Council and Advisory Councils in Northern Ireland and in each of its regions in England. The Charter also empowers the BBC to 'appoint persons or committees for the purpose of advising the Corporation with regard to matters connected with the broadcasting services, business, operations and affairs of the Corporation.' The BBC has taken full advantage of these powers, over the years, and it currently appoints advisers to serve on 57 advisory bodies. The majority of these bodies have a lengthy history, in broadcasting terms, but additions to their number during the past decade have reflected the developing needs of the broadcasting services. In 1964, for example, a small group of distinguished scientists and technologists was established for the purpose of consultation on programme matters relating to science and technology; in 1965, when the BBC began broadcasting vernacular programmes for immigrants, a Programmes for Immigrants Advisory Committee (now called the Asian Programmes Advisory Committee) was set up; in 1971, in response to the increasing public interest in the results of research into the effects of television, an Advisory Group on the Social Effects of Television was established (later reconstituted as a Consultative Group); in 1975 the BBC appointed an Archives Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Lord Briggs. And in 1976 there was established a Consultative Group on Industrial and Business Affairs with Sir Frank Figgures as Chairman. A local radio council has also been appointed to serve in each area of the BBC's 20 local radio stations.

The General Advisory Council was established in 1934 by the BBC, on its own initiative, in order to 'secure the constructive criticism and advice of representative men and women over the whole field of its activities.' The BBC hoped, at the same time, that members of the Council 'would use their influence in helping towards a fuller understanding of the BBC's problems and policy on the part of the general public.' The 1937 Charter, as a result of a recommendation in the Report of the Ullswater Committee which had approved the BBC's action, empowered the BBC to appoint advisory committees on any matters con-

nected with the broadcasting service. The requirement to appoint a General Advisory Council was included later, in the Charter granted in 1952, which provided also for the formation of the National Broadcasting Councils, in place of the then existing Advisory Councils, for Scotland and Wales. The Regional Advisory Councils, which were formally brought into existence under the Charter of 1947, were re-organised in 1970 following the creation of eight English regions.

Constitutional documents

The Charters of the BBC

1927 The First Charter, which came into force on 1 January 1927, was granted after Parliamentary consideration of the report of Lord Crawford's committee of 1925 which followed an earlier Report by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Frederick Sykes (1923). The Crawford committee recognised the need for a highly responsible body with an independent status to develop broadcasting in the national interest along the lines which had been established. This resulted in the declaration which has been re-affirmed and endorsed by successive Ministers on numerous occasions, of the policy that day-to-day control should be left to the judgment of the Governors representing the Corporation, although Parliament must have the 'ultimate control'. This Charter was granted for ten years.

1937 Second Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Ullswater's Committee of 1935. The new Charter authorised the BBC to carry on the service 'for the benefit of Our dominions beyond the seas and territories under Our protection'. The BBC was thus charged with the duty of carrying on the Empire Service, which it had initiated on its own responsibility in 1932.

This Charter also entrusted the BBC with television broadcasting in accordance with the recommendation of Lord Selsdon's Television Committee of 1934, which was endorsed by the Ullswater Committee. The first high-definition Television Service began from Alexandra Palace on 2 November 1936.

1947 Third Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Government's White Paper on Broadcasting Policy, *Cmd 6852* of 1946. The BBC was authorised to provide broadcasting services for reception 'in other countries and places' outside the British Commonwealth: this reflected the fact that the Empire Service in English had developed into a world service in many languages.

The Corporation was required in this Charter to establish machinery for joint consultation with the staff of the Corporation.

The Charter was extended from the end of 1951 to 30 June 1952.

1952 Fourth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949 and of the Government's White Papers *Cmld 8291* of July 1951 (Mr Attlee's Administration) and *Cmld 8550* of May 1952 (Mr Churchill's Administration). In the second of these White Papers, the Government said they had 'come to the conclusion that in the expanding field of television provision should be made to permit some element of competition'. The Licence which the BBC acquired from the Postmaster General in terms of this Charter was, accordingly, for the first time described as a non-exclusive licence. Subsequently, the Postmaster General issued a broadcasting licence, for television only, to the Independent Television Authority, which was set up under the Television Act of 1954.

In the White Paper on Television Policy *Cmnd 9005* of November 1953, the Government said that the proposal that there should be competition with the BBC was in no way a criticism of that body. It had been made clear throughout that the BBC would continue to be the main instrument for broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The BBC's Charter of 1952 provided for the establishment of National Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales.

This Charter was extended to 29 July 1964 *Cmnd 1725*.

1964 Fifth Charter granted after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting 1960 under the chairmanship of Sir Harry Pilkington and of the Government White Papers *Cmnd 1770* and *Cmnd 1893* of 1962.

The Charter on this occasion was for the first time granted for a period of twelve years, until 31 July 1976 (*Cmnd 2385*).

Two changes proposed by the BBC and approved by the Committee on Broadcasting were incorporated into the Charter. First, the BBC was authorised to borrow up to £10 m. for temporary banking accommodation and up to £20 m. for capital expenditure subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

Secondly, the Broadcasting Councils for Scotland and Wales were given powers in television similar to those they already possessed in radio. This meant that the content of television programmes designed primarily for Scotland and Wales is now a matter for the Councils to decide within the limits of the resources at their disposal. Under the 1964 Charter the size of the Councils, previously fixed at eight, may be any number between eight and twelve. The former requirement that three members of each Council should be chosen to represent local authorities was dropped.

1969 Supplemental Royal Charter (*Cmnd 4194*) granted in order to take into account the provisions of the Post Office Act, 1969, whereby the powers formerly exercised by the Postmaster General in relation to broadcasting became vested in the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

1973 In March the Government announced its intention to extend the duration of the current BBC Charter (and also of the Television and Sound Broadcasting Acts by which the IBA is governed) by an additional five years, ending in July 1981.

1974 The new Labour Government declared soon after taking office in March that the Charter would be extended by an additional three years, ending in July 1979. Shortly afterwards a Committee on the Future of Broadcasting was set up under Lord Annan. In April the Government transferred the functions exercised by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in relation to broadcasting to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. In June a supplemental Royal Charter was granted in order to take into account the transfer of functions to the Secretary of State (*Cmnd 5721*).

1976 A supplemental Royal Charter was granted, extending the Charter period for three years ending in July 1979 (*Cmnd 6581*).

In July 1978 the Labour Government announced its intentions of providing the BBC with a new Royal Charter. The White Paper *Cmnd 7294* in which this was announced also spoke of including within a new statute certain constitutional arrangements which the BBC, the IBA and a future OBA would have in common, but there was a change of Government before such a bill was presented.

1979 A supplemental Royal Charter was granted, extending the Charter period for two years ending in July 1981 and amending one article and adding to another.

The text of this supplemental Charter *Cmnd 7568* is printed in the next column, along with the text of the Charter first granted in 1964 *Cmnd 2385*. The Licence and Agreement were also renewed, to expire on the same date as the Supplemental Charter.

Supplemental Royal Charter 1979

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 this Our Charter is supplemental to the Charter granted by Us unto the British Broadcasting Corporation by Letters made Patent under the Great Seal on the twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four:

AND WHEREAS by a Supplemental Charter dated the thirteenth day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six We were graciously pleased to will, ordain and declare that the provisions of Our said Charter should continue in force until the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine:

AND WHEREAS it has been represented unto Us by Our right trusty and well beloved Counsellor Merlyn Rees, Our Secretary of State for the Home Department –

a) that it is expedient that Our said Charter should continue in force until the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one; and

b) that it shall be an object of the British Broadcasting Corporation to borrow, raise or secure moneys, 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; and

c) that the Corporation may pay, or make provision for paying, to the Chairman of the Corporation, out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, a sum or sums by way of pension, superannuation allowances or gratuities, in such manner as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order:

NOW KNOW YE that We, having taken the said representations into Our Royal consideration, by virtue of Our Prerogative Royal and of Our especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion do by this Our Supplemental Charter, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, will, ordain and declare as follows:

Our said Charter granted as aforesaid on the twenty-sixth day of March One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four shall have effect –

a) with the substitution, in Articles 2 and 21 thereof, for the words ‘the thirty-first day of July One Thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine’ of the words ‘the thirty-first day of

July One thousand nine hundred and eighty-one’; and

b) with the substitution in Article 3 (*a*) thereof, for the words ‘Provided also that’ to the end, of the words ‘Provided also 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’; and

c) with the addition after Article 6 (2) thereof of the following paragraph: – ‘(2A) The Corporation may pay, or make provision for paying, to the Chairman, out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation, a sum or sums by way of pension, superannuation allowances or gratuities, in such manner as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order.’; and

d) with the deletion in Article 16 (1) thereof of the words ‘Provided that’ to the end.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

WITNESS Ourself at Westminster the 23rd day of April in the twenty-eighth year of Our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN’S SIGN MANUAL.

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, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted unto the Corporation:

AND WHEREAS the period of incorporation of the Corporation will expire on the twenty-ninth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and it has been represented unto Us by Our right trusty and beloved Counsellor John Reginald Bevins, Our Postmaster General, that it is expedient that the Corporation should be continued for the period ending on the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-six:

AND WHEREAS it has been made to appear to Us that some fifteen and three quarter million licences have been issued in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to install and use apparatus for wireless telegraphy for the purpose of receiving broadcast programmes:

AND WHEREAS in view of the widespread interest which is thereby and by other evidences shown to be taken by Our Peoples in the 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 interest of Our Peoples in Our United Kingdom and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Corporation should continue to provide broadcasting services pursuant to such licences and agreements in that behalf as Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to and make with the Corporation:

NOW KNOW YE that We by Our Prerogative Royal and of Our special 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 Charter shall come into operation on the thirtieth day of July One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four and (subject as herein provided) shall continue in force until the thirty-first day of July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-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, 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 hereafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Sound Services' and 'the Television Services'), and elsewhere within the British Commonwealth of Nations and in other countries and places overseas (such services hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services').

b) 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, 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.

c) To hold the existing and to construct or acquire additional equipment and apparatus for line telegraphy 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.

d) For all the purposes aforesaid to acquire from time to time from Our Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General with the Corporation, and not in any other manner whatsoever.

- e) 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 Postmaster General, 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 Postmaster General seem fit.
- f) 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.
- g) Subject to the prior consent in writing from time to time of Our Postmaster General 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, for the purpose of providing, within the scope or ambit of any such consent 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 consent be designated; and for the purpose of receiving wireless telegraphy conveying such matter by such methods and for such purposes as may by or under such consent be permitted.
- h) To perform services in any part of the world for and on behalf of any Department of the Government of 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 broadcasting 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.
- i) To provide to other bodies by such means and methods as may be convenient matter to be broadcast by the methods of telephony or television, by the wireless telegraph stations of such bodies, and to receive from other bodies by such means and methods as aforesaid matter to be broadcast by stations of the Corporation.
- j) To compile and prepare, print, publish, issue, circulate and distribute with or without charge, such papers, magazines, periodicals, books, circulars and other matter as may be conducive to any of the objects of the Corporation.
- k) To organise, provide or subsidise concerts and other entertainments in connection with the broadcasting services of the Corporation or for any purpose incidental thereto.
- l) To collect news and information in any part of the world and in any manner that may be thought fit and to establish and subscribe to news-agencies.
- m) 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.
- n) For the purposes of the broadcasting services 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.
- o) 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.
- p) 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.
- q) 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 connections 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.
- r) 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.

s) Subject to the approval of Our Postmaster General, to purchase or otherwise acquire stocks, shares or securities of any company whose objects include any of those hereinbefore mentioned or of any company 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 subsidise and assist any such company.

t) 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.

u) 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, charge 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 always 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 Postmaster General 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, interest or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose: Provided also that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of obtaining temporary banking accommodation or facilities and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed £10,000,000 and that the aggregate amount of the moneys so borrowed, raised and secured for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including moneys so borrowed or raised for that purpose) and at any one time outstanding shall not exceed such sum up to the maximum of £20,000,000 as may from time to time be approved by Our Postmaster General.

v) 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 always that the Corporation shall not, without the prior consent in writing of Our Postmaster General, sell, exchange, lease, mortgage, enfranchise or dispose of any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the

External Services or any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose, and shall not without such prior consent turn to account or deal with any such property, interests or rights otherwise than for the purposes of the External Services.

w) 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.

x) 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 British Commonwealth of Nations or the Government of any other country or place overseas, without having first obtained the consent in writing of Our Postmaster General.

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 nine Governors or such other number as may from time to time be directed by Us, Our Heirs or Successors in Council. The Governors shall be appointed for such respective periods, not exceeding five years, as may be directed 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 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 in 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 reappointment.
 2) The Governors, however appointed, shall (during such time or times as the broadcasting services hereinbefore referred to shall be carried on by the Corporation) receive out of the funds or the moneys of the Corporation, by way of remuneration for their services as Chairman, Vice-Chairman, National Governor for Scotland, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, or other Governor (as the case may be) such sums or sum as We, Our Heirs or Successors in Council may at any time or times order.

Each Governor may in addition receive out of the funds or moneys of the Corporation the expenses properly incurred by him in the due performance of his office.

3) 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General conflict with any interest of the Corporation;

d) If he shall become of unsound mind or bankrupt or shall make an arrangement with his creditors;

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.

4) 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, for Wales or for Northern Ireland, the fact that it does so, shall be certified to Us, Our Heirs or Successors by Our Postmaster General 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, for Wales or for 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 regulation made by the Corporation under the next following paragraph thereof, 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, in Wales and in 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 Postmaster General 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 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 conclusion 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 and Committees

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.

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 in this article mentioned two National Broadcasting Councils, to be known respectively as the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, and if and when required on behalf of Our Government in Northern Ireland so to do shall establish for the purposes aforesaid a third National Broadcasting Council to be known as 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 if it be established, 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. In the cases of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland and the Broadcasting Council for Wales, such persons shall be selected after consultation with such representative cultural, religious and other bodies in Scotland or Wales, as the case may be, as the panel of the General Advisory Council think fit. The members of the Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland, if it be established, shall be selected by the panel of the General Advisory Council from a panel of persons nominated in that behalf by Our Government in Northern Ireland.

3) *i)* 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.

ii) 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 reappointment for the remainder of the period of five years from the beginning of his appointment, or for any less period. Otherwise any such member shall be eligible for reappointment provided that his reappointment 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 to him by the Corporation with the concurrence of the panel of the General Advisory Council.

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 that Service among the Home Sound Services which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in that country;

b) the function of controlling the policy and content of those programmes in the Television Services, which the Council decides shall be provided primarily for reception in that country in replacement of or in addition to programmes provided by the Corporation for general reception in Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

c) such other functions in relation to the said Services as the Corporation may from time to time devolve upon the Council; and

d) the function of tendering advice to the Corporation in regard to all matters relating to other broadcasting services of the Corporation 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 of broadcasts by Ministers of Our Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of party political broadcasts of national importance or interest, and the transmission of broadcasts intended for reception in schools; 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 coordination and coherent administration of the operations and affairs of the Corporation.

5) If and when in the opinion of Our Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General to or with the Corporation so far as such duties, obligations and directions are capable of being performed and observed by the Council.

7) i) 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 so to do, and shall call a meeting thereof when required so to do by any three members.

ii) 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 servants, 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 servants so nominated and shall not without the concurrence of the Council terminate the employment of any such officer or servant: Provided that the Corporation may decline to employ or may terminate the employment of any such officer or servant if he is

unwilling to accept the rates of remuneration or conditions of employment which the Corporation would offer to 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 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 Advisory Councils

1) The Corporation shall appoint in Northern Ireland a council to be known as the Northern Ireland Advisory Council, and in each of its Regions from time to time in being in England (which expression shall in this article and the next following article be deemed to include the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) 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 Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, 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 Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

2) The Chairman of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council shall be the National Governor for Northern Ireland. The Chairman of each Regional Advisory Council shall be nominated by the Corporation from among members thereof.

3) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) shall not be less than 15 nor more than 20 in number and shall be persons chosen for their individual qualities who are broadly representative of the general public of Northern Ireland, or, as the case may be, the Region for which the Council are appointed.

4) The members of the Northern Ireland Advisory Council (other than the Chairman thereof) and the members of each Regional Advisory Council (including the Chairman thereof) 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 reappointment. Any such member may at any time by notice in writing to the Corporation resign his appointment.

5) 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 any five members.

6) The Corporation shall afford to each Advisory Council the use of such accommodation and the service of such staff as are requisite for the proper performance of the functions of the Council.

7) 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.

8) In furtherance of the purposes of this article the Corporation shall ensure that the programmes which the Corporation provides primarily for reception in Northern Ireland or in any one of its Regions in England have full regard to the interests of Our People in Northern Ireland or, as the case may be, in that Region.

9) In the event of a Broadcasting Council for Northern Ireland being established, the Corporation shall forthwith dissolve the Northern Ireland Advisory Council; and in that event the last preceding paragraph of this article shall cease to apply in respect of Northern Ireland.

12. Organisation

1) The Corporation shall appoint such officers and such staffs 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 the 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 the staff, the Corporation may remove any officer or member of the 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 purpose 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 Postmaster General and Our Minister of Labour.

3) In relation to any agreement affecting employment in Northern Ireland, the foregoing reference to Our Minister of Labour shall be construed as including a reference to Our Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

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 Postmaster General to the Corporation or any agreement made by Our Postmaster General 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 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 Postmaster General out of moneys provided by 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:

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 moneys borrowed or raised in exercise of the power hereinbefore conferred for the purpose of defraying capital expenditure (including the repayment or replacement of moneys borrowed or raised for that purpose) shall be applied to that purpose alone.

2) Subject to any such terms and conditions as aforesaid and to the proviso to sub-paragraph b) of paragraph 1) of this article, the Corporation may treat such funds and moneys either as capital or as income at its discretion.

3) Except as in 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 approval of Our Postmaster General determine.

2) The Corporation shall make proper provision for meeting depreciation of or for renewing any property of the Corporation: Provided that this paragraph shall not apply in relation to any property, interests or rights now held by the Corporation which Our Postmaster General has decided in consultation with the Corporation that the Corporation is to use exclusively for any purpose of the External Services or to any property, interests or rights which the Corporation has acquired or may hereafter acquire out of moneys paid to the Corporation out of aids or supplies appropriated by Parliament for any such purpose.

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 approval of Our Postmaster General.

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 by the Board of Trade for the purposes of *section 161 1) a)* of the Companies Act 1948.

2) The Corporation shall, once in every year at least, prepare a General Report of its proceedings during the preceding financial year or residual part thereof of the Corporation, and attach thereto an Account or Accounts of the Income and Expenditure of the Corporation, and a Balance Sheet, which Account or Accounts and Balance Sheet shall be duly certified by the auditor or auditors of the Corporation. The Corporation, if required so to do by Our Postmaster General after consultation with the Corporation, shall include in such Report such information relating to its finance, administration and its work generally as Our Postmaster General may from time to time specify in writing and shall comply with any directions which may be given in writing by Our Postmaster General, 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 Postmaster General to be considered by him and presented to Parliament.

4) The Corporation shall at all reasonable times upon demand made give to Our Postmaster General 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 party 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 and thereunder, and also the provisions prescribed in or under any Licence which Our Postmaster General may from time to time grant to the Corporation or contained in or prescribed under any agreement which Our Postmaster General may from time to time make with the Corporation.

2) If it is made to appear or appears to Our Postmaster General, either on the representation of any person or body politic or corporate appearing to be interested or in any other manner whosoever, 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 Postmaster General) have not been observed, performed, given effect to or complied with by the Corporation, Our Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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

of the Realm, absolutely to revoke and make void this Our Charter, and everything therein contained: Provided that the power of revocation so 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 July One thousand nine hundred and seventy-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 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 Postmaster General.

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 Postmaster General.

24. 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 Subjects whatsoever, any non-recital, mis-recital or any other omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESS whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, WITNESS Ourselves at Westminster the

twenty-sixth day of March in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

BY WARRANT UNDER THE QUEEN'S SIGN MANUAL
Coldstream

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Licence and Agreement

Treasury Minute dated the 7 July, 1969

1. My Lords have had before them a new Licence and Agreement dated 7 July 1969, granted by the Postmaster General to and concluded by him with the British Broadcasting Corporation.
2. The last Licence which was granted by the Postmaster General to the Corporation was for a term from 30 July 1964 to 31 July 1976.
3. The term of the new Licence begins immediately before such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint as the appointed day under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which a Bill entitled 'the Post Office Bill' is enacted, and ends on 31 July 1976, 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 last Licence is determined as from the beginning of the term of the new Licence. The new Licence is expressed to be conditional upon the enactment of the said Bill and no effect unless and until the said Bill is enacted.
4. The new Licence provides that as from the said appointed day, 'Postmaster General' means and includes the Minister in whom the functions which immediately previously to such day are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 vest in any other Minister appointed by Her Majesty under any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the said Post Office Bill is enacted.
5. The new Licence authorises the Corporation to maintain the stations and apparatus for wireless telegraphy established and installed by the Corporation under the terms of licences granted by the Postmaster General, and to establish other stations and apparatus. Certain provisions are incorporated concerning the working of the stations.
6. Under the new Licence and Agreement the Corporation undertakes, unless prevented by circumstances beyond its control, to send broadcast programmes in the Home Radio Services and the Television Services for reception in the British Islands. The Postmaster General may give directions to the Corporation as to the hours of broadcasting in those services. The Corporation also undertakes to send programmes in the External Services at such times as may be prescribed (after consultation with the Corporation and with the approval of the Postmaster General and My Lords) by the Government Departments concerned, for reception in countries and places beyond the seas.
7. For the purposes of the Home Services (Radio and Television) the Postmaster General is to pay the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) during the term of the Licence a sum or sums equal to the whole of the net licence revenue (as defined in Clause 16. 3) or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.
8. For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government the Postmaster General is to pay to the Corporation (out of moneys provided by Parliament) in each year of the term such sums as My Lords shall authorise. The Corporation is to deliver to the Postmaster General such account of its expenditure on the External Services and other services performed at such request as he may prescribe.
9. 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.
10. 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 Postmaster General to grant and conclude it.

Licence and Agreement

THIS DEED is made the seventh day of July one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN THOMSON STONEHOUSE, MP, Her Majesty's Postmaster General (hereinafter called 'the Postmaster General') on behalf of Her Majesty 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 Letter 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, a Supplemental Charter and further Charters of Incorporation have been granted from time to time; and on the 26 March 1964 a Charter of Incorporation was granted for a term beginning on the 30 July 1964 and ending on the 31 July 1976:

AND WHEREAS by a Deed dated the 19 December 1963 made between Her Majesty's then Postmaster General on behalf of Her Majesty 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, provisions and limitations therein contained) a licence for the term beginning on 30 July 1964 and ending on 31 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 under the provisions of a Bill entitled and hereinafter referred to as 'the Post Office Bill' presented to Parliament in the present Session it is proposed that on such day as Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint the functions which, immediately before that day, are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 which remain in force on and after the day shall, on that day, vest in a Minister of Posts and Telecommunications to be appointed by Her Majesty:

AND WHEREAS having regard to the provisions of the Post Office Bill it is deemed expedient that the said Deed dated 19 December 1963 should be determined as hereinafter provided and that the Postmaster General should grant to the Corporation the licence hereinafter contained and the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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;

'appointed day' means such day as under the Post Office Act Her Majesty may by Order in Council appoint, being the day on which those functions which immediately previously

thereto are vested in the Postmaster General by virtue of the provisions of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 and which remains in force on and after that day shall (with other functions) vest in any other Minister (hereinafter referred to as 'the Minister') appointed by Her Majesty;

'British Islands' means England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man;

'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 Geneva on the 21 December 1959 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 therefore or in amendment thereof;

'messages' includes other communications;

'Postmaster General' includes the Postmaster General's successors in the office of Her Majesty's Postmaster General and as from the appointed day means and includes the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day;

'Post Office' means any public authority so designated which may be established by the Post Office Act;

'Post Office Act' means any Act of Parliament of the present Session in which the Post Office is enacted (whether or not in the form in which such Bill now stands);

'sponsored programme' means any matter which is provided at the expense of any sponsor (that is, any person other than the Corporation and the performers) for the purpose of being broadcast 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;

'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 19 December 1963 and the licence granted thereby is 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 Postmaster General, in exercise of all powers him hereunto enabling, hereby grants unto the Corporation, for the term beginning immediately before the appointed day and ending on the 31 July 1976, licence within the territorial extent of the Wireless Telegraphy Act 1949 –

a) to use for the purposes hereinafter stated the existing station established by the Corporation by virtue of licences granted by predecessors in office of the Postmaster General or by the Postmaster General and to establish from time to time and use for the said purposes additional stations at such places as the Postmaster General may approve in writing;

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 Postmaster General may approve in writing;

c) to use the stations and apparatus aforesaid for emitting, sending, reflecting or receiving –

1) 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 and telephony in combination for the purpose of providing broadcasting services for general reception in visual images with sound, in –

i) the British Islands and the territorial waters thereof and on board ships and aircraft (such services being hereinafter referred to together as 'the Home Services' and separately as 'the Home Radio Services' and 'the Television Services'); and

ii) countries and places beyond the seas (such services being hereinafter referred to as 'the External Services');

2) wireless telegraphy for purposes ancillary or related to the broadcasting services aforesaid.

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 Postmaster General 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 heights 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 in writing from time to time by the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 broadcasting services provided by the Corporation or any of them.

6.

1) The Postmaster General 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 Television 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General by either body, or it appears to the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General, 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 Postmaster General or any person authorised or nominated for the purpose by or on behalf of the Postmaster General the right, for the purposes aforesaid or for any other purposes of these presents, of entry from time to time into and on the stations and other premises of the Corporation and any premises which may be in the possession or occupation of any person or persons other than the Corporation.

8.

The Corporation shall observe the provisions of the International Telecommunications Convention and of any International Convention or international agreement relating to broadcasting to which Her Majesty or the Postmaster General may be or become a party during the continuance of these presents.

9.

In order to prevent interference with the working or use of any station for wireless telegraphy established or any apparatus for wireless telegraphy installed in the British Islands or the territorial waters thereof or on board any ship or aircraft by or for the purposes of the Post Office or any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom or the Government of any other part of the British Islands or for commercial purposes, and in particular with the sending and receiving of any ship-and-shore messages or aircraft-and-ground messages, the following provisions shall without prejudice to the other provisions of these presents, have effect –

1) *a)* The Corporation shall comply with all reasonable directions which shall be given to the Corporation by the Postmaster General and with all rules and regulations made by the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General shall after consideration maintain such directions, rules or regulations his decision shall be final and the Corporation shall act in accordance therewith.

2) 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 of the United Kingdom or a competent legal tribunal), or make any use whatever of, any message 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 previous consent in writing of the Postmaster General be used by the Corporation or by its permission for the sending or emission of any message other than a message authorised by this Licence to be sent or emitted thereby.

12.

The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General 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 Radio Services, the Television Services, and the External Services from such stations as after consultation with the Corporation the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General: 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.

14.

1) The Postmaster General 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;

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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General on the execution of this Deed an issue fee of £1 in respect of the licence hereby granted, and on or before the 30 July in each year from 1970 to 1975 inclusive a renewal fee of £900.

16.

1) For the purposes of the Home Services (subject as is and in manner hereinafter provided) the Postmaster General 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 subclause 3) or to such percentage or percentages thereof as the Treasury may from time to time determine.

2) The sums payable by the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General; and

b) such proportion (if any) as may be agreed between the Postmaster General and the Treasury to be proper of the sums received by the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General less the expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Postmaster General 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 Secretary, Under-Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Department of the Postmaster General of any sum payable by the postmaster General to the Corporation under this clause shall for all purposes be final and conclusive.

17.

1) For the purposes of the External Services and other services performed pursuant to clause 13.5 and of any services performed by the Corporation at the request of any Department of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom (other than services performed under clause 13.3) the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General such accounts of its expenditure on the External Services and on other services referred to in subclause 1) covering such periods and at such times as may from time to time be prescribed in writing by the Postmaster General.

18.

Sums paid by the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 messages or any other matter whatsoever by means of the stations or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General may enter upon the stations or any of them and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

2) If and whenever the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General –

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 cases the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General.

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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General to determine the contract, or the amount or value of any such gift, consideration or commission shall be decided by the Postmaster General whose decision shall be final and conclusive.

22.

The Corporation shall not without the consent in writing of the Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General 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 Postmaster General have adequately performed the covenant on its part hereinbefore contained to send efficiently programmes in the Home Radio Services, The Television 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 in any of the other covenants or the provisions or conditions contained herein or in any document made or issued hereunder and on the part of the Corporation to be observed and performed, which shall not be remedied, made good or desisted from within a reasonable time of the attention of the Corporation being drawn to the alleged breach, non-observance or non-performance in question: or

c) in case the Corporation shall pass a resolution for voluntary winding up or in case an Order shall be made by the Court for the winding up of the Corporation compulsorily or under the supervision of the Court, or in case a Receiver or Manager for any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall be appointed or any debenture holders, mortgagee or other creditor shall enter in possession of any part of the Corporation's property; then and in any of the said cases the Postmaster General 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 contained shall be deemed to prejudice or affect any statutory power of the Postmaster General.

24.

1) Any notice, request, consent, approval or other act (whether required to be in writing or not) given or served by the Postmaster General under these presents may be under the hand of any person duly authorised in that behalf by the Postmaster General and may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Corporation at its chief office for the time being and any notice given or served by the Corporation under these presents may be given or served by being sent by registered post or by the recorded delivery service addressed to the Postmaster General at The General Post Office, London, or (after the appointed day) to the Minister at Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, London.

2) Any notice given by the Postmaster General 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 19 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 as from the appointed day mean and include the Minister in whom the functions referred to in the definition in this Deed of 'appointed day' shall vest on that day.

26.

Nothing contained in this Deed shall operate as a licence or authority under Section 5 of the Telegraph Act, 1869.

27.

This Deed and Licence granted thereby are conditional upon the passing of the Post Office Act and shall be of no effect unless and until the said Act is passed.

28.

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 Postmaster General 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

on behalf of Her Majesty's Postmaster General by -

F. WOOD

in the presence of -

Civil Servant D. SIBBICK, General Post Office, EC1.

THE CORPORATE SEAL of the British Broadcasting Corporation was hereunto affixed in the presence of -

HILL OF LUTON, *Chairman*

CHARLES CURRAN, *Director-General*

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BBC dates

1922

- 18 Oct The British Broadcasting Company was formed.
- 1 Nov Broadcast receiving licence introduced (ten shillings).
- 14 Nov Daily broadcasting began from the London station of the British Broadcasting Company (2LO).
- 15 Nov Birmingham (5IT) and Manchester (2ZY) stations brought into service.
- 14 Dec J. C. W. Reith appointed General Manager of the British Broadcasting Company.
- 24 Dec Newcastle-upon-Tyne (5NO) station brought into service.

1923

- 13 Feb Cardiff (5WA) station brought into service.
- 6 Mar Glasgow (5SC) station brought into service.
- 28 Sep First issue of *Radio Times* published.
- 30 Dec First continental programme by land-line from Radiola, Paris.
- 31 Dec First broadcast the chimes of Big Ben to usher in the New Year.

1924

- 4 Apr Broadcast for schools began.
- 23 Apr First broadcast by King George V (opening British Empire Exhibition, Wembley).
- 14 Sep Belfast (2BE) station brought into service.

1926

- 31 Dec British Broadcasting Company dissolved.

1927

- 1 Jan The British Broadcasting Corporation constituted under Royal Charter for ten years. Sir John Reith Director-General.
- 23 Apr The first live football match broadcast – Cardiff City v Arsenal.
- 11 Nov Chelmsford (5SW) short-wave station brought into service for experimental broadcasts to Empire.

1928

- 30 Oct Inauguration of experimental transmission of still pictures by the Fultograph process from Daventry.

1929

- 16 Jan First issue of *The Listener* published.
- 21 Oct Brookman's Park station brought into service, marking the beginning of the regional scheme.

1932

- 15 May First broadcast from Broadcasting House, London (Henry Hall).
- 22 Aug First experimental television programme from Broadcasting House, 30-line system (Baird process taken over by BBC).
- 19 Dec Empire Service from Daventry inaugurated.
- 25 Dec First Round-the-Empire Christmas Day programme and broadcast message by King George V.

1936

- 2 Nov First regular television service in the world began transmission from Alexandra Palace.
- 11 Dec Abdication broadcast by King Edward VIII.

1937

- 1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for ten years.
- 12 May King George VI Coronation: first television outside broadcast.

1938

- 3 Jan First foreign language service began (in Arabic).
- 15 Mar Latin American Service began (in Spanish and Portuguese).
- 27 Sep First services in European languages began (French, German and Italian).

1939

- 18 Apr First broadcast of English lessons (in Arabic Service).
- 1 Sep Television Service closed down for reasons of national defence.
- 1 Sep Home Service replaced National and Regional Services.
- 3 Sep Broadcasts by King George VI and the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, on the outbreak of war.
- Sep Build up of broadcasts to Europe: Hungarian, Polish, Czechoslovak, Romanian, Yugoslav and Greek Services.

1940

- 7 Jan Forces Programmes began.
- 11 May Hindustani Services began (now Hindi and Urdu Services).

1941

- 14 Jan 'V' campaign broadcasts introduced in European Service.

1942

- 22 Mar First daily news bulletin in morse transmitted for the Resistance.

1944

27 Feb General Forces Programme began (discontinued 31 December 1946).

1945

15 Feb First Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opened in London.

29 Jul Light Programme introduced and Regional Home Services restarted.

1946

24 Mar Russian Service began.

1 Jun Broadcast receiving licence increased to £1 for radio; combined licence for television and radio introduced at £2.

7 Jun Television Service resumed.

29 Sep Third Programme introduced.

1947

1 Jan Royal Charter renewed for five years.

1 Jan General Overseas Service began.

1948

11 Oct First television broadcast from No. 10 Downing Street (interview with Commonwealth Prime Ministers).

1949

17 Dec Sutton Coldfield television station brought into service.

1950

12 Feb European Broadcasting Union founded

17 Aug First television outside broadcast from the Continent (Calais).

1951

12 Oct Holme Moss television station brought into service.

15 Oct First television election address – given by Lord Samuel.

1952

1 Jul Royal Charter renewed for ten years – after Parliamentary consideration of the Report of Lord Beveridge's Committee of 1949.

15 Aug Wenvoe television station brought into service.

1953

2 Jun Coronation ceremony: televised for first time.

1954

6 Jun & 4 July First European exchange of television programmes: eight countries taking part.

1955

2 May First vhf radio broadcasting station brought into service at Wrotham.

10 Oct Colour television test transmissions began from Alexandra Palace.

1956

28 Mar Crystal Palace temporary television station brought into service, replacing Alexandra Palace (completed 18.12.57).

27 Apr First ministerial television broadcast (Prime Minister – Sir Anthony Eden).

1957

25 Dec The Queen's Christmas broadcast televised for the first time (heard simultaneously on radio).

1958

13 & 14 Jan Stereophonic test transmission began.

5 May Experimental television transmissions started in Band V on 625-lines from Crystal Palace.

1960

29 Jun First transmission from BBC Television Centre.

1961

14 Apr First live television relay from Moscow (Major Gargarin's return from first manned space flight).

1962

20 Feb First message from space (US Astronaut Colonel John Glenn) retransmitted by BBC.

1 Jul Royal Charter extended to 29 Jul 1964.

11 Jul First exchange of live transatlantic programmes by satellite Telstar.

1964

20 Apr Opening of BBC 2 and introduction of 625-line transmission.

30 Jul Royal Charter renewed for 12 years.

30 Aug Introduction of the Music Programme in the Third Network.

1967

1 Jul BBC 2 began regular colour television transmissions using PAL system on 625-lines (first in Europe).

30 Sep Radio 1 introduced on 247m. Radio networks renamed Radios 1, 2, 3 and 4.

8 Nov Local radio experiment began: BBC Radio Leicester.

1969

- 10 Jul *Broadcasting in the Seventies*. BBC's plans for the future of network radio and non-metropolitan broadcasting, published.
- 21 Jul Man's first landing on the moon televised on BBC 1.
- 15 Nov Colour television extended to BBC 1 and ITV on 625-lines uhf.

1970

- 4 Apr Re-organisation of radio networks and non-metropolitan television following *Broadcasting in the Seventies*.
- Sep-Dec Eight new BBC local radio stations opened.

1971

- 10 Jan Open University transmissions started.
- 1 Feb Radio only licence fee abolished.
- 10 Nov Pebble Mill, Birmingham, opened by Princess Anne.

1972

- 1 Nov Queen Elizabeth II opened the BBC's 50th anniversary exhibition.

1973

- 24 Nov BBC Radio Carlisle opened, completing the first 20 BBC local radio stations.

1974

- 10 Apr Announcement of a Committee on the Future of Broadcasting under Lord Annan, followed by extension of Royal Charter to 1979.
- 23 Sep Regular CEEFAX service started.

1975

- 9 Jun & 4 Jul Four-week parliamentary broadcasting experiment; live and recorded radio broadcasts from the House of Commons.

1976

- 18 Jun New Broadcasting House, Manchester, opened by the Prime Minister, James Callaghan.
- 2 Jul Royal Charter extended for a further three years to 31 July 1979.

1977

- 24 Mar The Annan Committee on the Future of Broadcasting report published.

1978

- 3 Apr A regular service of broadcasting from Parliament began.
- 26 Jul Publication of the Government White Paper on Broadcasting.
- 23 Nov Major lf/mf frequency changes in network radio made following 1974/75 Geneva conference which allowed considerable increase in number and power of transmitters in Europe.
- 23 Nov Radio Scotland, the new Scottish national radio service, began broadcasting.
- 25 Nov The television licence fee increased to £10 for black and white. £25 for colour.

1979

- 21 Mar Publication of Monica Sims' Working Party on Violence on Television. New guidelines laid down for programme makers.
- 3 Jul Prince Charles visited Television Centre to mark 25th anniversary of television news.
- 31 Jul Royal Charter extended for two years until 31 July 1981.
- 23 Nov Licence fee increased to £12 for black and white. £34 for colour.

1980

- 11 Sep Radio Norfolk opened, the first of a new wave of BBC Local Radio stations.
- 11 Nov Radio Lincolnshire opened.

BBC Senior Staff

For Members of the Board of Management see page xii.

This is a list of the top managerial staff immediately under the Board of Management, plus some of the supporting members of their directorate management groups. It does not set out to be a complete list of all senior staff in the BBC.

Chief Assistant to Director-General: *David Holmes*
 Controller, Future Policy Group:
Stephen Hearst, CBE

Television

Deputy Managing Director: *Bill Cotton, OBE*
 Controller, BBC 1: *vacancy*
 Controller, BBC 2: *Brian Wenham*
 Controller, Engineering and Operations:
Bob Longman
 Controller, Planning and Resource Management:
Michael Checkland
 Controller, Personnel: *Roger Chase*
 Chief Accountant, Television: *Richard Bates*
 Head of Information Services Television:
Michael Bunce
 Special assistant to Managing Director Television:
Sir Roger Cary, Bt

Radio

Deputy Managing Director: *Charles McLelland*
 Controller, Radio 1: *Derek Chinnery*
 Controller, Radio 2: *David Hatch*
 Controller, Radio 3: *Ian McIntyre*
 Controller, Radio 4: *Monica Sims, OBE*
 Controller, Music: *Robert Ponsonby*
 Controller, Local Radio: *Michael Barton*
 Chief Engineer, Radio Broadcasting:
Duncan MacEwan
 Chief Accountant, Radio: *Harold Grocock*
 Chief Personnel Officer Radio: *Roger Johnson*
 Chief Assistant Radio Management (Programmes):
Michael Starks

Chief Assistant Radio Management
 (Administration): *Oliver Taylor*

Head of Information Services Radio:
Michael Colley

General Manager, Resources and Planning Radio:
John Dutot

External Broadcasting

Controller, Overseas Services: *Robert Gregson*

Controller, English Services: *Austen Kark*

Controller, European Services: *Peter Fraenkel*

Controller, Administration, External Broadcasting:
Christopher Bell

Chief Engineer, External Broadcasting:
William Denny

Chief Accountant, External Services:
Martin Diamond

Finance

Controller Finance: *Geoffrey Buck*

Managing Director, BBC Enterprises Ltd:
Bryon Parkin

General Manager, Publications: *John Holmes*

Public Affairs and Regional

The Secretary: *vacancy*

Head of Information Division: *Marshall Stewart*

Asst. Head of Information Division: *Peter Saynor*

Controller, International Relations: *Noble Wilson*

Controller, Educational Broadcasting:
Donald Grattan

Education Secretary: *John Bell CB*

Controller, Northern Ireland: *James Hawthorne*

Controller, Scotland: *Patrick Ramsay*

Controller, Wales: *Owen Edwards*

Controller, English Regional Television:
Michael Alder

Head of Network Production Centre, Birmingham:
Philip Sidey

Head of Network Production Centre, Bristol:
Philip Daly

Head of Network Production Centre, Manchester:
John Ecclestone

News and Current Affairs

Assistant Director News and Current Affairs:

Alan Protheroe, MBE

Editor Television News: *Peter Woon*

Editor Radio News: *John Wilson*

Editor News and Current Affairs Radio: *vacancy*

Head of Current Affairs Programmes Television:
John Gau (on Television Service staff)

Personnel

Controller, Personnel Services: *Colin East*

Legal Adviser: *Antony Jennings*

Controller, Central Services: *Jack Auty*

Controller, Industrial Relations and Remuneration:
Michael Smith

Engineering

Deputy Director, Engineering: *Peter Rainger, CBE*

Assistant Director, Engineering: *George Cook*

Chief Engineer Transmissions: *George Mackenzie*

Chief Engineer, External Relations:
Desmond Morse

Chief Accountant Engineering: *Clifford Taylor*

Chief Personnel Officer Engineering:
Donald Creasey

The BBC and the Public

Broadcasting research

The BBC Broadcasting Research Department publishes each year a summary of its main results called the *Annual Review of Audience Research Findings*, obtainable from:

BBC Publications.

P.O. Box 234.

London SE1 3TH

(price £5.00 plus £1.00 postage).

Information about methods of BBC broadcasting research may be obtained from the

BBC Broadcasting Research Information Desk,
Room 254, The Langham,
Portland Place, London W1A 1AA.

Programme correspondence

Letters about television and radio programmes, other than those responding to broadcast invitations but including letters of complaint, should be addressed to:

Head of BBC Programme Correspondence Section,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA.

The Programme Enquiry Unit is open during normal working hours – telephone 01-580 4468 – to deal with specific radio programme enquiries.

Technical information and advice on reception of BBC programmes should be sent to:

Head of Engineering Information Department,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA.

Listeners overseas should write to:

Overseas Audience Research & Correspondence
Department,
BBC, Bush House,
London WC2B 4PH.

Publicity and information

Head of Information Division

12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA.

Chief Press and Publicity Officer, Television

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
Tel. 01-743 8000 ext. 3765/7789.

Chief Publicity Officer, Radio

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.
Tel. 01-580 4468 ext. 2730.

Chief Publicity Officer, External Services

Bush House, Strand, London WC2B 4PH
Tel. 01-240 3456.

Press Offices

Enquiries from journalists are dealt with in London by press officers at the following addresses:

12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA.
Tel. 01-580 4468 ext. 2622/3 and 2818.
9 am-6pm Monday to Friday.

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
Tel. 01-743 8000 ext. 2865/6/7/8/9.
9am-midnight Monday to Friday
12pm-midnight Saturday
1pm-midnight Sunday

Foreign Press Office

Bush House, Strand, London WC2 4PH.
Tel. 01-240 3456
10am-6pm Monday to Friday.
This office looks after overseas journalists and the London correspondents of foreign newspapers.

Outside London, press enquiries are dealt with by:

England

Manchester

Information Officer,
New Broadcasting House, PO Box 27, Piccadilly,
Manchester M60 1SJ.
Tel. 061-236 8444

Birmingham

Information Officer,
Broadcasting Centre, Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7QQ.
Tel. 021-472 5353

Bristol

Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, 21-33b Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR.
Tel. 0272 32211

Scotland

Head of Information,
Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow G12 8DG, Scotland.
Tel. 041-339 8844

Wales

Senior Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, Llantrisant Road, Llandaff,
Cardiff CF5 2YQ.
Tel. 0222 564888

Northern Ireland

Information Officer,
Broadcasting House, 25-27 Ormeau Avenue,
Belfast BT2 8HQ, Northern Ireland.
Tel. 0232 44400

Public meetings and films

In addition to organising public meetings, in which panels of senior BBC staff answer questions on BBC policy and programmes, the Corporation will also provide individual speakers for smaller groups. Three free colour films, usually accompanied by a speaker, are also available: *It's Your BBC* explains how the BBC is run and how the licence fee is used; *Eye on Nature* goes behind the scenes of the BBC's Natural History Unit; and *Action Stations!* is about BBC Local Radio.

Details about speakers and films can be obtained from:

BBC Publicity and Information Department,
Room 12, 12 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA,
and from BBC Information Officers in the regional centres.

Auditions

Music, drama, and popular music auditions are arranged regularly by Programme Contracts Department.

Applications should be addressed to the BBC, London W1A 1AA.

Auditions are arranged at various times during the year for amateur singers who wish to become members (unpaid) of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Written applications to:

Chorus Manager, BBC, London W1A 1AA.

Submission of scripts and scores

All original contributions in the form of scripts, which must be typed, or scores are considered by competent readers and by the programme departments.

In the case of radio plays, complete scripts, or a brief synopsis with specimen dialogue, clearly typed, should be sent to:

Script Editor, Drama (Radio),
BBC Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

A free leaflet, *Notes on Radio Drama*, giving detailed market information and guidance about writing for the medium, is available from the Script Editor on request.

Light Entertainment scripts for radio (normally half-hour) should be sent to:

Script Editor, Light Entertainment (Radio),
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Decisions can be made only on receipt of complete scripts, clearly typed; but advice can be offered on detailed synopses, with sample dialogue.

Television scripts, clearly typed, should be submitted, with a stamped addressed envelope, to:

Head of Television Script Unit,
BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane,
London W12 7RJ.

Notes on *Current Requirements* are available from the unit, on request.

Typescripts which have a specific local interest may be submitted to the appropriate BBC regional office.

Serious music scores for radio should be addressed to:

Chief Producer, Contemporary Music,
BBC, Yalding House, 156 Great Portland Street,
London W1N 6AJ.

Popular and light music scores for radio should be addressed to:

Assistant Head of Radio 2,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

A guide for writers, *Writing for the BBC*, is published by the BBC, price 75p (or £1.20 by post).

Tickets for BBC shows

Members of the public who wish to see a radio or television audience show can obtain tickets by writing to the:

BBC, Ticket Unit, London W1A 4WW.

Applications are accepted six weeks before the date required. They should indicate the type of show preferred, the ages of any children in the party, and for visitors to London the exact dates of their stay and a London address. (*A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed.*) Ticket Unit will make every effort to meet requirements as closely as possible but no guarantees can be given.

Appeals for charity

Any deserving cause, may be considered for a broadcast appeal on BBC Radio or Television. Preference in selection is given to causes which concern themselves directly with the relief of human distress in any of its forms, and with the preservation of life and health. Applicants for appeals should write to the:

Appeals Secretary,
Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

or, where appropriate to the Appeals Organiser,
Broadcasting House, Belfast, Cardiff or Glasgow.

SOS messages

SOS and police messages are in certain circumstances included in BBC broadcasts. Requests may be made by personal call, by letter, or by telephone. Messages are broadcast once only and cannot be repeated. There is no charge for broadcasting SOS messages.

Community Programme Unit

This unit is responsible for the *Open Door* programme which enable groups or individuals to make their own television programmes, shown on BBC 2. The groups are given technical facilities and professional advice by the Unit's staff, but they decide the style and content of their programmes themselves, subject to limitations of cost and the legal requirements of broadcasting. Details and application forms may be obtained from:

Community Programme Unit,
BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane,
London W12 8QT.

Recruitment

Radio and television production posts are frequently filled by internal competition. Advertisements for external candidates are placed in *The Listener*, selected national newspapers and journals, and specialised journals such as *The Stage* and, for professional journalists, the *UK Press Gazette*. Vacancies outside London appear in the provincial and local press.

Enquiries about employment in non-engineering categories and trainee schemes in special departments (news, personnel, studio management, television research) should be addressed to:

Head of Appointments,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Engineering recruitment

Qualified engineers are required for Television, Radio, External Broadcasting, Communications and Transmitter Groups of the BBC. In addition, applicants over 18 can be considered for the junior

posts of Technical Operators or Technical Assistants. These staff receive training in order to qualify for more senior posts in their field.

Each year, graduates with good honours degrees are appointed as trainees in the Research and Design Departments.

Further details of engineering opportunities can be obtained from:

The Engineering Recruitment Officer,
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

BBC Programmes Complaints Commission

An independent Programmes Complaints Commission was set up by the BBC in October 1971 to consider complaints from the public of unfair treatment in radio and television programmes. The Commissioners for the year under review were:

Sir Edmund Compton (*Chairman*),
Professor Kathleen Bell,
Mr J. M. Rankin QC.

The Commissioners serve for three years, have premises of their own outside the BBC and appoint their own staff.

Adjudications of the Commission are published in one of the BBC's journals and, when requested by the Commission, on either radio or television, according to the origin of the complaint. Any action to be taken following an adjudication is a matter for the BBC.

The terms of reference of the Commission relate strictly to complaints from people or organisations who believe themselves to have been treated unjustly or unfairly in connection with a programme or a related series of programmes as broadcast; they do not extend to general complaints about the nature or quality of programmes.

The Governors look upon the Commission as a means of offering the BBC, with attendant publicity, a second opinion in cases of complaint where a viewer, listener or organisation feels unfairly treated by the BBC. The setting up of the Commission does not affect the constitutional functions of the Governors, the programme responsibility of the executive, or the role of the General Advisory

Council as the principal advisory body of the Governors. The Commission's address is:

BBC Programmes Complaints Commission.
31 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1 9BU.
Tel: 01-222 9644.

The constitution and terms of reference of the Commission are:

- 1) A Programmes Complaints Commission is hereby constituted to consider and review complaints against the BBC of the type hereinafter set out.
- 2) The Commission shall consist of three members who shall hold office for three years (one of whom shall act as Chairman). Provided always that any member:
 - i) may resign on giving three months' notice at any time;
 - ii) shall resign if for any reason he becomes unfitted to act as such member. In the case of any doubt or dispute as to such unfitness it shall be resolved by the President of the Law Society for the time being or by a person nominated by the President.
- 3) The Commissioners first appointed shall make recommendations to the BBC as to the mode of securing the appointment as their successors of persons of similar independent status.
- 4) The complaints which the Commission will consider and review are complaints from individuals or organisations claiming themselves to have been treated unjustly or unfairly in connection with a programme or a related series of programmes as broadcast. Unjust or unfair treatment shall include unwarranted invasion of privacy and misrepresentation.
- 5) Subject to the provision in Clause 13, the Commission shall consider and review complaints if:
 - i) *a)* the complaint has first been raised in writing with the BBC within thirty days of the transmission or the last transmission in a related series of transmissions to which the complaint refers, and the complainant in the event of dissatisfaction with the explanation of its conduct given by the BBC has referred the matter to the Commission within thirty days of the receipt of the BBC's explanation;
 - or *b)* the complaint has been raised in writing with the Commission within thirty days of the transmission or the last transmission in a related series of transmissions to which the complaint refers;and
 - ii) the complainant shall have undertaken in writing not to have recourse to the courts of law in connection with his complaint. A complainant who chooses first to go to law over his complaint may subsequently lay a complaint before the Commission if it relates to aspects of the matter other than those disposed of in the courts.Provided, however, that the Commission may consider and review a complaint notwithstanding that the conditions of i) above may not have been fulfilled, if the Commission considers that there are special circumstances which make it proper to do so, and provided further that the Commission may decline to consider and review a complaint notwithstanding that the conditions of i) and ii) above have been fulfilled if the Commission considers that the complaint is frivolous or constitutes an abuse of the procedure for the review of complaints.
- 6) Complaints shall be treated as being laid against the BBC and not against individual members of the BBC's staff or its other contributors, although the details of complaints will often require to be accompanied by the names of individuals.
- 7) The Commission shall report its adjudication on any complaint to the BBC which undertakes to publish each adjudication in one of its journals. The Commission shall, when it seems to it appropriate, prepare its adjudication in a form suitable for broadcasting and require the Corporation to transmit the adjudication which the Corporation undertakes to do.
- 8) The BBC shall pay proper regard to the views expressed in each adjudication. It shall be free to comment thereon and to decide what subsequent action, if any, is called for.
- 9) The BBC undertakes to give every assistance to the Commission. In particular, it shall make available to the Commission such recordings or transcripts as may exist of transmitted programmes about which complaints are laid. The BBC shall also, on request from the Commission, make available unused material gathered for programmes, if it still exists, unless as the Commission, after consulting the BBC, feels necessary. The Commission shall not disclose any unused material provided to it by the BBC to other parties without permission from the BBC and, where appropriate, any other copyright-holders involved.
- 10) The Commission shall undertake to deal with complaints within a reasonable time and the BBC shall undertake to publish adjudications not later than thirty days from the date of their delivery to the BBC.
- 11) In making adjudications, the Commission shall act collectively, although this should not exclude the possibility of the expression of a dissenting opinion. When one member is absent or declares himself to be disqualified by reason of a special interest in any adjudication, it shall be proper

for complaints to be considered by only two members of the Commission.

12) The Commission will, from time to time, decide on its own practice and procedure. Unless otherwise decided, however:

- i) Complaints will ordinarily be put forward in writing although whenever the Commission in its discretion considers it necessary an oral hearing will be granted.
- ii) Complaints will be heard in private.
- iii) Complainants must bear their own costs.

13) The decision of the Commission that a complaint does not come within its jurisdiction shall be final.

In 1981 it is proposed that a new statutory commission will come into existence which will deal with complaints about both **BBC** and **ITV** programmes.

BBC addresses

London

Headquarters:

Broadcasting House,
London W1 01-580 4468

Postal address:

BBC, London W1A 1AA

Telegrams and cables:

Broadcasts, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

Television:

Television Centre, Wood Lane,
London W12 7RJ 01-743 8000

Telegrams and cables:

Telecasts, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

External Broadcasting:

PO Box 76, Bush House,
Strand, London WC2B 4PH
01-240 3456

Telegrams and cables:

Broadbrit, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

Publications:

35 Marylebone High Street,
London W1M 4AA 01-580 5577

Telegrams and cables:

Broadcasts, London
Telex: 265781 BBC HQ G

BBC Enterprises Ltd.,

Villiers House,
The Broadway, Ealing,
London W5 2PA 01-743 8000

Telegrams and cables:

Teletcentre London
Telex: 934678 BBC ENT.G

Scotland

Broadcasting House,
Queen Margaret Drive,
Glasgow G12 8DG 041-339 8844

Edinburgh office:

Broadcasting House, 5 Queen Street,
Edinburgh EH2 1JF 031-225 3131

Aberdeen office:

Broadcasting House,
Beechgrove Terrace,
Aberdeen AB9 2ZT 0224 635233

Dundee:

12/13 Dock Street, Dundee
0382-24938

BBC Radio Aberdeen,
Broadcasting House,
Beechgrove Terrace,
Aberdeen AB9 2ZT
0224 635233

BBC Radio Highland,
7 Culduthel Road,
Inverness IV2 4AD 0463-221711

BBC Radio Nan Eilean,
Rosebank, Church Street,
Stornoway 0851 5000

BBC Radio Orkney,
Castle Street, Kirkwall
0856-3939

BBC Radio Shetland,
Brentham House, Lerwick,
Shetland ZE1 0LR 0595-4747

Wales

Broadcasting House,
Llantrisant Road, Llandaff,
Cardiff CF5 2YQ 0222-564888
Head of Production:
R. Alun Evans, Bryn Meirion,
Bangor, North Wales LL57 1YU
0248-2214

Northern Ireland

Broadcasting House,
25-27 Ormeau Avenue,
Belfast BT2 8HQ 0232 44400

BBC Radio Foyle,
(temporary address)
Rock Road,
Londonderry 0504 62244/5/6

Network production centres

Birmingham

Broadcasting Centre,
Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7QQ 021-472 5353
Head of Network Production Centre:
Phil Sidey

Manchester

New Broadcasting House,
Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-236 8444
Head of Network Production Centre:
John Ecclestone

Bristol

Broadcasting House,
Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR
0272-32211
Head of Network Production Centre:
P. D. J. Daly

Regional television stations

East

St Catherine's Close,
All Saints Green,
Norwich NR1 3ND
0603-28841
Regional Television Manager:
J. Johnston

Midlands

Broadcasting Centre,
Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7QQ 021 472 5353
Regional Television Manager:
M. Hancock

North

Broadcasting Centre,
Woodhouse Lane, Leeds LS2 9PX
0532-41181/8
Regional Television Manager:
W. Greaves

North-east

Broadcasting House,
54 New Bridge Street,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8AA
0632-20961
Regional Television Manager:
J. Graham

North-west

New Broadcasting House,
Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-236 8444
Regional Television Manager:
R. Colley

South

South Western House,
Canute Road, Southampton
SO9 1PF 0703-26201
Regional Television Manager:
T. Dobson

South-west

Broadcasting House,
Seymour Road, Mannamead,
Plymouth PL3 5BD
0752-29201
Regional Television Manager:
D. Waive

West

Broadcasting House,
21-33b Whiteladies Road,
Clifton, Bristol BS8 2LR
0272-32211
Regional Television Manager:
J. Dewar

BBC local radio stations*BBC Radio Birmingham*

Pebble Mill Road,
Birmingham B5 7SA
021-472 5141
Manager: John Pickles

BBC Radio Blackburn

King Street, Blackburn,
Lancs. BB2 2EA
0254-62411
Manager: John Musgrave

BBC Radio Brighton

Marlborough Place, Brighton,
Sussex
BN1 1TU 0273-680231
Manager: Robert Gunnell

BBC Radio Bristol

3 Tyndalls Park Road,
Bristol BS8 1PP 0272-311111
Manager: Derek Woodcock

BBC Radio Carlisle

Hilltop Heights, London Road,
Carlisle, Cumbria CA1 2NA
0228-31661
Manager: Frank Hughes

BBC Radio Cleveland

91/93 Linthorpe Road,
Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 5DG
0642-248491
Manager: Bryan Harris

BBC Radio Derby

56 St Helen's Street,
Derby DE1 3HY
0332-361111
Manager: John Bright

BBC Radio Humberside

9 Chapel Street, Hull HU1 3NU
0482-23232
Manager: David Challis

BBC Radio Leeds

Broadcasting House,
Woodhouse Lane, Leeds LS2 2PN
0532-42131
Manager: Ray Beaty

BBC Radio Leicester

Epic House, Charles Street,
Leicester LE1 3SH 0533-27113
Manager: Owen Bentley

BBC Radio Lincolnshire

Radion Buildings, Newport,
Lincoln LN1 3DF
0522 40011
Manager: Roy Corlett

BBC Radio London

35a Marylebone High Street,
London W1A 4LG
01-486 7611
Manager: Derrick Amooore

BBC Radio Manchester

PO Box 90, NBH, Oxford Road,
Manchester M60 1SJ 061-228 3434
Manager: Allan Shaw

BBC Radio Medway

30 High Street, Chatham,
Kent ME4 4EZ 0634 46284
Manager: Harold Rogers

BBC Radio Merseyside

Commerce House,
13/17 Sir Thomas Street,
Liverpool L1 5BS 051-236 3355
Manager: Rex Bawden

BBC Radio Newcastle

Crestina House, Archbold Terrace,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE2 1DZ
0632-814243
Manager: Geoff Talbott

BBC Radio Norfolk

Norfolk Tower,
Surrey Street, Norwich NR1 3PA
0603-61711
Manager: Michael Chaney

BBC Radio Nottingham

York House, York Street,
Nottingham NG1 3JB 0602-47643
Manager: Arnold Miller

BBC Radio Oxford

242/254 Banbury Road,
Oxford OX2 7DW 0865-53411
Manager: Ted Gorton

BBC Radio Sheffield

Ashdell Grove,
60 Westbourne Road,
Sheffield S10 2QU 0742-686185
Manager: Tim Pitt

BBC Radio Solent

South Western House,
Canute Road,
Southampton SO9 4PJ 0703-31311
Manager: Tim Neale

BBC Radio Stoke-on-Trent

Conway House, Cheapside, Hanley,
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. ST1 1JJ
0782-24827
Manager: Sandra Chalmers

BBC representatives overseas*USA*

Representative: J. Grist
630 Fifth Avenue, New York,
NY, 10111
USA (212) 581-7100
Cables: Broadcasts,
New York City
Telex: 4200-93

Canada

Sales Manager/Representative:
G. de B. Neel
Suite 1220 Manulife Centre,
55 Bloor Street West,
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada
(416) 925-3891
Postal address: PO Box 500,
Terminal A, Toronto, Canada
Cables: Loncalling, Toronto
Telex: 06-23577

Australia and New Zealand

Representative/Sales Manager:
B. D. Sands
Westfield Towers,
100 William Street, Sydney,
New South Wales, 2011, Australia
Sydney 3586411
Cables: Loncalling, Sydney
Telex: BBCCorp 20705

India

Chief of Bureau, Delhi: W. M. Tully
1 Nizamuddin East,
New Delhi 110013,
Delhi 616108
Cables: Loncalling, New Delhi

Middle East

Operation Organiser, Cairo:
T. I. Hay-Campbell
PO Box 2642, Cairo, Egypt
Cairo 706098
Telex: 92635 MEO BBC UN

South-east Asia

Representative: M. Butler
L2, 11th Floor,
International Building,
360 Orchard Road, Singapore 0923
Singapore 7372937
Cables: Loncalling, Singapore

France

BBC Office:
Office Manager, Mlle. M. L. Vidal
155 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré,
BP 487 08, 75366 Paris,
Cedex 08 561-9700
Cables: Broadbrit, Paris
Telex: 650341

Germany

BBC German Language Service
Representative: M. Brayne
1 Berlin 12, Savignyplatz 6,
West Germany,
West Berlin 31 67 73, 3133063
Telex: Berlin 184469

BBC news offices overseas

Australia

BBC Office,
Westfield Towers,
100 William Street, Sydney,
NSW 2011

Middle East

c/o Commodore Hotel, Beirut,
Lebanon

Cairo

Bob Jobbins, PO Box 2040, Cairo,
UAR

Central Europe

Maurice Gent, A1010,
Vienna 1, Bankgasse 8/206, Austria

Eastern Europe

Tim Sebastian, Apt. 26
Sniadeckich 12/16, Warsaw,
Poland

West Mediterranean

Derek Wilson, BBC de Londres,
Espronceda 32,
Madrid (3), Spain

Far East

Bob Friend, c/o Room 710C,
East Wing, NHK Broadcasting
Centre, 2-2-1 Jinnan,
Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo

Jim Biddulph, BBC, Room 1160,
New Mercury House,
22 Fenwick Street, Hong Kong

Mrs Susannah Sung Okuley,
BBC Television News Assistant,
BBC, Room 1160,
New Mercury House,
22 Fenwick Street, Hong Kong

Philip Short - Peking,
c/o Room 3124,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA
Town Mason, PO Box 15,
Islamabad, Pakistan

India

Chief of Bureau: Mark Tully,
1 Nizamuddin East,
New Delhi, 110013

Latin America

Harold Briley, Oficina 181,
Edificio Safico, 456 Corrientes,
Buenos Aires 1366, Argentina

Western Europe

Brussels

Donald Milner, BBC Office,
4th Floor, International
Press Centre,
BP 50, 1 Boulevard Charlemagne,
1041 Brussels, Belgium

Republic of Ireland

Philip Whitfield,
25 South Frederick Street, Dublin 2

France

Stephen Jessel,
155 rue du Faubourg St-Honoré,
BP 487.08, 75366 Paris Cedex 08

West Germany

Graham Leach, Pressehaus 1/429
Heussallee 2-10, 5300 Bonn

South Africa

John Thorne
c/o PO Box 337, Johannesburg

East Africa

Tim Llewellyn and Brian Barron,
c/o Reuters, PO Box 56195,
Nairobi, Kenya

South-east Asia

Jack Thompson
c/o South-east Asia Representative,
L2, 11th Floor,
International Building,
360 Orchard Road, Singapore 0923

USA

Washington

Clive Small and Martin Bell,
CBS Building,
2030 M. Street NW,
Washington DC 20036

New York

Paul Reynolds, BBC Office,
630 Fifth Avenue,
New York, NY 10020

USSR

John Osman,
Sadovo-Samotechnaya D. 12/24,
KV 72, Moscow

Contract correspondents

Geneva

Alan McGregor, 9 Salle de Presse,
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10,
Switzerland

Israel

Michael Elkins,
c/o Press Information Office,
Jerusalem, Israel

Paris

John Starr, 155, Rue du Faubourg
Sainte Honoré, BP 48708,
75366 Paris, France
Cedex 08

Zimbabwe

Ian Mills, Internews, PO Box 2023,
Salisbury, Zimbabwe

Rome

David Willey,
1A, Piazza del Collegio Romano,
Rome, Italy

U.N. (New York)

Keith Hindell, Room C309,
United Nations Building,
New York, NY

Parliamentary and political broadcasting

Broadcasting from Parliament

The spearhead of the BBC's parliamentary and political broadcasting has for many years come from the team of seven specialist correspondents, based in the House of Commons, and headed by the Political Editor. They and others are concerned with the regular broadcasting of the proceedings of Parliament, Lords and Commons, which began on Tuesday 3 April 1978. It was the successful outcome of efforts that had begun many years ago, to allow the broadcasters' microphones into the Chambers and the Committee Rooms. The way was finally cleared on 6 February 1978 when the House of Commons voted to set up a Select Committee to oversee the broadcasting of Parliamentary proceedings. Approval in principle to sound broadcasting had been given by both Houses of Parliament in March 1976, and by a vote on 26 July 1977, the BBC and the IBA had been authorised to provide and operate sound signal origination equipment for the recording and broadcasting of the proceedings of the House and its committees.

Under the Head of Parliamentary Broadcasting, a special unit records and edits all Parliamentary material, and provides live broadcasts. The unit produces the nightly programme *Today in Parliament* on Radio 4 and its up-dated version, *Yesterday in Parliament*, the following morning. The Parliamentary broadcasting unit is responsible for providing actuality material, recorded or live, for all BBC news and current affairs outlets in both radio and television, and there is a special staff looking after the needs of the national and English regions, and local radio.

On 10 November 1979 a new Radio 4 programme, *Inside Parliament*, was launched. It pays special attention to the proceedings of the new Commons Select Committee on departmental affairs. It is a companion to *The Week in Westminster* which has recently celebrated its 50th anniversary, inviting Members of both Houses to discuss and comment on the main aspects of the week's parliamentary affairs.

Political broadcasting

Broadcasting on political issues began to be seriously developed in 1928 when the BBC was made free to broadcast on controversial matters.

In 1935, when the record of the Corporation over its first 10 years came under review by the Ullswater Committee, political broadcasting was established as one of the important duties of the BBC. The Committee paid tribute to the BBC for its policy of holding the scales evenly balanced between the political parties, and its recommendations were largely an endorsement of the BBC's practice as it had been built up in the early years. The Committee recommended that there should be co-operation and consultation between the BBC and the authorised spokesmen of the recognised political parties.

Some years later, in 1947, an agreement was reached between the BBC, the Government and the Opposition, and recorded in an *Aide Memoire*, which was published as an appendix to the Report of the Broadcasting Committee 1949. It established the subsequent pattern of political broadcasting. In 1969 the agreement was reviewed by representatives of the main political parties and of the BBC, and certain agreed amendments were set out in a revised *Aide Memoire* printed below:

Aide Memoire

1. **In view of its executive responsibilities the Government of the day has the right to explain events to the public, or seek co-operation of the public, through the medium of broadcasting.**
2. **Experience has shown that such occasions are of two kinds and that different arrangements are appropriate for each.**
3. **The first category relates to Ministers wishing to explain legislation or administrative policies approved by Parliament, or to seek the co-operation of the public in matters where there is a general consensus of opinion. The BBC will provide suitable opportunities for such broadcasts within the regular framework of their programmes; there will be no right of reply by the Opposition.**
4. **The second category relates to more important and normally infrequent occasions, when the Prime Minister or one of his most senior Cabinet colleagues designated by his wishes to broadcast to the nation in order to provide information or explanation of events of prime national or international importance, or to seek the co-operation of the public in connection with such events.**
5. **The BBC will provide the Prime Minister or Cabinet Minister with suitable facilities on each occasion in**

this second category. Following such an occasion they may be asked to provide an equivalent opportunity for a broadcast by a leading Member of the Opposition, and will in that event do so.

6. When the Opposition exercises this right to broadcast, there will follow as soon as possible, arranged by the BBC, a broadcast discussion of the issues between a Member of the Cabinet and a senior Member of the Opposition nominated respectively by the Government and Opposition but not necessarily those who gave the preceding broadcasts. An opportunity to participate in such a discussion should be offered to a representative of any other party with electoral support at the time in question on a scale not appreciably less than that of the Liberal Party at the date of this *Aide Memoire*.

7. As it will be desirable that such an Opposition broadcast and discussion between Government and Opposition should follow the preceding broadcast with as little delay as possible, a request for the necessary facilities by the Opposition should reach the BBC before noon on the day following the Ministerial Broadcast. This will enable the BBC to arrange the Opposition broadcast and the discussion as soon as possible.

8. Copies of the scripts of these broadcasts will be supplied to the Leaders of the Government, the Opposition and of other parties where they participate.

9. These arrangements will be reviewed annually.

Party political broadcasts

As well as leaving the BBC free to produce programmes on political topics, the agreement provides for broadcasts by party spokesmen, and each year a limited amount of broadcasting time is offered by the BBC to the political parties.

The broadcasting authorities (the BBC and IBA) and representatives of the leading political parties agree annually on the detailed arrangements, the number of broadcasts allocated to each party being determined by a formula based on the number of votes cast for the party at the previous general election. These broadcasts are known as party political broadcasts. The BBC has no editorial responsibility for their content; subjects, speakers and content are chosen by the parties and any party may if it wishes use one or more of its quota to reply to a previous broadcast. The broadcasts are given on television and on radio. In addition to the series of national network broadcasts, the Scottish and Welsh national

parties have since 1965 been allocated party political broadcasts in Scotland and Wales respectively.

Ministerial broadcasts

The agreement with parties also provides for a class of broadcasts known as Ministerial; these are broadcasts for which the initiative comes from the Government and in which the speaker is a minister of the crown.

There are now two categories of such broadcasts. The first relates to ministers wishing to explain legislation or administrative policies approved by Parliament, or to seek the co-operation of the public in matters where there is a general consensus of opinion. The BBC undertakes to provide suitable opportunities for such broadcasts within the regular framework of its programmes; there is no right of reply by the Opposition.

The second category relates to those occasions, when the Prime Minister, or one of her more senior cabinet colleagues designated by her, wishes to broadcast to the nation in order to provide information or explanation of events of prime national importance, or to enlist public co-operation.

In this second case the Opposition has an unconditional right of reply. This right, if exercised, leads to a third programme, a discussion, in which any party with electoral support comparable with that of the Liberal Party, at the time when the *Aide Memoire* was revised, is entitled to be represented, together with the two main parties.

Budget broadcasts

For many years past, the BBC has offered time to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and to a spokesman nominated by the Opposition to broadcast on successive evenings in budget week. These budget broadcasts take place both on radio and television.

General elections: party election broadcasts

The arrangements for party election broadcasts during a general election are agreed beforehand by a committee comprising political parties and the broadcasting authorities (the BBC and IBA). At a general election broadcasting time is made available to the political parties for election broadcasts in radio and television. The committee decides how the time shall be allocated. Other parties not included in these arrangements may qualify for a broadcast if they have 50 or more candidates in the field on Nomination Day. The government of the day customarily speaks first and last.

Sales and services

BBC Publications

BBC Publications can be obtained through book-sellers or by post from:

BBC Publications,
PO Box 234, London SE1 3TH.

A full list of BBC Publications can be obtained from this address by sending a crossed postal order for 13p to cover postage.

Schools publications

At the request of the School Broadcasting Council, numerous publications are issued termly or annually to support the BBC's radio and television broadcasts to schools.

Details of publications and current series can be obtained from:

The School Broadcasting Council (30/S),
The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 4AA.

and the publications direct from:

BBC Publications (Schools),
144-152 Bermondsey Street, London SE1 3TH.

BBC Enterprises Ltd

BBC Enterprises became a limited company in June 1979 - a wholly owned subsidiary of the BBC with its own board of directors. It is one of the world's largest television programme exporters and is able to claim the largest catalogue of available material as well as the most varied range of programming. During a year, up to 10,000 hours of programmes are supplied to over 100 countries.

In addition to the sales divisions listed a Home Video department is adapting and developing material for cassette and disc and exhibitions relating to tv series are mounted in the UK and overseas.

BBC Enterprises Ltd, Villiers House,
The Broadway, Ealing, London W5 2PA
Telephone: 01-743 5588
Telex: 934678 or 265781 (BBC LONDON)
Cables: TELECENTRE LONDON

Hire and sale of educational films

More than 1,500 titles on 16mm film or videocassette, are available for purchase and 200 for hiring by schools, universities, colleges, industrial and other organisations in the UK. A catalogue is available for a nominal charge from the address above or from BBC Enterprises Ltd offices in Sydney and Toronto and from its US distributor Time-Life Video, New York.

Film and Videotape Library sales

Through the BBC Film and Videotape Library, television stations, independent feature film-makers, advertising agencies and documentary producers, throughout the world have access to selected footage and sequences in colour or monochrome, and to the Newsreel Library, dating back to 1948. The library also sells News and Current Affairs output to television stations throughout the world.

BBC Film & Videotape Library Sales,
Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex TW8 9NF
Telephone: 01-567 6655
Telex: 934678 or 265781
Cables: TELECENTRE LONDON

Character merchandising, BBC Records and Tapes

The Merchandising Division is a licensing agency for all types of merchandise and marketing activities, based on radio or television programmes and characters.

BBC Records and Tapes produces and markets in the UK and overseas more than 250 titles based on BBC Radio and Television programmes. A catalogue is available.

BBC Records & Tapes and BBC Merchandising,
The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA
Telephone: 01-580 4468
Telex: 265781
Cables: BROADCASTS LONDON

Facilities

The Facilities Section provides Technical and Production Facilities to overseas broadcasters planning to cover news stories, sporting events and other international occasions taking place in the UK. Details of

facilities and charges available on request from the BBC International Unit at Television Centre and:

Overseas Offices

Australia

BBC Enterprises Ltd, Westfield Towers,
100 William Street, Sydney,
New South Wales 2011, Australia
Telephone: Sydney 3586411
Telex: BBCORP 20705
Cables: LONCALLING SYDNEY

Canada

BBC Enterprises Ltd,
Suite 1220, Manulife Centre,
55, Bloor Street West, Toronto,
Ontario, M4W 1A5
Telephone: 925-3891
Telex: 06 23577
Cables: LONCALLING TORONTO

United States

Time-Life Films, Time & Life Building,
1271 Avenue of the Americas,
New York, NY 10020, USA
Telephone: (212) 586-1212
Telex: 232495
Cables: TIME INC NEW YORK

BBC DATA

BBC DATA is a new trading organisation, established in 1980, with the aim of marketing the BBC's own extensive information resources. These include: 14 million press cuttings from British newspapers; complete collections of Radio, Television and External Services' news bulletins; scripts of broadcast talks and documentaries; summaries of foreign broadcasts, monitored from 120 countries; numerous specialist indices covering such subjects as pronunciation, international personalities, events and affairs, poetry, drama and music.

BBC DATA also offers databases on Prestel (entry node 401) and Prestel International (entry node 886); a variety of machine-readable databases including the Summary of World Broadcasts; specialist publications mainly on current affairs matters; and the services of the Hulton Picture Library, Britain's foremost historical picture library with over six million pictures.

For further information contact:

Richard Hewlett, General Manager,
BBC DATA, The Langham, Portland Place,
London W1A 1AA.
Telephone: 01-580 4468 Ext. 2886

CEEFAX

CEEFAX is the BBC's teletext service of news and information. A team of BBC journalists updates the information for 18 hours a day, seven days a week.

CEEFAX on BBC 1 acts as an up-to-the-minute news service, with more than 200 pages constantly changing. The FT Index and share prices are updated hourly; horse-racing results are broadcast within minutes of the end of each race.

CEEFAX on BBC 2 consists of a features magazine called *Orbit*. Its 200 or so pages with background items on the news, What's On and Events guides, gardening notes and hobby hints, competitions and word-games, are updated at least once a week.

An information leaflet can be obtained from:

The CEEFAX office, Room 7059, Television Centre,
BBC, Wood Lane, Shepherd's Bush,
London W12 7RJ.

Weather forecasts

The Meteorological Office, which is part of the Ministry of Defence, prepares weather forecasts for BBC radio and television. Shipping Forecasts are broadcast by Radio 4 on 1500 metres (200kHz) at 06.25, 13.55, 17.50 and 00.15. Gale warnings are broadcast at programme junctions and repeated after the next news on the hour.

Forecasts for inshore waters of the British Isles are broadcast on Radio 4 at 00.20.

Warnings of fog, snow, icy roads, heavy or prolonged rain, and sudden weather changes likely to entail danger or considerable inconvenience to the public are also broadcast at short notice on Radio 2 and Radio 4. In the case of fog affecting motorways, where conditions are such as to constitute a threat to safety, information is broadcast immediately on both Radio 1 and Radio 2, and as soon as possible on Radio 3 and Radio 4. Each of the other networks then directs listeners to a summary of Motorway Fog Alerts, broadcast on Radio 2 only, following the News Summary on the hour, and repeated each hour as long as the hazard remains.

BBC Television also affords the opportunity for the 'weatherman' to present his expert knowledge directly to the viewer. A readily understood system of graphics, together with up to the hour satellite pictures, add a clear visual impression to the spoken description of the expected weather in different parts of the British Isles.

International relations

Services to foreign broadcasters

The International Relations Division books radio facilities in Britain for foreign broadcasters, either on a reciprocal basis or for a stipulated fee.

Tel. 01-580 4468 Ext. 5420.

The International Unit at Television Centre plans and co-ordinates all incoming and outgoing international television programmes and facilities for foreign broadcasters.

Tel. 01-743 8000 Ext. 2344/2963.

Training

The BBC offers foreign broadcasters special training courses in radio and television production, broadcasting management, newswriting and engineering subjects.

Details from:

Training Consultant, International Relations,
Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Television Liaison

Every year, Television Liaison receives over 6,000 visitors to the Television Service from all over the world. Short study visits may also be arranged for foreign broadcasters.

Initial contact with:

Head of Television Liaison
BBC Television Centre, Wood Lane,
London W12 7RJ

Programme contracts

The Programme Contracts and Artists' Contracts departments and the Booking Authorities in the Regions issue some 200,000 contracts a year. Terms and conditions for contributors are based where appropriate on agreements with the relevant unions and representative bodies which include Actors Equity, the Musicians' Union, the Incorporated

Society of Musicians, the Society of Authors and the National Union of Journalists.

Head of Programme Contracts: J.D.Hill.
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

Copyright

Payment for commissioned music and for script material contributed to BBC programmes is negotiated or supervised by the Copyright Department. (The exception is payment for material for talks which is negotiated by Programme Contracts Department.) Radio and television rights in commissioned music or literary material are acquired in return for agreed fees by direct negotiation with each composer or author or his agent or publisher, and, in the case of artistic works used in television, with the artist or his agent. The BBC acts as agent for the Open University in acquiring rights in all commissioned works and source material for its broadcasts.

Agreements with official bodies

The BBC gives an annual lump sum to the Performing Right Society in return for a licence to broadcast all the music controlled by the Society. There are similar agreements with the Mechanical-Copyright Protection Society, Phonographic Performance Ltd and the Music Publishers' Association. The Society of Authors and the Writers' Guild of Great Britain are recognised by the BBC as negotiating bodies for contributors of original radio drama and features and, on the television side, the Writers' Guild is the negotiating body. The BBC has an agreement with the Publishers' Association and the Society of Authors which provides for stated rates to be paid for radio broadcasts of published material and stage plays. Certain rates are also agreed for tv use.

Home recording

There is a general misconception that BBC programmes may be recorded on tape or video cassette for private use without infringing copyright. Most recording would, in fact, infringe not only the BBC's copyright but also the copyright of contributors to our programmes (record and film companies, composers, writers, etc.). A leaflet on this subject is available from Copyright Department.

Head of Copyright: C.D.Leventhal.
BBC, Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA.

BBC Libraries

The BBC needs to maintain for its own operational purposes a number of specialised libraries. The following is a list of the main libraries and sources of information, with notes describing the arrangements which can be made for public access.

Reference Library Service

Reference Librarian:

G.L.Higgins

01-580 4468 Ext. 3747 Telex: 265781

Deputy Reference Librarian: D.A.Stoker

01-580 4468 Ext. 3362

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Library stock: 164,000 books and pamphlets; 1,000 British and 500 foreign current newspapers and periodicals and extensive back files. Only for use of BBC staff but access to material about broadcasting may be made available on written application, in which case fees are payable.

Publications: British Broadcasting 1922-1972: a select bibliography, £2.50.

Central Reference Library

The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA

Librarian: D.J.Evans (acting)

01-580 4468 Ext. 2523 Telex: 265781

Senior Assistant: Miss M.J.Evans

01-580 4468 Ext. 2906

Main collection of general stock. Special collections: drama, film, music, and broadcasting.

External Services Library

Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4PH

Librarian: R.A.Hemming (acting)

01-240 3456 Ext. 2280

General stock with emphasis on world affairs and extensive collection of foreign newspapers and periodicals.

Monitoring Service Library

Caversham Park, Reading RG4 8TZ

Librarian: Miss J.Pollard

Reading (STD 0734) 472742

Specialised indices of political and other prominent personalities throughout the world.

Television Service Library

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London.W12 7RJ

Librarian: A.J.Holt

01-743 8000 Ext. 2540

General stock with emphasis on the visual arts. Illustrations collection.

Engineering Research Department Library

Kingswood Warren, Tadworth, Surrey

Librarian: Ms E.K.Whelan

Mogador 2361 (from London 604 2361)

Books, periodicals and reports on radio and television engineering and related subjects. On-line access to computer data-bases.

Subject Specialists' Unit

Room 2, 1 Duchess Street, London W1A 1AA

Industrial Affairs: Paul Neville

Natural Resources and Energy: Frances Tait

01-580 4468 Ext. 7730/4398

Background information; latest developments; access to computer data-bases; bibliographies; contacts.

Science Information Unit

Room 401 l, Kensington House, Richmond Way,

Shepherd's Bush, W14 0AX

Information Scientist: Miss M.Hornstein

Latest developments; on-line access to computer data-bases.

Programme Information Unit

The Langham, Portland Place, London W1A 1AA

Programme Information Officer: V.L.Parker

Script Enquiries: Miss C.B.Reed

01-580 4468 Ext. 4033 (scripts), 4601 or 3400 (index)

The unit comprises an index to radio and television programmes and a library of scripts (excluding plays and news bulletins). Accessible to external researchers by appointment; a charge is made for this service. For news bulletins, see News Information Service; for play scripts, Radio Drama Play Library and Television Drama Script Library.

Radio Drama Play Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Play Librarian: Allan Ferris
01-580 4468 Ext. 3495

Library stock: scripts of all the programmes produced by Radio Drama Department: plays, features and poetry from 1922; approx 50,000 scripts, some on microfilm.

The scripts are mainly for internal use but are also sent to radio stations all over the world. Researchers are welcome, by appointment only. A small fee is charged.

Television Drama Script Library

(Television Script Unit)

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ
01-743 8000 Ext. 4390

Comprehensive indices to all drama productions. Copies of television plays can be consulted. By appointment only.

Written Archives Centre

BBC, Caversham Park, Reading RG4 8TZ

Written Archives Officer: Mrs J.M.Kavanagh
0734 472742 Ext. 280/281/282

Stock: 80,000 files of correspondence, minutes of meetings, etc; over 30,000 news bulletins and scripts; press cuttings, programmes-as-broadcast and other programme information.

These papers relate to the history and development of the BBC at home and abroad from 1922 to 1954, and are a source for social history as well as including material on eminent figures in politics, the arts and broadcasting.

Researchers may consult records personally by prior appointment. Enquiries can be dealt with by correspondence. Charges are made for certain services.

News Information Service

News Information Librarian: G.Whatmore
01-580 4468 Ext. 3797

News and current affairs libraries. Stock of 14 million news cuttings, news indices, government publications and books. Not open to the public but may be used by *bona fide* researchers on payment of a fee. Other libraries are assisted with news information at the discretion of the unit heads.

Radio Services Unit

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA
01-580 4468 Ext. 2915

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines, plus Government publications. Index to radio news bulletins. Comprehensive index to shipping since 1940.

External Services Unit

Bush House, Aldwych, London WC2B 4PH
01-240 3456 Ext. 2322

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines with closely indexed foreign affairs coverage. Index to BBC External Services news broadcasts.

Television Current Affairs Unit

Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, London W12 7RJ
01-743 8000 Ext. 3460

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines.

Television News Unit

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ
01-743 8000 Ext. 3241

Press cuttings from British newspapers and magazines. Index to BBC Television news broadcasts.

Music Library

Yalding House, 156 Great Portland Street,
London W1N 6AJ 01-580 4468 Ext. 3598
(General enquiries)

Librarian: Miss M.H.Miller

Library stock: over one million items, including books, scores and parts. Predominantly music for performance, but there is also a music reference library and a music information service.

Primarily the library provides music for BBC broadcasting but will lend for other performances music which is not available from other sources.

Publications: catalogues of chamber music, piano and organ music, songs, vocal scores, Orchestral catalogue in preparation.

Television Music Library

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ
01-743 8000 Ext. 4041

Librarian: G.I.Rosser

Library stock: approx. 100,000 titles including 54,000 manuscripts commissioned for BBC Television plus representative collection of published music of all types.

Library serves musical needs of BBC Television. Not open to public, except in certain cases where material is not available elsewhere.

Popular Music Library

Ariel House, 74a Charlotte Street,
London W1P 1LB
01-580 4468 Ext. 4584

Librarian: Leslie Wilson (acting)

Library stock: 600 reference books, 85,000 manuscripts and printed sets of popular light orchestral music, 117,000 songs and piano solos, 11 periodicals. Comprehensive collection on all aspects of popular music from 1800 provide a service to the whole of the BBC in popular and light music. Not open to the public.

Gramophone Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Librarian: Derek Lewis

A collection of commercially-issued gramophone recordings covering both UK and overseas issues of the last 85 years. Present holdings about 1,000,000. Mainly discs (both coarse- and micro-groove) but with some cylinders and cassettes. For BBC programme purposes only. Not available to other organisations or members of the public.

Sound Archives

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Sound Archives Librarian: Tony Trebble
01-580 4468 Ext. 3965

Library stock: about 101,000 individually catalogued recordings on disc or tape; covers the whole range of broadcasting, with special collections, including authentic folk and national music, and dialect and accent.

Services: BBC use only, although external researchers are admitted in exceptional cases; enquirers are referred in the first instance to the British Institute of Recorded Sound, 29 Exhibition Road, SW7 (01-589 6603). Under an agreement with the BBC the Institute may acquire BBC Sound Archives recordings

and record BBC programmes off-air for its collection of sound recordings. The Institute is intended to serve as a research centre for recordings and is not permitted to allow BBC material to be copied or leave the Institute's premises.

Current Recordings Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Organiser: Shelagh M. Hession

A changing stock of approximately 75,000 tapes containing about 50,000 radio programmes or inserts for programmes in the making. They span the complete range of broadcasting material, mainly BBC produced.

No research facilities available; not open to the public.

International Recordings & Radioplay Music Library

Broadcasting House, London W1A 4WW

Manager: John Billingham
01-580 4468 Ext. 2835

Library: A wide range of music items and complete radio programmes selected from broadcasting organisations and other sources all over the world. Available to all domestic programme outlets. Not open to the public. The manager welcomes contact with overseas broadcasting staff, particularly those involved in music production and programming.

BBC Photograph Library

10 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA

Librarian: Bridget Carter
01-580 4468 Ext. 5117/8

Library stock: the BBC's main collection of still photographs on broadcasting, dating from 1922; programme production stills, technical photographs and personalities both in colour and black and white, 760,000 monochrome negatives, with prints in stock; 165,000 original colour transparencies.

Services: monochrome photographs supplied free of charge for press use as publicity for forthcoming and current BBC programmes. Duplicate fees charged for colour. All material available for sale through Photograph Sales. Visits by appointment only.

Photograph Sales

10 Cavendish Place, London W1A 1AA
01-580 4468 Ext. 5117 and 5118

Based on the BBC Photograph Library, this unit sells BBC copyright photographs in colour and monochrome of programme productions, personalities, news coverage and other broadcasting subjects. Available to researchers, magazine and book publishers and all who need pictures for commercial use in the UK and overseas.

Television Film & Videotape Library

South Block, Reynard Mills Industrial Estate,
Windmill Road, Brentford, Middlesex

Film and Videotape Librarian: Mrs A. Hanford
01-567 6655

Purchase or hire of selected complete films: R. Crafts, at BBC Enterprises, Villiers House, The Broadway, Ealing, London W5 2PA
01-743 8000 Ext. 394

Purchase of sections of film and videotape material:
Film Library Sales: Keith Owen
01-567 6655 Ext. 235/236

Sales manager for both sections: Mrs J. Andrew,
BBC Enterprises, Villiers House, The Broadway,
Ealing, London W5 2PA
01-743 8000 Ext. 504/505

Library stock: selected programmes, items, newsfilm and other film and videotape material produced by the BBC, mainly since 1948; over 350 million feet of film in total. The library also includes information about videotape programme material. Provides a service only for BBC users, but a number of films are available for sale or hire by other organisations or individuals for non-broadcasting purposes, through BBC Enterprises. Also possible to purchase sections of some film and videotape material.

Central Stills Library

Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ
Stills Manager: Graham Milloy
01-743 8000 Ext. 4670 and 7020

Library stock: over 250,000 BBC copyright 35 mm colour transparencies taken by staff and commissioned photographers; and a collection of black and white agency material. Covers news, sport and current affairs events from 1969; includes a portrait collection of personalities and location shots throughout the world.

Services: the library is available to all BBC Television programmes. The Pictures Research Unit acquires material from outside sources for use in programmes. Photographs are made available for sale through Photographic Sales.

The BBC Hulton Picture Library

35 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA

Librarian: J.D. Lee
01-580 5577 Ext. 4621

Library stock: a general historical commercial picture lending library of more than 6,000,000 photographs, drawings, engravings, maps, etc., covering people, places, events and subjects ranging in time from pre-history up to 1957. Mostly black and white, but a proportion of coloured engravings and colour transparencies.

Services: the collection is available to all who require pictures for commercial reproduction. Scale of fees available from the Librarian.

Pronunciation Unit

Broadcasting House, London W1A 1AA

Pronunciation Adviser: Graham Pointon
01-580 4468 Ext. 4240/4354

The unit provides an advisory service for BBC announcers, newsreaders and other broadcasters on problems of pronunciation, both English and foreign, occurring in English-language broadcasts.

Publications: BBC Pronouncing Dictionary of British Names, 1971; BBC Pronunciation Policy and Practice, 1979.

Transcripts and radio tapes

The BBC does not normally supply transcripts of its programmes, for several reasons. One is the extent of the staff effort that would be required in view of the sheer volume of its output on four radio networks and two television channels, plus many regional and local radio programmes. Moreover the BBC acquires only the broadcasting rights in much of the material which it uses and legally it is not in a position to make copies indiscriminately for use by third parties without going through the process of getting the consent of all the script-writers and speakers involved. Nonetheless, the BBC does try to meet requests for transcripts from those who are involved in

a programme particularly when these are required for personal reference purposes only.

Similar considerations apply to requests for tapes of radio programmes, especially in the area of performers' rights. It is, however, possible to meet some requests from those who are involved in programmes. (See also the entries for script libraries above.)

Charges are made for these services. Requests should be made in writing to:

The Transcripts and Tapes Unit,
c/o Secretariat, BBC, Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA

(See also BBC Enterprises for recordings of television programmes and radio tapes.)

Engineering information

On pages 178–197 are tables giving details of the BBC's 625-line television transmitters and vhf, lf, and mf radio transmitters used for domestic broadcasting in the United Kingdom; there are also maps showing the service areas of the BBC's Local Radio stations. The tables list all the transmitters that are scheduled to be in operation by the end of 1980.

Receiving the programmes

Radio

The vhf (very high frequency) transmissions provide higher audio quality and much greater freedom from interference than the lf (low frequency) and mf (medium frequency) transmissions, so it is recommended that wherever possible listeners should use vhf. The vhf transmissions have an added advantage in that most drama and music programmes are transmitted in stereo, whereas lf and mf broadcasts are in mono only. For good vhf reception on fixed equipment such as hi-fi tuners and music centres the BBC recommends the use of an outdoor aerial mounted above rooftop level, particularly for stereo. Usually a competent local aerial rigger or radio dealer will know the size of aerial required (i.e. the number of rods or elements) and the direction in which it needs to point, but if listeners have any problems in this respect they are invited to contact the BBC's Engineering Information Department.

Vhf portable receivers have telescopic rod aerials that, after extension, can usually be set at any angle between the vertical and horizontal and rotated to give the best reception. It will sometimes be found that reception is better in one part of a room than another.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to receive all BBC programmes on vhf. This is because only three vhf transmitter networks are available for four national radio services, and Radio 1 and 2 have to share one network. Furthermore a service 'splits' at certain times so that its vhf and mf (or lf) transmissions carry different programmes. For example, Radio 4 vhf sometimes carries educational programmes while the regular programmes are broadcast on lf/mf only. *Therefore, to make full use of the BBC's radio services, it is essential to have a receiver which covers the lf, mf and vhf wavebands.*

For lf and mf reception most modern receivers use ferrite rod aerials, usually mounted inside the case; these aerials are directional, and therefore portable receivers should be turned to face the direction that gives best reception. This may not be possible with a larger receiver such as a music centre, but it is worth trying it in more than one place, if possible, before finalising its room position. It is advisable to consult the manufacturer's operating instructions to see what provision is made for an lf/mf aerial, and to follow the advice given.

625-line Television

For good reception it is recommended that an outside aerial is used, mounted above rooftop level. The BBC and ITV transmitters are co-sited, so that only one aerial is required to receive the three existing services and the fourth service when this comes into operation. Receiving aerials are available in five different groups, classified as A, B, C/D, E and W, according to the group of channels over which they are designed to work. The correct group for each station, and the polarisation of the transmissions, are shown in the tables. The aerial should be pointed towards the transmitting station, with the rods horizontal where the transmissions are horizontally polarised and vertical where the transmissions are vertically polarised.

BBC 1 and ITV programmes are transmitted on 405 lines as well as 625 lines, but the Home Secretary has announced that the 405-line television transmitters will be progressively closed down between 1982 and 1986; a list of transmitters to be closed down in 1982 is given on page 198. There are still over half-a-million people in the United Kingdom who cannot receive fully-satisfactory 625-line signals, and many of these rely on the 405-line services. New 625-line relay stations are being opened at the rate of 70 a year, with the aim of providing good signals for population groups of about 200 or more as far as this is economically possible; thus it is hoped that most people now relying on 405 lines (or without a television signal at all) will be offered a 625-line alternative in due course.

Any community which cannot at present receive the 625-line television services may contact the BBC's Engineering Information Department to find out if their area is likely to qualify for inclusion in the relay station building programme. If the answer is 'no' then the community may like to consider the

possibility of installing a 'self-help' system for television reception: this can take the form of a wired distribution system or a small transmitter. The BBC or IBA will offer technical advice but cannot provide equipment or financial assistance.

It must be stressed that self-help systems cannot legally be brought into operation unless they comply with certain licensing requirements. These requirements will be made clear by the broadcasting authority advising the self-help group.

The BBC will be glad to offer advice on any aspect of television or radio reception. Please write to:

BBC Engineering Information Department,
Broadcasting House,
London W1A 1AA

or telephone 01-580 4468 extn. 2921 between 09.30 and 17.30 Monday to Friday.

Guidelines for good reception

For good 625-line television pictures you need:

- An outside aerial . . .
- Of the correct group and polarisation (horizontal or vertical) . . .
- Suitable for the field strength in the area . . .
- Pointed in the right direction . . .
- Connected by a low-loss coaxial cable

For good stereo reception you need:

- An outside aerial . . .
- With two or more elements . . .
- Pointed in the right direction . . .
- Connected by a correctly-matched feeder to . . .
- A good stereo tuner

In very difficult situations you may also need:

- A high-gain aerial, precisely aligned and carefully positioned . . .
- And an aerial amplifier

Lf and mf (long and medium wave) radio

Service	Waveband (M-Medium) (L-Long)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
Radio 1					
Barnstaple	M	1053	285	1	Barnstaple-Bideford district
Barrow	M	1053	285	1	Barrow district
Bexhill	M	1053	285	2	Eastbourne, Hastings & Bexhill district
Bournemouth	M	1485	202	2	Bournemouth & Poole district
Brighton	M	1053	285	2	Brighton & Worthing
Brookmans Park	M	1089	275	150	London & South-east England
Burghead	M	1053	285	20	Moray Firth area
Droitwich	M	1053	285	150	Midland counties
Dundee	M	1053	285	1	Dundee area
Fareham	M	1089	275	1	Southampton & Portsmouth
Folkestone	M	1053	285	1	Folkestone & Dover district
Hull	M	1053	285	1	Hull
Lisnagarvey	M	1089	275	10	Most of Northern Ireland
Londonderry	M	1053	285	1	North-west area of Londonderry County
Moorside Edge	M	1089	275	150	Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire & North Wales
Postwick	M	1053	285	10	East Norfolk
Redmoss	M	1089	275	2	Aberdeen
Redruth	M	1089	275	2	Redruth & Camborne district
Stagshaw	M	1053	285	50	North-east England & border area
Start Point	M	1053	285	100	S. Cornwall, S. Devon, Dorset & Isle of Wight
Tywyn	M	1089	275	1	Cardigan Bay area
Washford	M	1089	275	50	South Wales, N. Devon & Somerset
Westerglen	M	1089	275	50	Central Scotland
Whitehaven	M	1089	275	1	Whitehaven & Workington district

Service	Waveband (M–Medium) (L–Long)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
Radio 2					
Barrow	M	693	433	1	Barrow district
Bexhill	M	693	433	1	Eastbourne, Hastings & Bexhill district
Bournemouth	M	909	330	1	Bournemouth & Poole district
Brighton	M	693	433	1	Brighton & Worthing
Brookmans Park	M	909	330	140	South-east England
Burghead	M	693	433	50	North of Scotland
Clevedon	M	909	330	50	South Wales, Somerset & Devon
Droitwich	M	693	433	150	Midland counties
Exeter	M	909	330	1	Exeter & Exmouth district
Fareham	M	909	330	1	Southampton & Portsmouth
Folkestone	M	693	433	1	Folkestone & Dover districts
Guernsey	M	909	330	0.5	Guernsey
Jersey	M	909	330	1	Jersey
Lisnagarvey	M	909	330	10	Most of Northern Ireland
Londonderry	M	909	330	1	North-west area of Londonderry County
Moorside Edge	M	909	330	100	Yorkshire & Lancashire
Postwick	M	693	433	10	Norfolk & Suffolk
Redmoss	M	693	433	1	Aberdeen
Redruth	M	909	330	2	West Cornwall
Stagshaw	M	693	433	50	North-east England & border area
Start Point	M	693	433	50	South-east Cornwall, South Devon and West Devon
Westerglen	M	909	330	50	Central Scotland
Whitehaven	M	909	330	1	Whitehaven & Workington district
Radio 3					
Bournemouth	M	1197	251	0.5	Bournemouth area
Brighton	M	1215	247	1	Brighton & Worthing
Brookmans Park	M	1215	247	50	London & the Home Counties
Burghead	M	1215	247	20	Moray Firth area
Cambridge	M	1197	251	0.2	Cambridge
Droitwich	M	1215	247	30	Midland counties
Fareham	M	1215	247	1	Southampton, Portsmouth & Isle of Wight
Hull	M	1215	247	0.15	Hull
Lisnagarvey	M	1215	247	10	Belfast & surrounding districts
Londonderry	M	1215	247	0.25	Londonderry (town)
Moorside Edge	M	1215	247	50	Yorkshire & Lancashire
Newcastle	M	1215	247	2	Tyneside
Plymouth	M	1215	247	1	Plymouth
Postwick	M	1215	247	1	East Norfolk & North Suffolk
Redmoss	M	1215	247	2	Aberdeen area
Redruth	M	1215	247	2	West Cornwall
Torquay	M	1197	251	0.5	Torquay area
Tywyn	M	1215	247	0.5	Cardigan Bay coastal area
Washford	M	1215	247	60	South Wales, Somerset, Dorset West Gloucestershire & West Wiltshire
Westerglen	M	1215	247	50	Central Scotland

Service	Waveband (M–Medium) (L–Long)	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Main areas served
Radio 4					
<i>United Kingdom Service</i>					
Burghead	L	200	1500	50	Northern Scotland
Carlisle	M	1485	202	1	Carlisle
Droitwich	L	200	1500	400	England & Wales
Lisnagarvey	M	720	417	10	Northern Ireland
London (Lots Road)	M	720	417	0.5	Greater London (day); Central London (night)
Londonderry	M	720	417	0.25	Londonderry (town) & surrounding districts
Newcastle	M	603	498	2	Tyneside
Redmoss	M	1449	207	2	Aberdeen
Westerglen	L	200	1500	50	Southern Scotland
<i>South West</i>					
Barnstaple	M	801	375	2	North Devon
Exeter	M	990	303	1	Exeter & Exmouth
Plymouth	M	1458	206	1	Plymouth area
Redruth	M	756	397	2	West Cornwall
Torquay	M	855	351	1	Torbay
Radio Ulster					
Lisnagarvey	M	1341	224	100	Most of Northern Ireland
Londonderry	M	1341	224	0.25	Londonderry district
Radio Scotland					
Burghead	M	810	370	100	Moray Firth area
Dumfries	M	810	370	2	Dumfries district
Redmoss	M	810	370	5	Aberdeen area
Westerglen	M	810	370	100	Central Scotland
Radio Wales					
Penmon	M	882	340	10	North Wales
Tywyn	M	882	340	5	West Wales
Washford	M	882	340	70	South Wales
Wrexham	M	882	340	2	Wrexham district

BBC local radio transmitting stations: mf (medium wave) and vhf

22 E. 1

	Mf			Vhf		
	Frequency (kHz)	Wavelength (metres)	Power (kW)	Frequency (MHz)	Effective radiated power (kW)	Polarisation*
Radio Birmingham • 1	1458	206	10	95.6	5.5	H
Radio Blackburn • 2	855	351	0.5	96.4	1.6	M
Radio Brighton • 3	1485	202	1	95.3	0.5	H
Radio Bristol • 4	1548	194	5	95.5	5	H
Radio Carlisle (main) • 5	756	397	1	95.6	5	H
<i>Whitehaven relay</i>	1458	206	0.5	—	—	—
Radio Cleveland • 6	1548	194	1	96.6	5	H
Radio Derby (main) • 7	1116	269	0.5	96.5	5.5	M
<i>Derby relay</i>	—	—	—	94.2	0.01	V
Radio Humberside • 8	1485	202	1.5	96.9	4.5	H
Radio Leeds • 9	774	388	0.5	92.4	5.2	M
Radio Leicester • 10	1584 ϕ	189 ϕ	0.5	95.1	0.3	M
Radio Lincolnshire • 11	1368	219	0.5	94.9(s)	1.4	M
Radio London • 12	1458	206	50	94.9(s)	16.5	H
Radio Manchester • 13	1458	206	5	95.1	4.2	M
Radio Medway • 14	1035	290	0.5	96.7	5.6	H
Radio Merseyside • 15	1485	202	2	95.8	7.5	M
Radio Newcastle • 16	1458	206	2	95.4	3.5	H
Radio Norfolk • 17	855	351	1	95.1(s)	12.4	M
<i>King's Lynn relay</i>	1602 \dagger	187 \dagger	0.25	—	—	—
Radio Nottingham • 18	1521	197	0.25	95.4(s)	0.3	M
Radio Oxford • 19	1485	202	0.5	95.2	4.5	H
Radio Sheffield (main) • 20	1035	290	1	97.4	5.2	M
<i>Sheffield relay</i>	—	—	—	88.6	0.03	H
Radio Solent (main) • 21	999	300	1	96.1	5	H
<i>Bournemouth relay</i>	1359	221	0.25	—	—	—
Radio Stoke-on-Trent • 22	1503	200	1.0	96.1	2.5	H

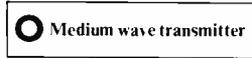
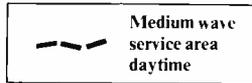
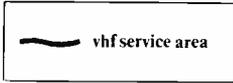
(s) Stereo

 ϕ Scheduled to change to 837 kHz (358 metres) during 1981 \dagger Scheduled to change to 873 kHz (344 metres) during 1981

*H—Horizontal, M—Mixed, V—Vertical

The maps on this and the following five pages show the vhf and medium-wave (daytime coverage) for each of the BBC's local radio stations.

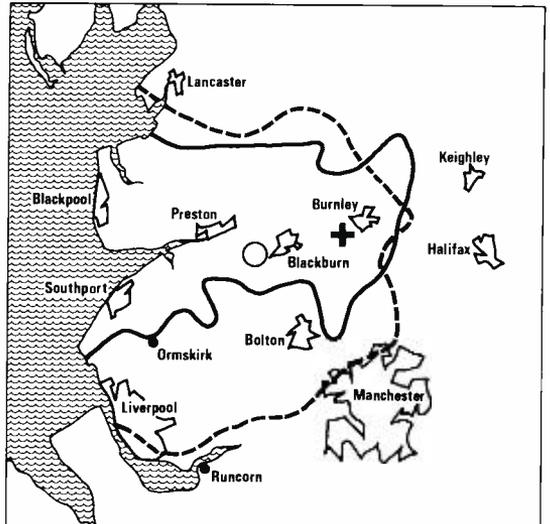
Key to maps



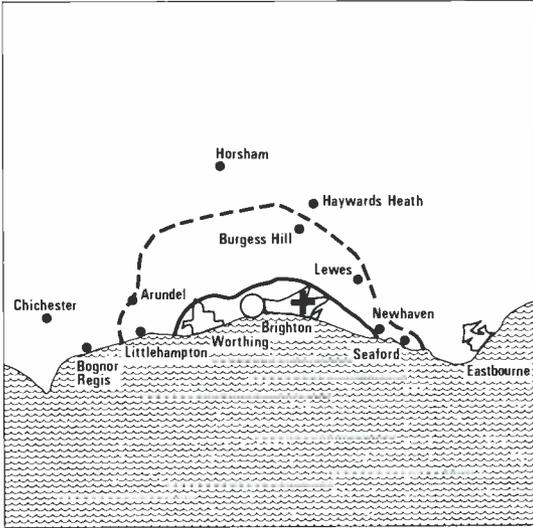
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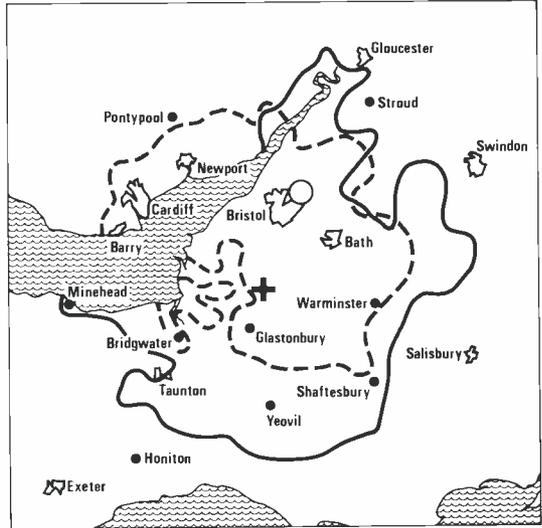
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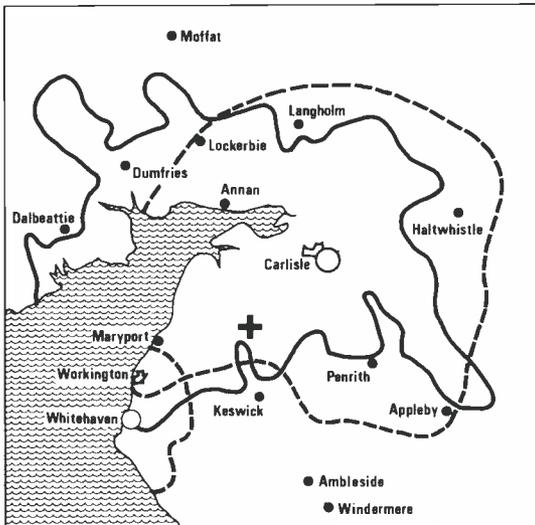
BBC Radio Brighton



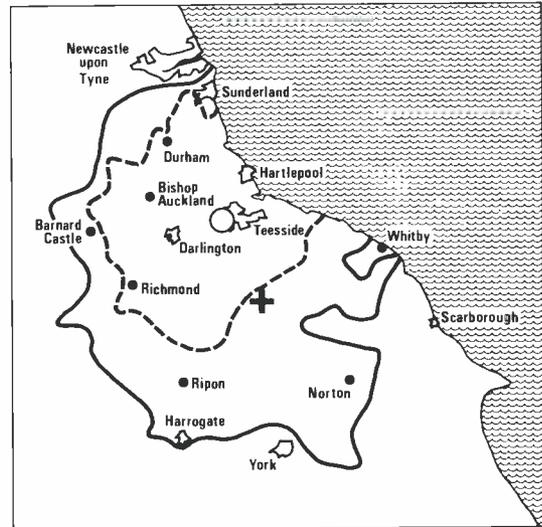
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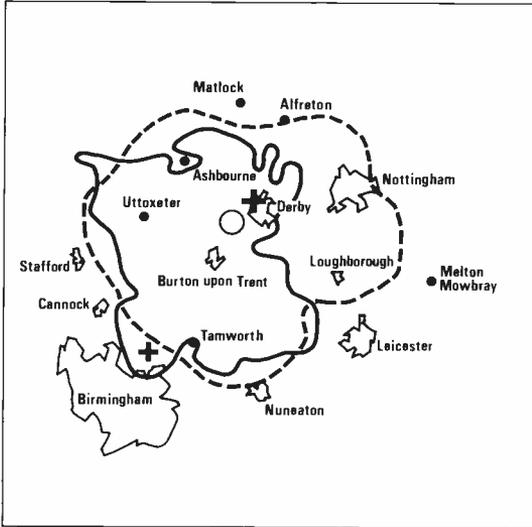
BBC Radio Carlisle



BBC Radio Cleveland



BBC Radio Derby



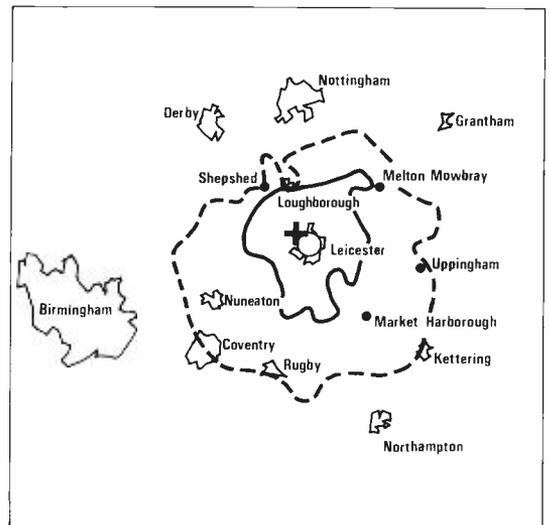
BBC Radio Humberside



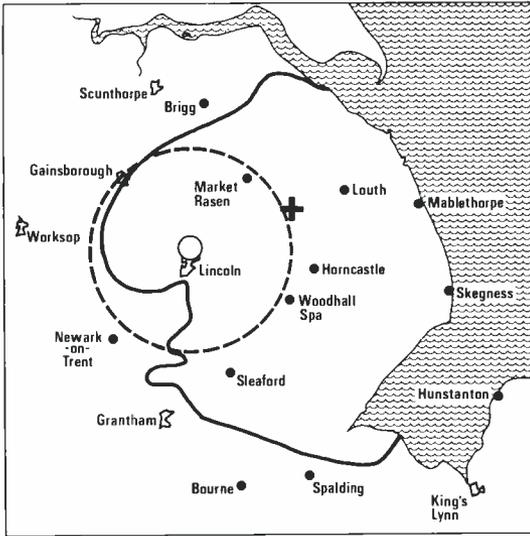
BBC Radio Leeds



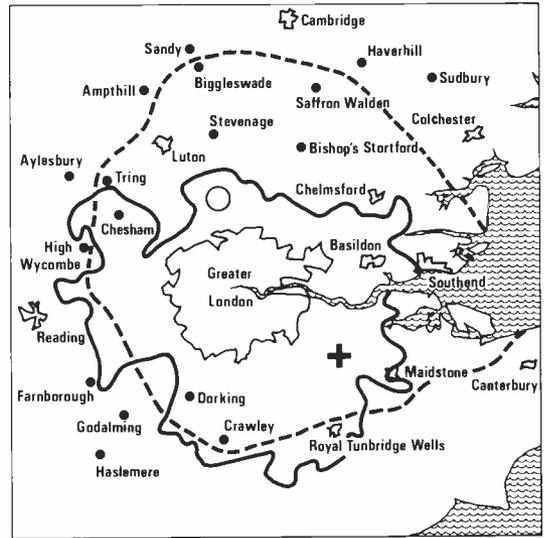
BBC Radio Leicester



BBC Radio Lincolnshire



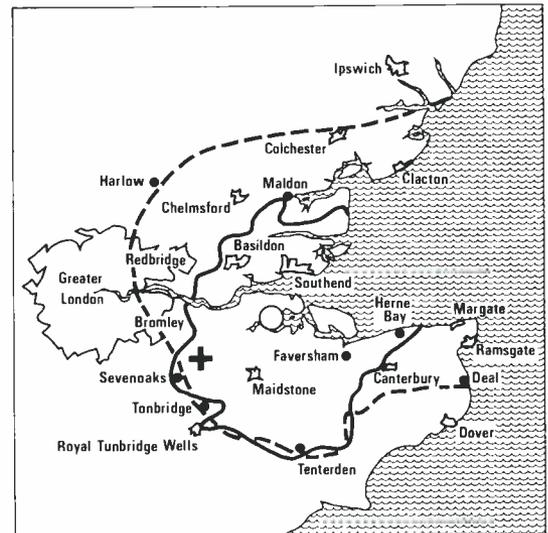
BBC Radio London



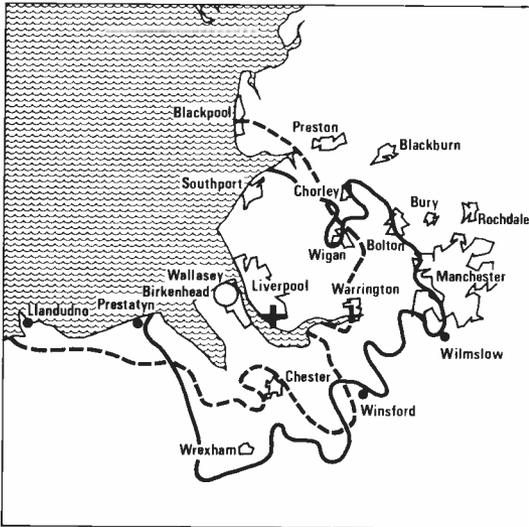
BBC Radio Manchester



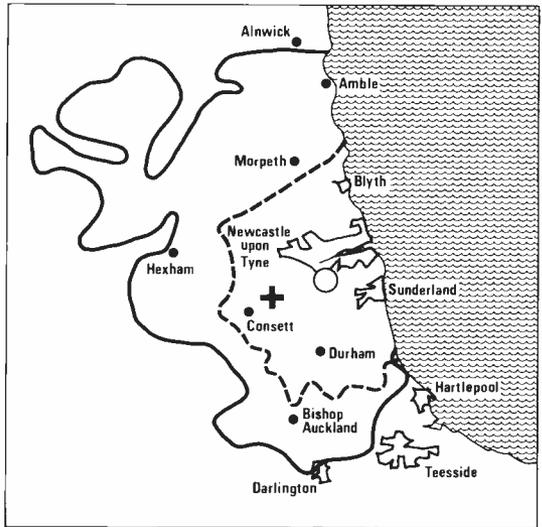
BBC Radio Medway



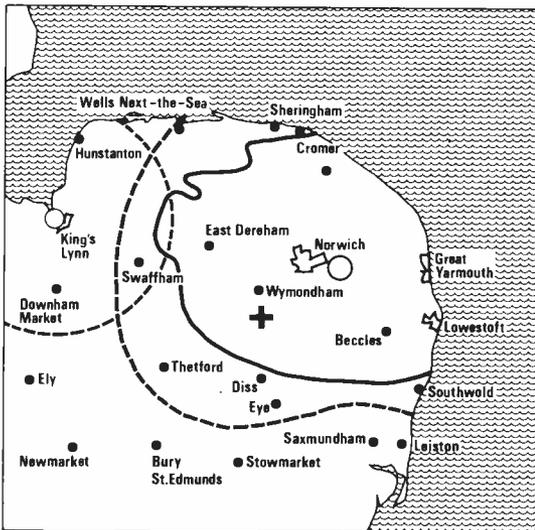
BBC Radio Merseyside



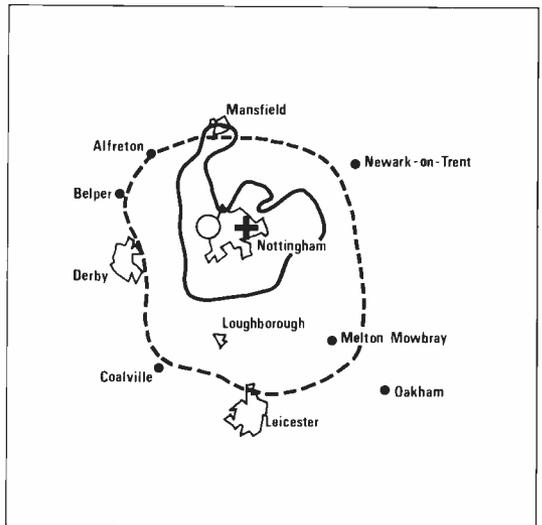
BBC Radio Newcastle



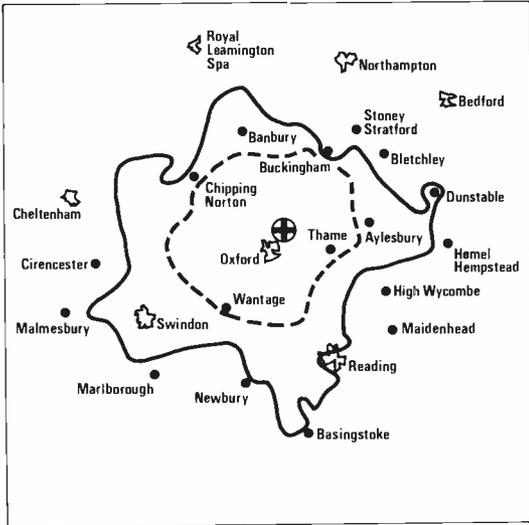
BBC Radio Norfolk



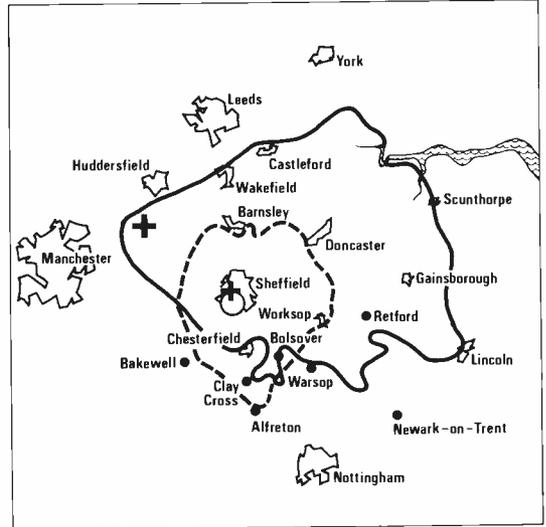
BBC Radio Nottingham



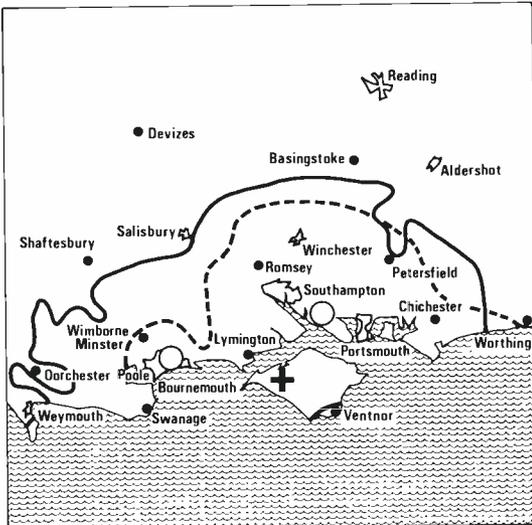
BBC Radio Oxford



BBC Radio Sheffield



BBC Radio Solent



BBC Radio Stoke



Vhf radio

Notes: Stereo services: all services are stereo except where (m) is shown against a frequency.

Polarisation: H indicates horizontal polarisation; M indicates mixed polarisation; V indicates vertical polarisation.

England		Frequency (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)	Polarisation
		Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio 4		
London & South East	Oxford	89.5	91.7	93.9	22	H
	Swingate (Dover)	90.0	92.4	94.4	7	H
	Wrotham	89.1	91.3	93.5	120	H
South	Rowridge	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	H
	Brighton	90.1	92.3	94.5	0.15	H
	Ventnor	89.4	91.7	93.8	0.02	H
South-west	Les Platons	91.1 (m)	94.75 (m)	97.1 (m)	1.5	H
	North Hessary Tor	88.1	90.3	92.5 (m)	60	H
	Barnstable	88.5	90.7	92.9	0.15	H
	Okehampton	88.7	90.9	93.1 (m)	0.015	H
	Redruth	89.7	91.9	94.1 (m)	9	H
	Isles of Scilly	88.8	91.0	93.2 (m)	0.02	H
West	Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	92.125	120	H
	Bath	88.8	91.0	93.2	0.035	H
North-west	Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	120	H
	Douglas (I.O.M.)	88.4 (m)	90.6 (m)	92.8 (m)	6	H
	Kendal	88.7	90.9	93.1	0.025	H
	Morecambe Bay	90.0	92.2	94.4	4	H
	Windermere	88.6	90.8	93.0	0.02	H
North	Belmont	88.8	90.9	93.1	8	H
	Holme Moss	89.3	91.5	93.7	120	H
	Scarborough	89.9	92.1	94.3	0.025	H
	Sheffield	89.9	92.1	94.3	0.06	H
	Wensleydale	88.3	90.5	92.7	0.025	H
North-east	Pontop Pike	88.5	90.7	92.9	60	H
	Chatton	90.1	92.3	94.5	5.6	M
	Weardale	89.7	91.9	94.1	0.1	H
	Whitby	89.6	91.8	94.0	0.04	H
	Sandale	88.1	90.3	94.7	120	H
Midlands	Sutton Coldfield	88.3	90.5	92.7	120	H
	Churchdown Hill	89.0	91.2	93.4	0.027	H
	Hereford	89.7	91.9	94.1	0.026	H
East	Peterborough	90.1	92.3	94.5	22	H
	Cambridge	88.9	91.1	93.3	0.02	H
	Northampton	88.9	91.1	93.3	0.06	H
	Tacolneston	89.7	91.9	94.1	120	H

Vhf radio

Northern Ireland

	Frequency (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)	Polarisation
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Ulster		
Divis	90.1	92.3	94.5	60	H
<i>Ballycastle</i>	89.0	91.2	93.4	0.04	H
<i>Brougher Mountain</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3	2.5	H
<i>Kilkeel</i>	88.8	91.0	93.2	0.025	H
<i>Larne</i>	89.1	91.3	93.5	0.015	H
<i>Londonderry</i>	88.3 (m)	90.55 (m)	92.7 <input type="checkbox"/> (m)	13	H
<i>Maddybenny More</i>	88.7	90.9	93.1	0.03	H
<i>Newry</i>	88.6	90.8	93.0	0.03	H

carries Radio Foyle

Wales

	Frequency (MHz)			Maximum effective radiated power (kW)	Polarisation
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Cymru		
Blaenplwyf	88.7 (m)	90.9 (m)	93.1 (m)	60	H
<i>Dolgellau</i>	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m)	0.015	H
<i>Ffestiniog</i>	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m)	0.05	H
<i>Machynlleth</i>	89.4 (m)	91.6 (m)	93.8 (m)	0.06	H
Haverfordwest	89.3 (m)	91.5 (m)	93.7 (m)	10	H
Llanddona	89.6 (m)	91.8 (m)	94.0 (m)	12	H
<i>Betws-y-Coed</i>	88.2 (m)	90.4 (m)	92.6 (m)	0.01	H
<i>Llandinam</i>	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m)	0.02	H
<i>Llangollen</i>	88.85 (m)	91.05 (m)	93.25 (m)	10	H
<i>Long Mountain</i>	89.6 (m)	91.8 (m)	94.0 (m)	0.024	H
Wenvoe	89.95	96.8	94.3	120	H
<i>Abergavenny</i>	88.6	90.8	93.0	0.017	H
<i>Blaenavon</i>	88.5	90.7	92.9	0.01	V
<i>Brecon</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3 (m)	0.01	H
<i>Camarthen</i>	88.9	91.1	93.3	0.01	H
<i>Carmel</i>	88.4	90.6	92.8	3.2	M
<i>Ebbw Vale</i>	88.4	90.6	92.8	0.01	H
<i>Kilvey Hill</i>	89.5	91.7	93.9	1	M
<i>Llandrindod Wells</i>	89.1	91.3	93.5	1.5	H
<i>Llanidloes</i>	88.1	90.3	92.5	0.005	H
<i>Pontypool</i>	89.2	91.4	93.6	0.026	H

Vhf radio

Scotland

	Frequency (MHz)				Maximum effective radiated power (kW)	Polarisation
	Radio 1 & 2	Radio 3	Radio Scotland [¶]	Radio Scotland Ω		
Kirk o' Shotts	89.9	92.1	94.3		120	H
Ashkirk	89.1	91.3	93.5		18	H
Ayr	88.7	90.9	93.1		0.055	H
Bowmore	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m)		0.08	V
Campbeltown	88.6	90.8	93.0 (m)		0.035	H
Forfar	88.3	90.5	92.7		10	H
Girvan	88.9	91.1	93.3		0.1	V
Lochgilphead	88.3	90.5	92.7	97.9	0.01	H
Millburn Muir	88.8	91.0	93.2		0.025	H
Perth	89.0 (m)	91.2 (m)	93.4 (m)		0.012	H
Pitlochry	89.2 (m)	91.4 (m)	93.6 (m)		0.2	H
Port Ellen	89.4 (m)	91.6 (m)	93.8 (m)		0.1	V
Rosneath	89.2	91.4	93.6		0.025	H
South Knapdale	89.3	91.5	93.7	98.9	1.1	H
Toward	88.5	90.7	92.9		0.25	H
Meldrum	88.7	90.9	93.1 \oplus		60	H
Bressay	88.3 (m)	90.5 (m)	92.7 (m) \oplus h †		10	H
Orkney	89.3 (m)	91.5 (m)	93.7 (m) \oplus h †		20	H
Thrumster	90.1 (m)	92.3 (m)	94.5 (m) \oplus		10	H
Rosemarkie	89.6§	91.8§	94.0†§		12	H
Ballachulish	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m)†	97.7	0.015	H
Fort William	89.3 (m)	91.5 (m)	93.7 (m)†	98.9	1.5	H
Glengorm	89.5 (m)	91.7 (m)	93.9 (m)†	99.1	1.1	H
Grantown	89.8	92.0	94.6†§		0.35	H
Kingussie	89.1	91.3	93.5†§		0.035	H
Kinlochleven	89.7 (m)	91.9 (m)	94.1 (m)†	99.3	0.002	H
Mallaig	88.1 (m)	90.3 (m)	92.5 (m)†↔	97.7	0.02	H
Melvaig	89.1 (m)	91.3 (m)	93.5 (m)†↔	98.7	22	H
Oban	88.9 (m)	91.1 (m)	93.3 (m)†	98.5	1.5	H
Penifiler	89.5 (m)	91.7 (m)	93.9 (m)†↔	99.1	0.006	H
Skriaig	88.5 (m)	90.7 (m)	92.9 (m)†↔	98.1	10	H
Sandale	88.1	90.3	92.5		120	H
Cambret Hill	88.7	90.9	93.1		0.064	H
Stranraer	89.5	91.7	93.9		0.031	V

¶ Radio Scotland national service, also broadcast on 810 kHz medium frequency (reception of the medium frequency service is very poor in these western parts of Scotland).

Ω Radio Scotland 'opt-out' service. The service splits from the national service at certain times to carry educational programmes and regional programmes.

\oplus carries Radio Aberdeen.

† carries Radio Highland.

‡ carries Radio Shetland.

h carries Radio Orkney.

↔ carries Radio nan Eilean.

§ stereo service scheduled for 1981

625-line television

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)		Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel					BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel			
England															
London and South-east															
Bluebell Hill	40	46	43	65	E	H	30								
Chatham Town	58	68	61	54	C/D	V	0.014								
Crystal Palace	26	33	23	30	A	H	1000								
<i>Bishops</i>															
Stortford	55	62	59	49	C/D	V	0.03								
<i>Chepping</i>															
Wycombe	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.02								
Chesham	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1								
Chingford	56	50	52	48	C/D	V	0.0075								
Forest Row	48	54	62	66	C/D	V	0.12								
Great Missenden	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.1								
Guildford	40	46	43	50	B	V	10								
<i>Hemel</i>															
Hempstead	51	44	41	47	B	V	10								
<i>Hemel</i>															
Hempstead															
Town	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.013								
<i>Henley-on-</i>															
Thames	48	64	67	54	C/D	V	0.1								
Hertford	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2								
High Wycombe	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.5								
Hughenden	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.03								
Marlow Bottom	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.011								
Otford	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.031								
Reigate	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10								
Tunbridge Wells	51	44	41	47	B	V	10								
<i>Walthamstow</i>															
North	45	66	49	68	E	V	0.002								
Wooburn	49	52	56	68	C/D	V	0.1								
Woolwich	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.63								
Dover	50	56	66	53	C/D	H	100								
Chartham	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.1								
Dover Town	33	26	23	30	A	V	0.1								
Faversham	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.013								
Hythe	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05								
Heathfield	49	52	64	67	C/D	H	100								
Hastings	22	25	28	32	A	V	1								
<i>Haywards</i>															
Heath	39	45	43	41	B	V	0.037								
Newhaven	39	45	43	41	B	V	2								
Oxford	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	500								
South															
Hannington	39	45	42	66	E	H	250								
Alton	49	62	59	52	C/D	V	0.01								
Chisbury	55	62	59	52	C/D	V	0.025								
Hemdean	49	52	56	59	C/D	V	0.022								
Sutton Row	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25								
Tidworth	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1								
Midhurst	61	55	58	68	C/D	H	100								
Haslemere	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.015								
Rowridge	31	24	27	21	A	H	500								
Brightstone	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.100								
Corfe Castle	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.016								
Donhead	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.029								
Findon	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.05								
Poole	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1								
Salisbury	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10								
Shrewton	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.0045								
Till Valley	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.075								
Ventnor	39	45	49	42	B	V	2								
<i>Whitehawk Hill</i>															
(Brighton)	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10								
<i>Winterborne</i>															
Stickland	40	46	43	50	B	V	1								
Midlands															
Ridge Hill	22	28	25	32	A	H	100								
Garth Hill	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.025								
Hazler Hill	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.025								
Kington	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.025								
Ludlow	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.025								
Oakeley Mynd	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.05								
Sutton Coldfield	46	40	43	50	B	H	1000								
Allesley Park	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.033								
Ambergate	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.03								
Ashbourne	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25								
<i>Ashford-in-the-</i>															
Water	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.011								
Bolehill	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.25								
Brierley Hill	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	10								
Bromsgrove	31	27	24	21	A	V	2.8								
Buxton	21	27	24	31	A	V	1								

* not yet in service.

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	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
Midlands (continued)															
<i>Cheadle</i>	48	66	56	68	C, D	V	0.024	<i>Chambercombe</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.007
<i>Eastwood</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.0072	<i>Combe Martin</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1
<i>Fenton</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	10	<i>Croyde</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.0015
<i>Gaiting Power</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.012	<i>Gunnislake</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.04
<i>Icomb Hill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.11	<i>Ilfracombe</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Kidderminster</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2	<i>Ivybridge</i>	39	45	42	49	B	V	0.5
<i>Lark Stoke</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	6.3	<i>Kingsbridge</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.2
<i>Leamington Spa</i>	56	62	66	68	C/D	V	0.2	<i>Newton Ferrers</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.0065
<i>Leek</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	1	<i>Okehampton</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1
<i>Malvern</i>	56	62	66	68	C/D	V	2	<i>Penaligon</i>							
<i>Norton</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.006	<i>Downs</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1
<i>Nottingham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	2	<i>Plympton</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2
<i>Oakamore</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.011	<i>St Austell</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Redditch</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0016	<i>Salcombe</i>	51	41	44	30	W	V	0.017
<i>Stanton Moor</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	2	<i>Slapton</i>	48	66	55	68	C/D	V	0.125
<i>Tenbury Wells</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.014	<i>Tavistock</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Whittingslow</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.075	<i>Truro</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.022
<i>The Wrekin</i>	26	33	23	29	A	H	100	<i>Huntshaw Cross</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	100
<i>Clun</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.056	<i>Brushford</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.019
<i>Waltham</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	250	<i>Chagford</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.012
East															
<i>Sandy Heath</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	1000	<i>Westward Ho!</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.032
<i>Dallington Park</i>	66	62	56	68	C/D	V	0.65	<i>Redruth</i>	51	44	41	47	B	H	100
<i>Luton</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.08	<i>Helston</i>	58	64	61	54	C, D	V	0.01
<i>Sudbury</i>	51	44	41	47	B	H	250	<i>Isles of Scilly</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5
<i>Woodbridge</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.1	<i>Praa Sands</i>	55	62	49	65	C/D	V	0.01
<i>Tacolneston</i>	62	55	59	65	C, D	H	250	<i>St Just</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Aldeburgh</i>	33	26	23	30	A	V	10	<i>Stockland Hill</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	250
<i>Creake</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.005	<i>Bampton</i>	39	49	45	52	B	V	0.03
<i>Little</i>								<i>Beamminster</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Walsingham</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.011	<i>Bridport</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
<i>Thetford</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.02	<i>St Thomas</i>							
<i>West Runton</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2	<i>(Exeter)</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.25
South-west															
<i>Beacon Hill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100	<i>Tiverton</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1
<i>Ashburton</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.003	<i>Weymouth</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	2
<i>Dartmouth</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1	Channel Islands							
<i>Teignmouth</i>	39	49	45	67	E	V	0.025	<i>Fremont Point</i>	51	44	41	47	B	H	20
<i>Caradon Hill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500	<i>Alderney</i>	58	64	61	68	C/D	V	0.1
								<i>Les Touillets</i>	56	48	54	52	C, D	H	2
								<i>St. Helier</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.034
								West							
								<i>Mendip</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	500

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	BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
West (continued)															
<i>Bath</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25	<i>Grasmere</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Box</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.0068	<i>Haslingden</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	10
<i>Bristol Barton House</i>	21	27	24	31	A	H	0.010	<i>Hawkshead</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.061
<i>Bristol Ilchester Crescent</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.5	<i>Kendal</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2
<i>Bristol Kings Weston Hill</i>	45	48	42	52	B	V	1	<i>Kettlewell</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.08
<i>Bristol Montpelier</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.01	<i>Ladder Hill</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	1
<i>Bruton</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.0015	<i>Lancaster</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	10
<i>Calne</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05	<i>Langley</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.005
<i>Cerne Abbas</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.11	<i>Littleborough</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5
<i>Chalford</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.125	<i>Macclesfield</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.037
<i>Cirencester</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.25	<i>Millom Park</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25
<i>Countisbury</i>	39	56	49	67	E	H	0.105	<i>North Oldham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.04
<i>Dursley</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.055	<i>Oakenhead</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
<i>Hutton</i>	49	66	39	68	E	V	0.142	<i>Over Biddulph</i>	34	67	30	48	W	V	0.022
<i>Marlborough</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1	<i>Parbold</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.046
<i>Nailsworth</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.03	<i>Pendle Forest</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.5
<i>Porlock</i>	48	45	42	52	B	V	0.025	<i>Ramsbottom</i>	48	66	56	68	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Seagry Court (Swindon)</i>	44	51	41	47	B	V	0.003	<i>Ribblesdale</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.030
<i>Stroud</i>	48	45	42	52	B	V	0.5	<i>Romiley</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.011
<i>Ubley</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.063	<i>Saddleworth</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	2
<i>Upavon</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.07	<i>Sedbergh</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.5
<i>Westwood</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1	<i>Storeton</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	2.8
North-west								<i>Todmorden</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5
<i>Winter Hill</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	500	<i>Trawden</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.2
<i>Bacup</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.25	<i>Walsden</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Birch Vale</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.25	<i>Walsden South</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.006
<i>Brook Bottom</i>	58	64	61	68	C/D	V	0.006	<i>Whalley</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.05
<i>Chinley</i>	57	64	61	67	C/D	V	0.012	<i>Whitewell</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.08
<i>Congleton</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.2	<i>Whitworth</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05
<i>Coniston High Man</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.09	<i>Windermere</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.5
<i>Cornholme</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.05	<i>Isle of Man</i>							
<i>Dalton</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.025	<i>Beary Park</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.25
<i>Darwen</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5	<i>Douglas</i>	68	66	48	56	C/D	V	2
<i>Dog Hill</i>	40	46	43	53	B	V	0.085	<i>Port St Mary</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Glossop</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25	North							
								<i>Belmont</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500
								<i>Emley Moor</i>	44	51	47	41	B	H	870
								<i>Addingham</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.023
								<i>Armitage Bridge</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.0065
								<i>Batley</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.012
								<i>Beecroft Hill</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	1
								<i>Calver Peak</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.25

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	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	* Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	* Fourth Channel				
North (continued)															
<i>Chesterfield</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2	<i>Ravenscar</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.2
<i>Cop Hill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	1	<i>Skimmingrove</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.015
<i>Cragg Vale</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.025	<i>West Burton</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
<i>Grassington</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.060	<i>Whitby</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.25
<i>Hagg Wood</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.033	<i>Caldbeck</i>	30	34	28	32	A	H	500
<i>Halifax</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5	<i>Ainstable</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	0.1
<i>Hasland</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.0065	<i>Bassenthwaite</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	0.16
<i>Headingley</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	0.011	<i>Bleachgreen</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.006
<i>Hebden Bridge</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25	<i>Dentdale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.052
<i>Heyshaw</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.5	<i>Gosforth</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Holmfirth</i>	49	66	56	68	C/D	V	0.026	<i>Haltwhistle</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	2
<i>Hope</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.012	<i>Keswick</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.12
<i>Hummanby</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.06	<i>Threlkeld</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.011
<i>Idle</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.25	<i>Whitehaven</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	2
<i>Keighley</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	10	<i>Chatton</i>	39	45	49	42	B	H	100
<i>Keighley Town</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.006	<i>Berwick-upon- Tweed</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.04
<i>Luddenden</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.059	<i>Rothbury</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.05
<i>Oliver's Mount</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	1	<i>Pontop Pike</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	500
<i>Oxenhope</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.2	<i>Alston</i>	52	45	49	42	B	V	0.4
<i>Primrose Hill</i>	57	63	60	67	C/D	V	0.028	<i>Bellingham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05
<i>Ripponden</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.06	<i>Catton Beacon</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.14
<i>Shatton Edge</i>	52	58	48	54	C/D	V	1	<i>Durham</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.015
<i>Sheffield</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	5	<i>Fenham</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	2
<i>Skipton</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	10	<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
<i>Skipton Town</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.013	<i>Hedleyhope</i>	40	46	43	50	B	H	0.018
<i>Stocksbridge</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.012	<i>Ireshopeburn</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.011
<i>Sutton-in- Craven</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.012	<i>Morpeth</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.044
<i>Tideswell Moor</i>	56	63	60	66	C/D	V	0.25	<i>Newton</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2
<i>Totley Rise</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.012	<i>Seaham</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.059
<i>Wharfedale</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	2	<i>Shotleyfield</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.2
<i>Wincobank (Sheffield)</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.002	<i>Weardale</i>	44	51	41	47	B	V	1
North-east															
<i>Bilsdale West Moor</i>	33	26	29	23	A	H	500	<i>Sandale (BBC 1 Scotland)</i>	22	—	—	—	A	H	500
<i>Bainbridge</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.031	<i>Isle of Man</i>							
<i>Grinton Lodge</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.025	<i>Laxey</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Guisborough</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.05	Northern Ireland							
<i>Limber Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.05	<i>Brougher Mountain</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	100
								<i>Divis</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	500

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	BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
Northern Ireland (continued)															
<i>Armagh</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.2	<i>Netherton Braes</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.005
<i>Bellair</i>	48	56	52	67	C/D	V	0.04	<i>Oban</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.012
<i>Benagh</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.056	<i>Onich</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.017
<i>Black Mountain</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.025	<i>South Knapdale</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	1.45
<i>Carnmoney Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.02	<i>Spean Bridge</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.07
<i>Kilkeel</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5	<i>Strachur</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.035
<i>Killowen</i>								<i>Tarbert</i>							
<i>Mountain</i>	31	27	24	21	A	V	0.15	<i>(Loch Fyne)</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.004
<i>Larne</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.5	<i>Torosay</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	20
<i>Newcastle</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	1	<i>Sandale</i>	22	—	—	—	A	H	{ 500
<i>Newry</i>	58	64	60	54	C/D	V	0.5	<i>Caldbeck</i>	—	34	28	32			{ 500
<i>Newry North</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.01	<i>Barskeoch Hill</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	2
<i>Rostrevor Forest</i>	48	40	46	50	B	V	0.058	<i>Cambret Hill</i>	44	51	41	47	B	H	16
<i>Whitehead</i>	48	56	52	67	C/D	V	0.012	<i>Creetown</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.032
<i>Limavady</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	100	<i>Glenluce</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.015
<i>Ballycastle</i>								<i>Kirkcudbright</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.006
<i>Forest</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.0125	<i>Langholm</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Londonderry</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	3.2	<i>New Galloway</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.1
<i>Strabane</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	2	<i>Portpatrick</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.006
								<i>Stranraer</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.25
								<i>Thornhill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.5
								<i>Craigkelly</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	100
								<i>Dunkeld</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
								<i>Penicuik</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2
								<i>Perth</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	1
								<i>West Linton</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.025
								<i>Darvel</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	100
								<i>Ardentinny</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.07
								<i>Arrochar</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.006
								<i>Bowmore</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.08
								<i>Campbeltown</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.05
								<i>Carradale</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.029
								<i>Claonaig</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.074
								<i>Girvan</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.25
								<i>Kirkconnel</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25
								<i>Lethanhill</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.25
								<i>Lochwinnoch</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	0.086
								<i>Millburn Muir</i>	39	52	42	49	B	V	0.25
								<i>Millport</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	H	0.0027
								<i>Muirkirk</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
								<i>New Cumnock</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
								<i>Port Ellen</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.09

* not yet in service.

625-line television

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC 1	BBC 2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
Scotland (continued)															
<i>Rosneath</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	10	<i>Glen Urquhart</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.09
<i>Rothesay</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	2	<i>Wester Erchite</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.016
<i>Rothesay Town</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.0066	<i>Rumster Forest</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	100
<i>Tighnabruaich</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1	<i>Selkirk</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	H	50
<i>Troon</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.02	<i>Eyemouth</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	2
<i>West Kilbride</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.35	<i>Galashiels</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.1
<i>Durris</i>	22	28	25	32	A	H	500	<i>Hawick</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.05
<i>Balgownie</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.04	<i>Innerleithen</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.1
<i>Braemar</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.015	<i>Jedburgh</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.16
<i>Gartly Moor</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	2.2	<i>Peebles</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1
<i>Peterhead</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.1								
<i>Rosehearty</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	2	Wales							
<i>Tomintoul</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.0065	<i>Blaenplwyf</i>	31	27	24	21	A	H	100
<i>Tulloch</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.07	<i>Aberystwyth</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.023
<i>Eitshal</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	100	<i>Carno</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.011
<i>Badachro</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.035	<i>Llanbrynnair</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.020
<i>Cletraval</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	2.0	<i>Llandinam</i>	44	51	41	47	B	V	0.25
<i>Daliburgh</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.03	<i>Llanfyllin</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.125
<i>Kilbride</i>								<i>Llanidloes</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.005
<i>(S. Uist)</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.13	<i>Long Mountain</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	1
<i>Penifiler</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.04	<i>Machynlleth</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.02
<i>Scoval</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.16	<i>Moel-y-Sant</i>	34	27	24	31	A	V	0.115
<i>Skriaig</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.87	<i>Carmel</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100
<i>Ullapool</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.078	<i>Abercraf</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.125
<i>Keelylang Hill</i>	40	46	43	50	B	H	100	<i>Builth Wells</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.026
<i>Bressay</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	10	<i>Greenhill</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.074
<i>Collarfirth Hill</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.05	<i>Llandrindod</i>							
<i>Fetlar</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.25	<i>Wells</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	2.25
<i>Fitful Head</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.1	<i>Llanelli</i>	39	45	49	67	E	V	0.1
<i>Scalloway</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.029	<i>Llanwrtyd Wells</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.01
<i>Swinister</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.21	<i>Mynydd Enroch</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
<i>Weisdale</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.06	<i>Rhayader</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.1
<i>Knock More</i>	33	26	23	29	A	H	100	<i>Tenby</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.03
<i>Balblair Wood</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.083	<i>Ystalfera</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.05
<i>Craigellachie</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.07	<i>Llanddona</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	H	100
<i>Grantown</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.35	<i>Amlwch</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.025
<i>Kingussie</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.091	<i>Arfon</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	3.2
<i>Lairg</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.013	<i>Bethesda</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.025
<i>Rosemarkie</i>	39	45	49	42	B	H	100	<i>Betws-y-Coed</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5
<i>Auchmore Wood</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.1	<i>Cemaes</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.012
<i>Fodderty</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.12	<i>Conway</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	2
<i>Fort Augustus</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.011	<i>Deiniolen</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05

* not yet in service.

625-line television

	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	Channel				Aerial group	Polarisation	Max. vision erp (kW)	
	BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				BBC1	BBC2	IBA	*Fourth Channel				
Wales (continued)								<i>Dowlais</i>							
<i>Ffestiniog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	1.2	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.013	
<i>Llandecwyn</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.3	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.5	
<i>Waunfawr</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.026	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1	
<i>Moel-y-Parc</i>	52	45	49	42	B	H	100	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.05	
<i>Bala</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.2	33	26	23	29	A	V	10	
<i>Corwen</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.3	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.018	
<i>Glyn Ceiriog</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.007	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.15	
<i>Llangollen</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.01	39	45	49	42	B	V	0.03	
<i>Pontfadog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.0064	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.25	
<i>Wrexham-Rhos</i>	39	—	67	—	E	V	0.2	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.125	
<i>Presely</i>	46	40	43	50	B	H	100	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.25	
<i>Croeserw</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.12	33	26	23	29	A	V	2	
<i>Dolgellau</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.03	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.1	
<i>Llandyfriog</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.11	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1	
<i>Lhwyn Onn</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.05	
<i>Mynydd</i>								58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.125	
<i>Pencarreg</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.12	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.25	
<i>Pencader</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.006	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.5	
<i>Rheola</i>	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.1	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.08	
<i>Si Dogmaels</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.015	33	26	23	29	A	V	4	
<i>Wenvoe</i>	44	51	41	47	B	H	500	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.15	
<i>Aberdare</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.5	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.08	
<i>Abergavenny</i>	39	45	49	42	B	V	1	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02	
<i>Abertillery</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.28	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	0.08	
<i>Abertridwr</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.05	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.02	
<i>Bargoed</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.3	56	48	52	68	C/D	V	0.05	
<i>Bedlinog</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.01	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.025	
<i>Blackmill</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.01	55	62	59	65	C/D	V	0.08	
<i>Blaenavon</i>	57	63	60	53	C/D	V	0.15								
<i>Blaina</i>	40	46	43	50	B	V	0.1								
<i>Brecon</i>	58	64	61	54	C/D	V	1								
<i>Briton Ferry</i>	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.02								
<i>Cilfrew</i>	39	45	49	52	B	V	0.006								
<i>Clydach</i>	33	26	23	29	A	V	0.0035								
<i>Clyro</i>	51	44	41	47	B	V	0.16								
<i>Craig-Cefn-Parc</i>	46	40	43	50	B	V	0.0063								
<i>Crickhowell</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.15								
<i>Cwmafan</i>	21	27	24	31	A	V	0.07								
<i>Cwmfelinfach</i>	52	45	48	42	B	V	0.006								
<i>Deri</i>	22	28	25	32	A	V	0.05								

* not yet in service.

BBC and IBA 405-line transmitters to be closed down in 1982

Area	Transmitter	Broadcasting Authority	Scheduled Closing Date (Year Quarter)
<i>England</i>			
Devon/Cornwall	Bodmin	BBC	1st Quarter
	Bude	BBC	1st Quarter
	Okehampton	BBC	1st Quarter
	Scilly Isles	BBC	1st Quarter
Isle of Wight	Ventnor	BBC	3rd Quarter
Kent/Sussex	Bexhill	BBC	3rd Quarter
	Canterbury	BBC	3rd Quarter
	Newhaven	BBC & IBA	3rd Quarter
Oxfordshire/Wiltshire/Berkshire	Hungerford	BBC	4th Quarter
	Marlborough	BBC	4th Quarter
	Membury	IBA	4th Quarter
	Oxford	BBC	4th Quarter
	Swindon	BBC	4th Quarter
Midlands/East Anglia	Aldeburgh	BBC	4th Quarter
	Bedford	BBC	4th Quarter
	Cambridge	BBC	4th Quarter
	Northampton	BBC	4th Quarter
Herefordshire/Gloucestershire	Churchdown Hill	BBC	1st Quarter
	Hereford	BBC	4th Quarter
Yorkshire/Lincolnshire	Belmont	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
	Scarborough	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
	Sheffield	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
Cumbria	Kendal	BBC	2nd Quarter
<i>Wales</i>			
Abergavenny	Abergavenny	BBC & IBA	3rd Quarter
	Brecon	IBA	3rd Quarter
	Cardigan	BBC	3rd Quarter
	Carmarthen	BBC	1st Quarter
	Ffestiniog	BBC & IBA	3rd Quarter
	Llanelli	BBC	3rd Quarter
<i>Northern Ireland</i>			
Ballycastle	Ballycastle	BBC & IBA	2nd Quarter
	Kilkeel	BBC	2nd Quarter
	Maddybenny More	BBC	2nd Quarter
<i>Scotland</i>			
Ayr	Ayr	BBC	4th Quarter
	Ballachulish	BBC	1st Quarter
	Campbeltown	BBC	4th Quarter
	Dundee Law	BBC	2nd Quarter
	Girvan	BBC	4th Quarter
	Kinlochleven	BBC	1st Quarter
	Lethanhill	IBA	4th Quarter
	Perth	BBC	2nd Quarter
	Port Ellen	BBC	4th Quarter

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