

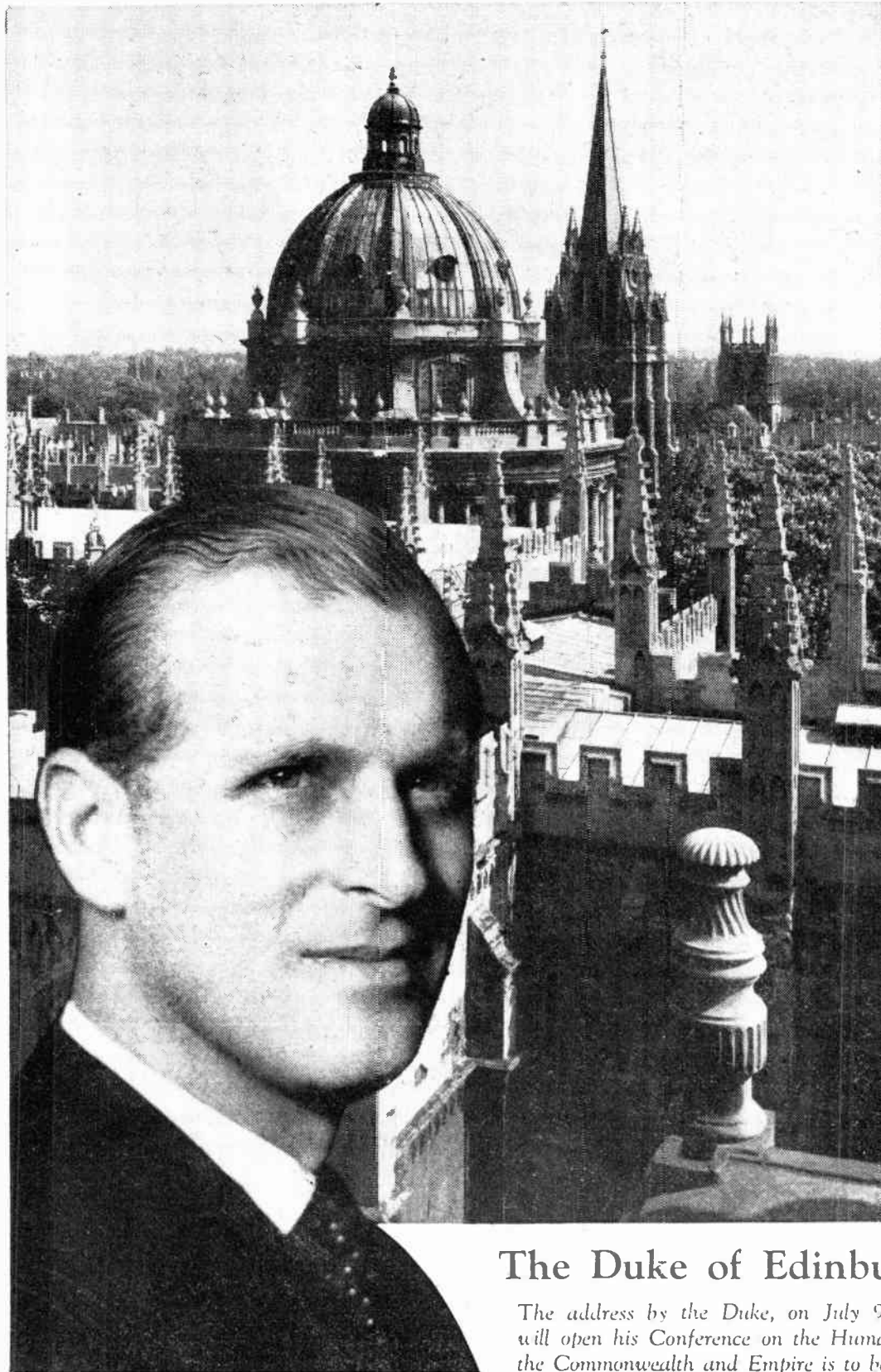
LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 870. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



WICKHAM STEED

His own recorded reminiscences will be included in a programme of recollections of the internationally famous journalist and of his encounters with the great statesmen of his time

MOTOR RACING

Commentaries by Raymond Baxter and reports on the British Grand Prix from Silverstone

SWEET SERENADE

First of a musical series played by 'the man with the golden trumpet,' Eddie Calvert, with Peter Yorke's Silver Strings

RESTORATION DRAMA

Ralph Truman stars in William Wycherley's play 'The Plain Dealer' (Note on page 17)

THIRD TEST MATCH

Commentaries and reports—and summaries by Norman Yardley—broadcast from Headingley, Leeds

ROYAL ACADEMY

An illustrated review of the Summer Exhibition by Basil Taylor appears on pages 14 and 15



The Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference

The address by the Duke, on July 9 at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, which will open his Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire is to be broadcast by the G.O.S. (see pages 3 and 17)

S. FREUD

The Origins of Psycho-Analysis

(in German: *Aus den Anfängen der Psychoanalyse*)
 "without question one of the books of the century."
Edicard Glover, Brit. J. Delinquency 30s.

The Question of Lay Analysis

"perhaps the most readily understandable and attractive
 account of psycho-analysis available to the general reader."
N. Procter-Gregg, Observer 9s.

Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality

"one of the pillars on which the edifice of psycho-analysis
 rests . . . indeed a classic." *Listener* 12s. 6d.

Gesammelte Werke

18 vols. chronologisch geordnet. Vols. I-XVII £22 2s.
 Index Vol. XVIII: publication late 1956

EDWARD GLOVER

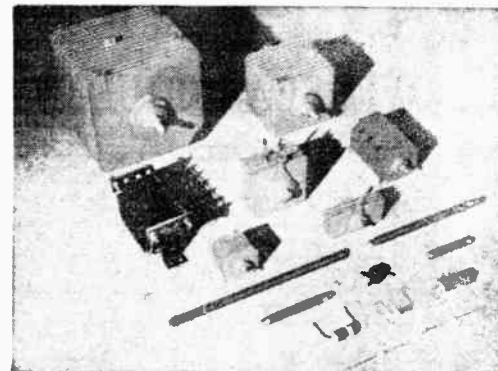
On the Early Development of Mind

"should be welcomed by all who are concerned for the
 healthy development of psycho-analysis." *R. O. Kapp,*
Brit. J. Philosophy of Science 45s.

PSYCHO-ANALYTIC WORKS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Catalogue on application

IMAGO PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
 10 NOTTINGHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1

RECTIFIERS— for all applications



. . . to radio and television can be found in
 our extensive ranges and types of units.
 Westalite for H.T. and E.H.T. supplies and
 small battery chargers, copper oxide and
 germanium diodes for high frequency duty
 and electrical measuring instruments.

Supplies of our publication "The All
 Metal Way" describing . . .

WESTINGHOUSE

METAL RECTIFIERS

can be obtained from Dept. L.C.,

WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE & SIGNAL CO., LTD.,
 82, York Way, King's Cross, London, N.1, England

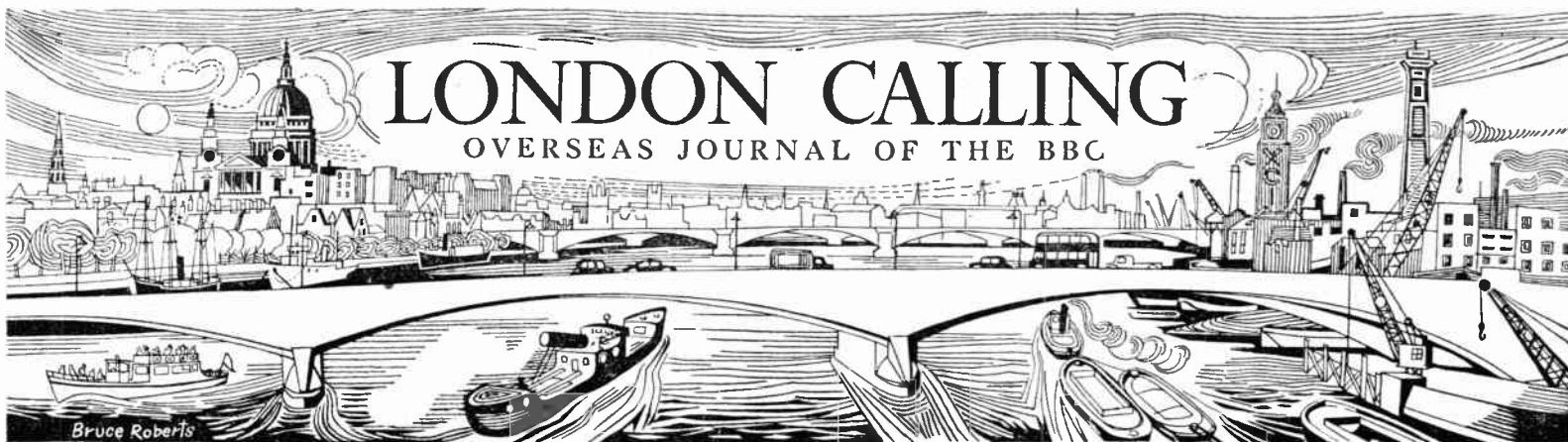
Don't be Vague

ask for

Haig



NO FINER WHISKY
 GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE



LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC

CONTENTS

SIGMUND FREUD AND PSYCHO-ANALYSIS By Dr. Edward Glover.....	4
A WIND-TUNNEL FOR EXPLORING THE SOUND-BARRIER By Ivor Jones.....	5
POSTSCRIPT TO THE BURMA ELECTIONS By Dr. Hugh Tinker.....	6
THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION By Alastair Dunnett.....	6
THE INTERNATIONAL EISTEDDFOD By J. C. Griffith Jones.....	7
THE LONDON CLUB By Sir Harold Nicolson.....	8
FUN OF THE FAIR AT BATTERSEA By John Stockbridge.....	9
TRAINING FOR TECHNOCRACY: 6 'A LIVING PART OF CIVILISATION' By Dr. J. Bronowski.....	10
FURNITURE-MAKING AT HIGH WYCOMBE By Sam Pollock.....	11
HERE AND THERE Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'	13
THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION By Basil Taylor.....	14
BOOKS TO READ By M. R. Ridley.....	16
A SHAW FESTIVAL By Arthur Russell.....	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING A Radio Round-Up.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK...	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates

Commonwealth Study Conference

PETER PARKER outlines the aims of the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire at which His Royal Highness will give the opening address in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, this week

G.O.S.: Monday 20.45, Tuesday 00.15 and 04.45

AT 3.30 p.m. on July 9 in Oxford a bold experiment begins, when 280 people, men and women mainly between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five, all actively engaged in industry in the Commonwealth, will meet in the Sheldonian Theatre to hear H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh give the opening address in his Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities. There is no precedent for what will follow in the programme of the next three weeks of the conference. Nothing like it has been tried before. Essentially, both in the preparations which have led up to it and in the conference itself, this is an experiment in common effort in the Commonwealth.

This does not mean, of course, that the conference breaks new ground in its field of study. There has already been a great deal of work done along the lines of the purpose of this conference: to conduct a practical study of the human aspects of industrialisation, and in particular those factors which make for satisfaction, efficiency, and understanding both inside industrial organisations and in the everyday relations between industry and the community around it.

The conference will not be facing problems which are new and unfamiliar: the great hope is that the human problems arising from the growth of industry, only too familiar in many cases, might be illuminated in a new way on this occasion.

Learning from One Another

The Duke of Edinburgh had just returned from the tour of the Commonwealth with H.M. the Queen when the suggestion of the conference was being mooted. As he says in the foreword of the programme: 'Judging by what I had seen I thought the idea a good one. With the rapid progress of science and technology there is an inevitable spread of industrialisation to meet the growing needs of the world. In Britain, the home of the Industrial Revolution, and in some of the countries of the Commonwealth, we have already experienced many of the human problems that industrialisation creates in varied circumstances, problems which countries undergoing industrial development are beginning to face. We all have much to learn from one another.'

Fundamentally, perhaps, these problems arise from the challenge of change. Industrialisation is making change a condition of our lives both in countries where industry is advanced and in countries still in the early stage of industrial growth. In a very real sense the experience we share is a new bond of Commonwealth.

Of course, the membership of the conference will reflect a wide range of industrial experience—of different types of industry, educational backgrounds, races, and climates. From the total membership of 280, ninety will be from the United Kingdom, approximately 135 from the other countries of the Commonwealth, and fifty-five from the Colonial territories.

It is likely that there will be two-thirds who are managers/employers and one-third who are trade unionists/operatives. There will be no official representatives as delegates. There is no intention of having a conference of two sides: indeed, the programme excludes what normally comes within the scope of collective bargaining.

This seems to be simply a picture of contrasts. But, in fact, there is a common denominator: each individual will have some direct experience of industry. Each individual—employer or manager, trade unionist or operative—is invited to be a member of the conference as a member of industry who can contribute from practical experience.

An Encouraging Response

This is not an academic research conference, nor is it a course. It is a practical opportunity for individuals facing increasing responsibilities in industry to pool experience and opinions. And the response has been most encouraging. In Australia, for instance, in answer to a notice in the Press, 900 people applied for twenty-five places.

There is another common factor in the membership which needs emphasis. The individuals will mainly be less than forty-five years of age, and most probably the average age will be about thirty-eight. In the selection of members the conference council has sought the rising generation in industry, people with opportunities before them to put to good advantage, through their own work and in their own communities, any benefits they will gain from this conference.

There will be speeches and working papers, but the main work of the conference will be discussion groups with fourteen members in each. The discussion will begin during the first week at Oxford when members will hear talks by industrialists and trade unionists and will be preparing for their separate study tours to industrial centres in the United Kingdom.

On the tours the groups will begin to study under working conditions the themes, and will talk to people directly concerned with these problems in industry and with representatives of employer organisations, trade unions, social services, education, public utilities, distributive trades, religious organisations, and municipal authorities.

Groups will spend about half their time in factories and on industrial topics and about half on such problems as housing, education, community life, clubs, health, and travel to work.

In the last week the groups return to Oxford for further discussion among themselves, and will spend a few days preparing their final reports on their impressions.

The climax of the conference will be in the reporting back at the end of the last week, and the summing up by Sir Philip Morris, Vice-Chancellor of Bristol University, with His Royal Highness in the chair.

Commonwealth Study Conference: see page 17

Sigmund Freud and Psycho-Analysis

The centenary of the birth of Sigmund Freud has evoked a world-wide re-appraisal of his unique contribution to the study of the human mind. Here is a tribute by DR. EDWARD GLOVER, a psychologist who was a pupil of Freud. His talk is introduced by C. L. Boltz



BOLTZ: This year is the centenary of the birth of a most extraordinary man whose work has had enormous and world-wide acceptance. The centenary of his birth is being celebrated in countries as far apart as India and Great Britain. The man was Sigmund Freud, born on May 6, 1856. Freud was a Jew, and he was born in that part of Europe now called Czechoslovakia,

but at the age of four his family moved to Vienna, and there Freud lived for seventy-eight years until the coming of Hitler forced him to leave for Britain, where he died a few weeks after war broke out.

Who was Freud, and what did he do to merit such widespread centenary celebrations? If I say he was a psychologist I am right enough, but the fact hardly gets us any nearer the answer to the question. It is all much more than that. It was Freud who first developed a theory that all human motivation is unconscious. It was Freud who fired a gun at nearly everything that human beings believed about themselves. He destroyed smugness; he destroyed the old Victorian habit of explaining all human actions in terms of reason. If you forget to post a letter of congratulation to a friend and you start to work out the explanation of your forgetting and say that it is because you really are jealous of the success of your friend and do not really want to congratulate him at all, then you owe all this way of explaining it to Sigmund Freud. Before his day you would never have thought of such an explanation.

New Terms in our Common Language

The interpretation of dreams, the curing of neurotics by free association in the process called psycho-analysis, the explanation of lapses like the forgetful action I mentioned—these, and a host of other things, were originated by Sigmund Freud. He invented terms that are used even by schoolboys today and very frequently by intellectuals, and if they do not understand what they are talking about—and they often do not—it is still a sign of Freud's tremendous impact to have given so many new terms to our common language.

His impact was so tremendous that he aroused enmity—academic enmity, I hasten to add—and today there are still many who oppose Freud's theories of human character. You are either a Freudian, it seems to me, or you are anti-Freudian. A psychologist who is definitely a Freudian is Dr. Edward Glover. Dr. Glover was a pupil of Freud and at one time a director of the London Clinic of Psycho-analysis.

GLOVER: Although the name of Freud and the term psycho-analysis have become household words—indeed, Freud is considered one of the world's greatest thinkers—most people would be hard put to it to say exactly how it was that he achieved lasting fame. The most popular conception is simply that he was a Viennese doctor who invented a form of psychotherapy for mental disorders now commonly termed neuroses. This was true enough in its way: Freud was the father of modern psychiatry. There is hardly a mental hospital or out-patient centre, a child-guidance clinic or indeed any organisation that deals with the problems of individual or social adaptation, from marriage-guidance councils to prisons, the staff of which does not, wittingly or unwittingly, employ principles that were laid down by him.

A Vast but Invisible Territory

Now all this, although remarkable enough, would scarcely justify the description of Freud as one of the world's greatest thinkers. We should remember, however, that Freud was not only the discoverer of the unconscious mind and of the peculiar laws that govern this vast but invisible territory: he succeeded in building up a consistent theory of mind which revolutionised mental science. When, in 1893, he published his first contributions to psycho-analysis the science of psychology was on the whole an unfruitful pursuit, based on the most inadequate ideas of the nature of mind. Mind and consciousness, for example, were supposed to be one and the same.

Freud's discovery of the unconscious swept this misconception aside. Behind consciousness, which is largely an observation post and sampling system—a superficial organ, that is—there exists a complicated mental apparatus receiving, controlling, and discharging in the form of thought, speech, and behaviour, the excitations which arise from the instincts of love, hate, and self-preservation. This unconscious apparatus Freud was able to divide into component parts, of which one is of particular interest not only to the man in the street but to the moral philosopher and theologian. Its technical name is the 'super ego' or, as one might say, unconscious conscience, which is responsible for the sense of guilt.

Freud also laid before us the history of this mental apparatus from infancy onwards, studied the infantile forms of the instincts that set

the apparatus in motion, described the emotions and effects (such as anxiety and guilt) that can disturb its function, and the various mechanisms whereby the mind effects control, the best known of which goes by the name of repression.

He was then able to show that the disturbances that we generally describe as mental diseases are really maladaptations which arise when those unconscious laws do not run smoothly, and when in consequence the mental apparatus is incapable of dealing with stresses of instinct, in particular the stresses of love and hate.

He was able to show that all these disorders originate in infancy and early childhood, and that the main conflict that disturbs the child's development centres upon its unconscious love and hate relations to its parents. This was the origin of the famous Oedipus complex, a discovery which in its time aroused the most violent opposition in both lay and professional circles. All this, together with the fact that Freud made his discoveries in course of studying dreams and neuroses, explains why most people tend to regard psycho-analysis simply as a form of medical treatment. But it also serves to show how psycho-analysis spread in the first instance to the study of child development, child nurture, and education. For the discoveries Freud made were applicable not only to the mentally sick but to quite normal people, in fact to every man. The fate of the grown-up was seen to be determined not just by immediate circumstances, as had hitherto been thought, but by the unconscious patterns laid down in childhood.

This discovery was not only important from the point of view of child nurture, undermining as it did the rigid concepts of disciplinary paternalism that had hitherto prevailed: the whole concept of education was thrown into the melting pot. There is hardly a modern school or educational institute in English-speaking countries that has not been influenced by Freudian ideas.

But that was only a beginning. Freud later turned his attention to the factors in unconscious development that influence the formation of groups. These investigations of the structure and function of society turned psycho-analysis overnight into a new form of sociology both in its normal and its abnormal aspects. Crime in the individual and war between groups were traced mainly to disturbances arising during the formation of unconscious conscience. Even politics were not immune from inspection.

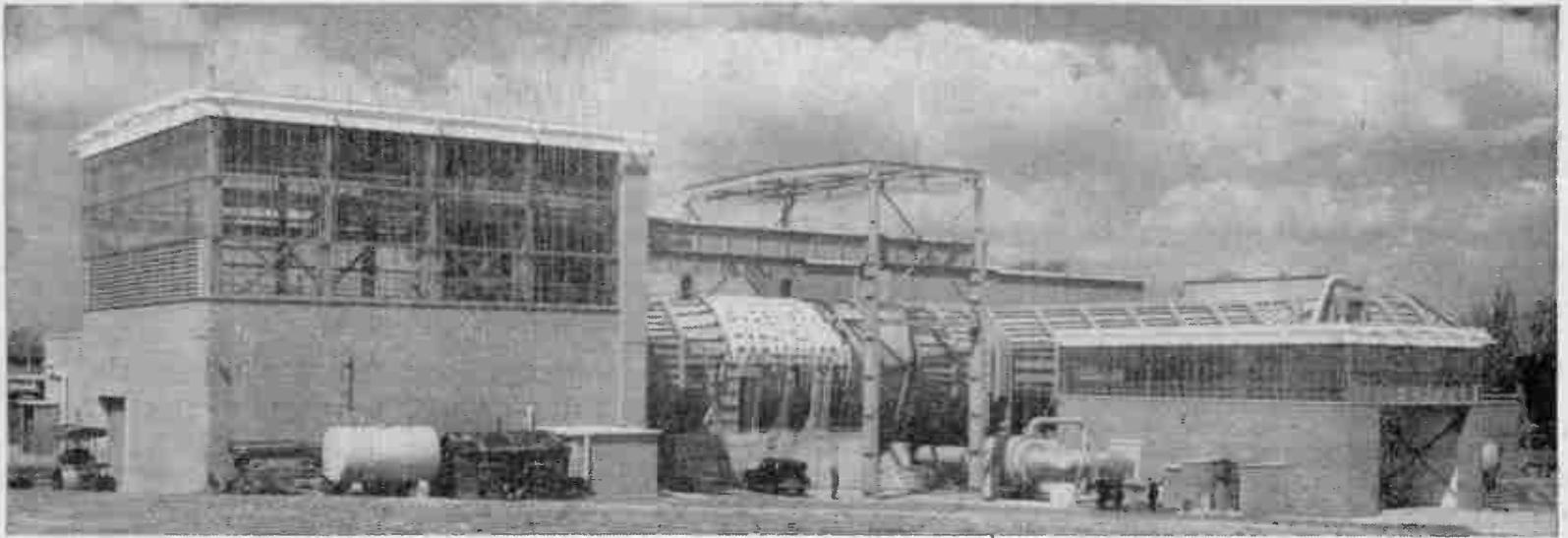
Rejected in Communist Countries

And in this connection it is interesting to note that Freud and psycho-analysis have been rejected only in Communist countries. For the Marxian does not take kindly to a system that puts the influence of unconscious love and hate before the economic interpretation of history.

The implications of his views on the development of children and the nature of society are indeed far reaching. In the first place, they suggest that if man is to succeed in controlling his primitive instincts, his emotions and superstitions, the necessary measures to effect these changes must be set in motion during the most malleable period of mental development, that is to say during infancy and childhood; and this conclusion in turn serves to put in proper perspective the unsolved social and political problem of the relation of the individual to the state, because it makes the family unit the key point in the transmission of culture.

In other directions Freud's influence was equally powerful. Early in his career he had sought for and had obtained confirmation of his views in the fields of art and literature. But he could scarcely have anticipated that within his own lifetime his views would have had such a remarkable effect on the works of writers and artists. These changes are most obvious in the case of biography and of surrealist art. In the former case the process of biography has been both widened and deepened, and in the latter artists have come to vie with each other in the pictorial representation of unconscious symbolism.

Finally, it may be asked how far Freud's cultural influences were typical of Western civilisation, and whether they accentuate the difference that is sometimes held to exist between the West and the East, namely, that the East is less material—more spiritual, if you like. This question is not easy to answer. On the one hand, Freud did not take kindly to the manufacture of a philosophy of life and limited himself strictly to a scientific *Weltanschauung* that was in keeping with man's psycho-biological nature. On the other hand he maintained that man's noblest aspirations spring from the same unconscious region of the mind that gives rise to his deepest conflicts. In one sense he regarded spirituality itself as a product of unconscious conflict, and by so doing not only set psychology above philosophy but indicated a common ground on which the East and the West can meet and compose their difference. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



A Wind-Tunnel for Exploring the Sound-Barrier

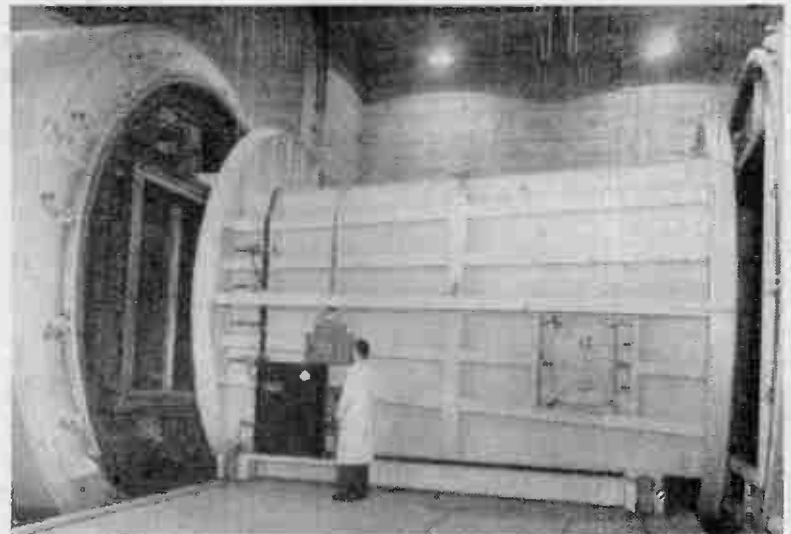
IVOR JONES, the BBC Air Correspondent, describes a wind-tunnel set up recently at Bedford by Britain's Aircraft Research Association to investigate more precisely than ever before the problems of flight through the sound-barrier—a remarkable new piece of research equipment'

RECENTLY H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh opened a new British wind-tunnel which is the most advanced of its kind in the world. It is specially designed to investigate more precisely than ever before the problems of flight through the sound-barrier. It will play an important part in the race to build faster aircraft of every kind—fighters, bombers, and airliners.

There is little doubt that since the end of the war British aircraft-research has been hindered by the lack of big, high-speed wind-tunnels. Substitutes have been found, such as the technique of firing rocket-propelled models of future aeroplanes and missiles in the free air and observing them from the ground with elaborate instruments. But now this phase of improvisation is almost over. This new tunnel is one of a series recently built in Britain which should meet the needs of research workers for some years to come. And in many ways it is the most important of the series.

The tunnel, which is at Bedford, is unique for two reasons. First, it is a co-operative venture by fourteen of Britain's major aircraft constructors—among the world's most determined individualists—who have jointly raised about £1,500,000 to build it. Secondly, it solves more completely than any other tunnel the special problems of research around the sound barrier. The advance it represents was explained for me in this way by Mr. Ronald Hills, the chief executive of the Aircraft Research Association, which has been set up to build and operate it.

He said: 'In previous tunnels it has been quite impossible to get any satisfactory results at speeds between about 700 and 900 miles an hour. At these speeds model aircraft in the tunnel produce shock waves. They are a little like the waves produced by the bows of a ship, and they are reflected back from the walls of the tunnel, just as a ship's waves would be from the banks of a river or lake. These waves interfere with the air flow through the tunnel, and produce a state of affairs quite unlike that of an aircraft flying through the free air. In this tunnel we are using a



Part of the tunnel can be rolled aside to allow models to be placed in the bays for testing; the movable section is then put back and made airtight

special perforated wall in the working section which should entirely eliminate these shock-wave reflections.'

This 'working section' is, of course, the part of the tunnel that matters most. It is nine feet wide and eight feet high, and specially dried air can be forced through it at up to 1,000 miles an hour. At this speed, air is moving through the working section at nearly two tons a minute, driven forward by 25,000-horse-power electric motors.

The models of aircraft and missiles used in the tunnel can be wheeled into place in the section on a device like a tramway, so that there is as little delay as possible between experiments. Research workers can observe what happens when the tunnel is running, both on large instrument-panels and by television. There are cameras mounted in the tunnel wall.

This A.R.A. establishment, as I said, promises to play a big part in British aircraft research. Another tunnel will be added to it soon—smaller, but capable of higher speeds. And the place already has its own staff of specialists. They will investigate the designs sent to them by the member firms of A.R.A., and they should in time become one of Britain's most closely knit research teams.

But this A.R.A. project fits into a large pattern: one that is making Bedford perhaps the greatest centre of aviation research in the Commonwealth. The Royal Aircraft Establishment—which in the past has done most of its work at Farnborough—has already built several wind-tunnels of its own there. One is a large supersonic tunnel.

More than this, the R.A.E. now has, also near Bedford, what is probably the biggest and longest runway in Britain. So, in the same neighbourhood, there are now facilities for testing new ideas right from the drawing-board stage until, finally, they are embodied in an aeroplane that is ready to fly. (Broadcast in the BBC's 'Radio Newsreel')



A technician checking the position of a television camera mounted in the tunnel wall and focused on a model about to be tested

Postscript to the Burma Elections

DR. HUGH TINKER, until recently Professor of History at Rangoon University, comments on the confirmation of U Nu as Premier after the second general election in Burma since independence



U Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma

THE second general election since independence has recently ended in Burma. Elections in Burma are first and foremost a holiday, a festival, and an entertainment. People wear their gayest clothes; bands blare; there is singing and dancing. Banners hang across the streets; the political parties erect bamboo pavilions, tricked out with gold and silver paper as their rallying points. All is bustle and good humour.

Yet on election day at most of the polling booths there were armed police with bayonets fixed, for the Communists had declared that they would sabotage this election as they attempted to sabotage previous elections. However, the elections have confirmed the government coalition,

the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, in office for another five-year term.

The League was formed out of a large number of parties in 1944 in protest against the Japanese occupation. It has now carried on the government for ten years in the face of large-scale rebellions by the Communists and other intransigents, and in the face of a dangerous invasion by Chinese Nationalist forces. Today Burma has a large degree of internal stability, and has begun to put into effect plans for a welfare state.

But this achievement has its darker side: there is still a good deal of unrest in the country; the programme of state socialism has endured serious setbacks.

During the past two years the world price of rice has been falling steadily, and as rice accounts for three-quarters of Burma's exports this has had serious effects upon the national income.

Attempts to stabilise the overseas balances by imposing rigorous import restrictions have led to spectacular rises in prices, which are now four to six times higher than a year ago. And yet the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League has succeeded in maintaining a large majority in parliament. What are the reasons?

First, there is no opposition party that can come forward as an alternative government. The Communists have refused to take up the challenge of the Prime Minister, U Nu, to come out into the open and to accept the verdict of the polls. In their absence the largest opposition group is the Burma Workers' and Peasants' Party, which is avowedly Marxist and revolutionary. It has increased its representation in

parliament but still it offers no serious threat to the government party.

But all the opposition parties lack dynamic leadership and suffer from a complete absence of electoral organisation. Widespread dislike of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, which has been accused of corruption and nepotism, has resulted in defeats for League candidates, and lower majorities. But the swing of electoral opinion has been counter-balanced by the nation-wide veneration for the Prime Minister, U Nu. Most observers have seen the 1956 election as a vote of confidence in U Nu as the leader and guardian of his country.

U Nu is something of a rarity: a practical idealist. Prime Minister of his country for nine years, he has grown in stature, in experience, and in wisdom, while remaining modest, friendly, and unassuming. This is the man who once again has received the vote of the peasant in the ricefield, the hunter from the mountain, and the coolie in the market-place.

The continuance in office of U Nu and his government ensures that Burma will remain in her chosen path towards a welfare state. In world politics U Nu will continue to stand alongside Pandit Nehru in leading the new nations of Asia in a middle way between the great power blocs. For it must be understood that U Nu's so-called 'neutralism' is not, as some foreigners assert, a policy of appeasement towards Communism: it is a genuine attempt to enter into friendship and co-operation with all nations. In so far as Burma's election is a vote of confidence in U Nu it is also a vote for peace and co-operation in Asia and the world. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Service)

The Colonial Development Corporation

ALASTAIR DUNNETT comments on the encouraging report recently published by the Colonial Development Corporation on the results of its trading year of 1955

BRITAIN'S Colonial Development Corporation says in its report that it made a profit in the trading year 1955 for the first time since it was founded in 1947 to promote and encourage commercial and industrial development in backward areas of the Commonwealth. Gone, it seems, are the black, early days of the groundnut debacle in Tanganyika, and the poultry scheme in Gambia.

Lord Reith, the chairman, and his staff are near the end of the mopping-up operations on the unsound schemes, and sound schemes are beginning to pay handsome dividends. The figures for 1955 show this quite clearly. In 1954 the Corporation lost more than £500,000, but last year its consolidated profit was more than £400,000. Comparatively, then, the Corporation is about £1-million to the good.

The corporation's sixty-three projects are widely scattered throughout the world. Eighteen of them are in the Caribbean, seven in the Far East, and no fewer than thirty-seven in Africa. One of the Far East projects—the United Cocoa Development Company of Malaya—started only last year, as did nine of the operations in Africa. The Central Electricity Board in Malaya, which showed a profit of more than £250,000 in 1954, has increased its profit by £25,000, and the Federal and Colonial Building Society Limited in the same country has done equally well.

To my mind the most striking achievements are those of some of the companies, not yet

showing profits, it is true, but with their losses cut down significantly. For instance, in 1954 British Guiana Timbers Limited showed a loss of almost £115,000; this has been cut to under £38,000. Borneo Abaca Limited slashed its losses by more than £115,000, and would have done still better had not the plants from which fibre is made been attacked by disease.

Then there is the Lobatsi Abattoir in Bechuanaland. There a loss of more than £5,000 has been turned into a profit of some £98,000 during the first full year of operation.



W'ineperu; one of the Colonial Development Corporation's forest concessions in British Guiana

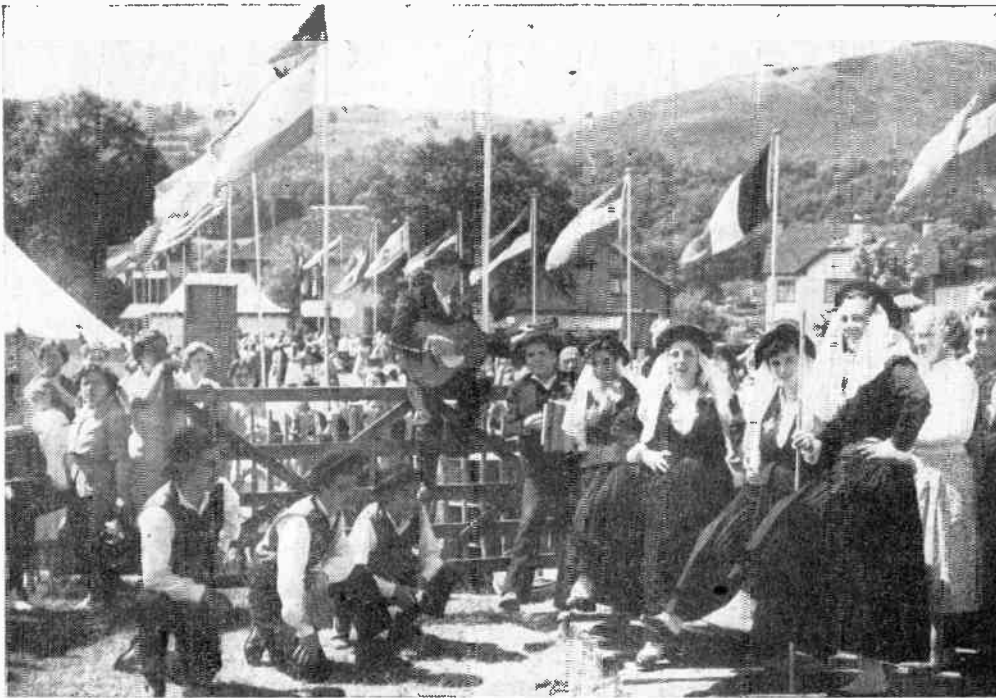
These are just a few of the ways in which the corporation has turned figures in its bank account from red in 1954 to black in 1955—its current account, that is to say. For the overall picture shows that the corporation is still £8-million in debt. But now the board of Management has entirely changed, and manifestly the new board has done well.

Not that it will be free from troubles in future. The Government legal advisers are not sure whether the corporation is entitled to undertake housing and roadworks—a field in which it is operating very successfully—but it seems that legislation will be passed to get over this difficulty.

Incidentally, the undeveloped nature of the areas in which the corporation is working is clearly shown by the fact that 26.3 per cent. of its capital is deployed on power schemes, and twenty per cent. on agriculture.

The corporation hopes to maintain the progress it has shown during the last year, but will only take on new projects which are likely to be financially self-supporting if not definitely profitable. It is difficult to take a decision in such matters, for the corporation must assess what will be saleable at a profit in ten to twenty years' time. It has been a struggle to get out of debt, as the report admits, and the corporation does not intend to let up until it has built up its own reserves.

But the corporation should not be judged only by financial standards: far more important is the work it is doing to raise the standard of living in overseas territories. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)



A group of dancers from Oporto, Portugal, rehearsing against a background of Welsh hills



Young singers from Germany looking out over the river Dee below Llangollen's medieval bridge

The International Eisteddfod

J. C. GRIFFITH JONES sets the scene of the tenth annual festival of music and dancing which is being staged this week at Llangollen, in north Wales, where amateurs from twenty-two countries in Europe and America will be meeting in friendly competition

Welsh Magazine. General Overseas Service: Wednesday 21.15, Thursday 12.30

THIS midsummer the tenth successive annual International Music Eisteddfod will be held in the little town of Llangollen in north Wales. The outside village on the banks of the Welsh Dee—a river of cascading waters where the salmon leap—a place brooding wistfully for ten months in the year under the ancient spell of Welsh hills, will quicken again with exotic tumult when it is transformed for a week into a shrine for musical pilgrims from many lands.

It is a festival of the people, by the people, for the people. Unlike the Salzburg and Edinburgh festivals where the performers are matching their expert skill against other experts, the Llangollen International Eisteddfod is a magnet for amateur performers, people who earn their livelihood in other ways, but love music and practise it at every opportunity.

The prizes are token trophies, and modest lump sums in cash which divided among the members of a winning choir or dance group would scarcely enable them to do more than pay for a celebration meal and buy a few picture-postcards as a souvenir of their colourful adventure.

'Frontier-Leaping Magic of Music'

The real reward is the coming and the mixing informally and spontaneously with kindred spirits of other nationalities, the breaking down of barriers of race and language, of creed and power politics, through the frontier-leaping magic of music and common humanity.

How did it all begin? Its origin is rooted in that Welsh word *eisteddfod*, and in all that word connotes. In the palaces of the old independent Welsh princes there was patronage and honour for poets and musicians. Special tournaments were held in which the bards and minstrels of note vied with each other in performance of their arts.

This *eisteddfod*, or congress (literally, sitting) of poets and musicians evolved down the centuries, weaving itself into the texture of Welsh life and eventually expanding into the modern Eisteddfod with a capital 'E,' national cultural festival of the Welsh people, which is both a fostering ground for the arts and an annual reunion of the Welsh people from all parts of the world, met to re-strengthen their ties of kinship and human fellowship.

During the last world war the members of the governments of several European countries invaded by the Germans found sanctuary in Britain. Some of their ministers came as special guests to the National Eisteddfod of Wales, which was held, though on a lesser scale.

The foreign ministers were deeply moved by the friendliness and the inspirational quality of this festival. 'When peace comes and freedom is restored to our ravaged countries,' they said, 'we must send our own singers and musicians to Wales to strengthen the bonds of our friendship.' It was in this way that the seed of the International Music Eisteddfod was sown. A group of Welsh enthusiasts who promoted the idea of a



The nations mingle easily at the Eisteddfod: a Welsh girl poses with French friends, and (right) a Spanish dancer gives a preview of her act

festival with the widest horizons chose Llangollen as the ideal centre. It not only had spell-binding scenery to commend it but also Eisteddfod tradition and a community which had taken pride over the centuries in being hospitable.

The population of Llangollen now is little more than 2,000, but the whole community in the town and all the surrounding villages threw themselves into the venture whole-heartedly. The organising committee was fortunate in being able to call on the services of specialists, including Mr. W. S. Gwynn Williams, a musician with wide European contacts. His expert knowledge, which he has given freely as Music Director of the festival, has been an important contribution to its success.

But there is no flagging. The tenth annual festival promises to be as resounding a success as any of its predecessors, even including the high-tide event of 1953, when our young Queen Elizabeth II came to Llangollen to charm the vast concourse and to be charmed. This year there will be soloists, choirs, and dancers from some twenty-two countries.

Next week: 'Nations in Song,' a special programme reflecting events at the International Eisteddfod, will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service on Monday at 10.30 and 22.15, and on Tuesday at 06.30.

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON offers some reflections on that venerable institution, the London club. Most of the famous ones are still in existence, and, if not quite so grandiose and exclusive as they were, still as respectable, comfortable, and somnolent; but how much longer—he asks—will they be able to continue in anything like their present form?

The London Club

ONE of the institutions of Britain which has been hardest hit by inflation and the cost of the Welfare State is that venerable and, indeed, sedative institution, the London club. I was talking this week to the secretary of my own club who gave me some startling figures. In the old days before the first world war the subscriptions of members were sufficient to meet the overhead expenses and the wage-bill, and the club could thus afford to be extravagant and even lavish in its catering policy and run the dining room at a loss.

He gave me some figures for the rise in wages alone which I admit were impressive. In 1900 the total wage-bill in my own club was £2,000 a year; at the end of the first world war this figure had increased to £7,000; a year; today the annual wage-bill is as much as £19,000. You will agree that such increases, when added to the general rise in the cost of living, present the committees and secretaries of clubs with problems such as our grandfathers never foresaw.

All manner of devices have been essayed to meet the situation. The staff has been reduced, and many women waitresses have taken the place of the elderly, slow-moving but beautifully liveried footmen with whom I was familiar in my youth.

Cocktail bars have been established in even the most respectable clubs in the hope that old members and new members will thereby be encouraged to consume martinis before their luncheons and dinners. These hopes, I am glad to say, have not been disappointed. Subscriptions and entrance fees have been raised, and—most revolutionary reform of all—women have been admitted at certain hours and in certain rooms in the hope of thereby increasing the receipts of the catering branch.

Managing to Pay their Way

In spite of these changes which would have filled my grandfather, who was a most choleric man, with purple fury, most London clubs struggle on with difficulty, only just managing to pay their way. Some of them have disappeared; some of them have been wound up, and the capital distributed among the members; but most of the famous London clubs are still in existence, not quite so grandiose or exclusive as they were in the days of Colonel Pendennis but still respectable, comfortable, and somnolent. How long will they be able to continue in anything like their ancient form?

It is curious, when one reflects upon the subject, that the London club should be so specifically an English institution. When I say English, I mean English. I know that there are clubs in Edinburgh, Cardiff, and Dublin which are modelled on the London variety and which might to the superficial observer appear identical. Yet in fact they have a different atmosphere and character, if only because the members have acquired the extraordinary habit of addressing each other when they meet. The authentic London clubman will enter the great portals of Pall Mall, give a distant nod to the hall-porter, seize a newspaper from the rack, stump upstairs to the dining room, read his newspaper and consume a glass of claret and a cutlet, descend to the coffee room, curtly order a glass of port, smoke a cigar, have a little nap in an arm-chair and then return to his house at about four in the afternoon, having not addressed one single word to any other member during the whole three hours of his visit.

'A Strictly Private Place'

This practice is considered by the English to be both restful and dignified: any other behaviour would to them seem intrusive, provincial, and rather vulgar; it would appear as if they regarded their club as a public instead of a strictly private place. It would not be liked at all. But the Scots, the Irish, and, I suppose, the Welsh also, are inclined—and I assure you that I am not exaggerating—to speak to each other when they meet in their club. It is even worse abroad.

Only in the Knickerbocker Club in New York, which is resolutely modelled on the London original, do I find the peace and quiet that I find in Pall Mall. Most foreign clubs are social centres rather than resting places: one is expected to recognise one's fellow-members and address them politely. In Paris, where there exist two clubs on the British model, namely the Jockey Club and the Cercle de l'Union, it is customary for new members to be formally introduced by their supporters to the old members. Nay, the abominable practice maintains of members shaking hands with each other when they arrive or when they enter the dining room.

Moreover, the Jockey Club in Paris bears small resemblance to the bird sanctuaries which we have accumulated in St. James's Street and along Pall Mall. Its members are most exclusive, and election is a regular campaign culminating in great triumph or galling defeat.

You will remember how phenomenal it was considered that M. Swann, the hero of Proust's great novel, was elected a member of the Jockey, and with what awe he was regarded by Proust and his family for

having achieved so glittering a distinction. Nor have I noticed on my rare visits to the Jockey Club or the Cercle de l'Union that either is considered by its members to be a fit place in which to sleep quite quietly on a summer afternoon.

Now in Austria and in Germany there were also clubs which purported to be the counterparts of the Turf Club in London. There was a Jockey Club in Vienna, a Herrenclub in Berlin (which, it is true, was conservative in character rather than sporting), and even in Rome there was the Caccia, and in Madrid the Peña. Yet never did these foreign clubs manage to rid themselves of the illusion that the purpose of a club was human intercourse, or adopt our sound English view that a club is a place to which one goes in order to escape the society of one's fellows and to ruminate in quiet.

Moreover, even on their own terms, I do not think that Europeans are by nature very clubbable. They like feminine society more than we do, and when they get together they wish to talk brilliantly and very loudly to a selected audience. The silence of a London club strikes even American or Commonwealth visitors as a trifle depressing; and I have myself experienced a slight twinge of gloom when listening on a winter afternoon to the rhythmic snores of a bishop beside the fireplace. Thus the French have always preferred either restaurants to which they can take their women friends or cafés in which they can orate to their cronies or disciples.

Nearly every great French writer had his favourite café in which you would be certain to find him at a given hour. Here, at the François Premier, would Moréas orate, or Verlaine mumble his latest poem; here at the Magny would Flaubert, Sainte-Beuve, and the Goncourt brothers meet on Thursdays and discuss the faults of their rivals and contemporaries; there in the Dôme would Guillaume Apollinaire teach the prewar generation the meaning of post-impressionism; and the grander ones, the richer ones, would go to Véfour in the Palais Royal, where George Sand had sat with de Musset and Chopin, and where Jean Cocteau sits today.

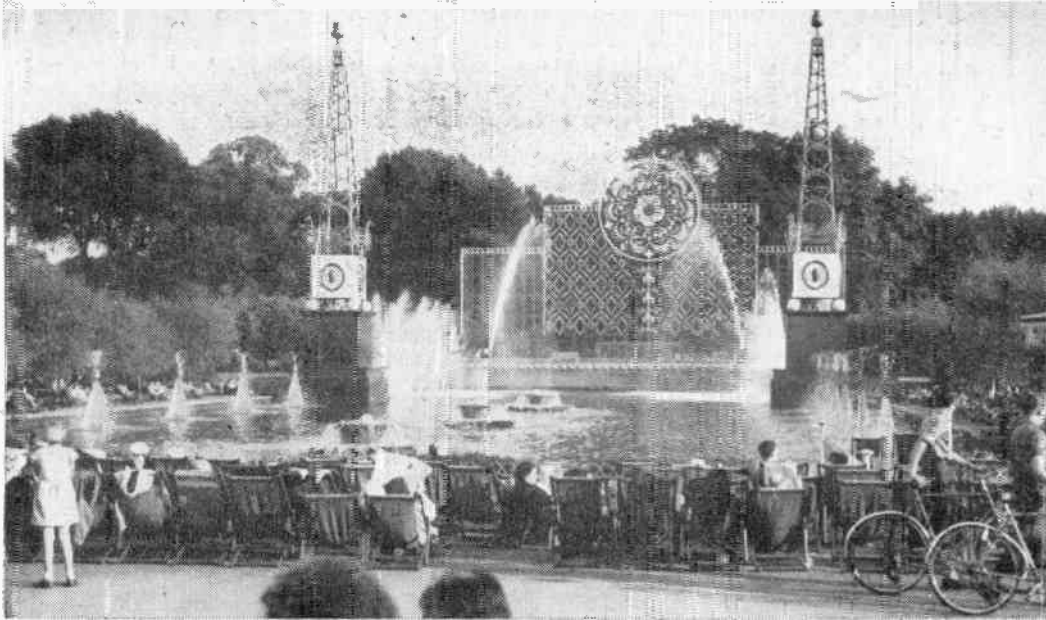
In the Long Street of Pall Mall

We also, of course, in the early days had our coffee houses. There was the Mermaid in Shakespeare's day and the Triple Tunne where Ben Jonson ruled, and the taverns around Covent Garden. It was in a coffee house that the young Samuel Johnson would spend his days scribbling and his nights indulging in the most acute and forceful conversation that the walls of London have ever heard. But by the eighteenth century the coffee house or tavern became less reputable, and the owners of the West End coffee houses founded clubs that became famous and that survive today. There was the great Tory club, White's, and across the way in St. James's Street the great Whig club, Brooks's—the home of Charles James Fox.

By the nineteenth century the clubs had sprung up all over the south area of London, and the long street of Pall Mall became lined with Service Clubs, Liberal clubs, and clubs for bishops or university dons. The century between Waterloo and the first world war was the great century of the London club. Men went there to get away from their families and their lady friends. They were domes of silence, sanctuaries of peace. And great writers, such as Thackeray, found that nowhere could they rest so undisturbed or write so peacefully as at the Travellers or the Athenaeum. Today the silence of these august mausoleums is broken by the voices of débutantes chattering to their young friends on the great staircase up which Talleyrand used to limp on his way to the card room.

In my own life the London clubs have changed their membership and their ways. It was considered a social distinction to be elected to certain clubs, and the more esteemed among them possessed a long waiting list. Today the demand for members and the supply of those able to meet the increased entrance fees and subscriptions has changed in proportion. There are few London clubs today who can afford to be exclusive in the old sense of that term. At the same time the habits of members have changed. All but the very aged are too busy to slumber in the afternoon, and one can even address remarks to a fellow-member without fear of rousing a bishop in the chair beside the fireplace. Moreover, when I was a young man one was obliged, if dining at one's club, to wear a white tie, a boiled shirt, and an evening tail-coat. Today such apparel would be regarded as eccentric.

You will agree that it is a strange story. Why is it that only in London can one find the true, leathery, suet atmosphere which a club ought to possess? Why is that no foreigners have been able to produce a convincing replica? Why is it that women's clubs are so different, so restless, so disturbing? And will this unique symptom of a peculiar civilisation pass away from us, and shall we return to the coffee-house or café system and the Cheshire Cheese? (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Away from the ear-splitting noise of the fun fair people relax by the Pleasure Garden fountains

Fun of the Fair at Battersea

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE acts as your guide to the Thames-side Pleasure Gardens at Battersea, originally planned as an integral part of the Festival of Britain and now, in response to a continuing public demand, one of London's annual summer entertainments

THERE is a tough and an easy way of reaching the Battersea Park entertainments. The tough way is to go through the Chelsea Bridge entrance and straight into the brassy glare of the fun fair—if your ears can stand the shock. The other way is by the Albert Bridge gate: a stroll along the river-side and through the more sedate Pleasure Gardens, letting the noise of the fun fair come at you more gracefully.

I always go this way, but even so when I went again the other day I had forgotten that nothing remains the same for very long. Walking along the Embankment, past the rows of coloured lanterns dipping up and down, the first sound I had come to expect was the steam-organ of the Wonder Boat; but this, remember, is the new age of the helicopter, and the Thames is now a traffic lane for these noisy machines.

The Wonder Boat has a sad look nowadays. It is the only river-side survivor of the 1951 Festival Gardens. Through the gardens, where at night the trees are floodlit in green, past the innumerable kiosks that delude the stomach into thinking it is empty, and you are in for the whirlwind of the fun fair.

Although modern fun fairs have become over elaborate in some ways, this one still maintains the essentials: the movements of up and down and round about, and the shooting galleries where men achieve a few moments of masculine superiority. But it is no longer enough to be spun round on the flying chairs. Today they are called jet cars, accompanied by noises more frightening to the spectators than the riders. And something new at the Battersea fun fair is the Water Chute, perhaps the snappiest of the vicarious thrills of lift and drop.

Like Flies on a Wall

Somewhere in the centre of the crowded stalls and pavilions is the Rotor, a huge rotating drum which pins its victims against the sides. The cautious just stay there like flies on a wall; the eager beavers of the younger set swagger round, walking parallel to the ground as though on magnetic shoes. But no one enjoys it half so much as the spectators, secure and right side up. This is the oldest and most original of the Battersea favourites. It is fun, but I would rather have the echoes of the old-style fairground, the only risk being your money, as when playing housey-housey. There seem to be miles of side-shows, midget men, fire-swallowers, haunted houses, dodgems, pin-tables, the hoop-la variety of games of chance, and always, of course, more music. For a bit of peace, a breather, you might wander over to the musical clock. Every quarter-hour this clock starts its two minutes of tinkle-bells and moving figures: fishes in ever-decreasing sizes appearing from the mouths of their predecessors; strange birds in mulberry-bush chases; little goblin-men with hammers, seen through the eyes of astonished children.

Only a short rest, and back to the highlight of any and every fair worthy of the name: the Big Dipper, the Roller Coaster, the Scenic Railway, call it what you like. But it cannot last for ever. The continuous assault on the ear-drums or on the pocket eventually sends you home, and it does so as it greets you—with music. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



'There seem to be miles of side-shows, midget men, fire-swallowers, dodgems, and pin-tables'



Water Chute, Big Dipper, Octopus, Dive Bomber—all provide the essential movements of up and down and round about—agony and pleasure mixed!



The clock that helps you forget the time: every quarter of an hour the sun revolves, Harlequins swing on trapezes, and the Zoo-keeper rings his bell

TRAINING FOR TECHNOCRACY: 6



'A Living Part of Civilisation'

DR. J. BRONOWSKI brought to a conclusion in this talk the recent G.O.S. series in which speakers examined various aspects of the world-wide problem of finding and training enough scientists, technologists, and technicians to meet the ever-increasing demands of the age

THIS is a time when there is much talk about technics; about technology and the training of men for a new technocracy. There is below these phrases and these schemes a constant undertone which disquiets me. The very word technocracy suggests not a human society but a regiment of ants; and ants, of course, do not need to be educated: they need only be trained. We are in danger of picturing the future society that we want to make as a mere machine, and its men as nothing but mechanics. I do not accept this conventional picture: to accept it would be to condone the destruction of civilisation.

To me science and technology are not mere vocational skills which a man must reluctantly acquire in order to increase his output. Science and technology are part, a living part, of the structure of our civilisation. As much as art and literature they belong to our culture, and education in them is not a mere training but a part of our cultural education. This is a distinction—between vocational education and cultural education—which I ought to make in detail.

A Share in Human Society

An engineering student at night-school learns the calculus in order to become an engineer; a historian learns medieval Latin in order to read documents; I myself learnt Italian in order to read papers in mathematics. These are examples of education for a very specific purpose, and since this purpose often helps us to earn our living I think of this as vocational education. But I knew a man once (he was a schoolmaster who had just retired from teaching mathematics) who learnt Italian in order to read Dante. This was not vocational education. The learner was not fitting himself for a task, as if he had been a literary critic by profession. He was fitting himself, even at the age of sixty-five, not to make a living but to live, and to take not merely his place but his share in human society.

This is the purpose of our education in such subjects as English and arithmetic and history, without which no vocation is accessible to any one. These subjects inform and hold together the fragments of society, so that they shape—and in a sense are—its culture. And it is in this sense that I regard science as part of culture, and a scientific education as part of our cultural education. At this point the scientist is often stopped by those whose education and tastes are literary, because they find these claims puzzling. They know what culture is: it is Sophocles and Chaucer, Michelangelo and Mozart. And they know what culture is not: it is not laundry lists and the proved reserves of oil and the Statistical Digest.

In short, culture is not a body of facts: but what, they ask, is science but facts? How then, they go on to ask, can science be a part of culture, and why should one learn science to become cultured? Alas, these questions miss the very meaning of science. Because science is not itself a set of facts but is a way of giving order, and therefore of giving unity and intelligibility, to the facts. The practical scientists, the professional at his vocation, must know the facts; but science in our culture is something deeper: a framework of principles, a way of looking at all nature, an organisation of knowledge.

From Vocation to Culture

What is taught by one generation to the next is always moving from the first of the two educational modes which I have named to the second: from vocation to culture. No doubt reading was first taught as a strictly useful skill: certainly Latin and Greek were first taught in the Middle Ages so that boys might become clergymen; and in the nineteenth century arithmetic and technical drawing and debating were taught in the mechanics' institutes in order to help those who learnt them to make their way in the world.

Some subjects always remain vocational subjects. Others turn out to have a wider range of uses; and in time these broad subjects cease to be the prerogative and the burden of specialists and become general needs. Science was once the concern of specialists but now enters into the life of everyone. The switchboard and the motor-car, the treatment of flour and of cigarette paper, are our daily concerns; by these we move and act and live. We simply cannot dissociate ourselves from the hot-water system and the airmail and frozen food. A nation unskilled in these, a nation where the screwdriver and the fuse-box are still handled with suspicion, is today a backward nation.

And this goes deeper than the mechanics of earning our living. When a society is penetrated by technical skills and engines the decisions of state cannot be taken out of the context of science. Today you cannot as a voter advocate a responsible policy on inoculation against polio or on cigarette smoking unless you have a general sense both of the statistics

and of the causes of disease. You cannot ponder the decisions which we all have to make on the development of atomic energy without some understanding, among other things, of how human inheritance works; for without this the citizen does not know even the scale of the biological consequences which he is invited either to fear or to disregard.

And no Member of Parliament and no Minister can make intelligent judgments on the most profound of contemporary issues—the secrecy which surrounds fundamental atomic research—until he is at home in the tradition of science since Giordano Bruno and Galileo. Why did science wither in Italy after these pioneers were silenced? Why did it blossom in the restless England of Cromwell and the tolerant England of the Restoration? These questions have more than a historical bearing on our security programmes today.

Here we reach the hub of what we mean by a culture. Of course, we do not want Members of Parliament to be atomic physicists or experts in virus diseases. Why should they be? They are not literary critics or historians. Yet, without being specialists, they know the difference between the poetry of Milton and that of Kipling, and what sentiments each of these minds stands for. They know that Pitt and Napoleon were contemporaries, and that in the nature of things the Industrial Revolution came before and not after the American Civil War. But in the field of science the voters and those whom they elect have absorbed no such implicit knowledge. They have no framework into which to fit new information, no standards to test it by, and no vocabulary with which to handle it.

In all this I have offered only a diagnosis. I have still to propose a cure. Much of the cure, of course, lies with the next generation. But I believe that there are also things which the lively adult, hitherto unused to science, can still do. First, I want him to accustom himself to use mathematics as a practical language. At school he has been taught mathematics as a dead language—all grammar. I want him instead to practise constant translation from the everyday facts into the language of mathematics and thence back into the everyday.

Statistical Methods for All

As one corollary I believe that we now need to make statistical methods part of the education of everyone; and this for two reasons. One is that only from statistics can the non-scientist learn to use averages and approximations with confidence, and to know in his bones the difference between a million and ten. The other is that modern mathematical statistics is a new view of science, which I believe will transform it, and will replace the mechanisms of Newton by the more subtle concepts of modern physics.

My second proposal concerns physics and chemistry. Here I think that everyone should learn to make the atomic picture central to both subjects. This picture of the way atoms are assembled can be made real and exciting to the non-scientist, whose visual sense is often much stronger than his gift for handling either concepts or symbols. My third plea is that he should learn as much biology as he can.

Lastly, I think we constantly need to see science not as a collection but as an evolution of knowledge. I think this important for two reasons. Because it sees science as a historical development this view offers links with history and literature which can give help to the non-scientist.

But, more important, the evolution of science goes to the heart of the scientific method: for it shows at each step how the logical deduction from what seems to lie behind the known facts must be confronted with experience. We make an induction, we put the deductions from it to test, and on the results of the test we base a new induction.

The theme of my talk has been that science must be made part of culture, part of wisdom, a living part of our civilisation. It is certain that the educated man of the future will speak the language of science. That is not at issue: the issue is something else. Will the educated man of the future be a specialist, a scientist or technician with no other interests, who will run his fellow-men by the mean and brutal processes of efficiency of George Orwell's vision of the police state in his book, *1984*? Or will he be a statesman, an administrator, a humanist who is at home in the methods of science but who does not regard them as mere tools to efficiency? The choice between Orwell's *1984* and an earthly paradise does not depend on the scientists but on the people for whom they work. And we are all the people for whom science works. There is only one way to head off such disaster, and that is to make the educated man universal in *1984*. This is the force of my programme today: to make the language of science part of the education, the cultural education, of this and the next generation, who will have either to make or to suffer *1984*. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Furniture-Making at High Wycombe

SAM POLLOCK visits the charming old country town in the Home County of Buckinghamshire whose chief—but now by no means only—industrial activity of furniture-making 'grew almost literally from the soil,' or at any rate from the abundance of beech trees clothing the neighbouring Chiltern hills



The eighteenth-century Corn Market: High Wycombe lies in the midst of rolling and beautiful farming country which was the source of its prosperity

AT the moment my journeyings about Britain are taking me mostly to the Home Counties which border on the London area, and I am beginning to notice one pleasing quality which the industrial towns of the Home Counties seem to have in common. It is that so many of their leading industries could be said to have grown almost naturally from the soil, were a natural development or extension of the work of field or farm. You could not have a better example of this than the charming old town of High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, whose chief industry, furniture-making, for which the town is world famous, grew almost literally from the soil: the raw materials for chair-making, which was and is High Wycombe's speciality, lay to hand in abundance in the wealth of beech trees which clothed the neighbouring Chiltern hills.

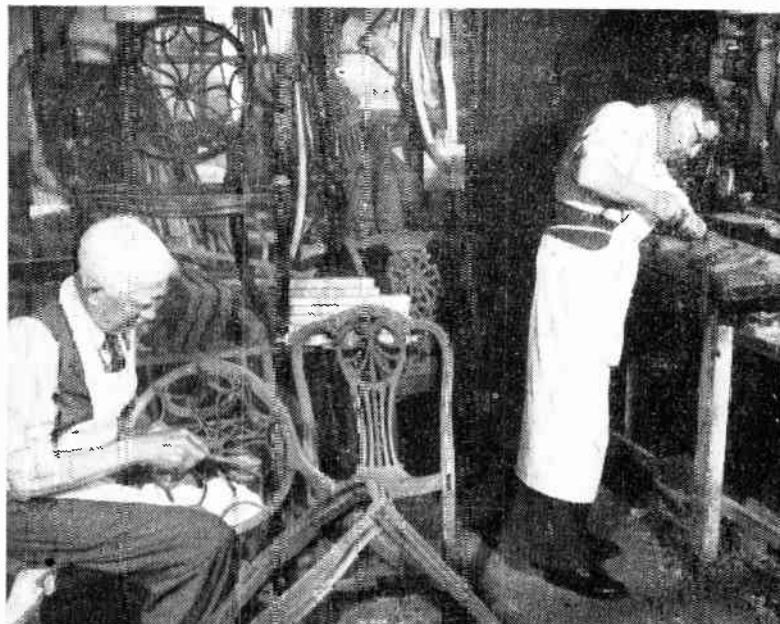
Chair-making began in High Wycombe as what we might call a cottage industry—a spare-time occupation for the farm-worker and his family which kept the wolf from the door when a bad harvest or other disaster made it impossible for them to earn a living on the land. In time the cottage gave place to the factory as the seat of the industry, but in chair-making there was none of the large-scale substitution of machine-power for human skill which made the process such a painful one in the textile industry. There was mechanisation, it is true, and there were hard times. But the chair-makers of High Wycombe never quite became the rootless and single-skilled 'townies' who were the victims of the Industrial Revolution in other parts of Britain.

Household Names in 'Chairopolis'

Even today High Wycombe is still a country town: with its population of around 42,000, our town-planners would rate it as the ideal: large enough for urban amenities, but not so large that nature is banished from sight and thought and a man comes to belong to two communities—the one he works with and the one he lives with. High Wycombe is still small enough, too, for the briefest walk around it to remind the most unobservant of its title to the name Chairopolis. There seem to be timber-yards in every street, and you will not go far without passing a huge furniture-van bearing one of the town's 'household' names.

Not that chair-making—or now, even furniture-making—is High Wycombe's only industry. Every type of furniture is now produced there, and the local engineering firms include one famous name: that of Broom and Wade, who make excavating and civil-engineering plant. But a quarter of the town's workers are still in furniture, and High Wycombe, with more than a hundred firms engaged in its old trade, is still the biggest single centre of furniture manufacture in Britain outside London.

Some of the larger firms are highly mechanised—as highly as any of their kind in the world. One of them which, as we say, needs no intro-



Not all the furniture made in High Wycombe is mass-produced: some firms specialise in hand-made pieces decorated by highly skilled wood-carvers

duction is Parker-Knoll, who still concentrate mainly on the product which made High Wycombe's name and fame: chairs. The managing director, Mr. Jourdan, who showed me round, would not have it that the machine has ousted the craftsman. 'On the contrary,' he said, 'we have relieved the craftsman of a lot of unskilled and fatiguing work, and given him more time and energy to devote to his real craft.'

Certainly whatever science and mechanical power can do to take muscle-work and the rule-of-thumb out of chair-making this firm seems to have done: electric kilns for drying and seasoning the timber—controlled by dials and levers, and recorded by graphs; mechanised conveyor-belts bringing parts and equipment to the worker's elbow; infra-red drying of water-stained timber; sawing and shaping machinery of every kind—all adding up to a production of nearly 3,000 chairs a week by a force of 700 workers.

Revolutionising Furniture-Buying

Another of High Wycombe's highly modern firms where large-scale mechanised production has helped to bring within the reach of the ordinary wage-earner a quality of furniture which the old methods would have kept the privilege of the wealthy is E. Gomme, Limited. For every householder in Britain who has heard the name thousands know it better from the branded name of its products: the famous G-plan furniture.

In Gomme's the scientific and mechanical methods which are applied by Parker-Knoll to the manufacture of chairs and settees are applied to the output of practically every single article of furniture that a modern household needs. Having played their part in the revolutionising of furniture-making, it is the further aim of the G-plan people to revolutionise furniture buying. With G-plan furnishing you can start with bits and pieces, building up your home piece by piece, as you can afford it, but with the assurance that every G-plan item harmonises with another.

Then I called on a High Wycombe firm which has, so to speak, the best of both worlds: a firm which can make you a walnut bedroom-suite for £2,000 or a desk for a mere £500, but which is also adventuring with what they call knock-down furniture, whose parts are manufactured with all the High Wycombe craftsmanship, to be cheaply assembled and cheaply bought in undeveloped territories overseas where few perhaps can afford the superb hand-made items in which this firm—Nicholls and Janes—specialises.

The factory is partly located in a disused Methodist chapel, and the entrance gate to it is itself a masterpiece of the carver's art: a copy of a medieval oak-screen carved by the father of the present head of the firm. I watched one of the few remaining hand-carvers—few in Wycombe, and fewer now even in Nicholls and Janes—at work on an oak pulpit which will adorn a local church, and which will stand comparison with the loveliest masterpieces of the medieval craftsmen.

He showed me some chairs he had carved, with their riot of scrolls, floral and heraldic designs, and trumpeting cherubs. 'Twenty years from now,' he said, 'you won't be able to get a chair like that. It takes eight years to make a hand-carver, and the youngsters today want to earn big money quickly.' But I was glad to notice at the carver's bench in this works at least a couple of youngsters who had seemingly been more influenced by love of art, and of the creation of beauty, than by economics. I hope there will always be enough of them around to preserve a tradition which is High Wycombe's and Britain's heritage. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

Communications

by

Standard



One of the largest telecommunication engineering organisations in the British Commonwealth Standard Telephones and Cables Limited is engaged in the research, development, manufacture and installation of all types of communication and control systems. Concerned with every aspect of telecommunications engineering, the Company is in an unrivalled position to undertake, within its own organisation, the co-ordinated systems-planning of complete communication projects involving inter-dependent systems of various types.

'Standard' products include:—

- Telecommunication Line Transmission Equipment
- Radio Broadcasting Equipment
- Radio Communication Equipment
- Air Radio Navigational Aids
- Supervisory and Remote Control Systems
- Railway Communication Apparatus
- Railway Control Equipments
- Telephone Cable
- Sound-Reinforcement Systems
- Public and Private Telephone Systems



In the field of television transmission 'Standard' portable S.H.F. links are greatly extending the range of outside television broadcasting. Illustrated is the portable S.H.F. transmitter located in London, the first of a chain of 'Standard' radio links which carried the historic Coronation television programme to the Continent of Europe



Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2., ENGLAND

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

GRASS AS PROTEIN

WORK has been going on at Britain's famous Rothamsted Experimental Station in Hertfordshire to extract the protein, a vital part of everyone's diet, from grass, leaves, clover, potato-tops, and so on. At the station they have designed and built a special machine which, after various processes, produces a dark-green paste. I talked to one of the men mainly responsible for designing and building it, Mr. David Fairclough, who said:

'Protein has, of course, been separated from leaf fibre in the laboratory regularly during the past 180 years. Our job here is to do it on a potentially commercial scale. Cattle do this, but they do it extravagantly, and we get back only about fifteen pounds of protein in the form of meat or milk for every hundred pounds we use to feed them. In our process there is no waste. The protein is suitable for human food. Cattle can still have the fibre that comes from the press, and the juice that runs away from the protein curd can be used for growing yeast or making antibiotics.

'There is every reason to think this is an economical way to get food, even in comparison with present costs of food in Britain. The cost of food is likely to rise, if anything, and many parts of the world need food even more than we in Britain do. This is a method of opening up a hitherto unavailable type of food for them. But, of course, the only way to find out costs is to run continually for a few months and see. Feeding trials on properly made material have yet to be carried out, but we do know that from a ton of fresh leaf it is easy to make protein equivalent to about a hundred pounds of cheese.

DOUGLAS BROWN

VACCINATING AGAINST POLIO

THE first distribution of poliomyelitis vaccine to health authorities began in Britain recently: enough to give injections to about 200,000 children aged between two and nine is being distributed to start with. The Minister of Health hopes that more than 300,000 of the children registered will have been vaccinated by the end of June. Some of the first injections took place in Oldham, in the north of England, and I was there and talked to some of the children and their fathers.

Outside the clinic was a long row of parked baby-carriages, and since nine o'clock there had been a steady flow of parents and children, with almost everybody on time. And when you remember that these first 130 children are between one and four, it was a surprisingly easy and straightforward task for the staff.

Of course, some of the very young children cried a little, not because of any physical pain but because they were not quite sure what was going on. But most children took it in their stride. One four-year-old I saw was rolling up his own sleeves with a very determined expression; another in a Davy Crockett hat was quietly singing as he sat on his mother's knee in the waiting room.

I followed some of the children through the various stages. First an attendant at the door checks that they have come at the right time; then they pass into the waiting room. Then with their parents they are called in turn into another room, and here a medical officer checks that the child is well. If it is not, the vaccination does not take place. In fact, this is the longest part of the business. And the rest—a nurse swabbing the



A scene typical of the clinics of Britain as injections of polio vaccine began—a surprisingly easy and straightforward task'



child's arm, and a doctor injecting the vaccine—is just a matter of seconds.

Finally, there is a letter to the parents reminding them to report back again in four weeks' time for the second injection; and for the children there is a sweet.

Nearly 3,000 of Oldham's 16,000 children will be vaccinated, and it was decided to start immediately on the first groups so as to finish the vaccinations before the town's summer holiday. While I was in the clinic one of the staff was checking the temperature of the room. Only limited quantities of the vaccine are taken from the refrigerator at a time, and the room temperature must not get too warm.

The first two children vaccinated at Oldham received a permanent reminder of their distinction: a silver cup each, presented by the Chairman of the Health Committee.

TOM HEENEY

MODEL CAR-RACING

A NEW kind of model car-racing has been gaining popularity recently both in Britain and in a number of countries overseas. The idea is a British one, and it sprang from the town of Boscombe, in Hampshire.

I saw a red Ferrari streaking ahead of a Maserati, and a silver Connaught dashing it out with a green BRM, just as if it were Silverstone or Goodwood: but these cars were racing round a twisting model track in a workshop just off the main street of Boscombe.

They are perfectly made racing cars in miniature—perfect in every detail, right down to the tread on their tyres, and as you watch there you get the real atmosphere of a racing track, complete with the smell of diesel-oil fumes from the exhausts. These models are not children's playthings—they zoom around this track at speeds of up to sixty miles an hour—and sixty miles an hour on a figure-of-eight circuit 150 feet long is, I can tell you, an impressive and rather frightening speed.

The man who owns this indoor racing track is Mr. Alban Adams, a builder by trade. I asked him how it all began, and he said:

'Well, first of all I built a model aircraft some six years ago which took me about three months to make. But the very first time I took it out a gust of wind came along and smashed it to the ground. From then onwards I made up my mind that I would build something which would stay on the ground, and I went in for these cars. Then I got in touch with a friend of mine who had the idea of the rail system, and he developed it to a certain extent, and we patented the idea, and from then onwards I took the whole thing over, and developed it to what it is today.'

Of course, that is the whole point of this thing—you can sit alongside the track, and watch four cars racing simultaneously because they do in fact race upon rails.

TOM SALMON



'Perfectly made racing cars in miniature zoom around at 60 miles an hour'



One of the most talked about pictures of the show: 'Does the Subject Matter?' a caricature by Sir Alfred Munnings, Past President of the Royal Academy



'Anger,' by Carel Weight, A.R.A., who delights in painting the London scene and has a certain kinship with the young painters known as the New Realists



'Pocahontas: La Belle Sauvage,' a bronze statue by David McFall, A.R.A., destined for the new premises of Cassells in Red Lion Square, London



Annigoni's portrait of Dame Margot Fonteyn, the ballet-dancer

'Sir Laurence C
by Ruskin

The Royal Aca

BASIL TAYLOR, in these impressions of the Summer comments in particular on the work of a number of artists times called the New Realism. 'Without question,' he says

YEAR after year the opening of the Royal Academy Summer Exhibition seems to provide some incident, some work, accepted or rejected, some personal demonstration which will make a headline in the daily newspapers and stimulate public interest in a show which is in fact a good deal less interesting and significant than many others attracting a small response. This year, as on one previous occasion at least, the bait has been laid by Sir Alfred Munnings. He has stated that the Academy has been invaded by a band of 'young brutes' who have caused this to be the 'worst exhibition ever.' The ex-President has sent to the show, with his other more typical examples, a rather crude and ambiguous joke called *Does the Subject Matter?* showing a group of figures, including the Director of the Tate Gallery, examining what is apparently a piece of abstract sculpture.

Now the 'young brutes' are not abstract artists—there is not one abstract work in the show—but must be, I imagine, a number of representatives of a tendency in present British art sometimes called the New Realism. To them the subject does matter. They deal generally with objects and occasions, inhabited landscapes and townscapes taken from modern life, the unglamorous, sometimes the seamy and shabby occurrences of a mid-twentieth-century existence.

'A Vigorous, Inelegant Technique'

These subjects are treated with a vigorous, inelegant technique, sometimes on a large scale. Their masters are not to be found among the great figures of twentieth-century painting, but rather such nineteenth-century artists as Courbet and Van Gogh. Their work is certainly not shocking or difficult through being experimental or obscure, though it may trouble some susceptibilities in its assertive way.

Such painters as John Bratby and Edward Middleditch have been represented in the Academy in previous years, but the tendency they represent is present in greater force on this occasion, and it is interesting to think that in 1956 the New Realism is not only on view at the Academy but will be found in the British Pavilion at the Venice Biennale.

The question one may well ask is whether such young artists as these, who without question form the most interesting element in this year's show, are really by their work and their example going to revitalise the Academy, or whether, as some people may think, they are already Academic artists of a new kind.

Among the older painters, two—both of them members of the Academy—have a kinship with the 'young brutes'—Carel Weight and Ruskin Spear. Weight has always been a gently humorous commentator upon



as Macbeth,
Spear, R.A.



'Miss Janet Scott,' by Norman Hepple, elected A.R.A. in 1954



'William Mathieson Family and Friends,' by Henry Carr: informal group portraits seem to be becoming more frequent at the Academy

Academy Exhibition

Exhibition now on view at Burlington House, London, who represent a tendency in present-day British art some- they form the most interesting element in this year's show'

contemporary events and behaviour, particularly in the urban scene, and his pictures this year make certainly the strongest and most coherent group in the exhibition. His London has all the authenticity and detail which one finds in the painting of Hogarth, and like that master he is inclined to deal with topics having a moral-cum-social significance. Here is a gang of Teddy-boys being chased by a policeman. Here is a group of youngsters, riding their bicycles a bit too fast round a corner—*Speed Merchant*, the picture is called.

Character Portraits by Ruskin Spear

Spear, a follower of Sickert in both subject and method, has also devoted himself very often to the London scene, but this year, as last, he has sent in portraits and some satirical pictures—one an after-dinner speaker feeling a way towards his platitudes, another of a *nouveau riche* couple standing proudly beside their expensive car. His portraits are invariably character portraits, in which his sitters, in the manner of actors, seem to be playing themselves, as indeed *The Laughing Cavalier* has for centuries been putting on an excellent jovial performance.

This year he is showing a full-length, life-size painting of Sir Laurence Olivier as Macbeth, one of his roles in last year's Stratford Festival: again this is an account rather of a moment in a performance rather than a study either of Shakespeare's creation or Sir Laurence himself.

An essential and traditional element in all Academy exhibitions are the presentation portraits—public faces for public places. For once there is no portrait of the Queen, and the two pictures of the Duke of Edinburgh have no outstanding qualities or attraction to recommend them.

The present lion of society portrait-painting, the Italian Annigoni, is represented by a painting of Dame Margot Fonteyn, and this is an occasion when the artistry of the sitter far outreaches that of the painter, although the artist now commands the esteem that was enjoyed years ago by de Laszlo. He has a recipe for popular portraiture: his flattery is reserved and shrewd, which means, in fact, that his compliments are skilfully phrased, his record of appearances is detailed and painstaking. He has the glamour of a foreign name, and like the first President of the Academy, Sir Joshua Reynolds, he realises a portrait can be given a certain distinction by reference to the methods and vision of the old masters.

The sculpture is not a very distinguished collection, and Dame Margot is again the subject of the most spectacular and also the most distinguished piece—a full-length, shining bronze of the great dancer in ballet costume by Maurice Lambert. (Expanded from a broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)



Contrasting styles in portraiture: 'Myself,' by R. O. Dunlop, R.A., and (right) 'Peter Cushing as Winston Smith in "1984,"' by Bryan Kneale



A. Daniels's 'Tea at Lyons' catches the atmosphere of a London institution. The pictures in these pages are reproduced by permission of 'The Royal Academy Illustrated'

Books to Read



Reviewed by
M. R. Ridley

IT is always a pleasure to begin with a book which one can recommend with no reservations—at all, and that is my happy position with a novel called *The Headland*, by Carol Brink. The headland of the title is a headland on the coast of France, where it happens that five children in their holidays meet and play. They are a brother and sister, half American half French, another brother and sister half French and half Spanish, and the fifth is a girl who is pure English. After an introductory chapter, the rest of the book is devoted to showing the interweaving of their destinies in later years, mainly in occupied France during the second war. The main figure is Raoul, the half-Spaniard, a most powerful and penetrating study of a nature devouringly ambitious, proud and sensitive as Lucifer, a born leader, and utterly self-centred. But the rest are just as firmly, if more quietly, drawn. Miss Brink adopts the perilous technique of letting the story be told in turn by the participants, except that, I think wisely, we see Raoul only through the eyes of the others—he never tells his own tale. Miss Brink's mastery of her method is complete and there is hardly a touch that seems contrived; each narrative is wholly in character, illuminating the other figures, and giving as much self-revelation as we have any right to expect. The insight into human nature is both kindly and keen, and the book is admirably written.

Beloved Lady is an historical novel by Barbara Jefferis. One wonders why the Paston Letters have been so little used by writers of fiction, since this series of letters of a well-to-do English county family in the period of the wars of the Roses is full of human drama. Miss Jefferis selects from her material with unerring skill and makes of her selection a moving and gripping story. One of the Paston daughters falls in love with her father's bailiff; the marriage would not be, in the ordinary sense, very seriously 'below her,' but it would be, for the family, a highly unprofitable one, in days when marriageable daughters were looked on more or less as so much merchandise, to be bartered by the head of the family for wealth or position. Every method is used to break the match. The central drama is set against a background of the turbulent and often confusing times, which is drawn not only with exemplary vividness, but also in a way which brings a large measure of clarity out of confusion. And there are a number of powerful scenes and exciting episodes, notably the two death scenes which open and close the book.

The Vows of the Peacock, by A. W. Graham, is the story of Edward II, his Queen, and his favourites, his besottedness over whom in the end drives her into the arms of Mortimer. It is a story that most of us know, if at all, from Marlowe's play. Here we have a full-length treatment of it. The story is told by Elizabeth, a daughter of the great house of Warwick, who is sent almost as a child to be lady-in-waiting to the young Princess of France, Isabel, when she comes to England as the bride of Edward. The Queen is only a year or two older than Elizabeth, and between the two girls there springs up a friendship that endures through all Isabel's vexed life. It is throughout an excellently workman-like book, but for two-thirds of its length it is a great deal more than that. I have seldom read a book which falls so decisively into two markedly unequal sections. It is as well to warn the reader that he will need patience—even though the patience will be abundantly rewarded—for the first hundred pages are just plain dull. And then, quite suddenly and without warning, with the death of Elizabeth's father, the whole thing jumps into the most vivid life, becomes exciting, and holds one in its grip, a very willing prisoner, till the end.

Now for some lighter fare, in the shape of a detective story by a new writer: *Landscape with Dead Dons*, by Robert Robinson. It is very high spirited, moves very fast, and is sometimes on the borderline, or even over it, of sheer farce. But the detective side of it is most adroitly managed, and I think completely fair, though there is this weakness, that some of the false trails are not really trails at all, but merely irrelevant dead ends. Mr. Robinson has a strong sense of humour, and this sometimes betrays him into mere vulgarity. The trouble with these lapses is not so much that they are vulgar—since it is possible to be both vulgar and funny—but that they are often completely irrelevant and so simply a distracting waste of time. Nevertheless Mr. Robinson is a new writer who is going to be worth watching.

Bach and the Heavenly Choir, by Johannes Rüber, is a quite delightful fairy tale or fantasy. It is the story of a hypothetical modern Pope, Gregory the Nineteenth, a 'holy and humble man of heart,' an accomplished musician, with a deep veneration of Bach, who has been unexpectedly translated to his high office from a quiet monastery in France. His one real ambition, to which he devotes the failing strength of his last years and his far from failing wisdom, is to secure the addition of a new saint to the calendar by the canonisation of St. Jean-Sebastien. And the story is of the methods by which he attempts to realise his ambition. The picture of him is convincingly drawn, and the book is full of kindly wisdom, which makes it much more than a mere trifle. Herr Rüber has been loyally served by his translator.

The Headland, by Carol Brink (Gollancz, 12s. 6d.)

Beloved Lady, by Barbara Jefferis (Dent, 15s.)

The Vows of the Peacock, by Alice Walworth Graham (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 16s.)

Landscape with Dead Dons, by Robert Robinson (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.)

Bach and the Heavenly Choir, by Johannes Rüber (Hart-Davis, 12s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 15.45, Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00



For the BBC cycle of Shaw plays Wendy Hiller has recorded the Eliza Doolittle that she played so memorably in the film of 'Pygmalion'

A SHAW FESTIVAL

IT is only six years since George Bernard Shaw died, yet already we have a centenary to celebrate, for he was born on July 26, 1856. Shaw had won his world status long before his death, and nobody knew it better than he. He was constantly bracketing himself with Shakespeare. When the Oxford University Press invited him to provide the 500th volume in their 'World's Classics' series he chose *Back to Methuselah*, which, he said, is 'a world classic or it is nothing.'

The centenary celebrations in Britain are modest. There is a Shaw Society, but not yet any cult or industry as there is for Shakespeare; his house at Ayot St. Lawrence failed as a place of pilgrimage and is no longer open to the public. There are a few professional and amateur productions of the plays for the centenary year and one or two commemorative meetings. However, Shaw's world status is being saluted by the BBC, and in July, August, and September the General Overseas Service and 'London Calling Asia' are combining in a Shaw Festival.

'London Calling Asia' leads off on Tuesday this week with the first of a weekly series of twelve half-hour programmes. In August, while this series is still running, the General Overseas Service will start repeating the first half-dozen.

In each play I have sought a scene which will stand on its own with the minimum of introduction or scene-setting. Sometimes this has been easy: for instance, the *Epilogue to St. Joan* and the Interlude to *The Apple Cart* are just the right length, and each is almost a one-act play on its own. In other cases two or three scenes have been linked by a narrator. Generally the work of adaptation for radio has been easy, simply because so little is needed.

Casting, too, has been enjoyable. Dame Edith Evans is to repeat for us two of the classic parts which she created under Shaw's personal supervision in the original productions—Orinithia in *The Apple Cart*, and the Serpent in the Garden of Eden scene in *Back to Methuselah*.

Wendy Hiller has recorded the Eliza Doolittle that she played so memorably in the film of *Pygmalion*. Celia Johnson, the perfect Candida, and Robert Harris, the perfect Caesar, happened to be available between theatre engagements when our productions were due. And I found that Richard Gooden, for whom the part might have been written, had never played the little Greek tailor, Androcles, though he had been in many other Shaw productions. Kenneth More will star in *The Devil's Disciple*.

Listeners will also hear fine performances from players of less starry renown. I especially recommend the St. Joan of Jill Balcon; the Dauphin and the King Magnus of John Richmond; the Cleopatra of Beth Boyd; the Charles II of veteran Wilfred Walter and the Newton of Carleton Hobbs in the same play; the Bluntschli and Raina of William Fox and Hilda Schroeder in *Arms and the Man*.

'London Calling Asia' offers a further titbit, or *hors d'oeuvre*. Shaw's prefaces are often nearly as enjoyable as the plays. So each 'L.C.A.' broadcast is being preceded by a five-minute reading from the appropriate preface. These are on Tuesdays at 13.25 GMT (the first one was given last week) with Shaw's swashbuckling justification for writing prefaces.

Arthur Russell



Dame Edith Evans is to repeat her part as Orinithia in 'The Apple Cart'

This Week's Listening

JULY 8-14

COMMONWEALTH STUDY CONFERENCE

DURING the next three weeks listeners may hear several programmes stemming from H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire. Much of the significance of this conference lies in its membership: men and women of many races and nations who are facing responsibilities in industry.

The G.O.S. hopes to bring some of them to the microphone during their stay in England. During the first week, in addition to the Duke of Edinburgh's opening address, a special version of the opening lecture by Sir John Maud on 'The Impact of Industrialisation' will be broadcast. Sir John is Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power and has a distinguished record as a university lecturer and as a civil servant. In 'This Day and Age,' Sam Pollock will describe the early sessions.

In subsequent weeks the G.O.S. will broadcast special versions of other lectures given at the conference by distinguished speakers, and editions of 'London Forum,' 'Serious Argument,' and 'Commonwealth Club' will be devoted to its work. When the visitors attending the conference go on tour to inspect British industries Sam Pollock will accompany them and report on his journey.

Sir John Maud: Tuesday 15.45; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00
'This Day and Age': Friday 16.45; Saturday 02.15, 09.30

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

SPEECHES from a dinner given by the English-Speaking Union in honour of Earl Attlee will be broadcast on Friday at 01.45. Earl Attlee is the Vice-President of the Union, and the occasion will be used to pay tribute to his services to the cause of friendship between the Commonwealth countries and the United States during his twenty years as Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Prime Minister, or Prime Minister.

The toast to Earl and Countess Attlee will be proposed by the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, who will be supported by the Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

JOURNALIST EXTRAORDINARY

WICKHAM STEED, who was Editor of *The Times* from 1919 to 1922, and became during the crucial ten years after 1937 one of the chief commentators on world affairs in the BBC's Overseas Services, died last January at the age of eighty-four. On Thursday at 01.00 and 18.30, in 'The Extraordinary Life of Wickham Steed,' Stephen Watson will be telling the story of this most cosmopolitan of Englishmen, illustrating it with extracts from Steed's own recorded reminiscences, and with recollections of Wickham Steed by some of his friends and colleagues.

G.O.S.: Thursday 01.00 and 18.30

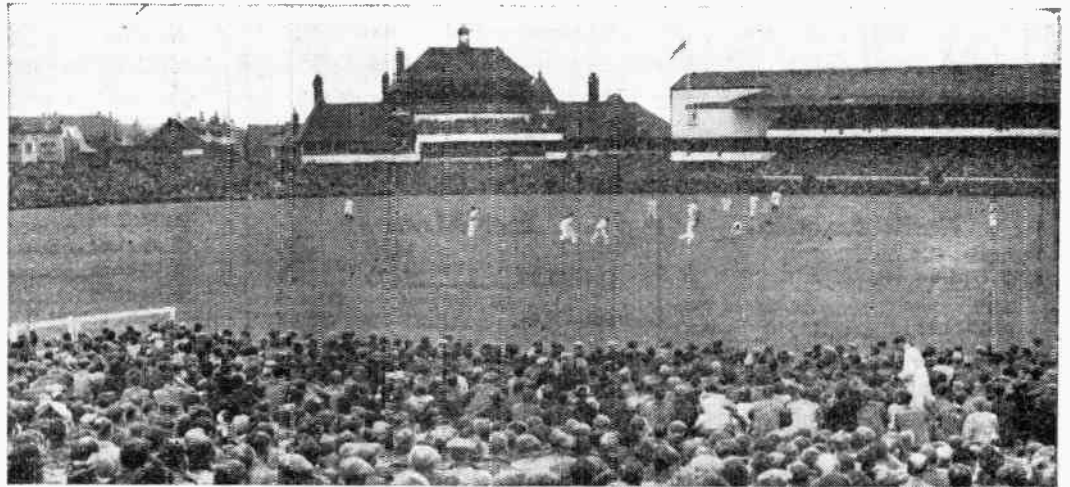
'SERIOUS ARGUMENT'

THIS week's edition comes from the Rotary Club of London. The 266 members of the club meet in one of the banqueting rooms of the Connaught Rooms in London, and it will be at one of these functions that 'Serious Argument' takes place. The team will consist of the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P., with Frank Byers in the chair.

G.O.S.: Wednesday 23.15; Thursday 06.30 and 14.45



Eddie Calvert will be joining Peter Yorke and his Silver Strings this week in 'Sweet Serenade,' the first in a series of programmes of romantic melodies



THE THIRD TEST MATCH AT HEADINGLEY, LEEDS

HEADELINGLEY, which always seems to produce exciting cricket, is England's bogey ground, where we have never beaten the Australians. It was here in 1930 that Bradman scored 309 in a day, a feat without parallel in Test cricket. The two matches since the war have produced memorable finishes.

In 1948 the Australians scored 404 for three wickets in their final innings to win the match with Morris 182, and Bradman not out 173. In 1953 the Australians were set to score 177 runs to win in just under two hours, and almost pulled it off before Hutton brought on Bailey to bowl wide of

the leg stump, so England, somewhat ingloriously, saved the day.

Commentaries on the third Test will be broadcast on Thursday and Friday at 12.00, 14.15, 16.15, and 17.15, and summaries of play by Norman Yardley at 12.30 and 17.30. On Saturday there will be commentaries at 12.00 and 17.15 and a summary by Norman Yardley at 17.30.

In addition some of the periods earmarked for 'Summer Sport' (see page 25) will be devoted to further commentaries from Headingley, and on each day's play an eye-witness report will be broadcast at 21.00.

REX ALSTON

A STRAVINSKY OPERA

IT was probably Rimsky-Korsakov with his *Golden Cockerel* who led indirectly to Stravinsky's choosing Hans Andersen's fairy tale, *The Emperor and the Nightingale*, as the subject for his first opera. Though begun in 1908 when Stravinsky was twenty-six, *The Nightingale* was not completed until 1914. In the meantime the composer had made himself known to the world through the music he wrote for a ballet by the Diaghilev company, the now famous *Firebird*.

It is said that if on returning to *The Nightingale* Stravinsky had recast it as a ballet it would be as well known today as *The Firebird*, for though its picturesque fantasy requires a stage the tale of an Emperor being saved from death by the singing of a nightingale does not provide the dramatic tension demanded by opera. The music, however, has all the colour of Stravinsky's earlier works before he went in for an ascetic and impersonal style. The title-part in the English version to be broadcast this week in the G.O.S. will be sung by Mattiwilda Dobbs.

G.O.S.: Sunday, 12.00; Monday 05.00; Tuesday 01.00



Mattiwilda Dobbs

MOTOR-RACING AND ATHLETICS

ON Saturday commentaries from the British Grand Prix at Silverstone and from the Amateur Athletic Association Championships at the White City, London, will be included in 'Summer Sport' at 13.15, 14.15, 16.15, and 17.00. Eye-witness reports on both events will go out at 21.00. The commentators will be Harold Abrahams and Rex Alston at the White City, and Raymond Baxter at Silverstone.

The A.A.A. Championships will be of even greater interest than usual this year: the team to represent Britain at the Olympic Games in November is to be chosen early in August, and the selection committee will be using to the full this opportunity of making up-to-the-minute assessments of form before their final decisions.

'THE PLAIN DEALER'

WILLIAM WYCHERLEY was a famous man in the Restoration town-houses, handsome, witty, a lover of great ladies. The chandelier shone brightly over his head; he might have climbed up to high office. But Wycherley threw opportunity away. The deceit of the drawing rooms goaded him into rage, and instead of the strategic smiles he gathered a storm of black looks under his hat.

The Plain Dealer tells the story of a sea-captain, Manly, whose conceit is his honesty: he speaks only what he believes to be the truth; he will not flatter or be agreeable to fools. The social 'game' is the pastime of the devil to him, and he always chooses to be offensive when he might be friendly. Manly is a prig, of course, but he is also the stuff from which great satire is made.

The Plain Dealer is not a play typical of its period: it is too passionate and too real. The airy wit of the usual Restoration comedy has no part of this savage, earthy satire.

H. A. L. CRAIG

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

Radio Theatre presents

'THE YARD'

THIS is a last work by the veteran author, Horace Annesley Vachell, who died a year ago. The title refers not—as might understandably be assumed—to Scotland Yard but to the place in the country where Tom Kinsman trains horses. Tom is an independent-minded man, much respected in the neighbourhood both for his horses and on his own account. To everybody's knowledge he is a widower, and in view of his obvious fondness for Mary Chaundy, who keeps the local pub, it is surprising that he has not remarried, the more so because his daughter Missy is now grown-up.

Missy works with her father, keeping the books in the office, but Tom has had her educated to be, as he considers, above his own social station, and she mixes with the gentry. Thus she meets Commander Roddy Selwin, a former naval officer.

But the romantic set-up for all involved is upset by the arrival at Mary's pub of a brassy, middle-aged barmaid who subsequently turns out to be Tom's wife, now bent on blackmail. And when the woman is found murdered, the event threatens to deprive everybody of any hopes of happiness.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

JULY 8

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents
Tony Britton
and Wilfred Babbage in
'THE YARD'
 A radio play
 by Georgie Henschel
 adapted from the novel
 of Horace Annesley Vachell
 Tom Kinsman.....Wilfred Babbage
 'Missy' Kinsman, his daughter
 Angela Brooking
 Bert.....Frank Atkinson
 Roddy Selwin.....Tony Britton
 George Selwin, his father
 Malcolm Graeme
 Mary Chaundy.....Georgie Henschel
 Emily Green.....Sarah Stannard
 Sir Montagu Brambleby
 Norman Tyrrell
 A Superintendent of Police
 Ronald Baddiley

Gypsies:
 Joey.....Douglas Leach
 Zek.....Colin Campbell
 Big Ike.....Hedley Goodall
 A Farmer.....Douglas Horner
 Produced by Owen Reed
 (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

01.45 LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
 A recorded report on yesterday's play
 (repeated at 05.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the
 highlights of the musical stage

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for
 the first day of the week
 by the Rev. William Barclay

05.00 LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS
 A recorded report on yesterday's play

05.15 OPERA MUSIC (records)

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 INTERLUDE FOR MUSIC
 Josef Marais and Miranda

07.30 RESTORATION THEATRE
 Ralph Truman in
'The Plain Dealer'
 (a programme about the play
 by William Wycherley)
 Written and narrated
 by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 Scene-setter.....Noel Iliff
 Manly.....Ralph Truman
 Lord Plausible.....Derek Birch
 Freeman.....Noel Dryden
 Olivia.....Margaret Gordon
 Novel.....Ian Lubbock
 Fidelia.....Diana Fairfax
 Vernish.....John Dearth
 (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Dvorak (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Holy Trinity Church, Upper
 Tooting, London. Conducted by the
 Vicar, the Rev. E. M. Pilkington

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
 with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
 Franklyn Boyd, Group One
 Nat Temple and his Orchestra
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 'THE NIGHTINGALE'
 ('Le Rossignol')
 A musical fairy-tale
 in three acts
 Words by Igor Stravinsky
 and Stepan Mitousov
 Music by Igor Stravinsky
 The Chambermaid.....Marjorie Westbury
 The Nightingale.....Mattiwilda Dobbs
 The Fisherman.....William McAlpine
 The Chamberlain.....Hervey Alan
 The Bonze.....Norman Lumsden
 The Emperor of China.....Arnold Matters
 Death.....Helen Watts
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

12.50 app. INTERLUDE
 Julian Bream (guitar)
 playing music by Villa Lobos

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN
'The Little Tailor'
 by Barbara Sleigh
 from the tale by
 the Brothers Grimm
 Snip, the Tailor.....Richard Goolden
 The Giant.....Stephen Jack
 The Hen.....Vivienne Chatterton
 The Princess.....Gillian Webb
 Grab.....Geoffrey Wincott
 The Storyteller.....Olive Gregg
 Produced by David Davis
 13.45 app. John Runge
 with his guitar
 sings songs old and new
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 Concerto for clarinet and strings
 by Gerald Finzi
 played by Gervase de Peyer
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conducted by Hugo Rignold

15.15 Peter Sellers in
SELLERS' MARKET
 Produced by Pat Dixon
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 A melody and song presentation
 by Bill McGuffie
 and his All-Star Players

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 CENTENARY SERVICE
 of the Missions to Seamen
 from Truro Cathedral. Conducted by
 the Succentor, the Rev. R. E. Sib-
 thorp. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. E. R.
 Morgan, Lord Bishop of Truro
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

18.30 Radio Theatre presents
'THE YARD'
 (See 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

19.45 CHARLIE KUNZ
 at the piano

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Sadler's Wells Ballet,' by John
 Amis
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William
 Mann
 (repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 United community hymn-singing from
 Rehoboth Presbyterian Church of
 Wales, Llangollen. Introduced by the
 Rev. John Owen Jones

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Introduced by Victor Silvester

22.00 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
 2: Ireland

22.15 George Cole
Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
 in
'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
 Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
 (repeated Fri., 18.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade
and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE
 and Announcements
 broadcast daily

GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92,
 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42,
 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
 05.45 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.84 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92,
 13.87, 13.84 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
 15.54 on: 19.91 m.
 19.54 on: 16.79, 13.92 m.
 20.54 on: 31.88, 25.09, 16.77 m.
 22.54 on: 25.15 m.
 22.58 app. on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60,
 16.84, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
 A programme summary for the
 Western Hemisphere is broadcast
 at 19.35 approx. on 19.60 m. cover-
 ing programmes for the period
 21.00 to 03.00

North America
GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies
 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian
 writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands
 16.15-16.45 Calling the
 Falkland Islands
 including the monthly newsletter

Latin America
 In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 by J. de Castilla
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa
 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 United community hymn-singing from
 Rehoboth Presbyterian Church of
 Wales, Llangollen. Introduced by the
 Rev. John Owen Jones. The Blessing
 given by the Minister, the Rev. Aled
 Williams

Central and South Africa
 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.35-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag
 Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic
 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.30 Variety Programme
 Produced and presented
 by Abdul Rhaim Rifal
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Feature Programme
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 English by Radio
 19.50 Your Favourite Singer
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew
 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian
 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 Debit and Credit
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

JULY 9

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 New Records
 Presented by Ian Stewart

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 'I Remember Africa'—a talk.
 West African Voices
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 The Pavilion Players
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
 and Talk

Mauritius

17.15-17.30 Calling Mauritius
 (On 13.87 m.)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.30 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 'As I See It': a talk
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Listeners' Forum
 20.00 Science and Life
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Talk: The World Today
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Geography Without Tears
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
 00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 CENTENARY SERVICE

of the Missions to Seamen
 from Truro Cathedral. Conducted by
 the Succentor, the Rev. R. E. Sib-
 thorp. Preacher, the Rt. Rev. E. R.
 Morgan, Lord Bishop of Truro

01.30 PAVILION ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Raymond Agoult

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 INTERLUDE FOR MUSIC

Josef Marais and Miranda

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Dvorak (records)

05.00 'THE NIGHTINGALE'

('Le Rossignol')

A musical fairy-tale
 in three acts

(See Sunday, 12.00; repeated on Tues-
 day at 01.00)

05.50 INTERLUDE

Julian Bream (guitar)
 playing music by Villa Lobos

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 EDMUNDO ROS

and his Latin-American Orchestra
 Producer, Geoffrey Owen

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY

PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 'OUT OF THE GROUND'

A programme of country customs
 and country music
 Presented by Douglas Kennedy
 on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Dvorak (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL

Jean Pougnet
 and the Palm Court Orchestra
 with this week's visiting artist
 John Lanigan

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'ROSALIND'

by J. M. Barrie

Mrs. Quickly.....Jean Faulds
 Mrs. Page.....Madeleine Christie
 Charles Roche.....Tom Criddle
 Narrator.....Iain Cuthbertson
 Produced by Finlay J. Macdonald
 (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

12.00 Cricket
 HAMPSHIRE

v. THE AUSTRALIANS

Commentary on the second day's play
 at Southampton

12.35 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

presents people and events in the
 Midlands

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS

Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

14.00 Great Tom

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CRICKET

Further commentary

(See 12.00)

14.45 ROMAN BRITAIN

A series of eight broadcasts telling
 the story of the four centuries of
 Roman Britain

In the Chair:

Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.
 President of
 The Society of Antiquaries

5—Country Life

Speakers:

C. W. Phillips, and A. L. F. Rivet
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN
 IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
 trated talks, discusses some of the
 ways in which composers' ideas have
 taken shape

2—Variations

Pianist, Denis Matthews
 (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE BEST OF
 YESTERDAY

A series of recorded programmes
 selected from the BBC archives to
 recall distinguished past broadcasters
 and remarkable events

2—'The Fire Bell'

A short story by A. J. Alan, who died
 in 1941. Mr. Alan was a pioneer of
 story-telling on the air and he be-
 came one of the most popular broad-
 casters of his time

(BBC recording originally broadcast
 on May 14, 1937)

(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 SWEET SERENADE

A sequence of melodies for
 a romantic mood
 played by Eddie Calvert
 (The man with the Golden Trumpet)
 and Peter Yorke
 with his Silver Strings
 introduced by Alan Dell
 and presented by Roy Speer
 (repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for
 FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 CRICKET

Further commentary

(See 12.00)

17.30 DANGER

IS OUR BUSINESS

'Red Cross Nurse'

Narrated by Edward Ward

Written and produced

by Marjorie Ward

(repeated Tues., 02.30; Wed. 10.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in
 which news and views are exchanged
 by visitors and by letters written
 to the Club

19.00 'THE BIBLE
 IN MODERN LIFE'

by Hanns Lilje
 Bishop of Hanover
 In the last talk in this series, Bishop
 Lilje describes the vital part the Bible
 has played in the life of the German
 churches during the past twenty years
 (repeated Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song
 from the four corners of the earth
 with the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RESTORATION THEATRE

Ralph Truman in
 'The Plain Dealer'
 (a programme about the play
 by William Wycherley)
 Written and narrated
 by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 Scene-setter.....Noel Iiff
 Manly.....Ralph Truman
 Lord Plausible.....Derek Birch
 Freeman.....Noel Dryden
 Olivia.....Margaret Gordon
 Novel.....Jan Lubbock
 Fidelia.....Diana Fairfax
 Vernish.....John Dearth
 (repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 H.R.H.

The Duke of Edinburgh's
 STUDY CONFERENCE
 on the Human Problems
 of Industrial Communities
 within the Commonwealth
 and Empire
 Opening address by the Duke of
 Edinburgh in the Sheldonian Theatre,
 Oxford
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.15 and 04.45)
 See article on page 3

21.00 Cricket
 HAMPSHIRE

v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the second
 day's play at Southampton
 followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Beethoven, Schubert, and
 Fauré on gramophone records

22.15 DANCE MUSIC

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
 and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 NEW RECORDS

Presented by Ian Stewart

23.45-00.10 ENGLISH
 MAGAZINE

presents people and events in the
 Midlands
 followed by an interlude at 00.10

General Overseas Service

TUESDAY

JULY 10

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

GMT 00.15 H.R.H.
The Duke of Edinburgh's STUDY CONFERENCE
on Human Problems of Industrial Communities
 Recordings of the opening ceremony (repeated at 04.45)

00.30 THE BEST OF YESTERDAY
 A series of recorded programmes selected from the BBC archives to recall distinguished past broadcasters and remarkable events
2—'The Fire Bell'
 A short story by A. J. Alan, who died in 1941. Mr. Alan was a pioneer of story-telling on the air and he became one of the most popular broadcasters of his time (BBC recording originally broadcast on May 14, 1937)
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 'THE NIGHTINGALE' ('Le Rossignol')
 A musical fairy-tale in three acts
 Words by Igor Stravinsky and Stepan Mitousov
 English version by Geoffrey Dunn
 Music by Igor Stravinsky
 (For cast see Sunday, 12.00)

01.50 INTERLUDE
 Julian Bream (guitar) playing music by Villa Lobos

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 DANGER IS OUR BUSINESS
 'Red Cross Nurse'
 Narrated by Edward Ward
 Written and produced by Marjorie Ward
 (repeated on Wednesday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 STUDY CONFERENCE
 (See 00.15)

05.00 THE BEST OF YESTERDAY
 (See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Introduced by Victor Silvester

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 2: Variations
 (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 John Hopkins
 introduces and conducts his own choice of
'MUSIC FOR LIGHTER MOOD'
 played by the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Overture, Beatrix and Benedict
 Dance of the Blessed Spirits (Orpheus)
 Gluck, arr. Whittaker
 Hungarian Dances Nos. 1 and 3
 Brahms
 Symphonic Kolo.....Gottovac
 Salut d'Amour.....Elgar
 Tarantella; Andantino; Can-Can (La Boutique Fantasque)
 Rossini—Respighi

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 Cricket HAMPSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Commentary on the third and last day's play at Southampton
 followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 C. DAY LEWIS
 Four new poems read by the author
 by Jill Balcon
 and by Anthony Jacobs
 (repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)
 followed by an interlude at 13.50

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CRICKET
 Further commentary (See 12.00)

14.45 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 The BBC Women's Chorus (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 Pierre Fournier (cello)
 Overture, Street Corner
 Alan Rawsthorne
 In a Summer Garden.....Delius
 Concerto in E minor for cello and orchestra.....Elgar

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
 'The Impact of Industrialisation' by Sir John Maud
 A short version of an address delivered at the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference (repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Sussex

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 CRICKET
 Further commentary (See 12.00)
 followed by an interlude at 17.30

17.35 Music from LONDON TOWN
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

19.15 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
2—Ireland

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train
 ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers
 (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Julie Dawn and Esteban

21.00 Cricket HAMPSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the third and last day's play at Southampton

21.05 THE CENTRAL BAND OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
 Conducted by
 Wing Commander A. E. Sims,
 Organising Director of Music,
 Royal Air Force

21.30 SWEET SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
 played by Eddie Calvert
 (The man with the Golden Trumpet)
 and Peter Yorke
 with his Silver Strings
 introduced by Alan Dell
 and presented by Roy Speer
 (repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'THE BIBLE IN MODERN LIFE'
 by Hanns Lilje,
 Bishop of Hanover

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Sadler's Wells Ballet,' by John Amis
 'On Second Thoughts' by William Mann

23.45-00.20 C. DAY LEWIS
 (See 13.15; repeated Friday, 20.15)
 followed by an interlude at 00.20

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT 22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
 (On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 'The Bible in Modern Life'
 by Hanns Lilje
 Bishop of Hanover
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
 by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 Set Books for the 1956 Overseas School Certificate. A talk by R. N. Currey
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Dvorak (records)

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUTS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany.
 (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qu'ran
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qu'ran
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Ahlan Wa Sahlan
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Arab Newsletter
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 'Just Published': a talk
19.40 Announcer's Choice
20.00 Arab Affairs in the British Press
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Arts Chronicle

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

JULY 11

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)**North America**15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin AmericaIn Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary'; West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'The Wondrous Story'
A Christian experience
in meditation and praise**Central and South Africa**16.15 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Question and Answer
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News TalkGMT
00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The Impact of Industrialisation'
by Sir John Maud
A short version of an address delivered
at the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Con-
ference.
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'and introducing an hour
of comedy and music
for your entertainment
To provide the music are:
Joan Turner, Semprini
Ronnie Carroll
and The Hedley Ward Trio
To provide the comedy are:
Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth
The George Mitchell Choir
Augmented BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Script by Gene Crowley
Produced by Alastair Scott-Johnston
(repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Sussex02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSICJeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape

2: Variations

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Dvorak (records)05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)

05.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song from
the four corners of the earth with
the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'ROSALIND'
by J. M. BarrieMrs. Quickly.....Jean Faulds
Mrs. Page.....Madeleine Christie
Charles Roche.....Tom Criddle
Narrator.....Iain Cuthbertson
Produced by Finlay J. Macdonald
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 CHARLIE KUNZ
at the piano10.00 DANGER
IS OUR BUSINESS
'Red Cross Nurse'
Narrated by Edward Ward
Written and produced
by Marjorie Ward10.30 SWEET SERENADE
A sequence of melodies for
a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings
Introduced by Alan Dell
and presented by Roy Speer

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Sussex11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Introduced by Victor Silvester12.15 'CAROUSEL'
Excerpts from the sound-track of the
Twentieth Century-Fox film version
of the Rodgers-Hammerstein musical
play starring
Gordon Macrae as 'Billy'
and Shirley Jones as 'Julie'
The story narrated by
Macdonald Parke
A Carrington-Hale production
(repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)12.45 'THE
WONDROUS STORY'
A Christian experience
in meditation and praise
by the Rev. J. Stanley Pritchard

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE
ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL14.15 Radio Theatre presents
Tony Britton
and Wilfred Babbage in
'THE YARD'
A radio play
by Georgie Henschel
adapted from the novel
of Horace Annesley Vachell
Tom Kinsman.....Wilfred Babbage
'Missy' Kinsman, his daughter
Angela Brooking
Bert.....Frank Atkinson
Roddy Selwin, his father
Tony Britton
George Selwin, his father
Malcolm Graeme
Mary Chaundy.....Georgie Henschel
Emily Green.....Sarah Stannard
Sir Montagu Brambleby
Norman Tyrrell
A Superintendent of Police
Ronald Baddiley
Gypsies:
Joey.....Douglas Leach
Zeke.....Colin Campbell
Big Ike.....Hedley Goodall
A Farmer.....Douglas Horner
Produced by Owen Reed15.30 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

15.45 BOOKS TO READ

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
Script by
Ray Galton and Alan Simpson
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Charlie Chester in
'A PROPER CHARLIE'
with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer
Len Lowe, Marian Miller
and the Radio Revellers
The BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Script by
Charles Hart and Bernard Botting
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated on Thursday at 07.30)19.00 LONDON
CHAMBER ORCHESTRAConductor, Anthony Bernard
Hugues Cuenod (tenor)
Concerto in C for violin, two cellos,
and strings.....Vivaldi
Les Illuminations.....Benjamin Britten
Divertimento in D (K.251).....Mozart

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet21.00 COMPOSER OF THE
WEEK
Dvorak (records)

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 Peter Sellers in
'SELLERS' MARKET'
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
from the Rotary Club of London,
with the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P.,
the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P.
Chairman, Frank Byers
(repeated Thursday, 06.30 and 14.45)
See note on page 1723.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

JULY 12

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE OF WICKHAM STEED
 A tribute to the great journalist
 Narrated by Stephen Watson
 Edited and produced
 by Gerard Mansell
 (repeated at 18.30)
 See note on page 17
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 RECITAL
 Wilhelm Kempff (piano)
 Variations and Fugue on a theme of
 Handel, Op. 24.....Brahms
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life
 by the Rev. Noel Perry-Gore
05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records
 presented by Steve Race
05.45 COLONIAL COMMENTARY
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 from the Rotary Club of London,
 with the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P.,
 the Rt. Hon. James Griffiths, M.P.,
 Chairman, Mr Frank Byers
 (repeated at 14.45)
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 Cricket WEATHER REPORT
 from Headingley, Leeds
 followed by an interlude at 07.20 app.
07.30 Charlie Chester in 'A PROPER CHARLIE'
 with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer
 Len Lowe, Marian Miller
 and the Radio Revellers
 The BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Script by
 Charles Hart and Bernard Botting
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the
 highlights of the musical stage
 with soloists
 BBC Midland Chorus
 and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras
10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 17.35)
 followed by an interlude at 10.55
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about per-
 formance and prospects in sport,
 followed by 'The Cricketing
 Counties'
 (repeated at 20.15)
11.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters
12.00 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Commentaries by Rex Alston, John
 Arlott and Michael Charlton on the
 first day's play at Headingley, Leeds
 12.30 Summary by Norman Yardley
12.35 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Gerald Gentry
 Overture, Leonora No. 2.....Beethoven
 Symphony No. 85 in B flat (La Reine)
 Haydn
 Omphale's Spinning Wheel.Saint-Saens
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary
14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)
15.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 'Heroes, Heroines, and Villains'
 A programme of gramophone records
 introduced by Stephen Williams
15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary
16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Dr. Eva Taylor, F.R.G.S.
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the MIDLANDS
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary
 17.30 app. Summary by
 Norman Yardley
 followed by an interlude at 17.35
17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 THE EXTRAORDINARY LIFE OF WICKHAM STEED
 (See 01.00)
19.30 EDMUNDO ROS
 and his Latin-American Orchestra
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)
20.30 'CAROUSEL'
 Excerpts from the sound-track of the
 Twentieth Century-Fox film version
 of the Rodgers Hammerstein musical
 play starring
 Gordon Macrae as 'Billy'
 and Shirley Jones as 'Julie'
 The story narrated by
 Macdonald Parke
 A Carrington-Hale production
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)
21.00 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 An eye-witness account of the first
 day's play at Headingley, Leeds
21.05 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Dvorak (records)
21.20 MUSIC FROM THE CONTINENT
22.00 CHARLIE KUNZ
 at the piano
22.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 (See 15.15)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and
 country music presented on gram-
 phone records by Douglas Kennedy
23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in
 which news and views are exchanged
 by visitors and by letters written to
 the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Moraes
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the
 weekly newsletter
 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport
 followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Play
 17.50 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
 19.40 From Here and There
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Peoples of the World
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

JULY 13

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30 Radio Newsreel
15.45 Land and Livestock
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-01.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio-Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

- 20.15 Colonial Commentary
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland

- In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Music Programme
17.35 Tour of the Week
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Arab Newsletter
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 English by Radio and Programme Parade
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

- GMT
00.15 'THE WONDROUS STORY'
A Christian experience in meditation and praise by the Rev J. Stanley Pritchard

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 01.00 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Rudolf Schwarz
Symphony No. 3 in F.....Dvorak

- 01.45 English-Speaking Union
A DINNER IN HONOUR OF EARL AND COUNTESS ATTLEE
The Toast of Earl and Countess Attlee proposed by the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C., M.P. supported by The Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies
Lord Attlee, O.M., replies
Extracts from the speeches
See note on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
Dr. Eva Taylor, F.R.G.S.
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 'ROSALIND'

By J. M. Barrie

Mrs. Quickly.....Jean Faulds
Mrs. Page.....Madeleine Christie
Charles Roche.....Tom Criddle
Narrator.....Iain Cuthbertson
Produced by Finlay J. Macdonald

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Dvorak (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 THE CRICKETING COUNTIES

followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Peter Sellers in 'SELLERS' MARKET'
Produced by Pat Dixon

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket WEATHER REPORT
from Headingley, Leeds07.20 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Reznicek and Stravinsky on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters**10.00 RESTORATION THEATRE**

A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration

Ralph Truman in

'The Plain Dealer'

(a programme about the play by William Wycherley)

Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig

Produced by R. D. Smith

(For cast see Monday, 20.15)

10.30 EDMUNDO ROS
and his Latin-American Orchestra

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Noel Perry-Gore11.45 JOHN HOWLETT
at the theatre organ12.00 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the second day's play at Headingley, Leeds

12.30 app. Summary by Norman Yardley

12.35 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 HOME AND AWAY
A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL14.15 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary14.45 Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
To provide the music are:Joan Turner, Semprini
Ronnie Carroll

and The Hedley Ward Trio

To provide the comedy are:

Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth

A guest star

The George Mitchell Choir
Augmented BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Script by Gene CrowleyProduced by Alastair Scott-Johnston
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)15.45 TIME TRAVELLER
'Elizabethan England'

by Esmé Percy

The speaker has been asked to imagine that it is possible to travel in time and to choose the period and country he would most like to visit. Esmé Percy describes a visit to Elizabethan England
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary**16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE**

16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary by Norman Yardley

17.35 THE CENTRAL BAND OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Conducted by Wing Commander A. E. Sims
Organising Director of Music Royal Air Force

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 George Cole
Diana Churchill
and Colin Gordon in
'A LIFE OF BLISS'
Script written by Godfrey Harrison
(See Sun., 22.15; repeated on Saturday at 10.30)19.00 BBC
NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
Conductor, John Hopkins
Brahms
Variations on St. Anthony Chorale
Symphony No. 2 in D

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 C. DAY LEWIS
Four new poems
read by the author
by Jill Balcon
and by Anthony Jacobs
followed by an interlude at 20.50 app.21.00 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Headingley, Leeds21.05 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Dvorak (records)21.25 IN SHOW BAND STYLE
Cyril Stapleton directs the BBC Show Band22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ROMAN BRITAIN
A series of eight broadcasts telling the story of the four centuries of Roman BritainIn the Chair:
Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.
President of the Society of Antiquaries

5—Country Life

Speakers:
C. W. Phillips and A. L. F. Rivet23.45-00.15 Bernard Braden in
BACK WITH BRADEN
(See Wednesday, 16.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

JULY 14

- GMT 00.15 COLONIAL COMMENTARY**
00.30 TIME TRAVELLER
 'Elizabethan England'
 by Esmé Percy
 The speaker has been asked to imagine that it is possible to travel in time and to choose the period and country he would most like to visit. Esmé Percy describes a visit to Elizabethan England
 (repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 CONCERTO
 Flute Concerto by Gordon Jacob played by John Francis and the BBC Northern Orchestra Conductor, John Hopkins
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY
02.30 'CAROUSEL'
 Excerpts from the sound-track of the Twentieth Century-Fox film version of the Rodgers-Hammerstein musical play starring Gordon Macrae as 'Billy' and Shirley Jones as 'Julie'. The story narrated by Macdonald Parke
 A Carrington-Hale production
03.00 Close down

- SPORT**
 Commentaries from
 14.15 to 16.00,
 and 16.15 to 17.00
- The Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**
 at Headingley, Leeds
- ★
Racing
THE ECLIPSE STAKES
 at Sandown Park
- ★
Athletics
AAA CHAMPIONSHIPS
 at the White City
- ★
Motor-racing
BRITISH GRAND PRIX
 at Silverstone

- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
 2: Ireland
12.00 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Commentaries by John Arlott and Michael Charlton on the third day's play at Headingley, Leeds
 12.30 Summary by Norman Yardley
12.35 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 SPORT
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 SPORT
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary
 17.30 app. Summary by Norman Yardley
17.35 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 SPORTS REVIEW
19.00 'CALLING THE STARS'
 (See Friday, 14.45)
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart
20.45 Racing
THE ECLIPSE STAKES
 A recorded commentary
21.00 EYE-WITNESS REPORTS
 Third Test Match
 England v. Australia
 Athletics
 The A.A.A. Championships
 Motor-racing
 The British Grand Prix
21.15 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Gerald Gentry
22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson Jack Train ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers
23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

- 04.30 THE NEWS**
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Dvorak (records)
05.00 TIME TRAVELLER
 (See 00.30)
05.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 RECITAL
 by Wilhelm Kempff (piano)
 Variations and Fugue on a theme of Handel, Op. 24.....Brahms
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 Cricket
WEATHER REPORT
 from Headingley, Leeds
 followed by an interlude at 07.20 app.
07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 A melody and song presentation by Bill McGuffie and his All-Star Players
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 FOR CHILDREN
 'The Little Tailor'
 by Barbara Sleigh from the tale by the Brothers Grimm
 (See Sunday, 13.15)
 10.15 app. John Runge with his guitar
10.30 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 (For cast see Sunday, 22.15)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including**
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.00-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 Music
 23.45 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Discs of the Day
 Presented by Hector Stewart
 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Sportverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

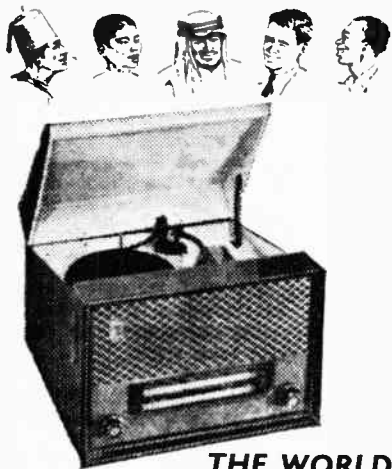
- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Discussion Programme
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Short Story
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Laugh This Off!
 16.00 Parliamentary Review
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk



THE WORLD IS YOURS WITH A COSSOR

MODEL 534/AX

- Bandsread 5-valve Radiogram with fully tropicalised chassis.
- Magic Eye Tuning Indicator.
- Light-weight Magnetic Pick-up.
- Three-speed gram.
- Automatic record changer.
- Highly polished walnut cabinet.

COSSOR EXPORT RADIO
 60 years experience behind every set

A. C. COSSOR LTD.

Cossor House, Highbury Grove, London, N.5
 *Phone: GANonbury 1234 (33 lines) Cables: Cossor, London *Grams: "Cossor, Norfolk, London" Code: Benitey's

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR JULY 8-14

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

Pacific

GMT Third Test Match
England v. Australia
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
10.15-17.45 Commentaries on the day's
play at Headingley, Leeds
On 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.)
and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

DAILY

Pacific

06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 Radio Newsreel
06.25 Programme Parade
06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
The Day's Work: 1—Hospital Matron
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Gyan Vigyan
(Science Survey)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Aj Ka Khel
Tonight's play
2—'Othello'
by William Shakespeare
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
Famous English Theatres: 1—Covent
Garden
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Happiness)
14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.93 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme

14.35-14.45 Barchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sairbin
(Brief Excursion)
14.55 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.05 Chaudhri Fateh Bin
Walayat Men
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
World Survey; Radio Zankar Mis-
cellany
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
including Voluntary Societies—2: Dr.
Barnardo's Homes
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Three
Decades in Britain: 3—J. Chin-
nadurai

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 London Letter
14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
11.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15-14.45 The Indian Community in
Britain: Liverpool
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
World Survey; Women's Page;
Listeners' Letters
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 91
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Miss Dilys Powell
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
A weekly audience programme

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Children in Verse
13.30-14.00 English Writing
by S. C. Roberts

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 'Shaw Festival'
Scenes and prefaces to mark the cen-
tenary of the birth of George Bernard
Shaw
Author's Preface
13.30-14.00 Scenes from the Play

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Through Eastern Ears
13.30-14.00 Question Time
A weekly discussion
on contemporary questions

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Rhythm Patterns
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Brief Excursion
A visit to the
National Physical Laboratory
at Teddington
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

ENGLISH WRITING. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the 'Great Cham' of English literature, will be given a new assessment on Monday by S. C. Roberts, the Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, who is one of the leading authorities on Johnson's life and works (and also on Sherlock Holmes). Nowadays Johnson is known chiefly as the subject of Boswell's masterly biography. Mr. Roberts will consider him primarily as an essayist, biographer, and critic, pointing out that Boswell himself said he was drawn to his subject by 'the amazing universality' of Johnson's genius as a writer.

THROUGH EASTERN EARS. Suvil Raj Grubb, in Tuesday's programme, will compare South Indian classical music with his favourite western composer, Mozart, and describe memories recalled by chosen pieces. Mr. Grubb was formerly a station director of All India Radio. He has now settled in England in a small town called Aylesbury to the north of London, where he is a member of the Aylesbury Choral Society.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. Previous speakers in this series have dealt with the fundamentals of nuclear energy, the principles of nuclear reactors, and the use of radioactive isotopes. On Saturday Sir John Cockcroft, F.R.S., will sum up and discuss the future of this important new science. Sir John is the Director of Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. In 1932 he shared with E. T. S. Walton the achievement of breaking up for the first time an atomic nucleus by artificial means.



**Whatever the pleasure
Player's complete it**

*Player's
please*



LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 871. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

KING FEISAL'S VISIT

G.O.S. commentaries on the arrival of His Majesty King Feisal of Iraq for his State visit to Britain and the address of welcome at Guildhall, London

U.S. AIRMEN IN BRITAIN

A documentary programme picturing the life of American airmen in Britain is introduced in an article on page 3. Sir Harold Nicolson's recent talk on Anglo-American relations is on page 4

THE PROMS

Sir Malcolm Sargent will conduct the BBC Symphony Orchestra on the first night of the 62nd season of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts

THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS

A new Variety series introduced in a specially contributed article by Gale Pedrick on page 5

THE THIRD TEST

Commentaries and reports on the last two days of the match at Headingley, Leeds

RADIO THEATRE

Presenting Fay Compton in 'The Last of the Wine'



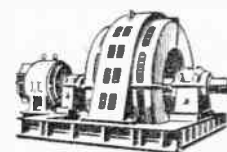
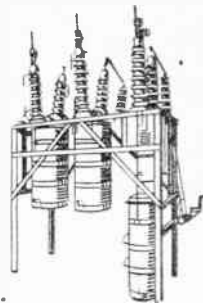
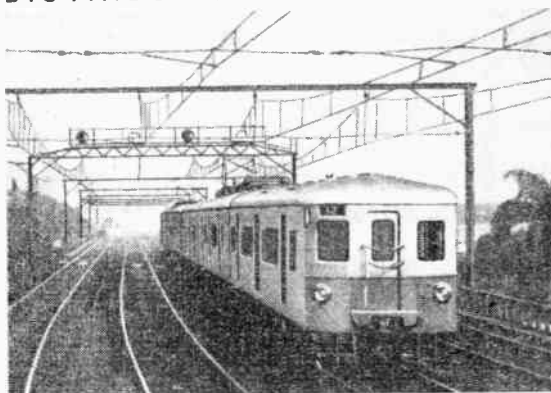
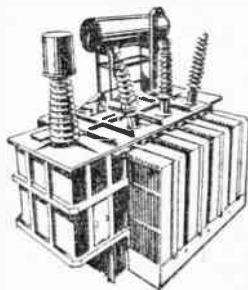
'THE VAGABOND KING'

Oreste, the singing star from Malta, and Kathryn Grayson who will be heard by G.O.S. listeners this week in a radio version edited from the sound track of the new film of Rudolf Friml's 'The Vagabond King,' in which Rita Moreno and Sir Cedric Hardwicke are the other leading players. The programme will be broadcast on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday



POWER

GENERATION • TRANSMISSION
DISTRIBUTION • APPLICATION



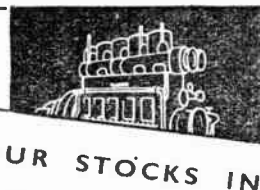
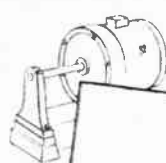
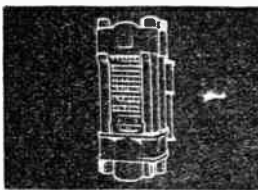
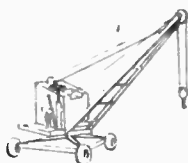
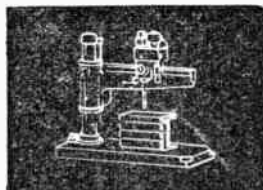
New sources of electrical power are bringing warmth and light to home and hospital—power for farm and industry—power for plenty. Throughout the world, wherever are demanded outstanding skill and craftsmanship in things electrical, will be found the products of Metropolitan-Vickers.

METROPOLITAN-VICKERS
ELECTRICAL CO LTD - TRAFFORD PARK - MANCHESTER 17

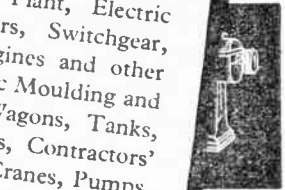
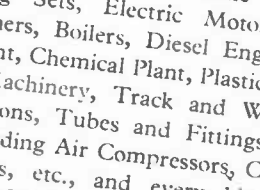
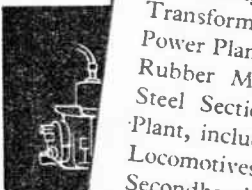
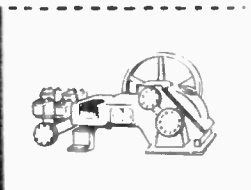
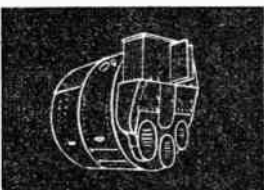
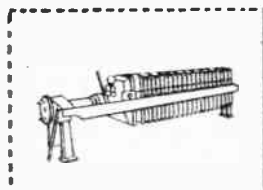
Member of the ALI group of companies

The illustration shows typical M-V products for heavy industries.

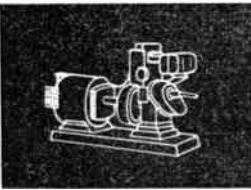
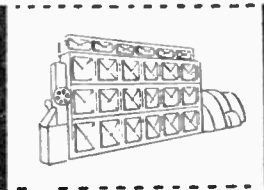
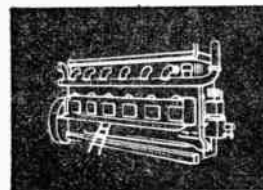
AXJA405



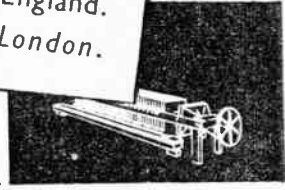
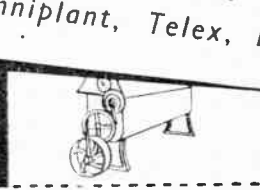
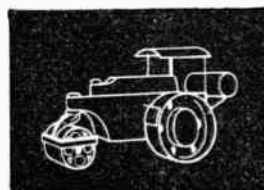
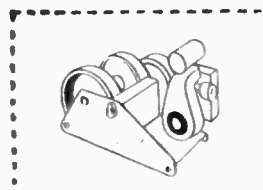
PLANT AND MACHINERY



FROM THE LARGEST STOCKS IN



THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH



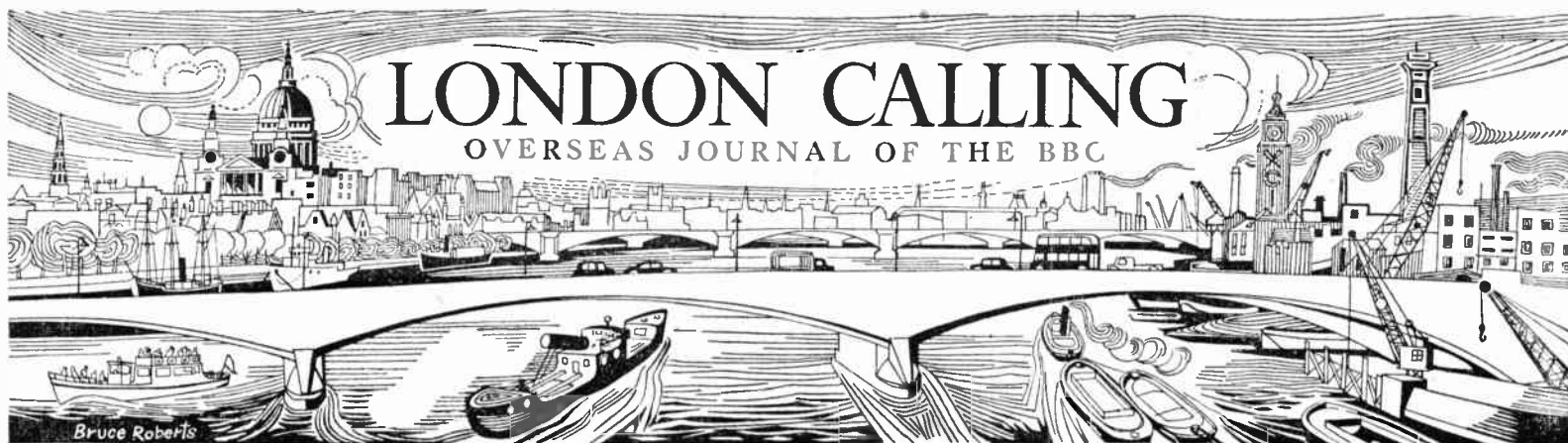
OUR STOCKS INCLUDE

Machine Tools, Power Presses and Sheet Metal Working Machinery, Hydraulic Plant, Electric Generating Sets, Electric Motors, Switchgear, Transformers, Boilers, Diesel Engines and other Power Plant, Chemical Plant, Plastic Moulding and Rubber Machinery, Track and Wagons, Tanks, Steel Sections, Tubes and Fittings, Contractors' Plant, including Air Compressors, Cranes, Pumps, Locomotives, etc., and every kind of modern Secondhand Works Equipment.

All reconditioned machinery exported by us is covered by a full written guarantee.

GEORGE COHEN
SONS AND COMPANY LIMITED
Established 1834

Wood Lane, London, W.12. England.
Cables: Omniplant, Telex, London.



CONTENTS

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS
By Sir Harold Nicolson..... 4

MEET THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS
By Gale Pedrick..... 5

WHAT IS THIS THING CALLED
'AUTOMATION'?
By Lord Halsbury..... 6

EQUIPMENT FOR MECHANICAL
HANDLING
By Hardiman Scott..... 7

NEWS OF THE ENGLISH THEATRE
By Philip Hope-Wallace..... 8

SOME BRITISH 'FILMS TO SEE'
By Dilys Powell..... 9

THE VOTE IN AFRICA
By Philip Mason..... 10

NEEDLECRAFT ON SHOW
AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
By Barbara Hooper..... 11

TRADE WITH THE U.S.S.R.
By Andrew Shonfield..... 12

THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE
GETS ITS OWN 'FLEET'
By Tom Salmon..... 13

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ITS
CAPITAL CITY:
AN EXILE'S RETURN
By Ian Stephens..... 14

NEW HALL VISITED
By Cyril Ray..... 15

A CAT'S LIFE
By Kathleen Hale..... 17

WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA..... 18

THIS WEEK'S LISTENING
A Radio Round-Up..... 19

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates

U.S. Servicemen in Britain

GERARD MANSELL tells the story behind the documentary programme to be broadcast in the General Overseas Service this week in which Robert Reid is presenting a picture of the life of American airmen stationed in Britain today

FOR anyone living in the eastern counties of England it is not unusual nowadays to catch sight of the white vapour-trails which American jet-bombers trace, rather like chalk-marks, high up in the English sky over the fields and hedgerows of East Anglia.

But the return of the American Air Force to Britain eight years ago has also meant the arrival of thousands of American Servicemen—many of them with their families—who have settled down, thousands of miles from home, to live in the quiet, peaceful villages and small towns of eastern England, and also in some of the more heavily populated areas of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Today, living in our midst, there are something like 50,000 American Servicemen, many of whom are very young men who have left the United States—and even in some cases their own homes—for the first time in their lives.

How have these 'permanent tourists'—if they can be so described—been adapting themselves to their new environment? And how have the British people among whom they now live been taking to them? Not unnaturally, for two peoples who speak the same language, it always comes as a surprise to discover how fundamentally different each is from the other, in spite of many commonly held beliefs and ideals. And, of course, both British and Americans are inclined to the dangerous pastime of making broad generalisations from isolated cases and of mistaking appearances for realities.

Success of Co-ordinated Efforts

But minor differences and misunderstandings should not be allowed to obscure the fact that by and large the problems of co-existence are being solved daily with remarkable success, both through the co-ordinated efforts of the American authorities and of British voluntary organisations, and through the good will and common sense of individuals.

For thousands of young unmarried Americans living on isolated airfields miles from the nearest town, away from their normal background and with plenty of time on their hands, the first problem has been to get away from isolation and boredom, to adapt themselves to what must often seem to them our strange English ways, and to find friends and amusement.

The initial social contacts have not, naturally, always been easy to make. To many American Servicemen the average Englishman often seems aloof and reserved, not to say stand-offish, while many Englishmen may take American vitality, generosity, and boisterousness for brashness and lack of restraint.

But closer contact has usually dispelled these misconceptions, and in helping to foster these contacts British voluntary organisations, working closely with the American authorities, have been able to do a great deal. Wherever there are American bases, local Anglo-American relations committees have sprung up, and on many American stations today British girls—officially called Community Relations Officers—have been appointed to answer every kind of enquiry from American airmen anxious to be introduced to British life, and to facilitate contacts with the local population.

Smoothing the Initial Problems

It is not that offers of hospitality in British homes have been lacking. But American Servicemen have in the past been understandably reluctant to accept blind invitations and to have their social life organised for them; and much of the work of these Community Relations Officers now consists in getting young Americans in touch with British people with similar interests—whether farming or angling, music or amateur dramatics.

They are helping a great deal, too, in smoothing over the initial problems that present themselves to newly arrived Americans and their families—problems that range from housing, shopping, schooling, and medical attention for American wives and children, to arranging suitable partners for local dances.

The Americans themselves have done much to win the affections of the British communities in the midst of which they live, and to break down the traditional British reserve. The lavish parties given by Americans for English children have become a notable feature of country life in the neighbourhood of American bases, and the kindness and hospitality shown by American airmen in adopting local orphanages and old people's homes have contributed a great deal in getting the Americans accepted as 'regular guys' by the local people. So have the acts of gallantry performed by American airmen in helping save both animals and human beings during the great East Anglian floods three years ago.

Listeners to the General Overseas Service this week can hear a documentary programme in which Robert Reid, who was a British war correspondent with the American Forces in the second world war, presents a picture of the life of American airmen in Britain, illustrating it with interviews in which American Servicemen and British people give their views on this new experiment in Anglo-American relations.

'Eagles over Britain.' General Overseas Service: Tuesday 02.30, Wednesday 10.00 and 19.30

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON, in reflecting upon some of the mistakes which lurk at the back of perfectly sensible minds on both sides of the Atlantic and which tend to obstruct Anglo-American relations, comes to the conclusion 'it is important that the British should become less touchy and the Americans more patient'

Anglo-American Relations

THE first half of this year for us in London has been full of novelties. We had the coldest April that I can remember; not that we really suffered much from sharp frosts but that it just went on and on being as cold as January. But visitors from overseas, who are aware of our habit of contending that our ordinary climate is behaving exceptionally, will not describe that as a novelty at all. Their experience of England, as one of them remarked to me recently, is that the wind turns to the north-east in the last week of December and remains in the north-east until the second week in May.

Those of us who make gardening our hobby have little real cause for complaint: many of the more tender shrubs have been scorched by the January wind, but I feel that most of them will recover when the sun warms up. There is no need to despair. A late spring means that all the spring things come up at the same time and present us with a sudden blaze of colour. Then we have had Mr. Harold Macmillan's Budget. That certainly was a novelty since it introduced into our life the dreaded system of a lottery.

The Central Preoccupation

I am aware that the Treasury officials contend that the scheme of prizes is in no sense a lottery since the amount invested is not abolished if one fails to win. But all the same the principle of being able with Government approval to win gorgeous prizes by chance rather than by solid hard work has now been established, and I foresee that before many years have passed we shall have state lotteries even as they have them abroad. Many people will consider that a most un-English thing to do, and will regard it as a further sign that the old country is losing its ethics and trundling rapidly down hill. I hope that none of you believes anything of the sort.

Then we had the visit to Britain of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev. You have by now heard so much about this visit and the pain or pleasure that it has occasioned that I shall not weary you any further with it. Suffice it to say that ten years ago we should have regarded such courtesies as highly novel.

The rulers of Russia have not been here since the visit paid by the Tsar Nicolas II in August, 1909, and on that occasion the Tsar did not come to London but remained in his yacht, the *Standard*, in the gay roadstead of Cowes. So things have changed.

What I want to talk about here is something that has not changed but that remains the most central of all our many preoccupations, namely the relations between the United States and ourselves. Politically our interests are and remain identical: there is nothing that we possess which America wishes to take from us, and there is nothing that the Americans possess which we enviously covet; moreover to both peoples the aim of policy is exactly the same, namely the preservation of peace.

I suppose there are some people in the world who believe that the British Government or the American Government are in some obscure manner plotting a war. But those who believe such myths must be very few, very ignorant or very stupid. I should say that ninety per cent. of all even rudimentarily educated people are convinced that there is nothing that the average Briton or the average American dislikes and dreads more than the prospect of an atomic war. Yet although this aim of peace is the foundation of policy both in London and in Washington, although we both walk the same path, we do not always keep exactly in step and there are many whose joy it is to watch us shuffle awkwardly and to exaggerate the divergence implied.

Duet or Slanging Match?

The fact is that although at the back of our minds we desire exactly the same object, and although in many ways we think the same and feel the same, there is some obstruction in the front of our minds, or it may be some irritability of the nervous system, which, at least to foreign ears, makes what ought to be a harmonious duet all too often sound like a slanging match. I believe that this misunderstanding is largely due to the fact that on each side of the Atlantic we confuse the symptoms. By this I mean that the Americans regard as typically British attitudes of mind which never were typically British and are certainly not so today; whereas we are apt to define as typically American symptoms which are exceptional symptoms and not characteristic of the people as a whole.

I agree that it is not easy to remedy this misinterpretation. Few Englishmen today can afford to travel in the United States, and our impressions of American life and character are apt to be formed from those debased caricatures which the American film industry export in such quantity to the Old World. And many Americans base their attitude towards the English upon the prejudices and emotions which they derived when learning history at high school.

Thus many of my countrymen are inclined to dismiss everything American as what they call vulgar, meaning by that noisy, self-assertive,

and uncultured; and to many Americans we seem a curiously illogical blend between poor relations, effete aristocrats, colonial bullies and red-coats. Neither of these impressions is correct or even adult; neither would overtly be stated or confessed; but they are there as a background and they blur the unanimity of our attitude towards world affairs.

I am not, of course, referring to the lunatic fringe in each country which tends to accept as true the more fantastic legends that are conceived and propagated. I suppose that there are even today some Americans who really believe that Canada and Australia are British colonies paying tribute to the British Crown and taking their orders from Downing Street. If such people exist they must be very few and very unimportant. I suppose also that there are some Englishmen who really believe that the State Department at Washington wishes to deprive us of our Empire and to reduce us to the status of a small Power, such as Norway, or even Luxembourg.

There may even be some inhabitants of Britain who imagine that all Americans spend their days and nights lolling beside expensive swimming pools, or romping around the campus of fresh-water colleges, or attending night clubs glittering with huge balloons.

But I doubt whether those who hold these beliefs represent a large number of my fellow-subjects or whether their opinions carry much weight with their friends. In every country there exists a minority of morons who adopt these myths as deliberate forms of belief. They are not worth considering. What are worth considering are the prejudices and the mistakes which lurk at the back of perfectly sensible minds and which obstruct understanding.

I should say that on our side, on the British side, the essential fault derives from what used to be called the *superbia britannorum* or British pride. I should be the last to deprecate this quality in its noblest form, since it has proved itself the core of our courage and endurance. It was pride which kept us united and resolute after the surrender of France and the humiliation or glory of Dunkirk. But that was conscious pride: the resolve not to give way in the face of danger. It is our unconscious pride which is such a nuisance in our dealings with the United States since it is inclined to take shapes which are not those of resolute pride but those of wounded pride.

A Septic Condition

I regard the latter as a septic condition in which all manner of snakes are brought forth, such as sensitiveness, envy, jealousy, and resentment. Those who suffer from this malady tend to regard the Americans as a young and uppish people, who have no share in our long European tradition, and who in fact do not regard that tradition with the deep reverence that we expect. Men of my age can remember the time when England was unquestionably the most powerful country in the world, inviolate and invulnerable, and able to determine world policy by throwing her weight to one side or the other.

It irks us that the dollar should now be stronger than the pound, or that the Foreign Office in Downing Street has to watch its step before taking any action that may prove unpalatable to the State Department or even the Pentagon. We feel sometimes that our rights and interests are more widespread than the Americans realise, and that our experience, having been gained through centuries of trial and error, is more solid and more practical than they will admit. These resentments come from wounded pride and are often wholly unconscious. They produce an unhealthy frame of mind to which the only antidotes are modesty, generosity, imagination, and humour.

The Americans, on the other hand, suffer from an unconscious form—in a way a very noble form—of conceit which expresses itself in their missionary spirit. To them the ideals of the New World, the American Idea, is a self-evident advance upon any of the philosophies or political theories of the Old World.

It is not exactly that they adopt a 'holier than thou' attitude; it is that they really believe their special form of democracy is some magnificent revelation which, if universally applied, would bring peace, prosperity, happiness, and virtue to all mankind.

I happen to agree with this theory and hold that the world would be a happier and safer place if the American Idea was held and practised from the Arctic Circle to Ceylon and from Tokyo to Iceland. But the Americans with their missionary spirit tend to be impatient about it all and not to realise that ancient habits of thought cannot be eliminated in a generation. They feel wounded when the splendour of their generosity and the purity of their intentions are not immediately recognised and responded to by the mixed races of Europe, Africa, and Asia. But I am not pessimistic: I am convinced that in fifty years we shall be closer together and not farther apart; but in the meantime it is important that the British should become less touchy and the Americans more patient. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



TOMMY TRINDER

VIC OLIVER

FRANKIE HOWERD

AL READ

TED RAY

Meet the Laughter-Makers

GALE PEDRICK explains what he had in mind when he decided to make a light-hearted survey of comedy in the twentieth century. Week by week in the General Overseas Service the practitioners themselves—the 'Laughter-Makers'—will speak for those who wear the modern jester's cap and bells

IT was time (so it appeared to me) that someone should speak up for those who, metaphorically at least, wear the jester's cap and bells. A new series, called 'The Laughter-Makers,' is the result. It opens in the General Overseas Service this week.

Each week we shall meet a celebrated man of mirth and discuss, with plentiful illustration, his individual type of comedy, his approach to it, his problems, his hopes, his attitude to such important matters as the script, the fans, and the critics.

I have always wanted to know exactly what goes on in the mind of a man who has deliberately chosen to spend his working life trying to make his fellow-creatures laugh. Many others, I am sure, share my curiosity.

The most popular guests in my series 'These Radio Times' (which has flourished on the home air waves for the best part of five years) were invariably the comedians. In a single programme we would invite a famous conductor like Sargent, a busy sports commentator—say Raymond Glendenning—an actress of the calibre of Dame Edith Evans, and an expert on broadcasting to children. In addition I made a point of bringing to the studio a comedy top-liner, and tried to discover, in a very few minutes, just what really was going on in his mind.

Secret of a Master of Timing

It was obvious from the beginning that the public loved to hear these people step out of character, as it were, revealing the human being behind the motley. They were not interested so much in Ted Ray's childhood background as to know that his first lesson in timing (of which he is an acknowledged master) came not from some older and more experienced comic but from the patter of a street auctioneer.

This is the kind of thing I have in mind to coax from our subjects; and why I hope that, with luck, 'The Laughter-Makers' may develop into a light-hearted survey of comedy in the twentieth century, a survey made by the practitioners of humour themselves. In our Comedians' Gallery we may meet actors whose approach and technique differ as widely as those of Al Read and Eric Barker. But these will be discussions with a difference, inasmuch as our friends will be able to tell stories, sing, and gossip away to their hearts' content.

We may discover the answer to such questions as why the audiences of 1956 seem to have lost the knack of spontaneous, rich, rib-tickling, side-splitting laughter; and why theatre patrons think it necessary to clap their hands instead of laughing, when some funny man cracks a topical joke. There is nothing new in this. In a *Puss In Boots* pantomime of the 1890s the biggest laugh came when the Dame held out her hand in greeting to the Baron and said: 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume?'



HARRY SECOMBE



PETER USTINOV

In the past forty years the renowned British sense of humour has been called upon to withstand two world wars, to say nothing of the impact of American comedy. It would be surprising if our national outlook on what is funny and what is not had not been more than a trifle shaken.

Can we even say that all the giants of the music halls would have survived the ordeal by microphone? Wilkie Bard, Gus Elen, Marie Lloyd, Albert Chevalier—how would they have fared if in their prime radio had then been as much a part of our daily lives as the kitchen stove?

Passing of the Eccentric Comedian

If we want to know why the audiences today laugh neither so loudly nor so long, the passing of the genuinely eccentric comedian may be the answer. The modern laughter-maker of today has grown-up and gives us comedy in a lounge-suit. He has abandoned the funny hat, the carmine nose, the moustache askew. He has 'gone respectable.' It is a pity, because with the shabby, badly fitting, loud-checked outfit he has put off some of the old and infallible childish magic.

Ridiculous as they looked, they touched a chord in the onlooker, and in some outrageous way reminded him of the foibles of someone who had a part in their own lives. That absurd moustache really was a bit like Uncle Fred's; that flat-footed, pompous walk—did you ever see anything more like old Stiggins at the office? And Nellie Wallace's fruity croak—well, if you shut your eyes, you might be listening to Grandma, except that Grandma would never say such dreadful things!

But today we are all much of a muchness. There are no 'characters' abroad in the streets (apart from, say, the inimitable Beecham and Gilbert Harding).

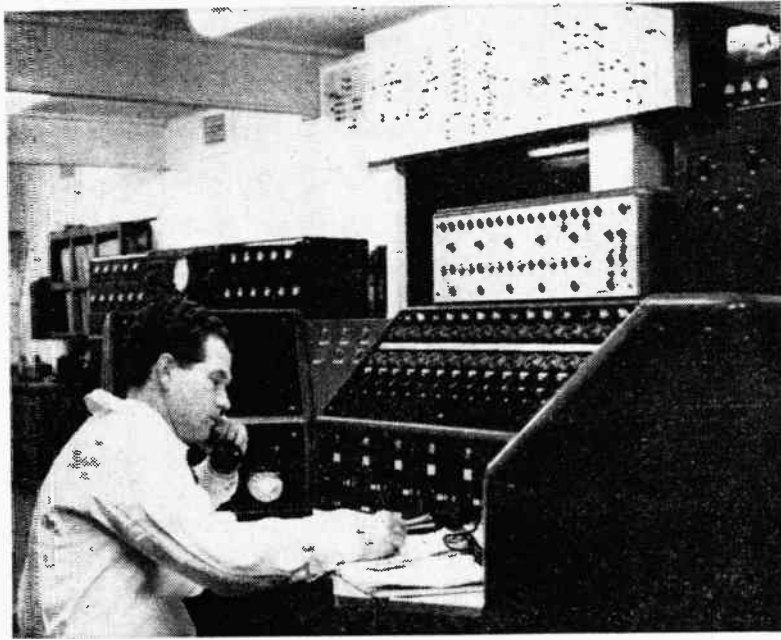
Vic Oliver very courageously made his own position clear in a series I recently wrote for him which was based on his autobiography, *Mr. Show Business*. Vic did not mince words. He said bluntly, but with genuine good humour, 'I'm not naturally a funny man. I'm only funny when I have a really comic script written for me. I'm not like Arthur Askey or Tommy Trinder, who have only to open their mouths to be very funny.'

Mainly, the act of the modern droll is to read (or learn) a slick, smooth script, with smart gags typified by Ted Ray's answer to Kitty Bluett's 'Ted, do you love me still?' 'I don't know, darling. I've never seen you still.' Which, the way Ted says it, can sound very funny indeed.

Here is fuel for argument. These are some of the matters on to which varied representatives of 'The Laughter-Makers' will turn the spotlight week by week.

'The Laughter-Makers,' General Overseas Service, Wednesday 12.15; Thursday 20.30, Saturday 02.30

What Is this Thing Called 'Automation'?



Automation in the motor industry: in the Austin works the automatic conveyer system and mechanical handling units are monitored from this control room

THE cynic's definition of automation might well proceed as follows: 'Automation is a verbal fad referring to any technological advance which the user has in mind. Its persistent abuse for the purpose of politics, journalism, sales promotion, and self-advertisement has prevented it from acquiring any precise technical meaning.'

A less cynical definition would regard 'automation' as 'advanced mechanisation: period, mid-XXth century.' Advances, of course, are relative matters. They may involve intensified exploitation of known fields or the initial exploration of new fields or both. They may also involve a reorientation of outlook.

Four types of advance in mechanisation have matured in the post-war world. I say that they have matured, not that they have been invented; they all began at some time in the past; they are not sudden discoveries; some have their roots in the very deep past. I always advise my friends to confine the word 'automation' to these four advances; it will then cease to mean 'whatever there is a strike about,' irrespective of what the newspapers may say, and mean something definite.

Continuous Sequence of Automatic Operations

The first advance relates to coupling automatic machine tools or presses together so as to form a continuous sequence of automatic operations. In effect thirty automatic tools, say, are converted into one, and thirty manufacturing operations are performed in sequence as a result. A casting goes in at one end accordingly and the finished cylinder block of an automobile comes out at the other. This is called transfer machining, transfer pressing, or, in general, transfer processing.

The second advance is not dissimilar, and relates to the coupling of assembly operations so that a whole sequence of them is converted into one. It is known as automatic assembly. It is not new. A loom is a machine for automatically assembling a piece of cloth, and is a very old device. Electric-lamp bulbs have been assembled automatically for at least a generation. The current practice of automatically assembling a whole amplifier for a radio receiver goes a good deal further, however.

The third group of advances relates to automatic control. The thermostat on a hot-water system or cooking oven or refrigerator is an example of such control. The idea is by no means new, but advances in electronics (which has no direct connection with automation) have solved a lot of problems in this field and opened up new possibilities for running processes with the minimum of human intervention.

The fourth group of advances is concerned with what is called data-processing by means of automatic (mostly electronic) calculating machines. These are usually called digital computers. They are sometimes called electronic brains. They are likely to mechanise a great deal more of routine office-work than was possible with punched-card machines, but they still appear to be only an extension of the sort of thing that has been customary for a long time past.

There is no common factor shared among these four advances. The fact that they have matured at about the same time is somewhat of a coincidence, but it is a coincidence that has set people thinking and talking, and that is why a new word 'automation' has become popular to describe what they are thinking and talking about.

LORD HALSBURY, Managing Director of Britain's National Research Development Corporation and a leading authority on automation, defines what the term really means and discusses some of the problems presented by advancing mechanisation

People are not talking and thinking about the processes involved in automation and are not in fact much interested in them. Few people know much of any one of the four processes the word covers, and fewer still know about all of them. What they are talking and thinking about are the consequences of automation—its social and economic consequences. As a result, much nonsense tends to get talked about the processes themselves, and much of what is written about push-button or robot factories is science-fictional, like space-travel.

People confuse what they imagine is happening with what really is happening; what is done today with what may be done tomorrow; what is being done in America or Russia with what is being done in Britain; and what is really new with what is a mere extension of something old. This confusion will pass: it is transient.

What Are the Consequences Likely to Be?

What seems more likely to be permanent is a sustained and developing interest not in automation but in a more general problem. What are the consequences of advancing mechanisation, or productivity, if you prefer to call it that? Does it give more employment or less? Is it used to displace labour or to increase output? If it increases wealth, in what proportions should the increase be shared by capital and labour? Is labour's share to be increased wages or shorter hours or longer holidays or a compromise? Nothing but good can come of these discussions. The strength of a democracy is in proportion to its degree of real information on the real questions that it has to decide.

To help people understand what it is all about, individuals like myself and corporate bodies like trades unions and employers' federations have for some time been studying all that is involved, and we have been lecturing about our conclusions or publishing them as reports. The latest such report comes from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research on behalf of the Government.

All these reports, including the Government one, agree with one another. They tend to debunk the word a little, just as I have slightly debunked it myself. They all emphasise the evolutionary rather than the revolutionary nature of automation, but point out that our danger will be going too slow for lack of the qualified personnel rather than going too fast. They all insist that its social consequences are age-old problems which solve themselves as we go along without our noticing over much. They also pinpoint issues where 'solve it as you go' is getting a bit out of date and where we need to think more clearly and take more trouble than we have always done in the past.

Have you ever read a Government report? If not, you may think it a dull sort of thing, but this one is not. Why not ask a friend to buy a copy and post it to you? *Automation*, published by the Stationery Office, price six shillings. I think you will find it fascinating reading. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

PRODUCTION EXHIBITION

AUTOMATION in the motor industry is not new. In some factories it has been in operation for several years, although we are still a very long way from anything even remotely like a push-button factory. But in quite a number of car-factories the so-called transfer machine has been at work long enough to have become a routine feature of production. The term simply means joining together in a straight line all the tools required to machine a component, so that it progresses from one operation to the next automatically.

There is a very large example of this kind of automatic set-up at the Austin factory in Birmingham. This example, one of about sixty of various kinds in the works, performs something like 200 operations on the cylinder block of a car engine. It employs two men—one to load it, the other to unload it. And before long, I was told, it may be able to load and unload itself.

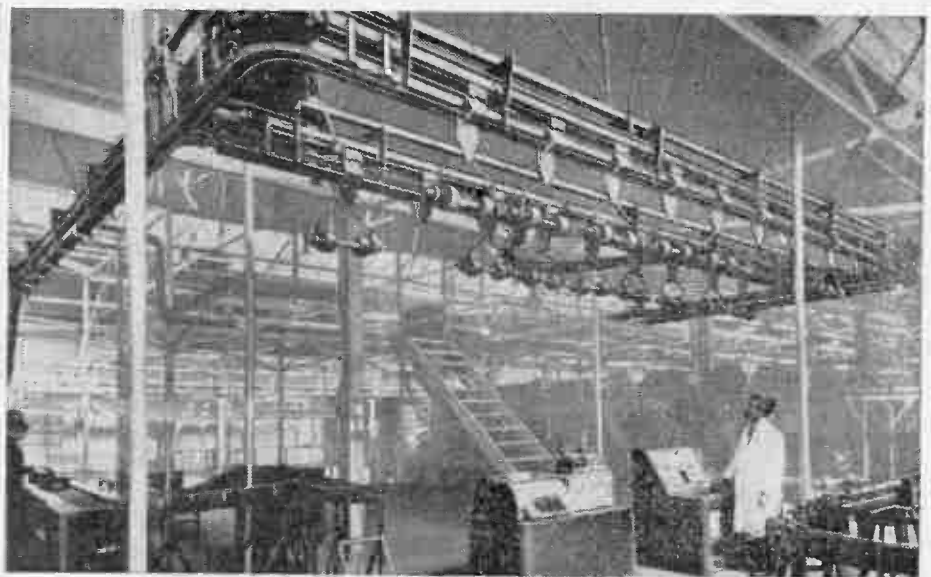
At a preview of the Production Exhibition in London I have been seeing this automation in model form. A group of apprentices at the factory has made an astonishing working model of the transfer line, and other models illustrating automation in car manufacture.

One of the most remarkable pieces of automation is the spray painting. Here the car body goes into a tunnel, air-conditioned to exclude dust, where spray-painting nozzles pass over the body, twisting and turning to follow its shape.

This development forecasts the end of the unpleasant business of spray-painting by men who have to be goggled and masked and dressed like space-men against the all-pervading vapour of paint. BERTRAM MYCOCK



Sir Miles Thomas studying a system for carrying passengers in cars moving on a conveyer-belt at fifteen miles an hour



The beginning of the entirely automatic factory: a conveyer which can be 'told' by punched tape to deliver components to automatic machines and then collect them again

Equipment for Mechanical Handling

HARDIMAN SCOTT visits an exhibition at Earls Court, London, to show new ways of handling things mechanically—'a step,' as he says, 'in the direction of automation'

MECHANICAL handling—ways of handling things by machine—is a step in the development of automation, that new word which really means nothing more than doing more and more things automatically by machine. I am told that if we in Britain used all the handling devices we could we should save about £500-million a year. And when you looked round this exhibition you could well believe it. There was every kind of conveyer, elevator, and fork truck, from small ones that dash about like coloured beetles to a monster that can lift eight or nine tons at a time; huge cranes—there was on view the largest overhead travelling crane in the world: it can lift a hundred tons; and another crane, electronically controlled, playing a game of chess.

But of all the wonders it seemed to me that there were two that are revolutionary. One is an electronically controlled conveyer. I know it is an awful mouthful, but this is what it means: a factory is going to produce something; it decides on its programme of production; that programme is punched on to a tape by a teleprinter; that tape is fed into a machine; and from there on the whole of the production is automatically controlled.

I watched components—they might have been parts of a motorcar—coming along on a conveyer, then automatically being delivered at certain points to automatic machines, which went to work on them, and then returned them to the conveyer system. You see what it means? It is the beginning of the entirely automatic factory.

New System of Passenger Transport

The other exhibit which struck me as revolutionary was a new system of passenger transport. It has been developed in America, but there is a firm in Yorkshire licensed to make it. When I leave work I go home by Underground. I wait on a crowded platform and then get into a crowded train. But this new system, it is claimed, will get rid of all that: we should be delivered at our destinations on a conveyer-belt.

I saw a model of it. We should go on to a platform, which is slowly moving, called a speedwalk. Alongside it, where normally there are the tracks of a train, is another conveyer-belt with passenger cars on it that is moving at the same speed. So, quite safely, we step from our moving speedwalk into the car. It speeds up to fifteen miles an hour and then drops us at our destination.

The advantages of the system are that there are no drivers or guards, and you never have to wait for a train. There is always a passenger car moving in front of you on the continuous conveyer-belt. And one of the American experts told me that this system could be introduced into London's Underground.

If you want to carry this kind of thing into your own home I found a firm in the exhibition showing a moving stair for an ordinary house: you stand or sit on the bottom and it takes you over your own staircase to the bedroom door. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



A hydraulically operated, diesel-driven scoop which can also work as a one-ton crane: it is especially suitable for loading and light excavation



Useful in any house with an invalid—a lift, driven by an electric motor, which runs on rails laid over the stairs



A saloon car fits comfortably in the cargo space of this 'straddle-carrier,' which can easily handle awkward loads of up to ten tons normally shifted by overhead gantries

News of the English Theatre

PHILIP HOPE-WALLACE, the well-known dramatic critic, discusses some of the productions which have been filling the theatres in London and Stratford of late. He also interviews Enid Bagnold, author of the outstandingly successful comedy, 'The Chalk Garden'

HOPE-WALLACE: 'A dramatic critic in Britain never gets any time off: in London alone there are forty or so theatres functioning all the year round and at this time of year especially the theatre is bursting out all over—like the spring. At Stratford-on-Avon they seem to open their Shakespeare season earlier each year, though this time the opening was a good deal less spectacular than last year when Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh were the star attractions. This year Stratford opened with a bleak sort of Hamlet which was like the post-war Wagner operas at Bayreuth—all done by lighting on a black, stark stage. Their next production, *The Merchant of Venice*, brought out some real stars, though, and a delightfully pretty set of stage pictures wonderfully organised by Margaret Webster, a prophet hitherto not without honour save in her own country.'

'She is really English, though her reputation as a Shakespeare producer was made in America. Well, she certainly knows her stuff: it was a light-footed *Merchant of Venice* and maybe no one knows better than a dramatic critic how heavy in hand this old comedy can be. It had an enchanting Australian Portia in Margaret Johnston; and a Welsh Shylock, Emlyn Williams, who has been touring the world of late doing Dickens recitals. His was a dazzlingly clever performance, and one which, I am told, is gathering warmth every time (it was a bit cold on the first night). Maybe that was the result of thinking about it in advance, because Emlyn Williams has had his eye on this part ever since childhood. He was making us laugh about his first performance of it at school, when he spoke at the great annual Birthday Lunch given on Shakespeare's supposed birthday, April 24.'

Emlyn Williams—Then and Now

EMLYN WILLIAMS: 'We had no director for the play but the rehearsals were very plain sailing. Miss Webster will be interested to hear that I had told everybody where to stand and where I was going to stand. You must admit that I was rather a bright boy because without ever having been in the theatre I was beginning my career centre up-stage. Miss Webster moves me about rather a lot. My costume in the present production is a work of promising young Alan Tagg. In my first experience in the role I was dressed exclusively by my mother.'

HOPE-WALLACE: 'At the same luncheon Cecil Day Lewis, who is married to an actress and—perhaps just as important?—is Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, talked about the future of the theatre.'

DAY LEWIS: 'The future of the theatre seems to me to be in the hands of us, the audience. If we think of the theatre in terms of going to see a jolly show, if we think of it in terms of safe, inoffensive, unreal situations given to us in safe, inoffensive, unreal words, then we shall get the theatre we deserve, and it will be a worthless one.'

HOPE-WALLACE: 'Of course, one does feel a bit apprehensive about the fate of the theatre—with rising costs and so on. But another real danger is a social one: the people who are the readiest spenders today are those people who never seemed to care much for the living theatre: it was always the music-hall for them, and today they seem to prefer television and the cinema. Still, there is a huge audience for Shakespeare. Tyrone Guthrie's production of *Troilus and Cressida* at the Old Vic, done in 1913 costumes, is a riotous success; and it is amazing what variety of plays get put on and keep running. In the past few days I have seen such widely different things as a "musical" made out of J. M. Barrie's book *The Little Minister*, greeted as if it were another *Oklahoma*, and when I could see out of my eyes, which were full of tears from laughing too much, I saw Alec Guinness in a refurbished French farce called *Hotel Paradiso* by that master-farce-writer, Georges Feydeau.'

'A current success is the play made out of Graham Greene's book *The Power and the Glory*, in which Peter Brook produces marvellously, with Paul Scofield (who was the Hamlet we sent to Moscow) as the poor, hounded, sodden Roman Catholic priest who is on the run in an infidel state. It does not make as good a play as it did a

film; the situation is static on the stage, or only variations on the same paradox, of the cowardly priest who by reason of his divine office is precious to the faithful but who goes to his martyrdom also with squalid fear.'

'The play I have most enjoyed recently is Enid Bagnold's *The Chalk Garden*, in which merely the presence of our two leading actresses fighting for the laughs between them—Dame Edith Evans and Peggy Ashcroft—made it in itself a gorgeous theatrical occasion. But it is also a highly original comedy, with a tang and a bite in the language and something of that caustic, laconic style of language and view of life you find in Saki and in Somerset Maugham. It was a success in America first (previously it had been turned down in England). The play is about a rather vapour woman (Edith Evans) who is making a mess of bringing up a grandchild and how she hires a governess, the strange Miss Madrigal, who has those green fingers, as they are called, which can make plants (and children) grow, and who can manage this child wonderfully well—all going well until, in a wonderful scene during a lunch party, the cat is let out of the bag: Miss Madrigal is recognised as a reprieved murderess who did fifteen years in prison, and where, out of her misery, she somehow learnt wisdom such as the grandmother has never acquired.'

Catching Character in a Phrase

'Enid Bagnold is a most clear-sighted author with, obviously, a wonderful flair for catching character in a phrase—you know, the thought that goes unspoken behind the words actually uttered—and for lines-of-conduct in general. Was the origin of the play—I asked her—interest in the lines-of-conduct in the growth of the three female characters—which I thought were wonderfully done—the grandmother, the child, and the crippled, frustrated governess?'

BAGNOLD: 'No, to begin with it was due to the combination of an accident which happened to me and also the interest I have in not evading the issues of life. One's day is filled up—my days, all our days—from edge to edge, with the little things that one does: cooking, gardening, an appointment with the hairdresser, an appointment with sleep at night. And all this evades the issue of being alone. It seemed to me that if I were forced to be alone in prison, with very little to read and nothing much to do, I might get nearer to something that was real, and that is what my central character is about.'

HOPE-WALLACE: 'Tell me a little bit about the difference between the reaction of the London audience, who found these characters very original, and the New York audience, who, I suppose, thought of them possibly as typically British?'

BAGNOLD: 'I do not know that they did. The American audience laughed a great deal more, but then the American audience was such a dazzling surprise to me after the terrible time we had had in our out-of-town tour when we seemed to be getting nearer and nearer the grave.'

HOPE-WALLACE: 'There is one character that never appears at all, the only character I could not quite take: the butler who is dying off-stage upstairs. Has he some sort of allegorical role to play?'

BAGNOLD: 'I am told that he has, and perhaps rightly so. A great many things one does—in a curious sub-conscious way—have, let us hope, more meaning than we had intended; but when they do one must be thankful for it. The butler really slid down my left sleeve under the paper in a very rash and frivolous manner, and he has remained on the paper, and remained on the stage.'

HOPE-WALLACE: 'I confess I was tempted to see a little bit of an allegory in the chalk garden itself. This question of soil—I do not think you can quite wriggle out of that one. I think there is an allegorical meaning somewhere, and it is that which gives the play a kind of double edge which is extremely satisfying.'

BAGNOLD: 'But, there again, I must make a little riddle, and that is that I was always gardening on my own chalk garden while I was writing the play, and I think the chalk rose up and did something, but it was not conscious, and I used to get terribly cross. In fact one of the reasons why the play was refused in England was that it was really such "tiresome allegorical stuff." When I got a letter saying that, I was furious because I had not meant it to be allegorical, but now I have to sit down under it.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Peggy Ashcroft, George Rose, and Edith Evans in a scene from John Gielgud's production of 'The Chalk Garden'



'The Feminine Touch,' with Belinda Lee and George Baker, tells the story of nurses in training



Max Bygraves makes the most of a starring role in 'Charley Moon'



A British answer to Hollywood's westerns—'Safari,' filmed with plenty of action against colourful African backgrounds

Some British 'Films To See'

DILYS POWELL, in this contribution to the G.O.S. review of the latest British film releases, discusses films that range from broad comedy to extravagant adventure, from documentary record to drama

LET me begin with the broad comedy: with Max Bygraves in *Charley Moon*. For a long time the British cinema has been wrestling with the problem of the musical. America produces brilliant musicals: witty, spectacular, with first-rate dancing and music. The Hollywood musical carries America with it wherever it goes.

Now there seems no reason in the world why Britain should not turn out good musicals in its own style; not, perhaps, the large-scale, handsome style of America but something intimate, perhaps, something with individuality and a national flavour.

Britain has the talent and the performers; but somehow we have not got the musical. *Charley Moon* is the most recent attempt. I cannot pretend it is exactly a success, but it has certain assets. I should say, before I go any further, that it is the story of a country boy with a talent for the stage who gets to the top of the tree and then suddenly realises that he prefers the simple, quiet country life to which he was born.

It is a story which gives opportunities for song and dance—it has at any rate one good song; and it gives opportunities for incidents on- and off-stage in provincial music-halls and London theatres. It is in colour, and it has some good playing. Dennis Price, for instance, gives a satirical performance as the actor who is always talking about Ibsen and the grand style when he is really quite without talent. But, of course, the greatest asset of *Charley Moon* is Max Bygraves. Mr. Bygraves is a comedian from the music-hall stage with great charm and great gifts. The trouble is that *Charley Moon* does not give him a chance to use them: the material is thin and old-fashioned, and the direction by Guy Anderson lacks the drive and the speed necessary for a successful musical.

Brave Hunter and Beautiful Blonde

Africa in the past few years has become one of the most popular settings for stories of adventure. It is the British answer to America's Wild West. Now along comes *Safari*, another story about the brave white hunter and the beautiful blonde among the crocodiles. *Safari* was produced for an American company, but its director, Terence Young, is British, and most of the players are British, though two of the stars, Victor Mature and Janet Leigh, were imported from Hollywood. The film is in CinemaScope, which, of course, allows plenty of room for the elephants, the lions, and the snakes as well as the crocodiles.

It is the story of a rich man who is possessed by the desire to shoot a famous lion; and as audience he brings along the girl he is going to marry. I need hardly say she does not really love him, but she fills the gap in her life with frequent swigs of whisky. However, she has a heart of gold, and the brave white hunter who has been hired to lead the safari gradually recognises her virtues as well as her beauty.

One must not take the plot too seriously in films of this kind. The point is to keep things moving, and that I think the film does succeed in doing. Plenty of animals, adventures with Mau Mau as well as with lions, hair's breadth escapes. The heroine, like all heroines in the jungle, is superbly silly, always wandering about outside her tent or drifting down the river towards the rapids in a dinghy—no, you could not say the film was dull. The acting does all that is asked of it. The excitement is sustained, and it is certainly worth looking at the African scenery.

A much more serious film is *The Feminine Touch*, a film in colour about life in a hospital, directed by Pat Jackson. Some years ago Mr. Jackson made another film about hospital life, *White Corridors*: it was a good film, and I think *The Feminine Touch* is good too. You might say that its theme is not particularly original: there have been many films about the hardships and rewards of medicine, and in particular of nursing. But the fact that the theme is not new does not invalidate this episodic piece about a group of girls beginning their training as nurses; discovering the difficulties of the profession they have chosen; but coming at last to understand that the rewards make it worth while.

A Background of Authenticity

The Feminine Touch has its moments of comedy, but basically it is serious: a story about hard work and self-sacrifice; and the background has the feeling of authenticity, largely, no doubt, because one of the great London hospitals, Guy's Hospital, was ready to co-operate and give technical help. The acting is good all through, and Pat Jackson is a sympathetic director.

I am glad to see Belinda Lee getting a chance as the heroine, Susan, the most idealistic of all the young nurses. Miss Lee has dash as well as good looks; and here, as a girl struggling with frustrations and disappointments, she seems to me to give a very creditable performance.

There certainly are frustrations. The nurses are disheartened by being treated not simply as nurses but as menials: the paid domestic servants have their hours but not the nurses; the nurses have to finish what has been left undone. Finally their exhaustion and their disappointment explode. Susan voices the feelings of the entire group when the matron comes to the nurses' common-room to hear their complaints.

The matron is played by Diana Wynyard—I think beautifully played. Miss Wynyard brings her authority and the composure learned in a successful stage career to the delivery of the speech in which she answers the complaints and points to the rewards which some day will come.

I must not give you the impression that *The Feminine Touch* is all serious. One of the nurses has taken up the work without any idea of self-sacrifice at all: she simply wants a well-to-do husband. The ironic thing is that though she finds the husband he is not the rich man she had imagined: she falls in love with a poor man who has a passion for research.

I wonder if you remember a film about a deaf-and-dumb child called *Mandy*? The child in that film was played by Mandy Miller; since then she has appeared in several films, and in *The Feminine Touch* she gives a moving performance as a child who knows her illness is incurable.

The Feminine Touch is the kind of film which the British make well: quiet, unemphatic, sincere. There is another film this month of a kind which the British do well: the documentary record of the Queen's visit to Nigeria. It is in Eastmancolour, and its title is *Nigeria Greets the Queen*. It cannot be easy in a record of a visit which by its very nature must have been repetitive to give an impression of variety, to keep up the enthusiasm without losing the spontaneity. But *Nigeria Greets the Queen* does just that. The scenes of welcome do repeat one another, and yet they have great individuality: the splendid parade with the emirs riding past with their retinues; the thousands of delighted schoolchildren; the crowds at garden parties; the dignitaries at investitures; the visit to the leper colony; the regatta of the war-canoes—the whole story has a wonderful air of gaiety. It made me want to visit Nigeria myself. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

PHILIP MASON, Director of Studies in Race Relations at Chatham House, London, discusses various systems which have been proposed for giving Africans an increasing share in the running of those countries such as Kenya and the Rhodesias where at present government is largely in the hands of European and Asian settlers

The Vote in Africa

I WANT to start this talk about the vote in Africa on very broad general lines, considering what seem to me the basic factors which have to be taken into account, setting the detail in its place against the background. And in the broadest sense a first—I would go further and say *the* first—factor in the situation is the surging uprush of desire on the part of every African with a smattering of education that his people shall no longer be backward and despised, but shall be a people with a place in the world.

For the African it is running the country his own way that will outweigh everything else; if in one territory or in one tribe this is not true today, it will be tomorrow. Tell him that if he runs the country the standard of living will not rise and may even fall, tell him there will be no foreign investment, tell him there will be shocking corruption, and he will shrug his shoulders; he will put up with that; he would still rather run the country his own way.

It is not only political overlordship that arouses frustration and hostility; Abadan has proved that. And fifty years ago shareholders in a developed country might think it worth while to invest money that promised no immediate return, because it might be expected to produce good will which in the end would pay a dividend; today they hesitate to put money even into a proposal which holds out rich immediate prospects, because there is good reason to fear that development by foreigners will arouse resentment at foreign ways.

Help without Hostility?

Can we say, then, that the problem is to devise some means by which the West can provide skill and capital without creating hostility? Yes, provided there is at once a qualification. National interests are not merely greed; the ability of the investing country to help depends to some extent on the country helped. If Belgium was severed from the Congo both would suffer.

These considerations seem to me to apply to all under-developed territories. But they take on an extra pungency in those African territories which are British and in which there are European settlers. Of these the most important are the two Rhodesias and Kenya, and here some extra factors come into play. England learnt in the woods of Virginia in the eighteenth century that if English colonists overseas are not given their heads there will be trouble. We applied that lesson in Canada, went on applying it, and have already, though in widely varying degrees, transferred power—or, in Kenya's case, influence—to the European settlers in these territories.

That is a factor that has to be taken into account. It is difficult to imagine any circumstances in which Her Majesty's Government would try to impose their will on the electors of Southern Rhodesia, and although in Kenya there would be no constitutional difficulty—and in fact the Lyttelton Scheme was imposed—you are up against the fact that the economic power of the country is in the hands of the white electors. It is hard to see how a change wholly unacceptable to all sections of European opinion could be imposed even on Kenya without disrupting the country's economy.

In the Settler Countries

Here, then, in the settler countries, it seems to me that the problem is different. It is not how to provide skill and capital without compromising independence. Here there are—or ought to be—two objects neither of which in the long run has much hope of success without the other. One is to develop the country, to raise the general standard of living, reduce the economic gap between rich and poor, and, to these ends, to retain and increase the skill, capital, and initiative already there.

The other is to provide a bridge which will lead from an oligarchic society in which power and influence are concentrated in the hands of a small minority to a democratic society in which power is more evenly distributed. Personally, I would bar any solution which involves the exile or death of the oligarchs.

It is against this general background that I would consider the proposals which Mr. Coutts has made in Kenya for giving a vote to Africans. For historical reasons Kenya has separate electoral rolls for Europeans, who vote for Europeans, and for Asians, who vote for Asians. The African members of the Legislative Council have until now been chosen by a mixture of indirect election and nomination. Mr. Coutts has spent ten months on his enquiry in the course of which he has heard evidence of opinion from many Africans, and in some ways the evidence he summarises is as interesting as his conclusions.

He found the great majority opposed to any form of indirect election, which they felt would open the way to gerrymandering and corruption; he agrees that this is possible, and recommends direct election by secret ballot. Two other points emerge from the evidence: there is a widespread

fear that an unrestricted popular vote may lead to the election of irresponsible members; an almost universal conviction that Africans do not want some second-best device that is not good enough for Europeans and Asians.

Mr. Coutts has recommended as a transitional stage a form of plural voting by which an elector may score extra votes for experience, education, and service to the community. The Government of Kenya have accepted his proposals with some amendments which limit to three the number of votes one man may exercise. The minimum which would qualify for a vote is the threshold of secondary education or an income of £120 a year, which means a job at £10 a month held continuously for a year. That is a wage that would keep out a messenger or domestic servant but let in a man with higher skill or a business of his own.

Among some of its advantages this system opens the vote to a few African women without offending the general view that not many in Kenya are yet fit for it. The scheme meets one of the fears expressed to Mr. Coutts and should prevent the election of irresponsible people, but it does not meet the other—and could not under the terms of reference on which Mr. Coutts was working. Since Europeans and Asians vote on the one-man, one-vote system of most Western countries, it is difficult to see how Africans can help looking on the plural vote as something second-best. As things are, then, these proposals can only be a very temporary expedient.

Would it be different if some form of plural vote was available for everyone, whatever the colour of his skin, on a common electoral roll? There is a common roll in Southern Rhodesia, but then the property qualification is too high for most Africans. And a common electoral roll, probably with some form of multiple vote, is part of the programme of the Capricorn Africa Society, to whose views Mr. Coutts refers in paragraph thirty-six of his report.

A Positive African Patriotism

This is a society not afraid of stating its philosophy, of which the opening dogma is that all men are born equal in dignity before God despite their different attainments. It therefore condemns unhesitatingly and without reservation any discrimination between people on grounds of race. Its members undertake to repudiate any form of exclusive racialism, white or black. Any form of colour bar is rejected, whether it means a present rejection by white of black or some dream of a future in which black would reject white.

All such ideas, the society says, are to disappear in a new positive African patriotism which will override sectional interests. I need not spend long on these principles, which have been published in the *Capricorn Handbook* and in Dr. Oldham's book, *New Hope in Africa*, and which so far will meet with approval in Britain. I pass on at once to the most controversial aspect of the creed. Voting is to be regarded not as a right but as a privilege.

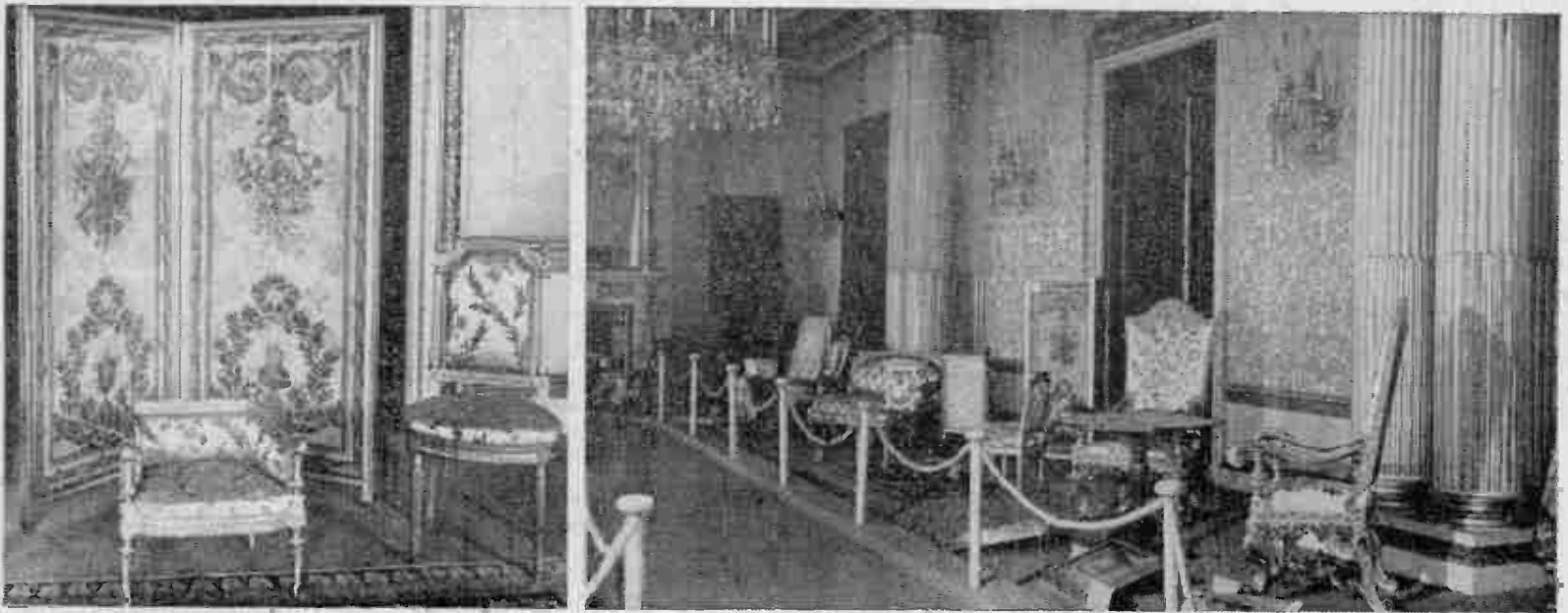
All citizens of the ideal Capricorn state will enjoy the basic freedoms such as equality before the law, equal rights to fair trial, equal rights of access to all public services and institutions, but only those who have earned it will enjoy the right to vote. And I am told—though at present the details are being worked out by inter-racial committees in Africa—that they are inclining to something like the Coutts proposals: a minimum qualification based on age, together with either some property or some degree of education, and additional votes for higher education, a responsible job, service to the state or the community.

Now this is not the one-man, one-vote system which we in Britain enjoy—if that is the right word. It was possible in the nineteenth century to think of the one-man, one-vote system with romantic optimism; today most of us would probably agree with Sir Winston Churchill that it is obviously the worst possible system of government except all the others that have ever been tried. And if I were asked today to suggest a political system for some new colony shortly to be started in the moon, where there are no existing institutions, I would certainly recommend the one-man, one-vote system.

First, because if you say that no one with less than £250 a year is to have a vote the street lighting is apt to stop short of areas where people with less than that income live. Next, because I think it is in the public interest that candidates should bribe a large electorate by putting lights in their streets rather than a small electorate by putting money in their palms. And small electorates did mean money in the palm in England before 1832 and in India before 1947. Again it may be true that many people are not fit to vote, but who is to have the say? We do not want committees of citizenship any more than committees of public safety.

But we are not talking about some state in the moon but about political realities in territories where there are existing institutions. What

(Continued on page 12)



Two chairs which belonged to the French royal family

Exhibits in the Red Drawing Room, which was one of the late Queen Mary's favourite rooms

Needlecraft on Show at Marlborough House

BARBARA HOOPER describes an exhibition of furniture, tapestry, and embroidery arranged by the Royal School of Needlework for public viewing at the London home of the late Queen Mary: no fewer than seven members of the Royal Family had work on show

AN exhibition of furniture, tapestry, and embroidery was held recently at Marlborough House, the home of the late Queen Mary. The exhibits, many of them centuries old, were collected together from all parts of England by the Royal School of Needlework, which has the Queen Mother for its patron. This was the first time that Marlborough House had been used for any kind of public display, but it was an appropriate setting because Queen Mary was such a keen needlewoman and she had a particular interest in the Royal School.

In many ways it was a royal exhibition: no fewer than seven members of the present Royal Family had work on show, and innumerable pieces of fine needlecraft had had royal owners in the past or at least had some royal connection, French or English. It was right that Queen Mary herself should be best represented, with a floral rug, a carpet, a stool, and a tapestry cushion bearing an unusual design of a mandolin and music.

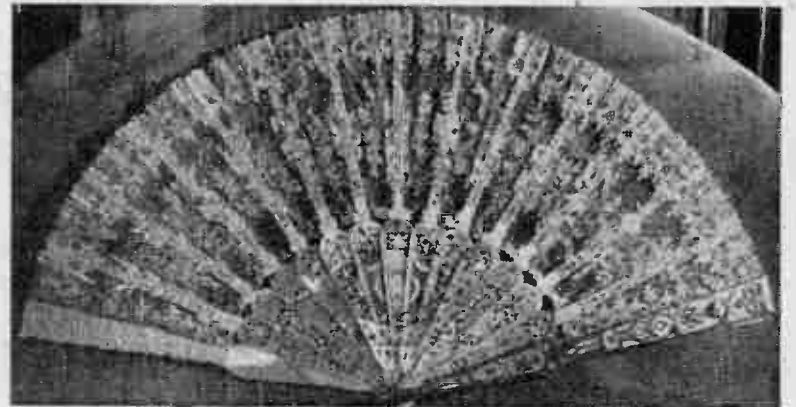
Then there was a baby's embroidered white frock worked by the Duchess of Gloucester for her son Prince William, and a stool with a striking modern design which the Duke of Gloucester made. There were footstools, too, by the Princess Royal and Princess Marie Louise: these and a host of royal possessions seemed somehow not to have been placed on exhibition, but rather as if they had always belonged in the stately rooms of Marlborough House.

A Great Mass of Deep Colour

It would be hard to imagine a more dignified setting: tapestries lined the walls; chairs and screens were backed by splendid ecclesiastical robes, banners bright with heraldic coats of arms, fragile lace christening gowns, patchwork coverlets worked by highly skilled Women's Institute members, gold-cruised altar fronts, and needlework pictures commemorating historic events. Here and there were showcases filled with quaint embroidered knick-knacks as rare as they are artistic.

The whole formed a great mass of deep colour under the massive chandeliers of cut-glass, right through the saloon, with its high gallery and painted murals; through the state dining room, cream and gilt, with royal portraits gazing out on the smooth lawns that run beside the busy avenue of the Mall; through the pink-brocaded Red Drawing Room and the olive-brocaded Green Drawing Room.

It is hard to single out exhibits from the past, for so many of them had a notable history: there was an eighteenth-century French cope, patterned all over with flowers, that was probably ordered by Louis XV for one of his daughters who had become a Carmelite nun; and a cope and chasuble, heavy with gold stitching, made in Florence in the fifteenth century for Henry VII. The latter may have been taken by Henry VIII to the Field of the Cloth of Gold. (Broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)



An eighteenth-century Brussels lace fan with pearl and gold sticks which belonged to the late Queen Mary, who had a collection of fans



The tapestry representing Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother's arms was woven by the Edinburgh Tapestry Company; the armchair is an eighteenth-century love-seat; the other chairs were made by François Heere in 1790

ANDREW SHONFIELD, Foreign Editor of the London 'Financial Times,' thinks that it would be over-optimistic to expect very big increases in trade between Britain and Russia as a result of the recent negotiations, because—he says—fundamental economic changes have altered this commercial relationship once and for all

Trade with the U.S.S.R.

EVER since its early days the Soviet Union has treated trade quite frankly as an instrument of political policy. As early as 1921 Krassin, the Russian big-business man who joined the Bolsheviks after the Revolution, was in London offering some tempting orders to British firms in the hope that this would help to put the British Government in the right frame of mind to recognise the Soviet regime. In the event he was not disappointed: the trade agreement signed between Britain and Russia in that year constituted *de facto* recognition of the Communist Government—the first recognition, incidentally, accorded to the Bolsheviks by any of the great Powers.

The question that we are now asking ourselves is whether the latest Soviet trade offer to Britain falls into the usual political category. The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, has said that he regards the Russian trade offer as a big commercial opportunity for Britain. And he has appealed to business management and workers in industry to make a special effort to deliver the goods that the Russians now say they want from us. However, it may be that on this occasion the British Government has for once taken a leaf out of the Russians' book and is anxious for the trade agreement to be a success partly for political reasons.

Useful Market for British Goods

Certainly, there is every reason to expect that British exports to Russia will continue to expand in the future, as they have been doing steadily over the past two years. It is really since the death of Stalin that this, like most of the other good things in Soviet policy, has come. Three years ago Anglo-Soviet trade had fallen to a record low level. The rapid recovery since then has turned Russia into a useful market for British goods: but still, it is worth noting, comparatively a rather small market.

It is much less important as an outlet for British manufactures than the rich little countries like Holland and Denmark on the northern fringe of the European continent. Last year Russia took just about as much as Switzerland, which is one of the lesser markets for British goods in western Europe. There is no reason, of course, why the Russian market should stay quite as small as this. There is obviously scope for selling more of the kind of goods which Britain manufactures, so long as the Russian Government is prepared to let these goods in.

But what I find slightly worrying about the trade negotiations which went on in London during the visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev is that neither side appears to have taken into account the fundamental economic changes of the past few years, which, in my view, have altered the commercial relationship between East and West once and for all. I do not see in this trade offer any recognition on the Russian side of the fact that the Soviet Union and the whole Soviet bloc no longer has an exportable surplus of food to sell to the rest of the world.

It is rather odd to find the Russians promising increased exports of grain to pay for the huge mass of manufactured British products that they propose to buy here at a time when they are now importing hundreds of thousands of tons of grain from Canada. They have also been importing butter and meat from Australia. No doubt Mr. Khrushchev hopes that his great ploughing up campaign in the virgin lands beyond the Ural mountains will produce once again a surplus of grain.

Lots of Countries with a Grain Surplus

But it is worth remembering that the first purpose of these extra supplies is supposed to be to feed a lot more livestock inside Russia, and so raise the average Russian's intake of protein foods from its present low level. That is going to take many, many millions of tons of animal feeding stuffs.

But even supposing that at the end of it the Russians are left with a considerable amount of grain available for export, this is probably going to do them rather less good than they think at the moment. For there are lots of other countries with surpluses of grain who would be glad of a market. And there is no reason to think that Britain, whose custom is much sought after by all grain-exporting countries, would give preference to Russia over Australia, for instance.

It seems to me that it is going to be difficult to achieve a large-scale exchange of goods on the basis of the old pattern: that is, manufactures coming from Britain against primary produce coming from the Soviet side. This is partly because the Soviet countries today manufacture so much themselves. It is not only Russia but Poland as well which is exporting considerable quantities of steel to India. The Czechs are selling aeroplanes to Egypt, and engineering equipment all over the Middle East. And even the Russian exports westwards include a considerable quantity of pig-iron from Soviet blast-furnaces. The typical Soviet export today seems increasingly to be an industrial product.

This industrialisation of the Soviet economy also affects the kind of goods that the Russians want to import from us. Looking down the list of items that was presented to the British Board of Trade during the visit of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev one is struck by the high proportion of very advanced machinery that seems to be required. About one-third of the goods named are out anyway because of the embargo on certain items which are regarded as having a military potential.

But among the remainder there are a large number of things, for instance, in the field of advanced chemical machinery and automation equipment, which are in short supply in Britain. And even where the goods can be produced much of what the Russians want is already in heavy demand, so that delivery periods are extremely long. For instance, they have asked for some large cargo-ships; but the average order-book for British shipyards at the moment is about four years.

In other words, the things that the Soviet bloc wishes to buy today are in general the typical requirements of an advanced industrial country. That no doubt still leaves plenty of room for increased trade. But my point is that it is not likely to be trade on the old pattern. I do not think that the strategic embargo on certain products fundamentally alters this picture, although it would help trade if there were no embargo.

It may be that China, which is at present subject to strategic-export controls of a more rigid type than the rest, would offer much greater opportunities to British exporters, if trade were free. There perhaps the old pattern of trade would still apply; and British firms would be able to sell comparatively simple industrial products—like tractors—which the Chinese now want to buy in very large quantities.

There is some reason to believe that China would prove to be a better market in this respect, and the British Government has made no secret of its determination to get the strategic embargo on exports to China relaxed. It is arguing about this with the Americans at the moment: Britain is just as interested in opening the way for Malayan rubber exports to China, which are banned at the moment—although they may be sent freely to Russia.

But even here there are narrow limits to what the Chinese will be able to pay for in the long run by selling us their traditional products. My feeling, therefore, is that although there is undoubtedly scope for some expansion of trade with the whole Soviet bloc, it would be over-optimistic, even if the present strategic embargoes were removed altogether, to expect a very big increase. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Vote in Africa

Continued from page 10

is needed is a bridge from the reality of the present that will lead in the direction of the ideal. Here let me pause to condemn separate electorates for different communities. I will admit prejudice. I lived twenty years in India where there were separate electorates for two great communities, Hindu and Muslim; I saw feeling harden and grow bitter until it ended in wholesale slaughter.

Let me also dispose of what seem to me varying forms of unrealism, all arising from the mistake of following too closely the analogy of what has happened in the United Kingdom. It has taken us a long time to develop parliamentary institutions, but that does not mean that other people cannot move much more quickly. In the industrial sphere Russia has just packed into twenty-five years what took Britain 200. Again, it is surely just as unrealistic to suppose that what has been built slowly here should be transported to Africa and dumped down, pre-fabricated, in an unsuitable climate.

And has it relevance to the immediate problem to argue, as a contemporary does, that plural votes were acceptable in a Parliament thought of as representing sectional interests, as ours was before the Reform Bill, but are out of place in a world where voting is thought of as an individual human right? Ideally and ultimately, I agree, but we need a bridge to the ideal, and it is no use following the analogy of the United Kingdom Parliament too closely.

The reality is that in Rhodesia a system has to be found which the present voters will accept. The point cannot be put so definitely in regard to Kenya; but what for Rhodesia is a necessity in Kenya is at least desirable. Considered in the light of this reality a plural vote is to be preferred to a high franchise; if education, experience, and service to the community are weighted the present voters might agree to putting the franchise lower. And in that case more people are likely to get street lighting and all that stands for. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



On board H.M.S. 'Jewel,' an ocean minesweeper, and the training squadron's other four ships, cadets are taught all the duties of a seaman: (right) piping the captain aboard H.M.S. 'Vigilant'

The Royal Naval College Gets its Own 'Fleet'

TOM SALMON explains how under the Admiralty's revised plans young naval officers will do all their sea-training as cadets and midshipmen with a new squadron established at Dartmouth

THE young cadet in the crumpled blue jersey and faded drill trousers gently coaxed the noisy motor-boat against the frigate *Vigilant*, and I clambered aboard—aboard the senior ship of the Royal Navy's newest formation. The *Vigilant* lay in the river Dart, at anchor between the same steep Devonshire hills that have sheltered fleets of war from the days of the wooden ships of the second Crusade to the invasion barges and destroyers of the past war. The Dart has been called 'the cradle of the Navy' and, cliché though it may be, it is as good a description as any. For here, on this quiet Devon river, generations of officers-to-be of the Royal Navy have been given their first sea-training. And the *Vigilant* and the other ships of her squadron are ready to carry on the tradition—but to carry it on with a difference.

I had come aboard the *Vigilant* to find the answer to a simple question: what is the job of the new Dartmouth Squadron? And that question was answered for me in five minutes without anyone having spoken a word. For in those five minutes I saw cadets hauling on cables, cleaning guns, chipping paintwork, carrying their own food to their own mess-deck,

and even doing their own washing up. I had seen them, in fact, learning to become seamen—and that is precisely the lesson that the *Vigilant* seeks to teach.

As Captain J. E. Scotland, the Squadron Commander, told me: 'These cadets in a very short time will be commanding seamen; and we firmly believe that they won't be able to do it properly unless they learn how seamen think, work, and behave; unless they know, in fact, what seamen are like. And the best way to learn that is to be a seaman yourself.' So the cadets aboard the *Vigilant* eat in the seamen's mess-decks, sling their own hammocks, and learn to look after themselves.

It is all part of the new scheme of training at Dartmouth. Under this new scheme cadet-entrants will complete a seven-term course divided into three parts. The first part will consist of two terms on shore, during which all cadets will undergo a common training, primarily of an academic nature. The second part will take them to the new Dartmouth Squadron, where for a whole term they will receive practical sea-training in the frigates *Vigilant* and *Venus*, the destroyer *Carron*, and the minesweepers *Jewel* and *Acute*, together with experience at a naval air station.

The final phase will consist of four terms—with the cadets now midshipmen—mainly spent on shore in the Britannia Royal Naval College, studying specialist courses in gunnery, navigation, signals, and so on, but interspersed with cruises to sea in the Dartmouth Squadron.

Before this new scheme was introduced, cadets did their sea-training on a training cruiser or on a training aircraft-carrier. They left the college at Dartmouth, were promoted midshipmen after eight months in their training ship, and eventually joined the Fleet in the same rank. In future all of a young officer's sea-training as a cadet and midshipman will be done with the squadron at Dartmouth, and he will join his first operational ship as a sub-lieutenant.

One result will be that midshipmen of the Royal Navy (distinguished by the white tabs on their monkey jackets) will disappear from ships of the Fleet; so, too, will the gunrooms in which they messed. While the primary job of the squadron will be to give cadets and midshipmen a thorough sea-training, that training will place emphasis on the development of the qualities of leadership. And aboard the ships of the squadron, cadets, as well as learning to do the jobs that seamen normally do, also learn to be officers.

They plot the course of the ship in their own chart-room, which is equipped with the latest types of radar navigational aids; they stand on the bridge with the captain; they work alongside the engineering officer; they even inspect liberty men—who are, of course, their fellow cadets.

I asked Captain Scotland what advantages he thought the new type of training would have over the old. 'If you want to learn about sailing,' he replied, 'you don't go on a sixty-foot yacht: you go on a sailing dinghy. It's the same with this new training scheme. Aboard the relatively small ships of the squadron the cadets will be able to see and take part in every job that's done at sea. And that is exactly what we want them to do.' (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Captain Scotland, the Squadron Commander, operating a radar set with two of his cadets, who have to know how to use the latest types of equipment



The fens in the north of the county have mostly been drained and turned into farmland, but Wicken Fen is kept in a wilder state as a nature reserve



Great St. Mary's church as seen from Market Hill, Cambridge: long before the university came into being the city was important as a trading centre



A general view of the city of Cambridge, which during term-time accomm...

Cambridgeshire and

Cambridge is one of the least publicised of the English shires. The talks are printed below says—it comprises 'a feat of cha...
But, as the illustrations on these pages show,

AN EXILE'S RETURN

SOME of you have probably been away from England for a long time. You think of it affectionately, but you have got used to a different life elsewhere; and sometimes you wonder whether if you tried to settle in England again for good it would really work. Certainly that is how I often felt during my twenty-one years in India. Back in England occasionally on a few weeks leave I was surprised how foreign I had somehow got. I just could not reconnect.

Cambridgeshire was the county that did the reconnecting for me when eventually I did leave India. And there is no other part of England, I see now, that could have done it nearly so well. An ordinary county—dull, some people say. And yet . . . not a bit.

It was a July evening three years ago while I was settling in: my old college had offered me a job, and I was strolling round the courts; a clear evening, rather warm. There were lime trees in blossom down the back avenue; further on, flowering privet in the hedges; a whiff of new-cut hay from the fields out Madingley way; and on the still air the sound of Great St. Mary's bells. And suddenly, suddenly I was an undergraduate again. Time had shut up like a telescope. For a moment at least I had got altogether English once more: much younger too; and those intervening years that I had spent abroad dropped away like a dream. I think that sort of thing is very important if, like me, you have not got a home in England to come back to: that you should at any rate return to some place where there happens to be vivid, happy memories for you.

It is all nonsense, of course, to suggest that any part of England of county size can be dull. There is, in fact, believe me, more full-fledged monotony in the Himalayan foothills, the whole 1,500 miles of them, endlessly repeating the same conifer-clad, steep-sided theme, than in an English shire. For geologically England is so varied.

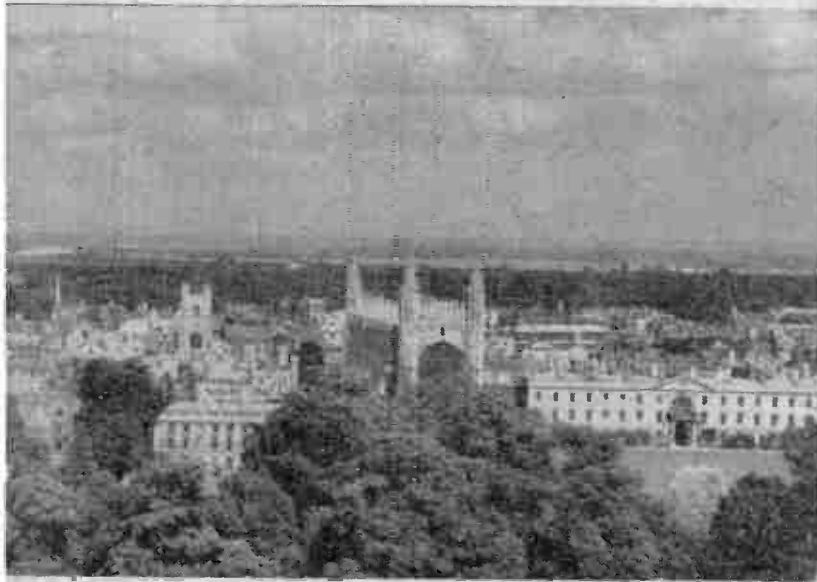
Plenty of Difference When You Look for It

Cambridgeshire you might describe as a feat of characteristic understatement, as English conversation often is: there is plenty of difference in it, of subtlety even, when you look for it. The Cambridgeshire landscape may seem rather flat, but the low hills down south, by Royston, are of chalk like the tall cliffs of Dover or the Wiltshire Downs; not at all the same as the gently undulating country out west, towards Huntingdon and Bedford, which belongs to the Midlands.

And, up north, there is something different again: the real flatness of the Fens, from near Cambridge itself for thirty miles or more to beyond Wisbech; and very mysterious country that can be in autumn mists. I once did an undergraduate bike-ride by moonlight through those mists. In places they lay only up to my waist; all but the trunks of the trees stood out clear; and then ahead, where they were thicker and higher, a great silvery grey mass unexpectedly loomed up—Ely Cathedral.

And then Cambridge city: what a lovely capital for any county to have! It is full of young people and young enthusiasms, set in ancient, gracious buildings. There is a lot to be said for Cambridgeshire, and for its wide open skies, with the fat white clouds that roll through it after rainy days.

IAN STEPHENS



ca. 7,000 undergraduates distributed in more than twenty colleges and halls

its Capital City

Perhaps because—as one of the two speakers whose G.O.S. is a county that would amply repay a visit

NEW HALL VISITED

I WENT down to Cambridge recently to visit the new women's college there—New Hall, it is called—which has now completed its first year alongside Girton and Newnham as Cambridge's third foundation for women. Cambridge has never been as go-ahead as Oxford in providing for the higher education of women: there are five women's colleges at Oxford to Cambridge's three, of which the third, the one I am talking about, is very new and very small; and the proportion of women undergraduates to men at Cambridge is one in eleven, compared with one in six at Oxford, and one in four in Britain as a whole.

All the same, the old Victorian days of masculine prejudice against women being in the university at all are gone, as you can see when one of the oldest of all the colleges in the university, King's, makes a gift of no less than £10,000 towards the £500,000 that New Hall is appealing for. It wants the money to provide accommodation for the 100 undergraduates and the university authorities have allowed as a maximum to begin with, and for fellowships and scholarships, a hall and a library, and all the things that go to make a college fully grown up.

'A Recognised Institution for Women'

Meanwhile, any visitor can see how exciting it must be to be a member of a college right at the beginning of its history. I call it a college, by the way, for simplicity's sake: strictly speaking, New Hall is not a full college of the University of Cambridge but is called 'a recognised institution for women'—which is not really quite as grim as it sounds—and its students are members of the university, just like the women at Newnham and Girton. This term there are thirty-four undergraduates, sixteen of them just beginning their second year, and they are living and working in an early Victorian—or perhaps it is just a Regency—house that used to be a private hotel.

It began on private contributions and it is self-supporting, so New Hall cannot afford either a principal or a porter yet—the two figures that people at most other colleges would tell you are the two most dignified personages in the place. A maid had to show me into the house round the back way, through the kitchen quarters, though that was only because there was some decoration going on; and it was the senior of the college's two tutors—she is called the tutor-in-charge—who told me what the college had done in its first year, and what it hoped to do.

I talked as well to some of the sixteen girls who started the college, so to speak, a year ago, and found out that between them they had provided members of no fewer than five of the university's women's teams at various sports; two secretaries of the new women's union; and lots of other officers of university clubs and societies. They all felt that one of the things about being at a small college was that each of them was somebody straight away, and they all felt, too, that New Hall is different already from Girton and Newnham: not better necessarily; certainly not inferior—just different. And they were very proud of the difference.

Girls' schools, and the girls going up to the universities, are already aware of that special character, and for the fifteen places vacant at the college for 1956 there were 400 applicants.

CYRIL RAY



The west tower of Ely's Norman cathedral: until the Reformation its bishops ruled over the surrounding Isle of Ely, which still forms one of the county's two divisions



The garden of New Hall, which opened last year as a third college for women in the University of Cambridge: thirty-five undergraduates are already in residence

FERRANTI DIGITAL COMPUTERS

are used throughout the world

Ferranti Electronic Computers have been installed or ordered by Business Organisations and Research Establishments in a number of overseas countries, in addition to the many used in Britain. These computers have a great variety of uses in research and industry. Write for full information to Ferranti Ltd., Computer Department, Moston, Manchester, 10, or London Computer Centre, 21, Portland Place, London, W.1.



FERRANTI LTD · MOSTON · MANCHESTER 10

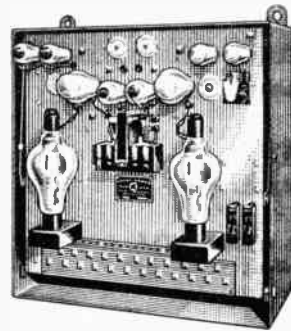
London Computer Centre: 21 Portland Place, London, W.1

DC35

'EMOTROL'



Electronic Motor Control



The 'Emotrol' system is an outstanding contribution to meet the needs of industry for precision, wide-speed-range, motor control gear. It can be applied to almost any industrial process, including:— machine - tools, conveyors, printing presses, fans, reeling drives, glass - making machines, dynamometers, etc.

THE
BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND

Member of the AEI group of companies

A4600

Facilities of the First Class for Ships and Cargo—Foreign and Coastwise

Direct Shipments to and from

The **PORT OF GLASGOW**

on the River Clyde

serve at attractive charges INDUSTRIAL SCOTLAND and adjoining territory

● *Write General Manager and Secretary*

THE CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

•

16 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW, C.2

A CAT'S LIFE

KATHLEEN HALE tells how the real-life Orlando—hero of her delightful cat-books—manoeuvred her by the power of his mesmeric green eyes and plaintive mew into a state of complete subjection

MAY I warn you, if you ever allow a cat to gain ascendancy over you for one minute, you are lost. My friend scooped a tiny ginger kitten from under her bed and put him into my basket. 'He's quite a character,' she purred. I called him Orlando, and took him home to my small sons. He spent most of his kittenhood in the play-pen, weaving himself in and out of the bars and into the very warp and woof of nursery life. By winning the little boys' devotion, Orlando got me just where he wanted.

'Orlando must have *this*,' they said, and 'Orlando *must* have that.' Never must Orlando be corrected or chastised, for Orlando could do no wrong. It was not surprising that he took advantage of me, and I spent my time humbly opening and shutting doors for His Lordship to stroll smugly to and fro at will. He manoeuvred me by the power of his mesmeric green eyes and plaintive mew, as a guided missile is propelled by radar; from being his 'owner' I became merely his 'employee.'

Of course, as Orlando grew older and less mischievous he made fewer demands on me, but when he became the father of a family my responsibilities were trebled by the alarms and excursions of his three kittens. And once I had been foolhardy enough to actually write a book about these cats my employment was reduced to slavery; they gave me no peace until I had written the next. Whether in a bus or a train, alone or in company, my captive brain would be obediently spinning the Orlando saga.

It was not for the likes of me to raise my eyes above cat-level, and I saw the world as through a cat—darkly. This was no case of anthropomorphic cats but of a human being changing into cat. An unreasoning dislike of dogs gradually possessed me, while I developed an active delight in beetles and mice; I also learnt to lick my fingers after meals, instead of washing them beforehand. My friends faded out of my life, for they found conversation with me quite pointless; and I relapsed into a dreamy stupidity that I hoped would pass for the meditations of a visionary. Newspapers no longer interested me, though they gained in value when Orlando showed me how warm they were to sleep on.

One Life in Pursuit of Nine

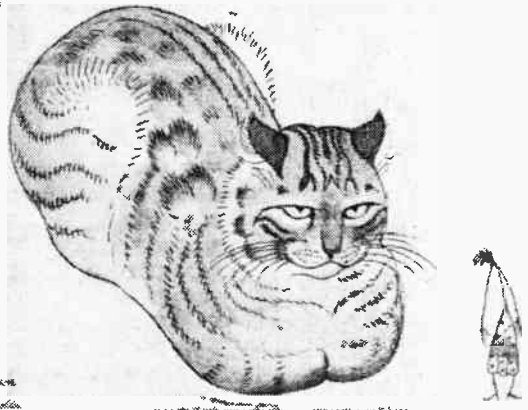
Never at my best on all fours, and quite incapable of learning how to fall on my feet, I nevertheless followed those cats on all their escapades to chronicle their adventures. I risked my one precious life in pursuit of Orlando's nine. Up trees and down ditches we went; on midnight rattling expeditions, in stables beneath horses' hooves. We serenaded cats of outlying districts by the light of the moon, only to be doused with water for our pains. Long, cramped vigils were spent lying on garden walls in burning sunshine—just waiting for 'something' to happen, my flesh positively quilted by the pattern of bricks and mortar.

It is far from my intention to give the impression that Orlando was a hard taskmaster or that his charming family were any more exigent than other cats; it was only my misfortune to be so ripe a subject for hypnotism. Truly, I do not know what I should have done all these years without his wise and kindly example, or the refining influence of his dear wife Grace, while the kittens are guaranteed to keep any artery supple.

However, I was never wholly hypnotised, for there were times when I was conscious of being neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring: sub-human I certainly was, but not entirely cat. A fraction of my almost atrophied ego resented this feline domination and suddenly seized an opportunity to cast off the marmalade yoke. One morning when Grace was out shopping I tried to draw a picture of her for one of the Orlando books, but for some reason it would not come right. I needed her to sit for me; but time went on without Grace returning. I was exasperated with myself. Then I wondered if I could possibly visualise her, in my imagination, clearly enough to draw from. Concentrating upon the rug at my feet, I tried hard to conjure up a vision of the little cat, sitting there in the pose I wanted. But nothing happened, and I lost hope that anything ever would happen.

Suddenly, there was Grace herself in her frilly apron and fur coat, gazing lustroly up at me from under her picture hat. 'Oh, you've come home at last!' I cried. 'I've needed you so badly. Please stay just as you are while I make a quick drawing of you.'

She neither blinked an eye nor twitched a whisker, and I was able to complete a satisfactory portrait. As I was about to thank her and show her the drawing for her approval, she imperceptibly melted away into the pattern of the rug. She had gone! She had never been there at all!



'There he would crouch, with his corners tucked in, like a neat parcel . . .'



Kathleen Hale with His Lordship: 'Whether in a bus or a train, alone or in company, my captive brain would be obediently spinning the Orlando saga'

An hour later the real Grace came home. 'Have you seen a ghost?' she asked me with concern. 'You're cod-white in the face, in spite of that pink shrimp-paste stuff you rub on your cheeks.' Though I assured her I was in perfect health I had in fact received a shock that left me in pretty poor shape for some time to come. I lost my appetite, and nothing interested me any more, not even mice. The pretty antics of the kittens as they manicured their nails on my furniture failed to amuse me, nor could I enter into their fun as they played Hunt the Kipper with the smoked salmon.

Miraculously, an invitation arrived one day from some 'Toms' and 'Queens' of my acquaintance, to join them in a motor-tour from Tottenham Court Road to Venice and back. The cats were delighted. 'But I haven't anything to wear!' I wailed. 'Why wear anything?' asked Orlando. 'We don't.' But dear sympathetic Grace thought I ought at least to have a picture hat like hers, and Pansy and Blanche wanted me to buy a gym tunic, while Tinkle generously offered to lend me his little yellow blazer.

Much as I appreciated their kind suggestions, I went shopping on my own—fortunately the cats approved of my purchases. Grace adored the pretty, quilted skirt that I bought to wear while motoring through the Alps; it was so cosy and warm for her to sleep on.

The day of my departure arrived, and the cats insisted on helping me to the bus with my luggage. They clung round my neck and filled my pockets while I staggered along the country lane. It was lucky that I had had to leave many of my new belongings behind for them, or that mile would have been the death of me. Our fond farewells were interminable, since cats cannot come straight to the point, and I missed the first bus. Eventually they let me go and I caught a glimpse of them from the upper windows of the double-decker, zig-zagging gaily homewards—too gaily, I thought, for this sad occasion of parting.

My holiday was only too short. It went at the rate of over 200 miles a day, and it seemed as though we returned to our starting point before the dust of our departure had time to settle. However, I was nearly human once more. Instead of the chaos and disasters that I had expected to find on reaching home, all was in order and the cats cradled in slumber.

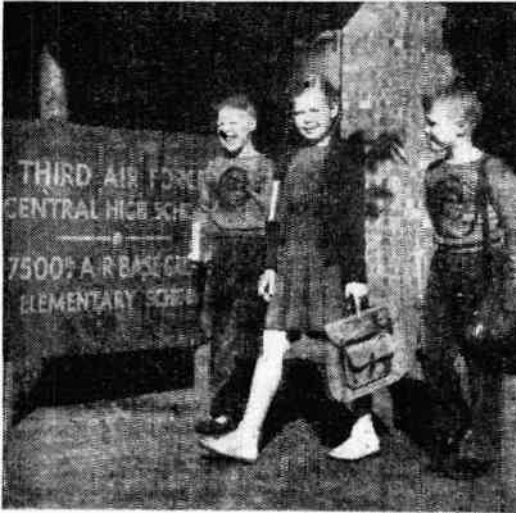
Though I have always been interested in anything that concerned them, seldom have they considered my affairs worth a thought. I met with

polite preoccupation if I so much as mentioned the wonderful countries I had seen, and a distant look veiled Orlando's gooseberry-green eyes; his gaze ranged far beyond the Great Wall of China, explored the inscrutable Sphinx of Egypt, then veered, searchlight-wise, across the Arctic wastes, finally coming to rest just above my head. My words withered upon my tongue, and my trip abroad dwindled to the mere hop of a flea before the spectacle of Orlando travelling the girth of the earth without stirring from the spot. There he would crouch, with his corners tucked in, like a neat parcel, and the pupils of his eyes narrowed to the width of a hair—indicating that 'we are not amused.' Catalepsy once more began to steal through my veins. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Orlando books are published by Messrs. John Murray, London, W.1.

This Week's Listening

JULY 15-21



Children of United States airmen stationed at an English base: 'Eagles over Britain,' a documentary on the life of these men, can be heard this week

THE THIRD TEST

ENGLAND are due to end their third Test match against Australia at Headingley, Leeds, on Monday and Tuesday. On both days commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton will be broadcast at 12.00, 14.15, 16.15, and 17.15. Norman Yardley will again sum up the morning's and afternoon's play respectively at 12.30 and 17.30, and an eye-witness report will go out at 21.00.

On Saturday the Australians return to Lord's to begin a match against Middlesex. There will be commentaries at 12.00, during the afternoon, and at 17.15, and an eye-witness report at 21.00.

THE INTERNATIONAL EISTEDDFOD

THE programme 'Nations in Song' will try to convey to listeners something of the atmosphere of gaiety and colour at the tenth International Eisteddfod which was held last week at Llangollen in north Wales. Interviews with competitors and visitors will be broadcast, and also recordings made on the stage during the actual competitions.

It is worth remembering that the eisteddfod is a folk-festival—one of the largest of its kind anywhere—and that all the choirs and dancers, soloists and instrumentalists are amateurs, for there is no doubt that the standards are very high. For instance, the winners of the competition for male choirs in 1955, who came from Modena, in Italy, had won top-class awards before venturing to Llangollen; and Alfred Higson's choir from Sale, which has also appeared, is a household name at festivals in the north of England.

The reputation of the eisteddfod is so great that in recent years groups have come from Canada, the United States, and even from South America. G.O.S.: Monday 11.30 and 22.15; Tuesday 06.30

'LOVE FOR LOVE'

CONGREVE'S *Love for Love* and Congreve's *Way of the World* (heard in the G.O.S. on June 5) are the sky of English comedy; the beautiful, remote blue. Everything else in comedy is lower than Congreve's two plays; only he escaped the earth—the mirth of angels. Yet neither the plots nor the characters of his plays are memorable.

His art was the abstraction of one quality only, intelligence; and it sometimes seemed that he gave his characters minds and nothing else, no faces, no breath, no bodies, no circulation of the blood. We remember what they said, not what they were. And this was indeed the unique triumph of Congreve's art; to get more from the flutter of a lady's fan than from her face. He was concerned with character only as a crude material from which certain essences were extracted—wit, intelligence.

Nor did the heart mean much to Congreve: he kept it back or showed it only as though painted upon a playing card to be shuffled, dealt, swapped. And the heart was not even the highest card in Congreve's pack, for wit might always trump it.

H. A. L. CRAIG

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

IN April more than seventy delegates from eighteen island territories in the South Pacific met at Nasinu, Fiji, for their third conference. The South Pacific Conference is held under the aegis of the South Pacific Commission, the advisory body set up in 1948 by the six governments responsible for the administration of the islands in the area. The delegates, representing about 3-million people, discussed common problems such as the development of industry, trade, agriculture, and fisheries, and infant and maternal welfare.

This week a programme on the island territories of the Pacific and on the work of the South Pacific Commission will be introduced by Sir Brian Freestone, a former Governor of Fiji.

G.O.S.: Monday 18.30; Tuesday 10.30; Thursday 23.45

'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'

THIS year marks the centenary of the birth of Sir Henry Rider Haggard, who was not only a prolific writer of novels but also an authority on problems of Colonial agriculture and migration. His best-known book, *King Solomon's Mines*, has an African setting, and it must rank as one of the most gripping adventure stories ever published. It has now enthralled succeeding generations of readers; it has been filmed twice; and it was the subject of a skilful radio-adaptation by Alec Macdonald.

A new production of this radio-adaptation is to be broadcast in the G.O.S.: the first of eight episodes goes out this week. Once again those stout-hearted adventurers will set out across the desert and the mountains to find the fabulous source of King Solomon's wealth: Sir Henry Curtis, the flaxen-bearded giant; Captain Good, the dapper and resourceful naval officer; Umbopa, the mysterious chieftain; and, of course, Allan Quatermain, the narrator. Once again they will play their part in the turbulent affairs of the land of the Kukuanas, where Twala the usurper reigns with the aid of the evil witch, Gagool.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 13.15 and 23.45; Friday 20.15

THE LONDON BUS

THE story of the London bus is one of progress touched by romance. Shillibeer introduced the first bus in 1829: it ran from Paddington to the Bank, and the fare was one shilling—a lot of money in those days. Intense competition soon flourished among bus owners. Anybody with the money could buy a carriage and team of horses; licences were easy to get, and there was no restriction on fares. Bus touts employed every kind of method to get passengers, and their rivalry became the object of a public outcry.

Organisation was badly needed, and the challenge was met by the creation in 1856 of the London General Omnibus Company to assume control of London's transport system with a fleet of 600 buses. A programme to celebrate the centenary of the company—which has since been absorbed in the London Transport Executive—will be broadcast this week.

G.O.S.: Friday 15.45; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00



Cy Grant and Tollefsen are featured in 'Keys and Strings' on Sunday at 07.15 and Monday at 02.45



On Saturday at 18.30 Sir Malcolm Sargent can be heard conducting the BBC Symphony Orchestra on the opening night of the Proms

SIXTY-SECOND SEASON OF THE PROMS

THE sixty-second season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts opens at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Saturday, July 21, and continues for eight weeks until Saturday, September 15. The orchestras taking part in the two months' season are the BBC Symphony, London Symphony, London Philharmonic, Hallé, and the Liverpool Philharmonic, which is making its Prom début. The conductors will be Sir Malcolm Sargent, Basil Cameron, Sir John Barbirolli, Sir Adrian Boult, and John Hollingsworth as assistant conductor.

Listeners to the opening concert on Saturday at 18.30 will hear the BBC Symphony Orchestra under its conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent, in Elgar's overture, *Cockaigne*; Franck's *Symphony in D minor*, and in Mozart's *Piano Concerto No. 23 in A* (K.488), with Denis Matthews as soloist.

Radio Theatre presents

'THE LAST OF THE WINE'

THE key to the title of R. O. Bolt's unusual and striking play is a speech in which Violet, the old lady who has returned from her home in Florence to visit her family in England, says of her own generation: 'We were just in time to drink the last of the wine. The men who built that chapel (in the square near the family's house) made the vintage. It took many centuries to mature it. It was broached at the Renaissance, and we Edwardians had the last of it. The 'twenties drank the dregs, poor things... Now there's none left, not a drop.'

The relatives addressed thus are her grandsons, Rupert and Percy—the former a dissatisfied and self-tormented artist who designs ceramics, the latter a priggish and self-satisfied civil servant who administers an establishment concerned with atomic energy. Also involved are Percy's fiancée, Lucy, who, it appears, was formerly in love with Rupert; and Sebastian, a former Army officer who belongs to the generation between Rupert and Violet. From their talk, from their attitudinising, the author offers us a sardonic cross-section of recent social and moral change.

But this realism is overlaid with another more macabre and symbolic consideration. If, as Violet thinks, this span of civilisation is finished, then clearly 'the Bomb' is the obvious terminating agent, and now we learn that pamphlets are being distributed throughout Britain warning of an imminent atom-bomb raid, the harbinger of universal destruction. So how will the people who have drunk the last of the wine react to, as it were, the breaking of the bottle? PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Friday 14.15

WORLD TIME CHART

The following corrections are necessary to bring up to date the LONDON CALLING World Time Chart:

ISRAEL: amend to: add 3.

BERMUDA: amend to: deduct 3.

SUNDAY

JULY 15

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Medical Magazine
23.30 Feature Programme
23.50 Music Programme
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.06 Musical Interlude
23.15 London Chronicle
23.30 Drama or Music
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
Community hymn singing from Hessle Parish Church, East Yorkshire. Introduced by the Vicar, the Rev. S. P. Hutton

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.35-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Question and Answer
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Feature Programme
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 English by Radio
19.50 Your Favourite Singer
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.35 This England
16.40 Contact Programme
16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Music Interlude
16.05 Would you believe it?
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents
Fay Compton in
'THE LAST OF THE WINE'

A play for radio by Robert Bolt
Mrs. Violet Balfour.....Fay Compton
Rupert, her grandson...Oscar Quirk
Percy, his brother.....Simon Lack
Major Sebastian Collitt, a relative of the intermediate generation
Basil Dignam
Lucy, cousin to Rupert and Percy
Betty McDowall
Mr. Whiteleg, a carpenter
Frank Atkinson
The Rev. Samuel Broadbent, a retired clergyman.....Edgar Norfolk
Margaret Broadbent, his wife
Belle Chrystall
A radio announcer.....Peter Howell
Production by Donald McWhinnie (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 14.15)
Peter Forster writes on page 19

followed by an interlude at 01.50 app.

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 ENCORE!

A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage with soloists
BBC Midland Chorus
and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Charles Mackerras

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'

A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. A. J. Gailey

05.00 INVITATION TO THE OPERA

'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
Presented by Stephen Williams on gramophone records

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 KEYS AND STRINGS

featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
and Cy Grant with his guitar

07.30 RESTORATION THEATRE

Alec Clunes in
'Love for Love'
(A programme about the play by William Congreve)
Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig
Produced by R. D. Smith

Scene-setter.....Noel Cliff
Valentine.....Alec Clunes
Jeremy.....Leigh Crutchley
Trapland.....Cyril Shaps
Scandal.....Peter Jones
Angelica.....Marion Mathie
Tattle.....Richard Hurdall
Sir Sampson Legend.....Laidman Browne
Foresight.....Geoffrey Wincott
Miss Prue.....Barbara Clegg
Buckram.....John Dearth
(repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)
See note on page 19

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK

Vaughan Williams (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE

BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

10.30 OFFICIAL CONFERENCE SERVICE

of the Methodist Church
from Headingley Church, Leeds
Preacher, the Rev. H. Crawford
Walters, President of the Methodist Conference

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
(repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 Oreste introduces

Rudolf Friml's
'VAGABOND KING'

A radio version edited from the soundtrack of the new Paramount picture in which Oreste stars with Kathryn Grayson, Rita Moreno, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Michael Curtiz, the Director, also contributes to the programme.
(repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

'Thumbelina'
by Barbara Sleigh
from the tale by
Hans Christian Andersen
Narrator.....Charles E. Stidwill
The Husband.....Dudley Jones
The Wife.....Curigwen Lewis
The Wise Woman.....Winifred Oughton
The Cockchafer.....Felix Felton
The Swallow.....David Page
Thumbelina.....Susan Condy
Produced by David Davis
(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

13.45 Music Box

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO

Concertino for viola and orchestra by Jean Rivier
and
Concertino for viola and orchestra by Edmund Matthews
played by Harry Danks
and the BBC Northern Orchestra
Conductor, John Hopkins

15.15 Peter Sellers in
SELLERS' MARKET
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
A mirror of popular melody reflecting hit songs of today, yesterday, and tomorrow
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
with Jane Forrest, and Bryan Johnson

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from the Skiddaw Street Tent of the Keswick Convention. Conducted by the Rev. A. T. Houghton. Address given by the Rev. Francis Dixon
(repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

18.30 Radio Theatre presents
'THE LAST OF THE WINE'
(See 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)
followed by an interlude at 19.50 app.

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Looking back on forty-five years of Proms,' by George Baker
'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner
(repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn-singing from Hessle Parish Church, East Yorkshire. Introduced by the Vicar, the Rev. S. P. Hutton

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Introduced by Victor Silvester

22.00 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
3: Scotland

22.15 George Cole

Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
in

'A LIFE OF BLISS'
Script by Godfrey Harrison
David Bliss.....George Cole
Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
(repeated Fri., 18.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE
and Announcements
broadcast daily

GMT
04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
05.45 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.84 m.
09.20 on: 19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
15.54 on: 19.91 m.
19.54 on: 16.79, 13.92 m.
20.54 on: 31.88, 25.09, 16.77 m.
22.54 on: 25.15 m.
22.58 app. on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60, 16.84, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 19.35 approx. on 19.60 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

JULY 16

GMT
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 CENTENARY SERVICE
from the Skiddaw Street Tent of the Keswick Convention. Conducted by the Rev. A. T. Houghton. Address given by the Rev. Francis Dixon

01.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 KEYS AND STRINGS
featuring Tollefsen with his accordion and Cy Grant with his guitar

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Vaughan Williams (records)

05.00 Oreste introduces Rudolf Friml's 'VAGABOND KING'

A radio version edited from the soundtrack of the new Paramount picture in which Oreste stars with Kathryn Grayson, Rita Moreno, and Sir Cedric Hardwicke. Michael Curtiz, the Director, also contributes to the programme. (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 EDMUNDO ROS
and his Latin-American Orchestra
Producer, Geoffrey Owen

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket WEATHER REPORT
from Headingley, Leeds
followed by an interlude at 07.20 app.

07.30 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.45 BING CROSBY
on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Vaughan Williams (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL
Jean Pougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist
Marion Lowe

10.30 NATIONS IN SONG

International Eisteddfod
W. R. Owen introduces a selection of recordings made by soloists, instrumentalists, and dancers from the twenty-two nations represented at this year's festival
Produced by Alwyn Jones
(repeated at 22.15; Tues., 06.30)
See note on page 19

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 Marjorie Westbury in 'THE TURN OF THE WORM'
by R. W. B. Lomax
and Edward Luckarift

Counsel for Defence.....Rolf Lefebvre
Richard Hall.....Brian Haines
Mrs. Hall, his mother.....Molly Rankin
Delia, his wife.....Cecile Chevreau
Henry Grimmsden.....Eric Anderson
Sarah.....Marjorie Westbury
Mary.....Annette Kelly
Foreman of Jury.....James Thomason
Produced by Audrey Cameron
(repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)
followed by an interlude at 11.55

12.00 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the fourth day's play at Headingley, Leeds

12.30 app. Summary by Norman Yardley

12.35 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the North of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary
(See 12.00)

14.45 The State Visit of H.M. KING FEISAL II OF IRAQ
The arrival in London

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

3—Variations (Pianist, Ronald Smith)
(repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE BEST OF YESTERDAY
A series of recorded programmes selected from the BBC archives to recall distinguished past broadcasters and remarkable events

3—'The Eruption of Krakatoa'
by J. R. Dalby

In 1883 Mr. Dalby was sailing before the mast on a small trading barque. On August 27, when Krakatoa erupted with devastating violence, he was just touching in at Java and Sumatra. He was one of the few eyewitnesses of this tragedy lucky enough to live to describe it.

(BBC recording originally broadcast on March 5, 1937)
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary by Norman Yardley

17.35 ROLAND PEACHEY
and his Hawaiianairs with Charles Granville

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 SOUTH PACIFIC
A programme on the island territories of the Pacific and the work of the South Pacific Commission
Introduced by Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. a former Governor of Fiji
(repeated Tues., 10.30; Thurs., 23.45)

19.00 'THE CHURCH UNDER THE CROSS'
Missionaries survey their task
A report on the Annual Conference of the Church Missionary Society
by the Rev. C. S. Milford
West Asian Secretary of the Church Missionary Society
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 HOME AND AWAY
A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilom Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RESTORATION THEATRE
A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration

Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig
Produced by R. D. Smith
Alec Clunes in 'Love for Love'
(A programme about the play by William Congreve)

Scene-setter.....Noel Cliff
Valentine.....Alec Clunes
Jeremy.....Leigh Crutchley
Trapland.....Cyril Shaps
Scandal.....Peter Jones
Angela.....Marion Mathie
Tattle.....Richard Hurndall
Sir Sampson Legend.....Laidman Browne
Foresight.....Geoffrey Wincott
Miss Frue.....Barbara Clegg
Backram.....John Dearth
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 JOHN HOWLETT
at the theatre organ

21.00 Third Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
An eye-witness account of the day's play
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Beethoven, D-lius, and Liszt on gramophone records

22.15 NATIONS IN SONG
(See 10.30; repeated Tues., 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programmatic Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

23.45-00.10 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the North of England
followed by an interlude at 00.10

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'I Remember Africa'—a talk
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDN'US (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.30 London Letter
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 'As I See It': a talk
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Listeners' Forum
20.00 Short Story
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
15.50 Music Round the World
16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

JULY 17

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.35 Science Notebook
23.45 THE NEWS
00.00 Letter from Britain
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
Hymns and Their Music, Sung by the
St. Martin Singers. Conducted by
W. D. Kennedy Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Allan Wa Sahlan
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Arab Newsletter
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Poetry Reading
19.40 Music Programme
20.00 Arab Affairs in the British Press
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

00.30 THE BEST
OF YESTERDAY

A series of recorded programmes selected from the BBC archives to recall distinguished past broadcasters and remarkable events

3—'The Eruption of Krakatoa'
by J. R. Dalby
(BBC recording originally broadcast on March 5, 1937)
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Oreste introduces

Rudolf Friml's

'VAGABOND KING'

A radio version edited from the soundtrack of the new Paramount picture

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

02.30 'EAGLES
OVER BRITAIN'

A documentary programme about American Servicemen in Britain
Written and narrated
by Robert Reid
Produced by Gerard Mansell
(repeated Wednesday, 10.00 and 19.30)
See article on page 3

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK

Vaughan Williams (records)

05.00 THE BEST
OF YESTERDAY
(See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Introduced by Victor Silvester

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 NATIONS IN SONG
International Eisteddfod

W. R. Owen introduces a selection of recordings made by soloists, instrumentalists, and dancers from the twenty-two nations represented at this year's festival

Produced by Alwyn Jones

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket
WEATHER REPORT
from Headingley, Leeds

followed by an interlude at 07.20

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

3: Variations
(Pianist, Ronald Smith)
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 Alexander Gibson
introduces and conducts
his own choice of
'MUSIC FOR LIGHTER MOOD'
played by the BBC Concert Orchestra

10.30 SOUTH PACIFIC

A programme on the island territories of the Pacific and the work of the South Pacific Commission

Introduced by
Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
a former governor of Fiji
(repeated on Thursday at 23.45)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the fifth and last day's play at Headingley, Leeds

12.30 app. Summary
by Norman Yardley

followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S
MINES'

by H. Rider Haggard
Adapted as a serial for broadcasting
by Alec Macdonald

Episode 1: The Legend of the Mines
Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams
José.....Roger Delgado
Jim.....Lionel Ngakane
African Servant.....Charles Hodgson
Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
Production by Archie Campbell
('King Solomon's Mines' was first published in 1886)
(repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)
See note on page 19

13.45 FREDDY PHILLIPS
QUINTET

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary
(See 12.00)

14.45 The State Visit of
H.M. KING FEISAL II
OF IRAQ

His Majesty King Feisal is presented with an address of welcome by the Corporation of London at Guildhall

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

'Iraq, Land of Development'

Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the *Financial Times*, surveys the latest developments in the land of the two rivers
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Berkshire

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary
by Norman Yardley

17.35 Music from
LONDON TOWN
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 ENCORE!
A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

19.15 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
3—Scotland

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers
Presented by C. F. Meehan
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE
ORCHESTRA

Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn
and Esteban

21.00 Third Test Match
ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
An eye-witness account of the fifth and last day's play

21.05 ROLAND PEACHEY
and his Hawaiians

21.30 SWEET SERENADE
A sequence of melodies for
a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'THE CHURCH
UNDER THE CROSS'
A report on the Annual Conference of
the Church Missionary Society
by the Rev. C. S. Milford

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Looking back on forty-five years of
Proms,' by George Baker
'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack
Werner
(repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S
MINES'
(See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

JULY 18

GMT
00.15 FREDDY PHILLIPS QUINTET
00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 Iraq, Land of Development
 Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the *Financial Times*, surveys the latest developments in the land of the two rivers
(repeated at 05.00)
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
 and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
 To provide the music are: Joan Turner, Semprini Ronnie Carroll and The Hedley Ward Trio
 To provide the comedy are: Tony Fayne, David Evans Harry Worth
 The George Mitchell Choir Augmented BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet Script by Gene Crowley Produced by Alastair Scott-Johnston
(repeated on Friday at 14.45)
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW
02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Berkshire
02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 3: Variations (Pianist, Roland Smith)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Vaughan Williams (records)
05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)
05.15 HOME AND AWAY
 A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with the BBC Concert Orchestra Conductor, Vilem Tausky
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 Marjorie Westbury in 'THE TURN OF THE WORM'
 by R. W. B. Lomax and Edward Luckarift
 Counsel for Defence.....Rolf Lefebvre
 Richard Hall.....Brian Haines
 Mrs. Hall, his mother.....Molly Rankin
 Delia, his wife.....Cecile Chevreau
 Henry Grimsden.....Eric Anderson
 Sarah.....Marjorie Westbury
 Mary.....Annette Kelly
 Foreman of Jury.....James Thomason
 Produced by Audrey Cameron
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)
 followed by an interlude at 06.55
07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Malcolm Macdonald
08.00 Close down
09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 CHARLIE KUNZ
 at the piano
10.00 'EAGLES OVER BRITAIN'
 A documentary programme about American Servicemen in Britain
 Written and narrated by Robert Reid
 Produced by Gerard Mansell
(repeated at 19.30)
10.30 SWEET SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
 played by Eddie Calvert (The man with the Golden Trumpet) and Peter Yorke with his Silver Strings
 Introduced by Alan Dell and presented by Roy Speer
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Berkshire
11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Introduced by Victor Silvester
12.15 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)
 See article on page 5
12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
 'Coming Together for What?'
 The British Council of Churches held its third conference last Whitsun, where lay people from the churches discussed the latest development of the Ecumenical movement. The Rev. E. C. D. Stanford, Education Secretary of the B.C.C., will speak of the most important issues raised. Messages from children to their parents abroad
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Radio Theatre presents Fay Compton in 'THE LAST OF THE WINE'
 A play for radio by Robert Bolt
 Mrs. Violet Balfour.....Fay Compton
 Rupert, her grandson.....Oscar Quittak
 Percy, his brother.....Simon Lack
 Major Sebastian Collitt, a relative of the intermediate generation Basil Dignam
 Lucy, cousin to Rupert and Percy Betty McDowall
 Mr. Whiteleg, a carpenter Frank Atkinson
 The Rev. Samuel Broadbent, a retired clergyman.....Edgar Norfolk
 Margaret Broadbent his wife Belle Chrystall
 A radio announcer.....Peter Howell
 Production by Donald McWhinnie
 followed by an interlude at 15.35

15.45 FILMS TO SEE
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 Bernard Braden in 'BACK WITH BRADEN'
 with Benny Lee, Annie Ross Franklyn Boyd, Group One Nat Temple and his Orchestra
 Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
 Script by Ray Galton and Alan Simpson
 Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)
16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.55 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 Cheltenham Festival THE HALLE ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir John Barbirolli
 Variations on a Swedish Air
Hurlstone
 Litany for String Orchestra...Fricker
 Symphonic Poem, Till Eulenspiegel Strauss
19.30 'EAGLES OVER BRITAIN'
(See 10.00)
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Vaughan Williams (records)
21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE
21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE
22.15 Peter Sellers in 'SELLERS' MARKET'
 Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America -

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 *(As 23.15-00.00 above)*
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Science Talk
 23.45 The Tavares Family in London
 A feature programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
 A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'
 20.45-21.00 'The Wondrous Story'
 A Christian experience in meditation and praise

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
 17.30 Listeners' Forum
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 World of Today
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Question and Answer
 20.00 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Radio Magazine
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

JULY 19

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais
- In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the
 weekly newsletter
 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport
 followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'

East Africa

- 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Play
 17.50 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
 19.40 From Here and There
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 FILMS TO SEE**00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL****00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS****01.00 Ursula Howells
and Richard Hurndall in
'WAIT FOR ME, GEORGINA'**

Play by R. S. Clark
 Arthur Polkhorn (Narrator)
 John Gabriel
 Dr. Richard Dignam
 Richard Hurndall
 Harriet Lennox.....Thea Wells
 Georgina Lennox.....Ursula Howells
 Mrs. Orthington.....Grace Allardyce
 Hattie Crawbooy.....Hester Paton-Brown
 Dr. Wollerts.....James Thomason
 Reverend Bonner.....Martin Lewis
 Produced by Hugh Stewart
 (repeated at 18.30)

followed by an interlude at 01.50

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 COMMENTARY****02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE****02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND**

02.30 RECITAL
 by Noreen Berry (mezzo-soprano)
 John Kennedy (cello)
 Frederick Stone (piano)
 Scylla Kennedy (piano)

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life
 by the Rev. Griffith Quick

05.00 FILMS TO SEE

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records
 presented by Steve Race

05.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

06.00 THE NEWS**06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team
 of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS**07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE**

'Looking back on forty-five years of
 Proms,' by George Baker
 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack
 Werner

**07.30 Charlie Chester in
'A PROPER CHARLIE'**

with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer
 Len Lowe, Marian Miller
 and the Radio Revellers
 The BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Script by
 Charles Hart and Bernard Botting
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont

08.00 Close down**09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS****09.45 ENCORE!**

A programme recalling some of the
 highlights of the musical stage
 with soloists
 BBC Midland Chorus
 and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras

10.30 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND****11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**

A mid-week discussion about per-
 formances and prospects in sport,
 followed by 'the Cricketing
 Counties'
 (repeated at 20.15)

**11.45 THE TOM JENKINS
QUINTET**

12.00 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records
 presented by Steve Race

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE**13.00 THE NEWS****13.09 Home News from Britain**

**13.15 BBC
NORTHERN ORCHESTRA**
 Conductor, John Hopkins
 Russian Easter Festival Overture
Rimsky-Korsakov
 Symphony No. 97 in C.....*Haydn*

**14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL****14.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE
ORCHESTRA**

Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Esteban

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 07.15)**15.15 INVITATION TO
THE OPERA**

'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records
 introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE****16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**

A series of impressions
 K. B. S. Smellie
 Professor of Political Science
 London School of Economics
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

**16.55 Report from the
MIDLANDS****17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**

The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conducted by Paul Fenoulhet
 featuring a miscellany of music
 and song characteristically our own
 Soloist, Andy Cole
 Produced by Leonard Trebilco

**17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME**
Compiled by Trevor Blore**18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 'WAIT FOR ME,
GEORGINA'**

(See 01.00)

followed by an interlude at 19.20

**19.30 EDMUNDO ROS
and his Latin-American Orchestra****20.00 THE NEWS****20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
(See 11.30)

**20.30 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'**
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

**21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK**
Vaughan Williams (records)**21.20 MUSIC
FROM THE CONTINENT****22.00 CHARLIE KUNZ**
at the piano**22.15 INVITATION TO
THE OPERA**
(See 15.15)**22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade****23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain**

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and
 country music presented on gramo-
 phone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 SOUTH PACIFIC
 A programme on the island territories
 of the Pacific and the work of the
 South Pacific Commission
 Introduced by
 Sir Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 a former governor of Fiji

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

JULY 20

- GMT**
00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES
 Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
 Speaker: Stanley Maxted
- 00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 BBC Concert Hall**
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Alfred Wallenstein
 Edith Vogel (piano)
 Symphony No. 5 in D minor (Re-formation).....Mendelssohn
 Wanderer Fantasy for piano and orchestra.....Schubert—Liszt
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 A series of impressions
 K. B. S. Smellie
 Professor of Political Science
 London School of Economics
 (repeated at 09.30)
- 02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 02.30 Marjorie Westbury in 'THE TURN OF THE WORM'**
 by R. W. B. Lomax and Edward Luckarift
 Counsel for Defence.....Rolf Lefebvre
 Richard Hall.....Brian Haines
 Mrs. Hall, his mother.....Molly Rankin
 Delia, his wife.....Cecile Chevreau
 Henry Grimmsden.....Eric Anderson
 Sarah.....Marjorie Westbury
 Mary.....Annette Kelly
 Foreman of Jury.....James Thomason
 Produced by Audrey Cameron
 followed by an interlude at 02.55
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Vaughan Williams (records)
- 05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 05.15 THE CRICKETING COUNTIES**
 followed by an interlude at 05.20
- 05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Peter Sellers in 'SELLERS' MARKET'**
 Produced by Pat Dixon
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
 Music by Mozart and Rimsky-Korsakov on gramophone records
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 (See 02.15)
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS**
 Directed by Henry Krein

- 10.00 RESTORATION THEATRE**
 A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration
 Alec Clunes in
 'Love for Love'
 (A programme about the play by William Congreve)
 Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 (For cast see Monday, 20.15)
- 10.30 EDMUNDO ROS**
 and his Latin-American Orchestra
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD**
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Griffith Quick
- 11.45 CHARLES SMART**
 at the theatre organ
- 12.00 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**
 A mirror of popular melody reflecting hit songs of today, yesterday, and tomorrow
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 with Jane Forrest, and Bryan Johnson
 Presented by John Simmons
- 12.30 NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Ian Stewart
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 HOME AND AWAY**
 A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 ROMAN BRITAIN**
 A series of eight broadcasts telling the story of the four centuries of Roman Britain
 In the Chair:
 Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.
 President of
 The Society of Antiquaries
6—The Economic Structure
 Speakers:
 John Morris and A. L. F. Rivet
 (repeated at 23.15)
- 14.45 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'**
 and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
 To provide the music are:
 Joan Turner, Semprini
 Ronnie Carroll
 and The Hedley Ward Trio
 To provide the comedy are:
 Tony Fayne, David Evans
 Harry Worth
 The George Mitchell Choir
- 15.45 'THE LONDON BUS—THEN AND NOW'**
 A programme to celebrate the centenary of the formation of the London General Omnibus Company
 (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 19
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**

- 16.15 RECITAL**
 by Noreen Berry (mezzo-soprano)
 John Kennedy (cello)
 Frederick Stone (piano)
 Scylla Kennedy (piano)
- 16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.15 GRAND HOTEL**
 Jean Pougnet
 and the Palm Court Orchestra
 with this week's visiting artist,
 Marion Lowe
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 George Cole**
 Diana Churchill
 and Colin Gordon in
 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script written by
 Godfrey Harrison
 (See Sun., 22.15; repeated on Saturday at 10.30)
- 19.00 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA**
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'**
 by H. Rider Haggard
 Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald
 Episode 1: The Legend of the Mines
 Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
 Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
 Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams
 José.....Roger Delgado
 Jim.....Lionel Ngakane
 African Servant.....Charles Hodgson
 Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
 Production by Archie Campbell
 ('King Solomon's Mines' was first published in 1886)
- 20.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Vaughan Williams (records)
- 21.00 Cricket CLUB CRICKET CONFERENCE v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
 An eye-witness account of the day's play at The Oval
 followed by an interlude at 21.05
- 21.20 IN SHOW BAND STYLE**
 Cyril Stapleton directs
 the BBC Show Band
- 22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
- 22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 ROMAN BRITAIN**
 (See 14.15)
- 23.45-00.15 Bernard Braden in BACK WITH BRADEN**
 (See Wednesday, 16.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30 Radio Newsreel
 15.45 Land and Livestock
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
 A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 World Affairs
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 World Affairs
- In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 World Affairs
 23.45 Trade and Finance
 by John White-house
 23.52 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

- 20.15 Friday Topic
 20.30 Colonial Questions
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Calling
 Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUU'S (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 With the Doctor
 17.30 Music Programme
 17.40 Tour of the Week
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 Arab Newsletter
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 English by Radio
 and Programme Parade
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
 16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

JULY 21

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.00-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Discs of the Day
 Presented by Hector Stewart
 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson
 at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week
 Vaughan Williams (records)
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Sportverslag
 (Sports Talk)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Meet the People
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

- GMT**
 00.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

00.30 'THE LONDON BUS— THEN AND NOW'

A programme to celebrate the centenary of the formation of the London General Omnibus Company
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 CONCERTO

Concerto for clarinet and strings by Gerald Finzi
 played by Gervase de Peyer and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conducted by Hugo Rignold

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'

Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK

Vaughan Williams (records)

05.00 'THE LONDON BUS— THEN AND NOW'

A programme to celebrate the centenary of the formation of the London General Omnibus Company

05.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA

Directed by Lou Whiteson

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL

by Noreen Berry (mezzo-soprano)
 John Kennedy (cello)
 Frederick Stone (piano)
 Scylla Kennedy (piano)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CHARLES SMART at the theatre organ

07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC

Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN

'Thumbelina'
 by Barbara Sleigh
 from the tale by Hans Christian Andersen
 (For cast see Sunday, 13.15)

10.15 Music Box

10.30 'A LIFE OF BLISS' (For cast see Sunday, 22.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES

Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS 3: Scotland

12.00 Cricket MIDDLESEX v. THE AUSTRALIANS

A commentary on the first day's play

12.35 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 SUMMER SPORT

SPORT

Between 14.15 and 16.00 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on:

Racing KING GEORGE VI AND QUEEN ELIZABETH STAKES at Ascot

Cricket MIDDLESEX v. THE AUSTRALIANS at Lord's and A County Championship Match

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk

16.45 CRICKET

A County Championship Match

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 CRICKET

Further commentary (See 12.00)

17.30 BAND OF THE ROYAL MARINES (Plymouth)

Conducted by Capt. W. Lang
 Director of Music

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 The First Night of the Sixty-Second Season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Denis Matthews (piano)
 Overture, Cockaigne.....Elgar
 Piano Concerto No. 23 in A (K.488)
 Symphony in D minor.....Mozart
 See note on page 19

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 SPORTS REVIEW

20.45 KEYS AND STRINGS featuring Tollefsen with his accordion and Cy Grant with his guitar

21.00 Cricket MIDDLESEX v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the first day's play

21.05 RACING

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes

A recorded commentary on the race at Ascot

21.15 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Vilem Tausky
 Tableaux de voyage.....D'Indy
 Symphony No. 1 in G minor.....Méhul
 Two Nocturnes, Nuages and Fêtes.....Debussy

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson, Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Wherever men appreciate whisky they prefer



WHITE HORSE SCOTCH WHISKY



Ask for it by name!

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR JULY 15-21

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

FRIDAY

Eastern

- 14.15 **IN HINDI FOR INDIA**
Feature
Summer Sounds in Britain
- 14.35 **Music Programme**
- 14.40-14.45 **London Ka Khat**
(London Letter)
- IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN**
- 14.45 **Radio Magazine**
- 15.05 **Ap Ke Jawab Men**
(Mail Bag)
- 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SATURDAY

Eastern

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
- 14.15-14.45 **Bichitra**
A Bengali magazine programme
World Survey; London Sargam—
discussion on television and social
habits; On the Spot
- IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN**
- 14.45 **Bachchon ki Liye**
A programme for children
- 15.00 **Radio Se Angrezi**
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 92
- 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

Pacific

- GMT **Third Test Match**
England v. Australia
Monday and Tuesday
- 10.15-12.45 Commentaries on the day's
play at Headingley, Leeds
(On 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.)
and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.))

DAILY

Pacific

- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials
- 06.15 **Radio Newsreel**
- 06.25 **Programme Parade**
- 06.30-07.00 **Special Programmes**

Far Eastern

- 09.00 **Programmes in Japanese**
- 09.15 **News in English**
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
- 10.30 **News and Programmes in Indonesian**
- 11.00 **News and Programmes in Japanese**
- 11.30 **News and Programmes in Vietnamese**
- 12.00 **News and Programmes in Kuoyu**
- 12.30 **News in Cantonese**
- 12.45 **News and Commentary in Malay**
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.09 **Home News from Britain**
- 13.15-13.45 **News and Talks in Thai**
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
- 13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
- 14.15-14.30 **News and Commentary in Burmese**

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**

SUNDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA**
- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
- 14.15 **Mahila Samaj**
A programme for women
The Jackson Family—8
- 14.30 **Music Programme**
- 14.35-14.45 **Gyan Vigyan**
(Science Survey)
- IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN**
- 14.45 **Aj Ka Khel**
Tonight's play
3—'Othello'
by William Shakespeare
- 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

MONDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA**
- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
- 14.15 **Vidyarthi Mandal**
(Students' Programme)
Indian Students on Vacation—1
- 14.30 **Music Programme**
- 14.35-14.45 **British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha**
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)
- IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN**
- 14.45 **Sehat aur Safai**
(Health and Happiness)
- 14.50 **Behnon Ki Khidmat Men**
(Women's Programme)
- 15.05 **Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men**
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
- 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

TUESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 **Sandesaya**
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
- IN HINDI FOR INDIA**
- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
- 14.15 **Ham Se Puchhiye**
(Question and Answer)
- 14.30 **Music Programme**
- 14.35-14.45 **Batehit**
(Talk)
- IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN**
- 14.45 **Sairbin**
(Brief Excursion)
- 14.55 **Waqiat-i-Alam**
(World Forum)
- 15.05 **Chaudhri Fateh Bin Walaayat Men**
- 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 **Radio Zankar**
A Marathi magazine programme
World Survey: Questions in the Air;
Interview
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
- 14.15 **Chalta Sansar**
(Radio Magazine)
including Voluntary Societies—3:
The National Library for the Blind
- 14.30 **Music Programme**
- 14.35-14.45 **Ap Ka Patra Mila**
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Anjuman**
Magazine programme for East Bengal
- 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

- PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**
- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
- 14.15-14.45 **Tamizhosai**
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Visitors'
Book; This Britain
- IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN**
- 14.45 **London Letter**
- 14.55 **Sunne ke Baten**
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
- 15.05 **Masai-i-Hazira**
(Topic of the Week)
- 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 **'What I Believe'**
Speaker:
Miss Francesca French
- 13.30-14.00 **Asian Club**
'The Great Religions'
Speaker:
Canon C. Raven

Monday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
- 13.25 **Children in Verse**
- 13.30-14.00 **Asia on the Air**

Tuesday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
- 13.25 **'Shaw Festival'**
Scenes and prefaces to mark
the centenary of the birth of
George Bernard Shaw
Author's Preface
- 13.30-14.00 **Scenes from the Play**
'Androcles and the Lion'

Wednesday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
- 13.25 **Through Eastern Ears**
- 13.30-14.00 **Asia and the West**

Thursday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
- 13.25 **Rhythm Patterns**
- 13.30-14.00 **International Press Conference**
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
- 13.25 **Editorial Opinion**
Taken from British and other papers
- 13.30-14.00 **Week-end Review**
A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 **Brief Excursion**
Round and about Britain
with the BBC's mobile recording unit
- 13.40 **Programme Parade**
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
- 13.45-14.00 **The World of Science**
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

WHAT I BELIEVE. Francesca French is a missionary whose life-work took her to Northern China and Mongolia and through the Gobi Desert. For thirty years she was a member of the Inland Mission to China, and on her return wrote with Mildred Cable, her life-long friend and fellow-worker, some remarkable books telling of her travels. Her talk on Sunday will show her to be a person with a wide approach to the idea of faith and belief, with the conviction that God's gift to mankind is the idea of eternity which He has put into man's mind.

ASIAN CLUB. Canon Raven has recently returned from a visit to India and Ceylon where he was invited to talk on a subject near to his heart: that of comparative religions. Canon Raven describes himself as a liberal Christian with a firm belief that much in the main religions of the world is of a universal nature and basically similar. Questions will be invited from the audience at Sunday's meeting of the Club on these aspects of religion.

SHAW FESTIVAL. The last act of Bernard Shaw's *Androcles and the Lion* will be presented on Tuesday. This hilarious comedy is based on an old fable about the Roman persecution of the early Christians. Bernard Shaw explains that in the Roman era 'a Christian martyr was thrown to the lions not because he was a Christian but because he was a crank; that is, an unusual sort of person; and multitudes crowded to see the lions eat him simply because they wanted to see a curious and exciting spectacle.'

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 872. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

THE FOURTH TEST

Commentaries from Old Trafford, Manchester (Rex Alston sets the scene in a note on page 17)

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

G.O.S. reports on the three main events (Dorian Williams writes on page 17)

'LANDFALL'

Radio Theatre presents Stephen Grenfell's adaptation of Nevil Shute's novel

TRIBUTE TO 'G.B.S.'

A talk by St. John Ervine to mark the centenary of the birth of Bernard Shaw

'THE PROMS'

Five broadcasts from the sixty-second season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts

1956 RADIO SHOW

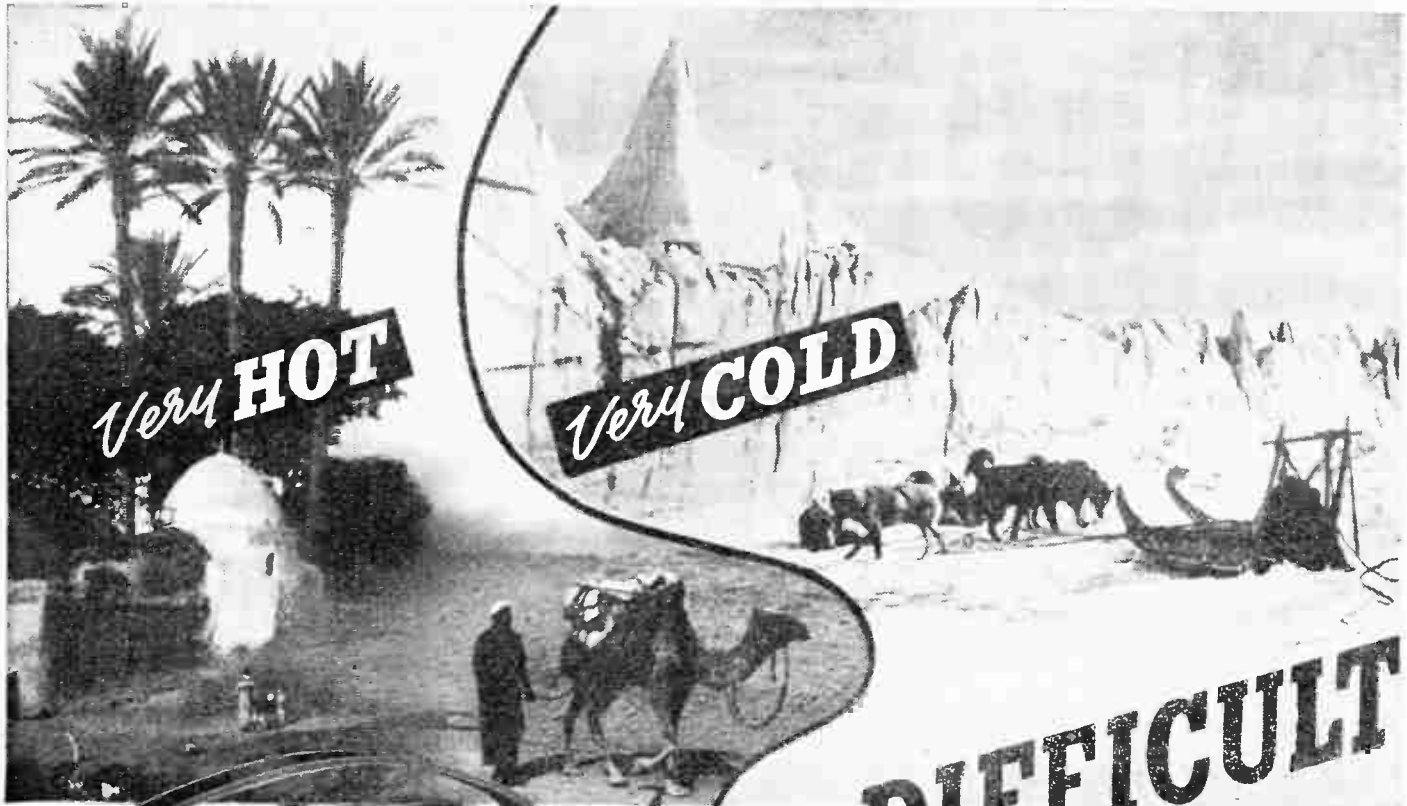
Bertram Mycock and Sam Pollock contribute a 'pre-preview' on page 3



UNDER THE SEA

This week children—and grown-ups as well—can hear in the G.O.S. the first part of 'Conquest of the Depths,' the story of man's exploration of the continents under the sea (see note on page 17). The picture shows Hans Hass with his underwater camera (from his colour film 'Under the Caribbean')

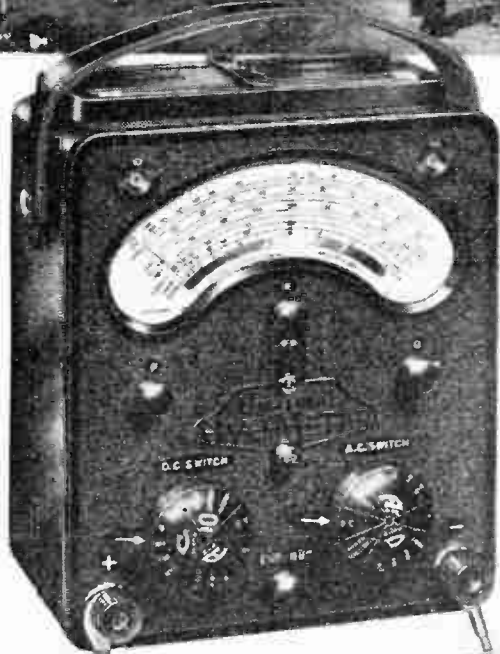




Very **HOT**

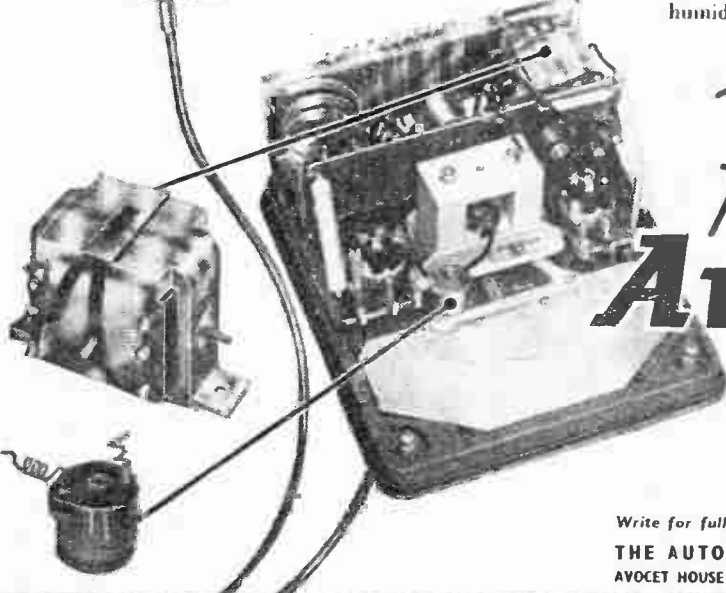
Very **COLD**

Very **DIFFICULT**
**CLIMATIC
CONDITIONS...**



Prospecting in Antarctic or Equatorial territories has done nothing to impair the efficient working of standard AvoMeters. They have rendered distinguished service under arduous conditions with most of the important post-war expeditions. They have, in fact, proved their unfailing dependability in every kind of climate for more than thirty years.

However, in pursuance of our policy of continually striving for something better than our previous best, we are now producing AvoMeters with special panclimatic protection against extremely difficult conditions of temperature and humidity and resistant to fungus growth. The "potting" of components and the use of recently developed special mouldings admittedly cost a little extra, but this special protection is invaluable in conditions of high relative humidity or tropical cycling of temperature.



Panclimatic
AVOMETERS

Regd. Trade Mark

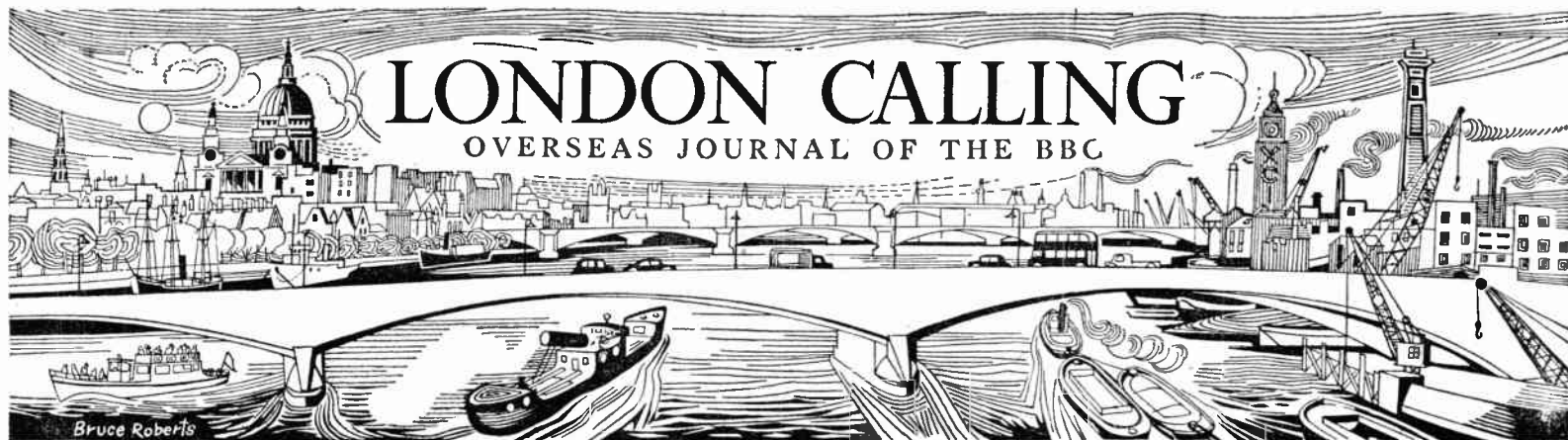


MODEL 7 X
MODEL 8 X
MODEL 8 (S) X

Write for fully illustrated pamphlet:—

THE AUTOMATIC COIL WINDER & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
AVOCET HOUSE · 92-96 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD · LONDON · S.W.1 Cables: Autowinda, Sowest, London

FA.1



CONTENTS

BRITAIN AND THE MIDDLE EAST <i>By Gordon Waterfield</i> ...	4
THE OVERSEA CIVIL SERVICE <i>By Sir Hilary Blood</i> ...	4
AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF YORK <i>By Robert Reid</i> ...	5
SINGAPORE AND MALAYA <i>By Sir Patrick McKerron</i> ...	6
HENRY MOORE AND HIS SCULPTURE <i>By Sir Philip Hendy</i> ...	7
THE LURE OF THE DESERT <i>By Brigadier Bernard Fergusson, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Glubb, Colonel David Stirling, and Colonel Laurens van der Post</i>	8
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 1 'PERHAPS GEORGE ORWELL WAS RIGHT' <i>By Francesca M. Wilson</i> ...	10
'A REASONABLY BRIGHT FUTURE FOR TIN' <i>By Dr. W. E. Hoare</i> ...	11
BOOKS TO READ <i>By Bruce Miller</i> ...	12
THE SHROPSHIRE TOWN OF SHREWSBURY <i>By Arthur Bush</i> ...	13
THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY <i>By Basil Taylor</i> ...	14
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i> ...	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA ...	19
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK	20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates

Radio Show, 1956

Two popular broadcasters familiar to all G.O.S. listeners have combined to offer this 'pre-preview' of the British Radio and Television Show to be staged at Earls Court, London, from August 21 to September 1

THE EXPORT STORY

BRITAIN was the world pioneer in making radio equipment, and she now has an output valued at well over £200-million a year. The share of this that goes abroad in exports has trebled in the past eight years, so that now more than £36-million a year is spent by countries overseas on radio, television, and electronic equipment made in Britain. Behind this export story in a highly competitive industry is a consistent quality of output, constantly improved by costly research.

Let us look at some aspects of the story. Take television: last year, when the introduction of commercial programmes alongside the twenty-year-old service of the BBC made great demands on the industry at home, Britain was still able to take important orders from abroad. The first four television stations in Australia will be British-equipped. Switzerland and Italy bought eleven microwave radio-links for the television networks which now cover Western Europe.

Most industrial nations make or at least assemble their own domestic radio receivers. But a good many of them are made up with British components, and nearly one-third of Britain's radio exports are of this kind. In the field of sound reproduction, too, Britain has a big share of the export trade. She sells loud-speakers and record-changers, for instance, for many top-quality American instruments.

On the threshold of the automatic age British electronic gear is being bought by more and more countries. An industry which is helping so many others along the road towards automation is naturally aware of the possibilities for its own factories, and the automatic assembly of radio sets is being confidently forecast.

Making for the World

It is in communications that Britain does her best radio export trade: she makes for the world. Cities in Egypt are now being linked by twenty-four radio transmitters ordered last year in Britain. Where telephone lines cannot go, messages will soon be flashed over the swamps and jungles of Borneo by British gear. The police of many countries are fighting crime with British radio equipment.

In radar, Britain was the pioneer. Last year a single company booked orders from forty-three countries to equip more than 1,200 ships. And airports all over the world bring the airliners in with British radar control. So for travellers by sea and air the industry which will be on show at Earls Court, London, is performing a vital service. BERTRAM MYCOCK

A FAMILY AFFAIR

THE radio and television industry has one magnificent advantage over all other industries when it comes to staging its annual show. It is that its 'end product' is, strictly speaking, people—the famous people whose voices and mannerisms and appearances are as familiar to millions of listeners and viewers as those of the members of their own families.

Indeed the Old Familiars of the loud-speaker or screen are practically honorary members of every British family—with the added outstanding charm that they never call until they are asked—I should say until they are switched on—and can be got rid of without offence or embarrassment as soon as, if ever, their company does begin to pall.

'Gorgeous Reunion'

Which means that the annual Radio Show is for those millions of Britons nothing less than a gorgeous family reunion, when the familiar but famous uncles and aunts and cousins can be met in the flesh, and we are all granted a fascinating peep behind the scenes to see how radio's wheels go round—to see what goes on in studio and control room to make possible the regular visit of our radio relatives.

At too many family gatherings, let us admit, the spectre at the feast—the damper on our enjoyment—is the knowledge that any minute now Uncle Ethelbert is going to weigh in with *The Green Eye of the Little Yellow God*, and Aunt Philomena with *The Rosary*—in fact, that we are going to have to run the gamut of the 'party pieces.'

In strong contrast to this sort of thing, at the Radio Show the party pieces are the high-spots of the family reunion.

Special editions of most of our favourite variety programmes, both in sound and television, will be staged for broadcasting before audiences in the studios at Earls Court, with a daily feast of 'extras' from the arena—the latter including, I am told, a five-a-side soccer tournament specially organised by the BBC for the occasion.

In fact this is the occasion when the BBC really takes its hair down, and 'tells us all'—omitting, as Sherlock Holmes would say, 'no detail, however seemingly unimportant.' All the secrets are laid bare. The family really get to know each other—and in so doing they find time to get to know something of the achievements of the British radio and television industry, without which this happy family would have been impossible. SAM POLLOCK

GORDON WATERFIELD, in this G.O.S. broadcast, offered some reflections on present-day trends in the Middle East after reporting the Teheran meeting of the Baghdad Pact Council

Britain and the Middle East

I WANT to talk about three things which particularly interest me: first, the Baghdad Pact—how secure is it?; secondly, why did the proposal that Jordan should join the pact cause riots?; thirdly, what part did the Arabic broadcasts from Egypt play in causing or fomenting these riots, and in the dismissal of Glubb Pasha? The Egyptian Government has objected to the Baghdad Pact ever since the beginning and carried on propaganda against it for a number of reasons. The main one is that Israel is regarded by the Arab world as the enemy; Russia is regarded as a friend.

Egypt considered that in its plans for defence against Russia the Baghdad Pact turned attention away from Israel. Nuri es-Said, the Prime Minister of Iraq, does not agree with the Egyptian arguments. He considers that the pact, which was his idea, strengthens Iraq both with regard to Russia and to Israel; in his view any strengthening of the Iraqi army and economy is useful, whoever the enemy of the future may be, and is of value to the Arab world as a whole.

I came away from the Teheran meeting of the Baghdad Pact Council convinced that the Baghdad Pact is secure, for it fills a need in the fields of defence and of economics. My visit to Baghdad convinced me that even if

there were new elections in Iraq and Nuri es-Said were to go the succeeding Prime Minister (unless there were some sort of Communist revolution—which is unlikely) would support the Baghdad Pact. Nuri es-Said was wise enough before launching the pact to obtain agreement to it from all the leading politicians and prominent Iraqis.

My short stay in Jordan made me realise that it would be a great mistake to return to the suggestion that Jordan should join the pact, nor is there any question of such a move being made. That brings us to the second point: why did the proposal that Jordan should join the pact at the end of last year cause serious riots? Speaking in rough terms, a third of the population are refugees, living mostly in camps, hating Israel, and hating Britain and the United States for putting Israel into what they consider their country. Another third of the population are former Palestinians and live on the west bank of the river Jordan in the area that was taken over by the late King Abdulla in 1950. They are also filled with rancour and dream of the day when Palestine will be one country again. The remaining third of the population are the original inhabitants of the Kingdom of Jordan and live on the east bank of the river.

Therefore two-thirds of the population are

looking east to Israel; they regard Russia as their friend because she has allowed arms to go to Egypt, and they bitterly resent any attempt to deflect their attention away from Israel. That is what they considered the sponsors of the Baghdad Pact were trying to do. It could have been explained, as Nuri es-Said did in Iraq, that to have a stronger Jordan army was a good thing from any point of view, but this was not done, and the people feared that they were being betrayed.

Broadcasts from Cairo

This brings me to the third point: what part did the Egyptian radio play in all this? I think it played an important part, but not as big a part as was thought at the time in London. It did not create the riots but it fanned the flame of emotion. The Egyptian radio told the masses in Jordan what they already knew or suspected. Saudi-Arabian money was also regarded by some as the reason for the troubles but it is doubtful whether Saudi-Arabian money changed anyone's opinions; it just encouraged people to shout louder. But I do not want to underestimate the influence of Cairo Radio; it is always dangerous and irresponsible for the radio of one country to appeal to the emotions of the masses in another country over the heads of the government, so that important decisions are taken in the market-place rather than by the government. These broadcasts from Cairo were especially effective because Colonel Nasser had recently obtained arms from Czechoslovakia and had become a hero to all those in Jordan who wanted to see Israel defeated. Nasser is to many of them the new Saladin who will, they think, expel these twentieth-century crusaders from across the sea. All are weighed in the balance as to whether they are for or against Israel, and the British are found wanting.

Glubb Pasha was also under some suspicion because it was felt that he was a restraining influence on the Arab Legion. The atmosphere is such that politics overrides strategy, however sound it may be. Again, the Egyptian radio was attacking Glubb, but they did not cause his dismissal.

Glubb's Remarkable Character

There were many reasons for it in Jordan itself. Glubb Pasha had been in the country for twenty years and he was regarded as the dictator of Jordan, in control of the army, the police, and security. If anything went wrong Glubb Pasha was blamed—people in that position are seldom praised for what goes right. The British Government pay more than £9,000,000 to the upkeep of the Arab Legion; this is more than half of the Jordan budget, and it was paid by the British not to the Jordan Government but to Glubb Pasha.

It is not easy for officials in that position to last for twenty years in these days of emotional nationalism and anti-Western rancour. Indeed, I would say that it was only due to Glubb's remarkable character that he lasted as long as he did. He has great modesty and charm; it was known that he was devoted to Jordan, and his sympathies and his life were bound up with Jordan and the people of Jordan.

In those countries where British influence is predominant and obvious the British will be unpopular, and sooner or later there will be an outburst of popular feeling. This is especially so in areas where the Israeli question heightens emotion, but it can also be true further afield. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

The Oversea Civil Service

SIR HILARY BLOOD comments on a White Paper setting out the policy of Her Majesty's Government regarding the recruitment and terms of service of civil servants overseas

A WHITE Paper was published by Her Majesty's Government on May 17 which is of considerable interest not only to members of the Oversea Civil Service whom it immediately affects but also to a number of people who have been very genuinely and very reasonably concerned for some time past over the staffing of those Colonies which are moving towards some measure of self-government. The object of the White Paper is to set out the policy of Her Majesty's Government as regards the Oversea Civil Service.

It deals primarily with two matters: the creation of a pool of officers with highly specialised knowledge either in administration or in one of the technical services. This pool is to be used as a reservoir from which from time to time highly qualified officers can be made available to fill posts anywhere in the Empire or Commonwealth where the knowledge of a particular kind which they possess is essential. The White Paper also deals with a special problem which has been brought to a head in Nigeria. This is one of the countries in which political and constitutional developments have made staffing problems particularly acute.

Transfer to Special List

Her Majesty's Government believes that the problem in Nigeria and elsewhere can be solved by introducing a scheme by which pensionable overseas civil servants serving in a territory where self-government is attained may transfer on certain conditions to a Special List. They would henceforth be in the service of the United Kingdom Government and seconded to local governments. The White Paper is an indication of the greatly altered conditions which now exist in the government services of various Colonies.

Over the past few years both the circumstances and the work have changed rapidly, in some places even more rapidly than was anticipated. In the result civil servants in overseas territories have felt uncertain about their future, and potential candidates for the Oversea Civil Service have been discouraged.

All this has happened just at the time when we need officers of perhaps even higher standards than in the past. They now have to deal with politically adult races: their role is to advise and to persuade rather than to direct and to give instructions.

The first indication that a new outlook on the subject is required was the creation of the Oversea Civil Service in June, 1954, by the then Colonial Secretary, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton. I remember very well hearing Lord Chandos, as he now is, make the announcement: it formed part of an important speech which the Secretary of State makes annually at the Corona Club dinner. We felt at the time that perhaps the new proposals involved more a change of name than of substance; but it was a step in the right direction.

The White Paper marks the second step, and is an earnest of Her Majesty's Government's intention in this matter. It will relieve the minds of many serving officers. That we need an efficient and contented Oversea Civil Service is plain, and we need to keep it up to strength by recruiting men and women of the right calibre. I see some of this from the recruiting angle when I sit on the Oversea Civil Service Appointments Board. A great number of good candidates comes forward but there must also be many which we miss.

The whole point of this White Paper is to see that many do come forward, and that once they have passed into the Oversea Civil Service they can enjoy that confidence which will enable them to give their whole attention to their increasingly important and difficult task. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)

An Interview with the New Archbishop of York

ROBERT REID put some leading questions to Dr. Michael Ramsey the day before the latter's enthronement as Archbishop of York, and concludes: 'He already has the shape of a great leader'

THE enthronement of an Archbishop is always one of the great occasions in the history of the Church of England because so much depends upon the holder of the office—whether it be an Archbishop of Canterbury or an Archbishop of York. These are the two princes of the Church, and they can, and sometimes do, wield an enormous influence, not only in purely religious matters but in much wider spheres of activity.

But the Church itself does not issue edicts on such matters. In the main its views are very much a question for individual interpretation by members of the clergy and the laity. Not unnaturally the greatest weight of all is attached to views or expressions of opinion made by the two Archbishops. And, incidentally, in this matter of influence the Archbishops of York have never taken second place to the Archbishops of Canterbury. Although Canterbury takes precedence over York in the hierarchy of the Church the Archbishops of York are Primates of England and have supreme authority in the northern province of the Church.

Well, this is part of the background to the impressive ceremony which took place in York Minster when Dr. Michael Ramsey was enthroned as Primate of England, the ninety-second Archbishop of York, following a line of princes of the Church reaching back to the twelfth century.

A Distinguished Professor of Divinity

The real point of interest about Dr. Ramsey's appointment to this very great and responsible office is the fact that he is a comparative newcomer to the higher ranks of the Church. He is only fifty-one. For many years he has been a distinguished Professor of Divinity at Durham and Cambridge, but he only became a bishop—the Bishop of Durham—four years ago. Now he holds one of the two highest offices in the Church.

Because of this sudden translation from the academic world and this rapid promotion many churchmen are wondering how Dr. Ramsey will make out, what sort of viewpoints he will bring with him. I had the privilege of spending two or three hours with the new Archbishop the night before his enthronement. I went out to his palace at Bishopthorpe. It is a lovely old Tudor mansion which stands on the banks of the river Ouse a few miles south of York. When I arrived Dr. Ramsey was in the garden where the daffodils spatter the lawns with gold.

Now, he is a most engaging personality—essentially human. He is a huge fellow: he looks as though he has been a useful footballer in his time. He has got a keen sense of humour, and there is a perpetual twinkle in his eyes. But there was also a piercing shrewdness in those eyes when later on we settled down in a couple of easy chairs in his study.

* * *

REID: And now, Your Grace, one highly topical question to begin with. I understand that you are going to lead a party of Churchmen to Moscow. Do you think the Churches can bridge the gulf between the East and the West?

RAMSEY: Well, of course, we have to remember to start with that the Church in Soviet Russia and in the Soviet-controlled countries is extraordinarily limited and hemmed in in what it is allowed to do, and that



Dr. Ramsey photographed with his wife in the gardens of his palace of Bishopthorpe on the evening before his enthronement



Dr. Ramsey is led from the high altar in York Minster to be installed on the throne as Archbishop of York; the Dean of York is leading him

limitation is a very big one when it comes to making the best of contact with it. The particular conference that I am going to in Moscow in July has not on our side any special political motive: it is one of a number of conferences between the Church of England and churches in a good many parts of the world dealing with doctrinal questions. But it seems to me very important that when we think about Russia we should bear in mind that Russia is not just a political system and a set of leaders: Russia is a people and a nation with a soul and a history, and that has got something to do with religion.

REID: Yes, and this sort of mission seems to me to emphasise the responsibility of the Church towards the community. Now what do you consider to be the proper relationship of the Church to the community?

RAMSEY: In Britain we think on the one hand of the Church as a distinctive society with a distinctive calling and a distinctive set of beliefs and claims upon its members and a discipline of its own, and all that in a way makes the Church somewhat apart from the community for the community's own sake. But we also think of what I would call the diffused general Christian tradition in this country, with Christian sentiments, Christian virtues, and the like come down from the past, and it is the role of the Church and its leaders to represent the Church as a distinctive body with its own creed and also all the time to be eliciting and representing that latent Christian consciousness that is in the community in general. The two roles must go together.

Connection between Church and State

REID: Do you feel that the official connection between the state and the Church of England could be an embarrassment to either?

RAMSEY: It could be an embarrassment; I think it has once or twice been worse than an embarrassment, but I should be sorry to see the Church of England shed the state connection. The state connection has a lot of inconveniences but it is good for the Church to be 'mucking in' with the general life of the community, and I fear that if the Church were severed from the state it might be a rather introverted Church, missing both the burden and the opportunity which that entanglement with the state and the community for all its inconvenience gives it.

REID: Well, now, how far do you think the Church is entitled either logically or morally to express its views on real political matters?

RAMSEY: I am glad the Church in this country does not run a Christian political party as has been known elsewhere in history. The members of the Church inevitably belong to various political parties, and through them can exert a Christian influence in politics, but there are sometimes—and there are always likely to be—political and social questions on which the Church is in conscience bound to speak boldly and risk getting across one or perhaps all of the political parties.

* * *

I came away from Bishopthorpe very greatly impressed with this man who now shoulders responsibility for the Anglican Church in the north. To begin with, there is his wealth of scholarship, which is a sure foundation on which to build up the reputation of any Archbishop. But, more than that, I had the feeling that this is not a scholar just emerging into the world. He is already in it—and, what is more, fully aware of all the great issues with which the world is confronted at the moment.

But there is also another striking quality about Dr. Ramsey—a gentleness and humility which is bound to strike a responsible chord with everybody with whom he comes into contact. This ninety-second Archbishop of York will be no rubber-stamp. He already has the shape of a great leader. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



'It is vital that Singapore should remain stable, and that it should continue to prosper as one of the world's most important centres of trade'

Singapore and Malaya

SIR PATRICK McKERRON discusses some of the historical and political factors affecting the future of Singapore—where he at one time held the post of Colonial Secretary—against the background of the recent London talks

WHY did the Singapore talks break down? The answer is not a simple one because so many factors, historical, political, and personal, are involved. When Malaya was liberated from the Japanese in 1945 Singapore, which before the war had been part of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, was constituted as a separate Colony, while the Malay States with the former Settlements of Penang and Malacca were eventually formed into the Federation of Malaya with a separate government of its own.

I have not time to go into the reasons for this separation, and would only wish to emphasise that the peoples of Malaya were not consulted. Before the war the Malayan peoples had had very little interest in politics, but their experience under the Japanese had awakened a spirit of nationalism, as it had fanned that spirit in Indonesia, Burma, and Indo-China. In Malaya the new spirit was strongest in Singapore, which was to be expected, as Singapore is a highly developed and concentrated urban area with a population of more than a million.

Beginnings of Democratic Government

The Federation of Malaya, on the other hand, was a predominantly rural and agricultural territory where politics and political thought were still in their infancy. This meant that Singapore was able to go ahead almost at once with the beginning of democratic government. The first elections were held in 1948. The majority of the new elected members of the Legislative Council belonged to the Progressive Party. A few years later the number of elected members was increased, and at the ensuing general election the Progressives again captured the majority of the seats.

I have already indicated why constitutional development was likely to be slower in the federation than in Singapore, but the pace of development there was slowed down still further by the Communist terrorist insurrection which broke out in 1948. This insurrection was in no sense a nationalist movement: it was inspired by the Malayan Communist Party, and led by alien Chinese. After some initial success caused by surprise it was contained and held, but the mere fact of its existence, and the necessity for fighting it, delayed the development of genuine national self-government. This, briefly, was the situation in the two territories in 1953.

Things have moved fast since then: some people think that they have perhaps moved too fast. In the federation by the middle of 1953, thanks mainly to the efforts and drive of General Templer, the emergency situation had improved so much that it was possible to consider the holding of elections. In 1954 these elections were duly held and resulted in a sweeping victory for an alliance of the principal Malay and Chinese parties led by Tengku Abdul Rahman, a brother of the Sultan of Kedah. The result was a complete landslide for the alliance. The possession of this overwhelming majority put Tengku Abdul Rahman in a very strong position and enabled him to head a united delegation to London in February of this year to discuss further constitutional advances with Her Majesty's Government.

It is an important point, this, that his delegation was a united one: when Mr. Marshall brought his delegation to London in April this year for a similar purpose events showed that it was a very disunited one. Tengku Abdul Rahman's talks were amicable and successful: so much so that if things go well—and there is no reason to think that they will not

—by August next year the federation will have attained a considerable measure of self-government, or *merdeka*, that Malay or rather Indonesian word meaning independence.

But what, you will ask, has been happening in Singapore while Tengku Abdul Rahman has been advancing toward his *merdeka*? In 1954 a Constitutional Commission sitting in Singapore recommended that there should be a new constitution, with a Legislative Assembly consisting of thirty-two members, twenty-five of whom were to be elected. The first elections under the new constitution were held early last year.

To the surprise of everybody, and to its own consternation, the former principal political party, the Progressives, not only failed to win a majority of the seats but saw its leader defeated by Mr. David Marshall, a complete newcomer on the political scene, who had recently been chosen to be leader of the Labour Front Party. Looking back on it, this may well have been a tragedy for Singapore, because the defeated Progressives were the only politicians with any experience of government: they had in fact been the governing party in Singapore for the past six years. Their defeat resulted in their political eclipse as a party, but they have since joined with other moderates to form the Liberal Socialist Party.

But—to return to the 1955 election results—as things turned out no party had an absolute majority. The Labour Front Party, which had emerged with the largest number of seats, was able, by combining with the Singapore equivalent of the Alliance Party in the federation, to form a government with Mr. Marshall as its Chief Minister. The new government ran into stormy weather straight away. Only a few days after it assumed office it found itself faced with serious strikes, mob violence, and trouble amongst the Chinese students. After a short period of vacillation caused largely by the extreme nature of some of its own election pledges the Marshall government showed commendable firmness and succeeded in re-establishing law and order.

Communist-Inspired Disorders

There is no doubt that the disorders had been Communist-inspired. There is also no doubt that these events opened the eyes of the Marshall government to the internal security dangers in Singapore where the majority of the population is under twenty-five. At the same time Mr. Marshall, who did not need these events to make him a fervent anti-Communist—he had always been that—became convinced that the only way to fight the Communist danger in Singapore was for complete self-government to be granted to the people, so that it could be shown that they and not a colonial government were fighting it.

There is a very great deal to be said for this proposition, but Mr. Marshall seems to have become obsessed by it to the exclusion of all else. He does not seem to have visualised sufficiently clearly the possibility of the Communist forces in Singapore making democratic government impossible. However, before he left for London he announced that in addition to allowing the British Government to control Singapore's external affairs and defence he would be willing to see provision retained in the new constitution to permit of its suspension by the British Government if internal security were to break down.

What I think he failed to realise sufficiently clearly was that external

(Continued on page 10)

SIR PHILIP HENDY, Director of the National Gallery in London, offers an expert's view of the significance of the work of the famous sculptor who—he suggests—'is a very strange phenomenon for England to have produced'

Henry Moore and his Sculpture

IF you were to ask me to say what the particular quality was in Henry Moore's work which made me admire it so much I should not find it very difficult to answer: it is his sense of form. This may seem a very obvious thing to say, for one cannot be a great sculptor without having a great sense of form. But then in England we are not yet really used to the idea of having a great sculptor in our midst. Looking at English art through recent centuries, it has to be admitted that as a whole it has not been distinguished for its form.

England has produced several great painters. The landscapes of Turner and Constable, in particular, stand up well—in spite of their Englishness—when you see them in an American museum, for instance, along with great pictures of the European continental tradition. But such artists—Hogarth was another—have made only sporadic appearances; each of them has failed to create a school, a solid tradition, because there just was not enough solid form there as a basis of their art for others to go to work on and produce something in the same tradition but new.

And as to sculptors, I cannot think of a single English-born sculptor before Henry Moore who can be called even good by international standards. Henry Moore is a very strange phenomenon for England to have produced. He is the son of a Yorkshire miner, a breed well known for its toughness and independence. As a boy he loved the medieval carvings in the parish church, and wanted to be a sculptor. As an art student, when he came to London, he began to haunt the British Museum for the sake of the sculpture of several traditions that there is to see there. Which goes to prove what I, as a museum director, like to believe—that art may always spring up anywhere, given two things: the will to make it and some works of art belonging to a great tradition.

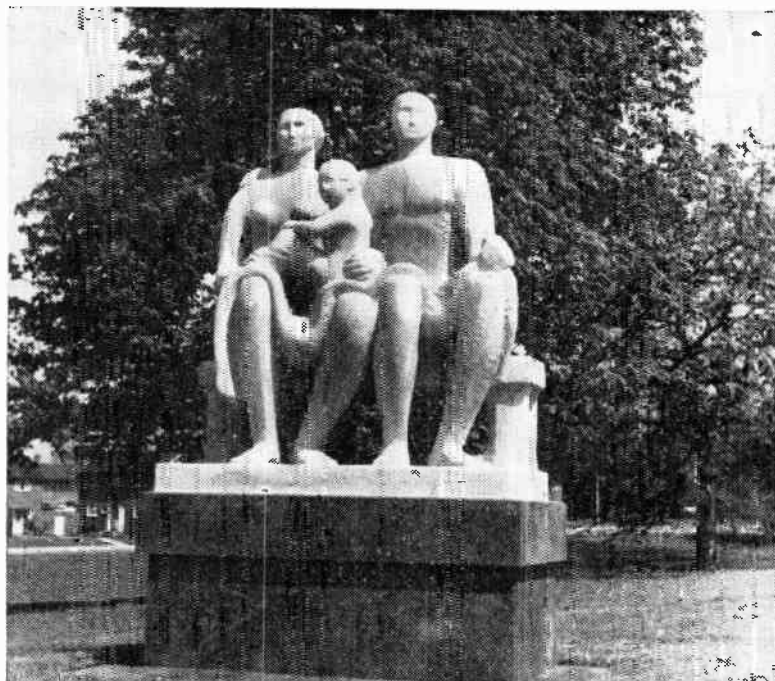
'Form'—in Terms of Art

But to go back to this phrase I have used: a sense of form. I said the answer was easy; but it is not so easy to explain what I mean by it. Form, speaking in terms of art, is not just another word. For the physical third dimension. This belongs to any dummy in a shop window, or a lead soldier, or a white marble angel in a cemetery.

This means that you cannot create artistic form just by copying nature. Indeed, form could almost be said to come into a work of art at just that point where it ceases to be a copy of nature. The mere copyist of nature is studying and copying the outside shell so busily that he is not able to think all round it at once, and grasp it as a whole. He is not making any creative effort with his mind, and so does not give any new life to his form. The real artist, however closely he may look at nature, has to grasp her forms completely in his mind as a whole. He simply cannot do this without re-creating her forms in his head before he puts them out again in the shape of his work of art.

So much for the broad idea of form; now about the material in which the form is produced. Henry Moore has experimented in every kind of material, in a great variety of stones and of woods and of metals. In his earlier days, particularly, he sometimes almost let the material guide him. Certainly he never forgot what he was working in, or tried to make it look like something else. If he was carving in stone, he wanted the thing to look stony, to have the full weight and density of stone. If it was wood, he probably turned it into a shape which looked lighter and warmer to the touch, and let the grain of the wood play its natural part in the design.

Now that he has more commissions than he can execute he works a great deal in clay or plaster, to be cast in bronze; for results come quicker that way. But even with bronze he is working to achieve new kinds of surface textures; and he always likes to vary his work in bronze by carving now and again directly in the stone, as is witnessed by the *Family Group* unveiled at Harlow, in Essex. For this he had a young assistant for a time who began the cutting under his direction, until the thing began to take a



'Family Group' was recently unveiled at the New Town of Harlow, in Essex: Henry Moore carved it from one block of stone in four months

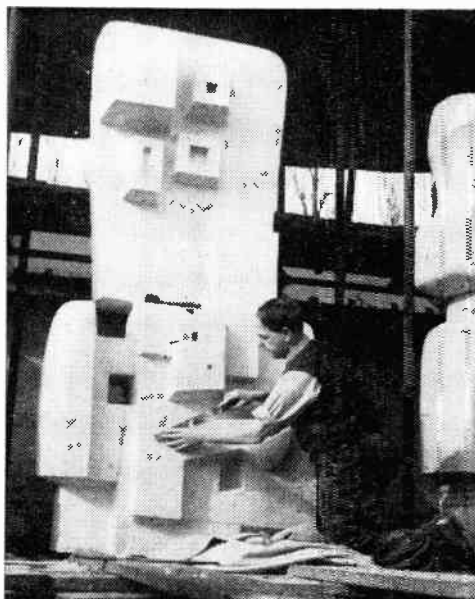
vague shape. But it was still very vague indeed when the assistant stopped work, and every inch of surface that you see in the finished sculpture has been made by Moore's own hand: he himself was carving for three or four months.

This new sculpture at Harlow is in light-coloured stone, and represents a man and a woman sitting down, side by side, with their child between them. The woman's arm is round the child, and the man's arm is over the woman's shoulder. It represents the idea of the family. It is a very compact group; for it goes without saying when Moore is the sculptor that it is all carved out of a single block of stone. The family is something eternal, and stone lasts longer at least than many generations of families. This is a story group, depending for part of its effect upon the weight and compactness of stone. The family sits on a hillside, with the medieval parish church not far behind it, and gazes out across the countryside without looking at each other. But it is perhaps the most human piece of sculpture that Moore has yet produced, the most Greek, with its classical calm and a kind of remote benevolence in its expression.

I think this Greekness is probably a sign of maturity on the part of Henry Moore. He has always loved Greek sculpture, and has spent hundreds of hours in front of it in the British Museum. But the traditions to which he fixed himself at first were those of more primitive races, who had lived close to the soil and had left a wildness of spirit which he could look at freshly, not through the tired eyes of culture. His earlier things often had a quite savage expression, and remind one of the carvings of Africans, or Sumerians, or above all of the South Americans of the days before Columbus.

Belonging to his generation, it was inevitable that Moore should experiment in wholly 'abstract' shapes, but there have not been very many entirely of this kind. He is very English, and the English love nature; and English art has reached its best in modern times in landscape painting. So though Moore is a sculptor there is often in his forms a great deal not only of nature but even of landscape.

If you ever come across one of his *Reclining Women* in an exhibition or in England you may well think at first that his is a very strange kind of woman, curiously distorted, chopped about at will. But if you think also of nature, of the shapes of great tree-trunks; or of caves in the rocks by the seashore, of hills and of valleys, and then look back again to Moore's *Reclining Woman*, you may well come to see in her not just a woman but a woman in a landscape. He has somehow managed to put into a single form the idea of all these things at once. Moore would always like his things to be seen out of doors, and that is where they always look best. You can have, incidentally, no better test than that: they are all big enough to stand it. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Henry Moore at work on his 'Giants' for the Time-Life building in London



Lt.-Gen. Sir John Glubb Pasha



Desert is land without water, and it may be flat or very mountainous



Where there is water there is life

The Lure of the Desert

In this round-the-table discussion Brigadier Fergusson questions three speakers who have had wide experience of living in the desert and of living with desert people—Lt.-Gen. Sir John Glubb, Col. David Stirling, and Col. Laurens van der Post—and elicits some striking sidelights on an environment that is often mysterious and always fascinating

WE are going to talk about the lure of the desert, and round the table we have Laurens van der Post, who served during the war in Abyssinia and the Middle East and Trans-Jordan and Syria, and who has lately come back from a trip to the Kalahari desert; Colonel David Stirling, who was associated with the Long-Range Desert Group early in the war and then founded and commanded the Special Air Service and who had a lot of experience in the Western Desert; and Lt.-General Sir John Glubb Pasha, whose name we all know and who has been so long associated with the Arab Legion, which he lately commanded, and who has a great experience of the deserts at the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

The point I am going to put to them first is: why is it that the island race from which three of us spring—and the European stock from which Colonel van der Post springs—why is it that we take to the desert in such a way when you would think from all logic that it was a totally alien environment for us?

GLUBB: Don't you think it has something to do with the likeness between the desert and the sea—a vast expanse without roads or tracks which people want to get across and see what there is the other side. I think it is very reasonable that an island race should be fond of desert.

VAN DER POST: Glubb Pasha has put his finger on something which has occupied my imagination for quite a long time. I have always marvelled at this faculty which the people of these islands have had—and shown in their history—for going to something so unlike their own country as the desert: for going there, loving it, living there, and being so good in the desert and with the people who live in the desert, having this extraordinary feeling of kinship. I think this sea analogy has got something enormously to be said for it. Even in my Kalahari desert, which is less like the others, you have got this unending thing that the sea gives you, and I have often thought it looks as if this thing has once been at the bottom of the sea; and if you look at the sky it looks as if there is a

blue Atlantic rolling away over it. And then, you behave so much as you do at sea. It is brought back to my mind, for instance, that on one of the big expeditions I did in the Kalahari not long ago, where we had to go through 800 miles of it, zig-zagging, we had to use one of our members as a master-mariner. We steered by the stars and we worked out bearings with a sextant and a compass to get through it.

STIRLING: We, too, were entirely dependent on instruments. In fact, very often parts of the map would have nothing on it whatsoever, and we would plot where we were by the sextant. I shall never forget on that very first trip, when we were picked up by the Long-Range Desert Group, one of the maps was almost entirely without a line on it: there was no feature, no hill—it was a blank piece of paper except over in one corner where Lady Rosita Forbes had once crossed the desert in 1936.

As Varied as Any Other Kind of Country

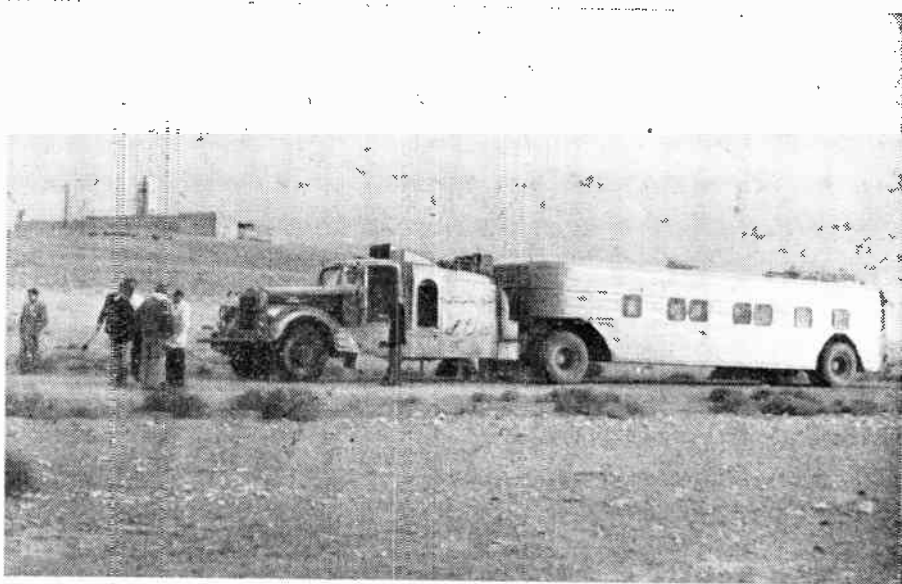
FERGUSSON: People who don't know much about deserts are apt to think of them as one long, featureless stretch of country with an occasional shade—nothing much more to it. Glubb Pasha, would you like to tell us, in the deserts you know, to what extent they vary?

GLUBB: They vary just as much as any other kind of country. The reason why it is desert is that it does not rain enough, but it may be flat or it may be extremely mountainous, or it may have any other conformation. The particular desert between Jordan and the Euphrates could be divided really into two halves—the northern part of limestone, which consists mostly of slightly rolling country, either strewn with gravel or flints, and an east-and-west line which runs approximately from Akaba to Basra at the head of the Persian Gulf; south of that it is all sandstone, with most fantastic mountains and eroded formations—sort of table mountains and mushrooms and umbrellas. But I think my favourite part of desert is in the south-eastern corner of Jordan, a range of sandstone mountains that have an enormous line of cliffs, 1,000 feet high and 100 miles long, facing south into Arabia—tremendously impressive; and up into the range there are these deep canyons cut in the sandstone, the beds of which are full of dunes and bushes; and then vertical cliffs on each side—a marvellous piece of country.

VAN DER POST: But if I may add to what you were saying, Glubb Pasha, I think myself there are, as it were, two phases in one's attraction: the first phase is the feeling of emptiness, that nobody has been there before, and I think that feeling lasts a very long time; but I find more and more that another phase—certainly as far as I am concerned—takes its place, and that is the feeling in this modern life that one is never left entirely alone by the outside world—there is always a foreign noise trying to catch your ear; there is always the foreign sight. Even in the Tubes there are advertisements you have nothing to do with which invade you; you are invaded perpetually by things that really have nothing to do with you. And I find that I sometimes get into such a maze that when I wake up I do not know who I am or what has happened to me. And then I get a tremendous longing to go back to a place where there is nothing but a vast, unchanging, natural scene, where one feels one can shake oneself by the hand again.



Col. David Stirling, and (left) Col. Laurens van der Post with a youthful Bushman



Bedouin tribes still lead a wandering life with their camels, but the motor-buses which cross the desert routes are a sign of a changing way of life

Photos: Shell Petroleum Company

FERGUSON: There is one other thing, though. I do not think people are aware of the ebb and flow of the seasons in the desert. Glubb Pasha, would you like to talk about that?

GLUBB: Well, of course, the contrasts in the desert are most extraordinary: for example, between the blazing heat which dazzles you so that you cannot open your eyes in summer, and valleys in the desert in winter where there is grass and flowers, much more than there are wild flowers in England. That is a most extraordinary contrast.

VAN DER POST: I do not know anything more exciting than seeing the desert immediately after the rain. It is as if an immense kind of dynamo has suddenly started up—you can hear it—and then these incredible desert flowers; and some of them are very classical flowers—the amaryllis in the desert, for instance, is quite astounding. And when you are in the desert in the spring you really get a feeling of immense contrast; a contrast not only of the seasons—I think of those peculiarly intimate contrasts you get in the desert, contrasts even in the sands. I know a place where the Kalahari desert meets another desert called the Grossup desert, and there the Kalahari sand, which is a peculiarly deep honey-coloured sand, suddenly meets another sand which is almost blood red, and the two sands never mingle, and you see this division line running over one blue horizon after the other. And even the sounds you hear on one side of the dunes are quite different from the sounds on the other side: a peculiar kind of singing, moaning noise goes on, which is quite fantastic to hear.

Shifting Sands of the Desert

FERGUSON: One thing I have often wondered about is how much sands shift—I mean, you find dunes in the same place. Why don't they shift twenty miles to the westward, according to the wind, or something?

STIRLING: They do.

FERGUSON: Well, what is the range of shifting sands—I mean, do they shift out from one district to another?

STIRLING: We have found, often going back to the same place a year later, that there would be quite a considerable difference where the bottom of the dune had advanced up to perhaps ten or fifteen yards. The effect of the wind on the sand is remarkable.

FERGUSON: Do you have that sort of thing in your Syrian or Jordan deserts, Glubb Pasha?

GLUBB: I don't know that there are much in the way of sand-dunes in Syria. In the south of Jordan there are. I think the sloping side is the direction of the prevalent wind.

VAN DER POST: But I think that is one of the things I love about your desert up north. You said there are not many dunes. But they have hills and mountains in them.

FERGUSON: David Stirling, if you were given the chance of wafting us to a favourite desert spot, what would your choice be?

STIRLING: I think it would probably be bathing in the Boadicea Pool at Siwa: not strictly desert, but like the desert, characteristic in its almost grotesque contrast with the day one probably spent getting to it. All the way through the desert it is the sense of contrast which is so fantastic.

GLUBB: Yes, the extreme cold when you get going in the morning, knowing that within an hour the extreme heat is going to hit you—the fantastic scale of change from the extreme of one sort to another.

FERGUSON: Would you subscribe to that, van der Post?

VAN DER POST: Yes, very much so. Unfortunately, in my Kalahari, there isn't water on that scale—you cannot get the sort of oasis effect you get

in the northern deserts which can be so lovely. None the less, I would go straight back to a place which I have recently come from in the Kalahari and which is, I should think, a good 300 miles from the nearest permanent water, and absolutely isolated. I do not think many people have been there before, except Bushmen—a few live in the Kalahari—and it has the attraction that it sustains the most miraculous sort of animal life: there are animals round about, you hear nothing but natural sounds, and the air is so clear. But what I had never experienced before and did experience there was star-rise; you could lie at night on your back and between your toes see one star after another coming up.

GLUBB: Well, of course, the most famous oasis in the Syrian desert is Palmyra, I suppose, and that certainly is most impressive. It is the absolute picture of what an oasis ought to be, with a spring and palm trees leaning over it. Further south you get the Wadi Sahran, which is a big depression, and that has water the whole way down—it is a whole chain of oases.

But I was going to offer an alternative suggestion of contrast: in the old days, when one rode a camel across the desert—which nobody does now—how very dreary and tired and lonely you would feel towards the evening when no one was in sight; and there, all of a sudden, just before sunset, you would see a tent, perhaps ten miles away, and a flock of sheep, and suddenly realise you were going to have somebody to stay the night with. That was a tremendous moment.

STIRLING: It is the end of the day in the desert which is perhaps its most agreeable phrase, partly because you are going to relax after being in a hurry. One thing that always struck me about the desert was the fact that it was not self-cleansing—that if a track had been made fifty years ago, or shall we say at the time of the Duke of Westminster's campaign,

(Continued on page 16)



Photo: Iraq Petroleum Company

The oil companies, with their pipelines and wells, are the greatest factor in changing the face of the desert in Arabia and Mesopotamia

'Perhaps George Orwell Was Right'

FRANCESCA M. WILSON, in this introductory talk in the current series in the General Overseas Service, thinks perhaps the author of '1984' was right when he said 'the British have power to change out of all recognition and yet remain the same'

THE people are bold, courageous, ardent and cruel in war, fiery in attack and having little fear of death; they are not vindictive, but very inconstant, rash, vainglorious, light . . . They are full of courtly and affected manners and words . . . eloquent and very hospitable; they feed well and delicately.' Who are these swashbucklers? The French, perhaps, or the Renaissance Italians? 'Cruel in war, fiery'—possibly Spaniards. No, they are the Tudor English, described by a Dutch historian of the time, van Meteren. He is seeing the passionate Romeos, rash Hotspurs, and witty Benedicks who were once typical Englishmen.

Where are they now, these gesticulating, excitable, boastful young men? Why and when did we change? Some would put it all down to the Puritan Revolution and say that we changed in 1642. But that seems rather too simple, because many an eighteenth-century Briton was a pleasure-loving extrovert, 'extremely sensual and intelligent,' as a French art-critic said of him. Think of what the diaries have recently revealed about Boswell, the Scot, or of the characters in *The School for Scandal* and *The Rivals*.

It is more than likely that the public schools, as developed in the Victorian age, had quite as much influence in the metamorphosis of the Englishman as Puritanism, that Dr. Arnold of Rugby is as responsible as Cromwell and Bunyan. Indeed, another Dutchman, Renier, calls him the moulder-in-chief of the modern Englishman. Renier in the 1930s wrote a best-seller entitled *The English—Are They Human?* He was thinking of the public schoolboys with their poker-faces, their understatements, their Oxford accents, their rejection of emotion. And indeed nothing could be more unlike their Tudor ancestors.

But what Englishman are these foreigners talking about? Remember Disraeli's 'two nations.' Certainly these ardent, courtly, eloquent men that van Meteren speaks of are the small nation on top. The sturdy base of the nation—the ploughman, labourer, sailor, miner—has changed much less. It is true he has become gentler, kinder, more orderly. Just 250 years ago a Swiss visitor, Muralt, was amazed at our love of cruel sports: cock-fights, gladiatorial shows, and, above all, Tyburn—for hangings were the most glorious show of all. Trying to excuse us, for he admired us for loving liberty more than other people did, he said: 'Do not be surprised by the remnant of ferocity in this nation. It is perhaps a necessary safeguard against slavery.'

A Frenchman in Victorian London

All through the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries it seemed to foreigners that we had the most ferocious slum-dwellers in the world. See how the Frenchman, Taine, in his *Notes on England* describes London's East End in 1862, less than a 100 years ago. 'Thrice in ten minutes I saw crowds collected at the doors; fights were going on, chiefly fights between women. . . The bystanders laughed; the noise caused the adjacent lanes to be emptied of their occupants: poor ragged children, harlots—it was like a human sewer suddenly discharging its contents . . . From the time of leaving the Tunnel street-boys abound—barefooted, dirty, turning somersaults for ha'pence. On the steps leading to the Thames they swarm, paler, more deformed, more repulsive than the scum in Paris, for the climate here is worse and the gin more deadly. Near them, leaning against the filthy walls, are men in astounding rags.'

The British loved their liberty too much to queue as they did in France—so foreigners were told. If you go to Hampstead Heath on August Bank Holiday nowadays and look at the well-dressed orderly people and at the patient queuing you will say that both of Disraeli's 'two nations' have changed, not only the top layer. John Bull has become a tame and gentle creature in the welfare state. But we may wonder if the change is as fundamental as it seems. Take the dislike of being regimented, the scorn of military glory. Would you ever find youth rallies, coloured shirts, goose-stepping popular among the commoners in Britain as they have been on the Continent? In 1695 the Swiss, Muralt, wrote: 'The courage of the English is everywhere well known . . . yet few of them run off to wars in foreign countries. The title of Captain is an inferior one with them.' George Orwell noted that our defeats are better remembered by the people than our victories: the Charge of the Light Brigade, Gallipoli, and Dunkirk are more familiar than Waterloo or even than El Alamein.

Then there is the privateness of English life. The German, Archenholz, in 1784 writes: 'The poorer people, provided they are not absolute beggars, do their utmost to obtain a house for themselves. The English proverb, "My house is my castle," is not an unmeaning one.' Foreigners always notice the high hedges or walls between the gardens of small houses, the 'I like to keep myself to myself' attitude. A Russian visitor

in the eighteenth century sighed that it was like looking for flowers in the desert to hope for a community life in Britain. This is changing now, no doubt, but changing with difficulty.

Then there is the feeling about foreigners. For a long time few foreigners could step on our shores without being shouted after as French dogs, whatever their nationality, and there were often riots against foreign workers. Now no one minds the foreigner in the street as they once mobbed Voltaire. Now the policeman shows the stranger the way; we are kind and polite—but the Italian miners had to go home.

The point I am trying to make is that the commoner in Britain has become gentler, quieter, more law-abiding, but basically he is very much the same as his ancestors.

As for his work: in the nineteenth century we were called a 'nation of bees,' but otherwise we have always struck foreigners as lazy. Listen to Sorbière, a Frenchman who came here in 1663: 'There is scarce a day passes but a tradesman goes to the alehouse or tavern to smoke with some of his friends, and therefore public houses are numerous here, and business goes on but slowly in the shops, for a tailor and a shoemaker, let his business be never so urgent, will leave his work and go to drink . . . This makes manufacture dear and renders the natives angry with the French people, for our tradesmen are more industrious as a rule.' Foreigners more industrious, yes, but it was always admitted that our mechanics had a high measure of skill: many of our visitors mentioned 'the perfection of English handicrafts.'

What does it all add up to? That the thin layer on top has changed, yes. As for the rest—the sturdy base of the nation—perhaps George Orwell was right when he said that the British have power to change out of all recognition and yet remain the same.

Singapore and Malaya

Continued from page 6

defence and internal security are so closely interlocked—particularly in the case of Singapore—that if the British Government are to control the external defence effectively they must have a say in the control of internal security. It was on this issue that the talks finally broke down, in spite of the patience of Mr. Lennox-Boyd and, I think, a badly advised last-minute effort by Mr. Marshall to save the situation.

Where have things gone wrong? If I may hazard a personal opinion based on my own experience of pre-war and post-war Malaya it is primarily because the federation and Singapore have been allowed, or have allowed themselves, to develop constitutionally on different sets of rails when they ought both to have been on the same track. What ought to have happened was that Tengku Abdul Rahman and Mr. David Marshall should have come to London together for discussions about a self-governing Malaya. The two territories are one entity: Singapore is to the rest of Malaya what London is to the rest of Britain.

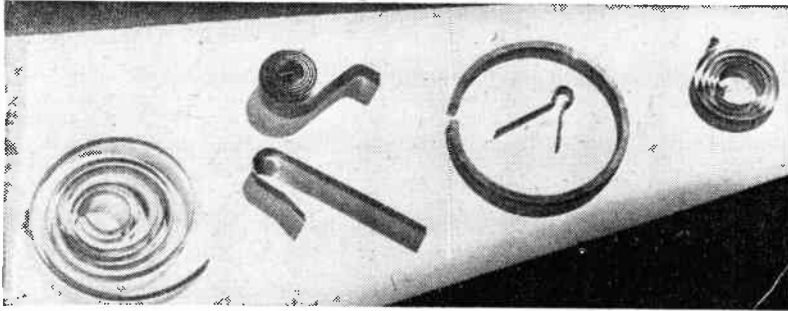
Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, the leader of the Peoples Action Party and a member of the Singapore delegation to London, sees this clearly. At a Press conference which he gave before leaving London he emphasised that he regarded Singapore's integration with the federation as vital. I happen to know that before he left Singapore he personally strove his hardest to come to some working arrangement with Tengku Abdul Rahman. He failed, probably because the Tengku felt that he had enough on his hands working out his own recently won constitutional advances.

When I was in Singapore last August on a short visit many of my old friends there of all communities and walks of life made no attempt to conceal from me their anxiety about what would happen if Singapore were to continue to persist in attempting 'to go it alone.' Singapore lives by trade and has a delicately balanced economy, very easy to upset: there must be confidence both inside and outside the island if it is to continue to prosper—and it must prosper or die. It produces virtually no food; it has no mineral resources; its only natural resource lies in its geographical situation and in the fact that it is, and has always been, a free port. If its trade were to recede there would be mass unemployment.

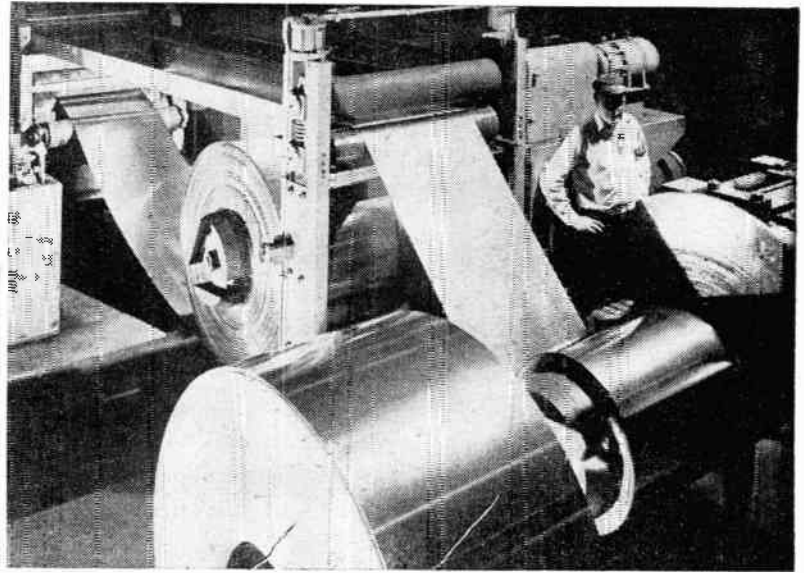
Finally, Singapore is a base and bastion of the free world in South-East Asia. It is vital that conditions there remain stable, and that it should continue to develop and prosper as one of the world's most important centres of trade. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

DR. W. E. HOARE, Assistant Director of Britain's Tin Research Institute, tells how a London laboratory has set itself the task of finding new uses for tin, and of improving existing tin products and the processes by which they are made. C. L. Boltz is the interviewer

'A Reasonably Bright Future for Tin'



Some of the many components which can now be made of bronze—an alloy of tin and copper—thanks to the discovery of new methods of casting



Keeping pace with the world's demand for tin-cans: modern plants can produce tin-plate out of sheet-metal by electrolysis at 1,000 feet a minute

At our laboratories in London there are about sixty of us who spend our time studying and working with tin in one form or another. This concentration of attention on one metal may perhaps seem to you to be a little confused: it is quite the reverse simply because the uses of tin are so widespread. In all its important outlets tin is used not by itself but in association with other metals. For example, its biggest use by far is as a coating to protect other metals, like steel, from corrosion. Tin-plate, the material from which the familiar tin-can is made, is really steel coated with about one ten-thousandth of an inch of tin. Last year the world produced about 50,000-million tin-cans, and used just about 60,000 tons of tin in doing so.

Our researches at the institute are aimed at three principal targets: first, at discovering new uses for tin; secondly, at improving existing tin products; and, thirdly, at improving the processes by which tin-containing products are made. Thus you can see that we are after new products, better products, and less expensive products. We must, of course, continue to study the classical uses of tin such as solder and bronze, because these are still vastly important, and because every day modern technology is making new demands on these older materials and older techniques.

As good an example as any is the linkage which enables you to hear broadcasts. The chain of electrical devices contains literally thousands of soldered joints. Underneath the chassis of your radio there is a complication of wiring that appears to be impossible to construct except by painstaking hand-assembly. But in the new technique of the printed circuit electronic circuits are literally printed in metal, the numerous joints made automatically, and—this is most important—made sure by dipping the whole circuit into molten tin-lead alloy.

But let me just mention to you one or two really new uses for tin. First, in the field of coatings. Generally it is not too difficult to electro-deposit single metals: you are all familiar with gold-plating, silver-plating, and nickel-plating, to name a few. But what about electro-depositing alloys? A few of us at the Tin Research Institute have been studying the basic principles of alloy-plating for quite a while now, and we have learnt something of how to persuade two different metals to deposit together, more or less in the proportions we want them to.

Useful Alloy of Tin and Zinc

One rather productive result of this work—and I mean productive in the sense that the discovery is already leading to increased tin consumption—is the invention of a procedure for electro-depositing a useful alloy of tin and zinc. We went after this one with our eyes open. We were fairly sure that a coating which combined in itself some of the useful characteristics of both tin and zinc could be astonishingly valuable. This tin-zinc alloy deposit is white in colour; you can solder it; it provides excellent protection to steel; and you can lacquer or paint it if you wish. With such properties it is not difficult to see how useful it is in the electrical, radio, and the light-engineering fields.

Another outcome of our researches on the plating of alloys is the invention of the tin-nickel-plating process. This alloy contains two parts of tin and one of nickel. It looks rather like highly polished stainless-steel, and it is absolutely tarnish-resistant. When I tell you that one of its uses is for the protection of the delicate weights used in assaying you will realise just how stable and how corrosion-resistant this tin-nickel alloy is. This process of ours is quite new, and in due course you may expect to see it used on all the multitude of everyday fittings.

Just to round off the picture let me mention a very fascinating field of our work quite distinct from metallurgical research: our study of substances called organotin compounds. These are compounds in which a

tin atom is chemically linked to a carbon atom. Ordinarily their structures are complicated and their names somewhat exotic. Dibutyltin dilaurate, for example, is a compound wherein one atom of tin is embedded in a molecule containing thirty-two carbon atoms, sixty-four hydrogens, and four oxygens—one tin atom among exactly a hundred strangers. This compound, for reasons as yet obscure, has some rather special properties. It is used for stabilising high-quality plastics, to preserve their colour and clarity. The compound is also used to combat worm-infestation in poultry.

An interesting point about these organotin compounds is their almost infinite possibilities of calculated modification. A competent organic chemist—and we have one or two—uses his radicals—his recognisable and characteristic groups of atoms—as building bricks with which he constructs molecules and materials with the properties he desires. This procedure, called organic synthesis, has yielded to us compounds having interesting possibilities as fungicides, veterinary chemicals, and wood preservatives. In this last respect the tin-producing industry may indeed be helping itself: we are now trying out organotin compounds for preserving pit-props in a Cornish tin-mine.

Improved Quality of Bronze

BOLTZ: Thank you very much, Dr. Hoare. Now if I may go right back to the very beginning. You said that one of the aims of your work at the Tin Research Institute was to improve the existing tin products. Could you give us some idea of what is being done at your place?

HOARE: I can give you an example: our work on bronze. Bronze is the oldest use of tin: as you know, it gave its name to one of the ages of man. A few years ago, however, we could see that the available methods of casting were rather limiting its use. Now, research by us, and indeed by others, showed how control of the melting and casting processes could yield better metals, and of more consistent quality. We have a rather novel casting machine at the institute which people have come from all over the world to see.

BOLTZ: You mentioned electrolytic tin-plating without giving any details about it. Could you tell us about it?

HOARE: Electrolytic really refers to the methods used for applying the tin to the steel. You see, you can do this either by dipping the steel sheets into molten tin or by electro-deposition. These modern electrolytic tin-plate plants are almost miracles of engineering and electrical ingenuity. A single plant may produce well over 100,000 tons of tin-plate in a year, and they work at speeds of more than 1,000 feet a minute.

BOLTZ: You mentioned organic chemists: what other specialists have you got?

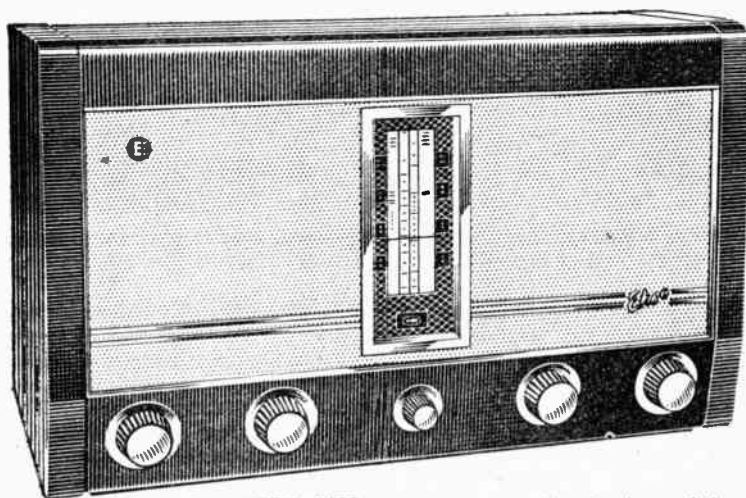
HOARE: We have got quite a few metallurgists naturally; we have electro-chemists and engineers. But I think it is perhaps as important that we have on our staff men who are experts in the various fields of tin usage: one of my colleagues, for example, is an expert on solders and soldering; another one knows pretty well all there is to know about bronze, and so on.

BOLTZ: Your business is to increase the consumption of tin by means of your research at the institute. Now what would you say, finally, is the outlook for the consumption of tin in the future?

HOARE: I myself am optimistic. I have tried to tell you something about the new uses and, of course, people everywhere are getting a higher standard of living, so there must be more production of devices, containers, and so on, all of which can use more tin. These things seem to me to add up to a reasonably bright picture for tin in the future. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



the topic
in the tropics



MODEL A182 11-valve superhet with 6 band-spread short-wave ranges as well as short-wave broadcast and medium-wave broadcast ranges. Specially designed rotating vertical scale giving one of the largest scale areas of any receiver. Two matched 10" speakers. Operates on A.C. mains of 100/150 volts or 200/250 volts, 40/100 cycles. Piano finish walnut-veneer cabinet, gold colour speaker grille, scale surround and control knob inserts.

THIS NEW RECEIVER, Model A182 has been developed by Britain's foremost radio engineers. With its advanced design and comprehensive specification it is outstanding in any company. For family use, all the controls except tuning and volume can be pre-set, while when the occasion demands, all the facilities that add to the pleasure of radio reception, or reproduction from a gramophone pick-up, are at your command. A separate tuning scale automatically appears for each wave range, giving an effective scale area of over 100 sq. ins. Whether you seek perfection in home entertainment or, as an experienced enthusiast, you seek communications from the furthest part of the world, EKCO Model A182 will respond to your requirements in an unusually impressive manner.

1956 RADIO SHOW—EARLS COURT

We invite you to visit the special EKCO Export Showroom at the Radio Show. The exceptionally large range on display will include table and console television receivers, the famous Ekco TV Portable, auto-radiograms, both console and table, and radio receivers for indoors and out... for mains or battery operation. We look forward to seeing you!

EKCO

Britain's finest radio

E. E. COLE LTD · 5 VIGO STREET, LONDON W1 · ENGLAND

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Bruce Miller

WHILE one might think that the effect of a war would be to make everyone wish to forget it, in fact the study and discussion of war, once it is over, have proved irresistible to men who fought or planned the fighting. For the second world war this has meant a spate of books from spectacular escape stories to the more restrained and circumstantial official histories. My first book is one of the latter—Volume II of what will eventually be six volumes in the official British war history, on *The Mediterranean and the Middle East*. This volume is called *The Germans Come to the Help of Their Ally*. It deals with the campaigns of 1941 in North Africa, Greece, and Crete, and the Middle East and East Africa. It is written by Major-General I. S. O. Playfair with the help of other officers from the other Services. I found it an absorbing account of an exciting year's events. I was rather disappointed to find the fighting in Cyrenaica, Greece, Crete, Iraq, and Syria disposed of in 325 pages, plus appendices. Greece and Crete, in particular, were amongst the most tragic and moving campaigns of the war, and they were very much British Commonwealth affairs.

There has been a new impression of Glubb Pasha's *Story of the Arab Legion*, which first appeared in 1948. It does not deal with recent events, but ends just after the war: in it you will find some interesting sidelights on the period covered by the official history, especially the Syrian and Iraq campaigns.

Maurice Collis, who is already known for many charming and thoughtful books on Burma, has written an account of the Japanese invasion, the reconquest, and the establishment of an independent Burmese state, under the title *Last and First in Burma*. The thing which emerges from the many first-hand accounts which Mr. Collis has collected is the universal confidence which the silent, somewhat aloof figure of Wavell aroused in those around him; but no general can win with confidence on his side unless he has weapons and men, too, and these Wavell did not have. He passes out of the story with dignity and a complete absence of recrimination. The central figure in Mr. Collis's story is the Governor of Burma, Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith; but along with him go a great many others, Burmese, British, American, to make a remarkable book which is lucid, persuasive, in places even lyrical, and which displays an unsuspected talent in Mr. Collis for description of military engagements.

Field-Marshal Slim's book, *Defeat into Victory*, has already been hailed throughout the British Press as a classic and I am not going to dispute the verdict. I found it the most absorbing book by a serving soldier that I have read. It is extremely long and detailed, but every page has a personal flavour to it. He describes how his force was driven out of Burma in 1942, and how, in 1944 and 1945, reinforced and remoulded, it went back again and had the Japanese thoroughly beaten, well before the atomic bombs were dropped on Japan. The most impressive part to me was where he described the methods he used to revive his beaten soldiers and instil in them a better morale. I should think that more nonsense has been spoken and written about 'morale' than about most other ideas; but I felt that what Slim wrote about it, and about the methods he used to make it a reality to his men, ought to be read not only by every military leader but by everyone who has to make men believe in a cause and nerve themselves to a great effort.

MacArthur, 1941-1951: Victory in the Pacific, by Major-General Charles A. Willoughby and John Chamberlain, is a work of idolatry by one of MacArthur's aides, assisted by a prominent publicist of the right wing in American politics and literature. It is a highly competent book: the military descriptions are clear, the narrative picks up well from point to point, and there is a great deal of inside detail which could have come only from someone in General MacArthur's confidence. But it is written in grandiose terms by men who will never admit a mistake by the man they are writing about, and it identifies all those who opposed MacArthur or did not do what he wanted as either fools or knaves.

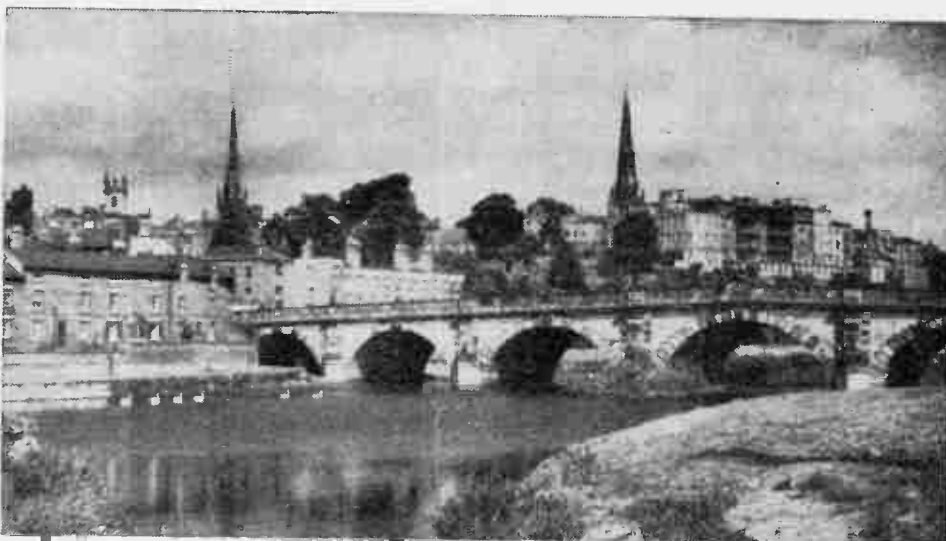
China Under Communism, by Professor Richard L. Walker of Yale University, is a description and analysis of the system set up by the Chinese Communists in their first five years of power: of the way China is ruled; the structure and organisation, recruitment and training of the Communist Party; the methods of economic control, especially as they apply to workers and peasants; the methods of intellectual control and propaganda; and the conduct of external relations. The facts are marshalled and disciplined: together they form a convincing outline of a Communist system of living which is very little understood in Europe and Asia. I am sure it gives a truthful picture, and one we ought to know more about.

The Germans Come to the Help of Their Ally, Volume II of *The Mediterranean and Middle East* (Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 35s.).
The Story of the Arab Legion, by John Bagot Glubb (Hodder and Stoughton, 30s.).
Last and First in Burma, by Maurice Collis (Faber and Faber, 30s.).
Defeat into Victory, by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim (Cassell, 25s.).
MacArthur, 1941-1951: Victory in the Pacific, by Major-General Charles A. Willoughby and John Chamberlain (Heinemann, 42s.).
China Under Communism, by Richard L. Walker (Allen and Unwin, 30s.).

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 15.45, Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00



The castle was originally built by the Normans to cover the one side of the town where the river provided no defence



The eighteenth-century English bridge across the Severn: the river formed the main defence when the town got involved in the Welsh wars, the wars of the Roses, and the Civil War

The Shropshire Town of Shrewsbury

ARTHUR BUSH, in this brief guide to the charming old town lying in a loop of the river Severn, says it provides 'almost everything to satisfy the seeker after tangible evidence of English history and tradition'

THE fact that Shrewsbury lies in a loop of the river Severn—almost making an island of it—is probably one of the main reasons for the town's survival. In the old days during the Welsh wars, the wars of the Roses, and the Civil War—in all of which Shrewsbury was deeply concerned—the natural moat provided by the river was the town's main defence. The one part where the water did not provide a natural fortification was guarded by the castle built by Roger de Montgomery. He had been given the town and a large part of the surrounding countryside as a reward for supplying most of the fleet which brought William the Conqueror's troops across from France.

There is only the Norman gateway left now of the original building to remind one of its military purpose; almost all of the town's encircling wall—a second line of defence behind the river—has disappeared, too; but if you want to be reminded of the town's violent past there are still bullets from the seventeenth-century Civil War embedded in the gateway.

Memories of a More Tranquil Past

But there are memories of a more tranquil past in the vineyard on the slopes leading down to the river which belonged to the monks of the abbey—also, by the way, founded by the warlike Roger de Montgomery. And the old town pastures are still there, although they are now a part of the grounds of Shrewsbury School. On these pastures the cattle belonging to the citizens used to graze, and here, also, the pageants of the ancient trade-guilds were held.

On these occasions each of the guilds used to set up quaint arbours or grottos which in time became semi-permanent buildings. Outside these bonfires were lighted and maypoles put up for the annual feasting and jollification. One of these arbours—that of the Shoemakers' Company—has survived and has been set up in the public park across the river. It is guarded by two figures of stone representing St. Crispin and St. Crispian, the patron saints of the guild, with these words underneath them: 'We are but images of stone. Do us no harm; we can do none.' But in spite of that rather pathetic appeal, I am sorry to say they have suffered quite a lot of damage through the centuries.

The park in which this arbour and its statues stand is in itself quite remarkable. It is called the Quarry, which, indeed, it was; for it was from here that a great deal of the red sandstone was dug out and used to build much of the town. But if you think a quarry is an ugly place you have only got to see Shrewsbury's Quarry to realise that even the ugliest thing can be transmuted into something pleasant and beautiful.

And to add to the beauty of the Quarry Park there are lovely avenues of lime trees, with swans gliding gracefully along the loop of the river at the bottom of the sloping flower-gardens. Once every year the Quarry is the scene of that gorgeous display of blooms provided by the Shrewsbury Flower Show—one of the best known in Britain—which look even more magical after dark as they are lit up by the erratic flashes of coloured light from the firework display.

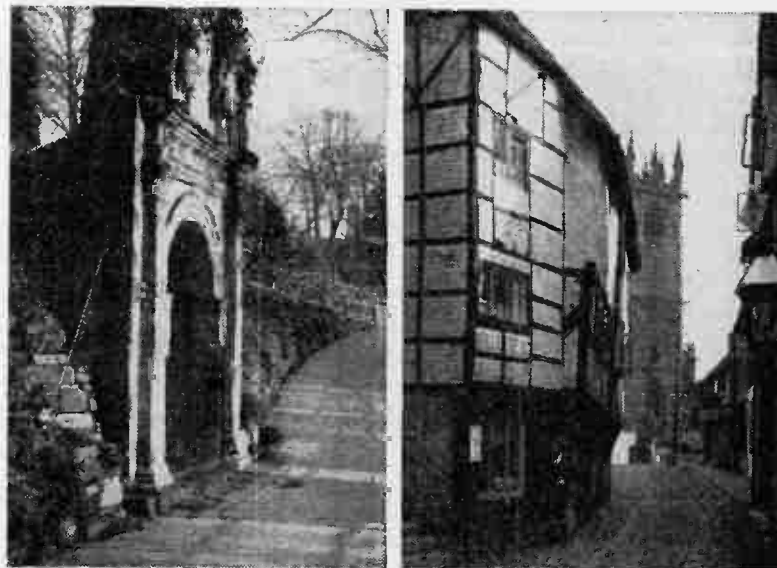
One thing that has always surprised me about Shrewsbury is the scarcity of the words 'street' or 'road' there. The majority of the thoroughfares are simply called by a proper name—and delightful names most of them are: Pride Hill, Wyle Cop, Dogpole, Shoplatch, Mardol, and many others. Another unusual local naming habit concerns the many

narrow passageways and little lanes: nothing so ordinary as 'alley' will do for Shrewsbury: they are all referred to as a 'shut' or a 'gullet.'

It is in these streets and shuts of pleasant name that you come across some wonderful gabled and half-timbered old houses—although, I must admit, a few of them have been rather too obviously restored for my taste; but I suppose that is better than seeing some monstrosity of modern architecture in their place. Two or three of the old churches have also been restored, in one case from dire necessity. In 1788 the ancient church of St. Chad's suddenly collapsed because its Norman builder had left one of the main pillars hollow instead of filling it with lime-bound rubble as was the custom in Norman days. Please do not ask me to explain why that pillar took nearly 700 years to collapse.

Towards the end of the last century the renowned Shrewsbury School moved into the former Foundling Hospital, which since then has been greatly enlarged. But when it was in its original building—now a library and museum—and since its removal the school has had a long and proud record of achievement. Perhaps its most famous scholar was Sir Philip Sidney, the courtier-hero of the first Elizabethan Age; later Charles Darwin was educated there, and in more recent times Andrew Irvine, who, with Mallory, disappeared so tragically when they had almost conquered Everest.

There is almost everything in Shrewsbury to satisfy the seeker after tangible evidence of English history and tradition, and of the ways of life through which the vanished centuries have passed. But—and I apologise in advance for being so matter of fact—the most unusual thing that impressed itself on my memory is Shrewsbury's railway station, most of which is built on a bridge with the river Severn flowing placidly beneath. I do not know of another railway station in the kingdom like it. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Mutilated statues of St. Crispin and St. Crispian surmount the 'arbour' of the medieval Shoemakers' Guild in Quarry Park; (right) houses in Fish Street



A self-portrait, one of three pictures by Hogarth (1697-1764) in the gallery



A panel-painting of Queen Mary I (1516-1558), by an unknown artist



King Charles I (1600-1649), after a painting by Sir Anthony Van Dyck

THE NATIONAL P

BASIL TAYLOR gave this talk to mark the centenary behind the National Gallery in London—that portraits of British men and women who have in one way

THE National Portrait Gallery, as one of its former directors said, is not primarily an art collection but a museum of history, a record in painting and sculpture of notable men and women. And so it is not surprising that it should be a nineteenth-century foundation. The Victorian age saw the establishment of historical enquiry and research as we understand it today. The impulse to record the features of distinguished men, to put their faces into albums or even galleries, is centuries old, but the desire to make such a collection official and public and scholarly, that is a typically Victorian gesture.

The year of the gallery's foundation was 1856; twelve months before Macaulay had published the fourth and fifth volumes of his *History of England*, a milestone in the progress of English historical studies. And it was a close friend of Macaulay's, the fifth Earl of Stanhope, who first proposed the idea. Stanhope himself was a historian though by no means a man of genius. The year 1853 had seen the publication of his last volume of his *History of England from 1713 to 1783*. He was also interested in the arts, was a trustee of the British Museum, and President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

On March 4, 1856, Stanhope put down a motion in the House of Lords 'That an Humble Address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her Royal Consideration the expediency of forming a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history.'

This proposal had the support of the Prince Consort, and was readily accepted by the Lords and Commons. The main debate was whether the collection should only celebrate the most remarkable figures in any walk of life or whether it should provide a more comprehensive portrait of the English people. The latter view has in fact prevailed.

Catalogue of 3,800 Entries

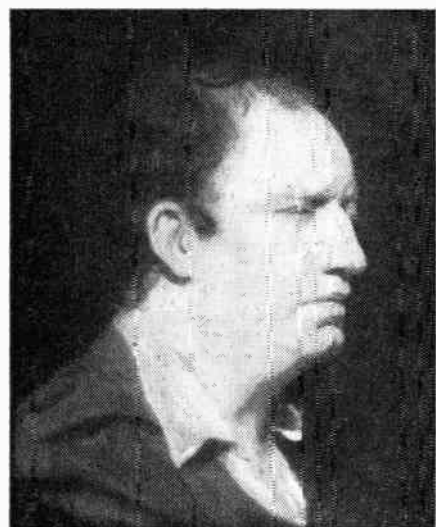
If you turn the pages of the catalogue—and there are now more than 3,800 entries—you will find next to Queen Victoria the actress, Madame Ventris; not only Sir Isaac Newton but a little-known eighteenth-century painter, Francis Newton; not only the great statesman, William Pitt, but also Sir Isaac Pitman, known for his system of shorthand.

I have said this is a museum of history, and the first of the five rules which guide the trustees in the acquisition of works requires them to look to 'the celebrity of the person represented rather than to the merit of the artist.' But, of course, in a country where portraiture has played such an important part in the development of painting, where so many of the most distinguished artists have painted portraits, there are numerous works of aesthetic value. There are pictures here by Van Dyck and his English follower, William Dobson; by Peter Lely and Godfrey Kneller, including his famous series of portraits of members of the Kit-Kat Club, among them Addison, Steele, Congreve, Vanbrugh. There are three pictures by Hogarth, including his view of himself at his easel, a dozen paintings by Reynolds, nine by Gainsborough, and twenty-nine by Sir Thomas Lawrence. This year we are celebrating the



Ellen Terry (1848-1928), the great actress, by G. F. Watts

William Congreve (1669-1729), the dramatist, one of Godfrey Kneller's Kit-Kat Club portraits dated 1709



Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), after a painting by Joshua Reynolds



William Butler Yeats (1865-1939), the Irish poet, by Augustus John



Self-portrait of famous for h



Countess of Shrewsbury (d. 1702), a famous beauty, by Lely

George IV (1738-1820), best known as Prince Regent, by Thomas Lawrence



Walter Sickert (1860-1942), by P. W. Steer

P. W. Steer (1860-1942), painted by his fellow-artist and friend, Sickert

PORTRAIT GALLERY

of the founding of the museum—now on a site
a record in painting and sculpture of notable
other contributed to the pages of British history

200th anniversary of the birth of the Scottish portraitist, Henry Raeburn, and although he is better represented in the Scottish Portrait Gallery in Edinburgh there are four pictures by him here. Kneller, in fact, has the largest tally of pictures, but Watts runs him close.

Just as Kneller in the Kit-Kat portraits recorded some of the notable figures of the early eighteenth century, so Watts brings us many of the great Victorians: Browning, Tennyson, Carlyle, William Morris, Cecil Rhodes, Rossetti, John Stuart Mill, Gladstone. But in a gallery where an aesthetic passport is not required for admission I find some of the most affecting works among those by less gifted people. There is, for example, the battered and clumsy portrait of the three Brontë sisters by their unsatisfactory brother, Branwell. I doubt if any of the professional painters of their time could so touchingly have discovered their loneliness and genius. This is a wonderful document, if not a great painting.

Most Satisfying Associations

And that recalls another of the precepts laid down for the trustees, that 'they should not consider great faults and errors as any sufficient ground for excluding any portrait which may be valuable as illustrating the history of the country.' There are portraits, too, with the most satisfying associations.

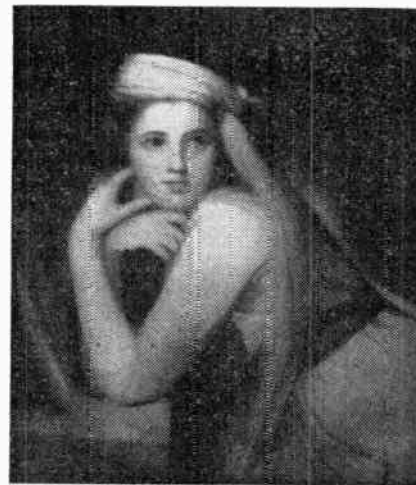
I think first not of the most obvious ones, Reynolds's portrait of his friend Johnson, say, or Sickert's fine picture of his fellow-artist and friend, Wilson Steer, but above all of a painting of the essayist, Charles Lamb, by Hazlitt: yes, William Hazlitt, the great critic who at one stage hoped to be a painter.

You will not find any portraits of living persons in the gallery: you have to be ten years dead to qualify for admission. The only exception is made in the case of the Royal Family, and, of course, an important element in the collection is the long series of royal portraits. Richard II is the first king to be shown in a contemporary painting.

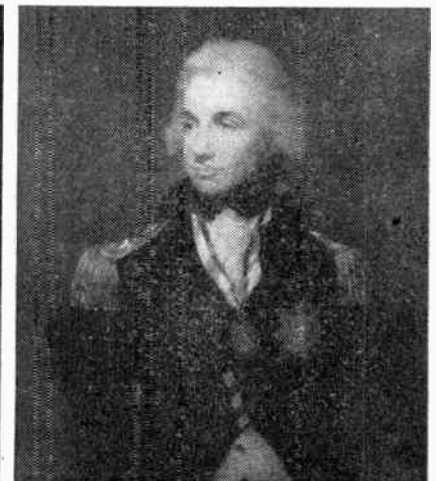
I suppose we must all form our private image of persons from portraits, and if you visit the gallery you find there many of the ones you have known from childhood. There is Lemuel Abbott's gentle, sympathetic picture of Lord Nelson, and Nathaniel Hone's portrait of John Wesley preaching. We can also see records of famous occasions: the House of Commons, for example, on the occasion of the first Reform Bill; and there are several portrait-groups of soldiers, explorers, and artists.

Anyone with an interest in history or, more importantly, in human nature must return and return again to this gallery. Its spirit and fascination is admirably summed up in the words which Carlyle wrote to a friend two years before its foundation, words which are quoted in the Gallery's catalogue.

Carlyle wrote: 'Often I have found a portrait superior in real instruction to half a dozen written biographies, as biographies are written; or rather let me say I have found that the portrait was a small lighted candle by which the biographies could for the first time be read, and some human interpretation be made of them.' (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Emma, Lady Hamilton (1761-1815), Nelson's mistress, by Romney



Horatio Nelson (1758-1805), the victor of Trafalgar, by Lemuel Abbott



William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-1863), the famous novelist, a painting by S. Laurence



G. K. Chesterton, Maurice Baring, and Hilaire Belloc, a painting by James Gunn dated 1932



(1864-1907), fine drawings

EMITAPE



The WORLD'S FINEST MAGNETIC RECORDING TAPE

Used by the leading broadcasting organisations and for recording the world's greatest artists by "His Master's Voice", Columbia and Parlophone.

EMITAPE '77' for Professional applications—'88' for General Purpose and '99' Long Play.

EMITAPE is obtainable on a range of spool sizes suitable for all standard, professional and domestic tape recorders.

EMITAPE is manufactured in the largest tape factory in Europe by a company with over 50 years experience in the science of sound recording and reproduction.

EMITAPE is the Magnetic Recording Tape with the world-wide reputation.

Emitape provides a sound basis for your recording.

E. M. I. INTERNATIONAL LTD.
HAYES · MIDDLESEX · ENGLAND



The Lure of the Desert

Continued from page 9

you could see the marks to this very day; you could see where they had had picnic lunches on the way. The desert is, in fact, very easily desecrated, so to speak.

FERGUSON: A lot of people think the desert is dead. But tell us about your animals, van der Post.

VAN DER POST: I could tell you masses of stories about these animals. For instance, you have lion, which to my amazement gets habituated or acclimatised to desert conditions very quickly; you have a varied species of antelope—enormous antelope—and then you have all kinds of amazing birds and lesser animal life. You have quantities of leopards, you have a lot of jackal, hyena, and wild dog, and these animals learn, just like human beings, how to dig out the tubers and to feed on these, and to grow very fat and very sleek on it. And they provide entirely the sustenance for the few Bushmen who live there.

Changing Life of the Bedouin

FERGUSON: Glubb Pasha, let us go back to something you mentioned earlier on. You painted a picture of arriving and seeing tents ahead of you and knowing you were going to have company for the night. Tell us something about the people of the desert—a broad question, I know.

GLUBB: In our part of the desert the tribes that move about are all people who are grazing flocks. In the winter, whenever it rains, the grass grows very quickly. The best way to keep large numbers of animals is to take them out into the desert. Of course, after they had got there in former days the tribes used to fight each other, and that started tremendous traditions of tribal warfare and raiding; but the economic basis of the thing is that it actually is the best place to graze animals during the winter. Bedouin tribes, of course, are too romantic for words in theory. The sad thing is that the way of life of Bedouin tribes is becoming entirely changed. The whole place is now under control. There are motor-cars and also planes and oil pipelines, and all the old traditions of raiding and fighting are dying out.

FERGUSON: Van der Post, what about the people of your desert?

VAN DER POST: Well, essentially they are Bushmen. There are other types who have muscled-in on the desert racket, as it were, who have pinched the best water from the Bushmen; but these little Bushmen are pre-eminently the people of the Kalahari desert. They have been there I don't know how long and they have been there because it is very largely a part of the world which nobody else wanted and where they have been most secure. And they are living there now as they lived thousands and thousands of years ago.

Sip-Wells of the Bushmen

FERGUSON: What do they do about water?

VAN DER POST: Well, it is quite fantastic. They have discovered that certain sands, for some odd reason, hide water in the desert, and they have evolved a technique of sucking the sand out of the water in those particular places which only they know and which they guard the secret of very jealously. I have seen them do it. A Bushman goes about with either a reed or a kind of stick which he hollows out, and he takes it to this place of the secret sands—these sip-wells, as the Bushmen call them—and there he will pick some grass and tie the grass round the end of this hollow tube to protect the sand from getting into the opening; he will then dig down with a grubbing stick or with his spear three or four feet into the sand, put the stick in and pack it very tightly, and then he will take an empty ostrich eggshell, which has a tiny opening at the top, and he will put that down next to the tube; he will then put his mouth to the tube, kneel down, and start sucking very hard, and within a minute—and it is a most miraculous thing to see—the water suddenly comes out, and as he sucks in at one corner he squirts it out at the other corner into this hole in the egg. That is how he gets his water.

FERGUSON: Do your chaps, Glubb Pasha, have any aptitude for finding water where it has been stored in a dry wadi-bed and that sort of thing?

GLUBB: They all have the most encyclopaedic knowledge of every possible place where there can be water. I think one of the most extraordinary things about water in our desert is to find wells sometimes 300 feet deep or more all cut through rock, and nobody knows who did it—they must have been there for thousands of years. And if you look you can see the marks of a sharp instrument, like a chisel or an axe; and the thing is only four to five feet in diameter and 300 feet deep. How anybody was ever lowered down that with an axe, cutting it, I don't know: it must have taken them a long time. And how a primitive person knew that 300 feet underground there was going to be water is something our modern engineers cannot tell you.

FERGUSON: I feel we have only been paddling in a very big pool. I am not sure we have decided what the lure of the desert is, but at least I have learnt a lot. (From a broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

This Week's Listening

JULY 22-28



The first performance of the Harvard Glee Club in a Prom can be heard on Saturday at 21.45

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

DURING the past five years the International Horse Show at the White City has become one of the most important sporting events of the summer in London. Each night for a week 15,000 to 20,000 spectators pour into the stadium to watch the exciting and varied programme taking place under the great floodlights. There are classes for show horses, ponies, harness horses, and a coaching marathon, but it is the jumping that is perhaps the most spectacular of all the events.

Brilliantly coloured fences of every shape and size set up on the green arena are jumped by the best riders from seven or eight different nations.

Each of the most important events—the King George V Cup, the Queen Elizabeth Cup for ladies, and the Prix des Nations—are heralded by magnificent pageantry: the mounted band of the Household Cavalry in full dress precede the competitors of each nation, who have at their head a trooper of the King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, bearing that nation's flag—an unforgettable sight in an unforgettable week.

On Saturday at 15.30 and 21.15 Lionel Marson and Henry Riddell will be giving a report on the three main events.

DORIAN WILLIAMS

OXFORD STUDY CONFERENCE

AT Oxford H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities within the Commonwealth and Empire is in its final week. The 300 people—managers, employers, trade-union leaders, and workers—who have come from twenty-nine countries and territories to attend this conference spent last week on a tour of Britain's industrial centres. Sam Pollock accompanied one of the twenty groups into which participants were divided for the tour, and will give a report on what he saw and heard on Wednesday in 'This Day and Age.'

The central theme of the study conference—the human problems of industry—provides the subject for 'Lendon Forum' on Sunday.

On Tuesday, in 'This Day and Age,' Sir Harold Hartley will broadcast a special version of the address he delivered to the conference at Oxford on 'The Two Partnerships—Man with Man and Man with Nature.' Sir Harold is the Chairman of the Conference Council.

FOR CHILDREN

SINCE history began attempts to go under the water and live there have been recorded. It is said that Alexander the Great was lowered in a great glass barrel and that he watched fantastic deep-sea monsters: one was so big that it took three days to pass by the glass diving bell! Leonardo da Vinci claimed to have solved the problem of living under water but he said he would not give away the secret because it would lead to attacks on ships and the drowning of thousands of sailors.

So it was left to the twentieth century, with its submarines and its frogmen, to make itself really at home under the sea. This week children can hear the first part of 'Conquest of the Depths,' the story (in three parts) of man's attempts to explore the underwater continents and of some of the strange things he found when he got there.

G.O.S.: Sunday 13.15; Saturday 09.45

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS

FIVE broadcasts from the sixty-second season of Henry Wood Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall, London, can be heard this week. On Tuesday at 14.45 (repeated Friday 01.00) Sir Malcolm Sargent will conduct the BBC Symphony Orchestra in a programme which includes César Franck's *Symphony in D minor*. On Wednesday at 18.30 the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Sir Malcolm give a Sibelius programme. The chief works will be the *Symphonic Poem, En Saga*; *Symphony No. 3 in C*; and the *Violin Concerto in D minor*, in which the soloist will be Ida Haendel.



Ida Haendel

The first public performance in London of Kodaly's *Variations on a Hungarian Folk-Song (The Peacock)* will be given in the concert on Thursday at 13.15 by the BBC Symphony Orchestra conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent. Basil Cameron will conduct the London Symphony Orchestra on Friday at 18.30, when in accordance with tradition the programme will be entirely devoted to works by Beethoven.

The same conductor and orchestra perform on Saturday at 21.45. The programme will be an American one, with Samuel Barber's overture *The School for Scandal*, and the Harvard Glee Club singing madrigals and part-songs.

THE FOURTH TEST

THE fourth Test match between England and Australia begins at Old Trafford, Manchester, on Thursday, and commentaries will be broadcast at 12.00, 14.15, 16.15, and 17.15 on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. There will be an additional period of commentary on Saturday at 15.10. Summaries of play by E. W. Swanton will go out on each day at 12.30 and 17.30, and an eyewitness report at 21.00.

Old Trafford has been the scene of many hard battles and exciting events in the past. In 1948 England came nearest to victory over Brad-

man's team when they led by 142 runs in the first innings, thanks largely to Denis Compton who made 145 not out—one of his greatest innings—but rain ruined any chance of a finish.

Old Trafford's bugbear also spoilt the 1953 game, but in the last hour, with only a draw possible, the Australians in their second innings lost 8 wickets for 35, to the bowling of Bedser, Wardle and Laker.

Though only two or three miles from the centre of industrial Manchester, Old Trafford with its modern stands and terraces always looks fresh and clean. The light is as good as on any first-class ground in England.

REX ALSTON

'CONQUEST OF GRANADA'

THE rhymed heroic tragedy of the Restoration tried to capture the imagination by first stunning the sense. The scene-painter and the scene-shifter were as important as the poet: castle walls were raised up and thrown down in a night; horses neighed in the wings; rivers of paint, the blood of heroes, flowed past the jaded, gaping audience.

Straddling this chaos, huge in their fury, monstrous in their revenge, stood the heroes, speaking in booming voices as though through megaphones. They have no part in us or we in them: they are not of human species. But a great poet, even when writing in the air, may yet earth it down to life. This Dryden did in *The Conquest of Granada*: he alone was great enough to put a heart into the nonsense of heroic tragedy.

Almanzor and Almahide, the star-crossed lovers, have survived their three centuries of bombast and foolery because like swimmers swimming the crawl they can suddenly take a gulp of real air before they kick on again.

H. A. L. CRAIG

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

Radio Theatre presents

'LANDFALL'

NEVIL SHUTE has long since established himself as a novelist who is no less competent and convincing in dealing with technical details—of machinery, and the like—than with people.

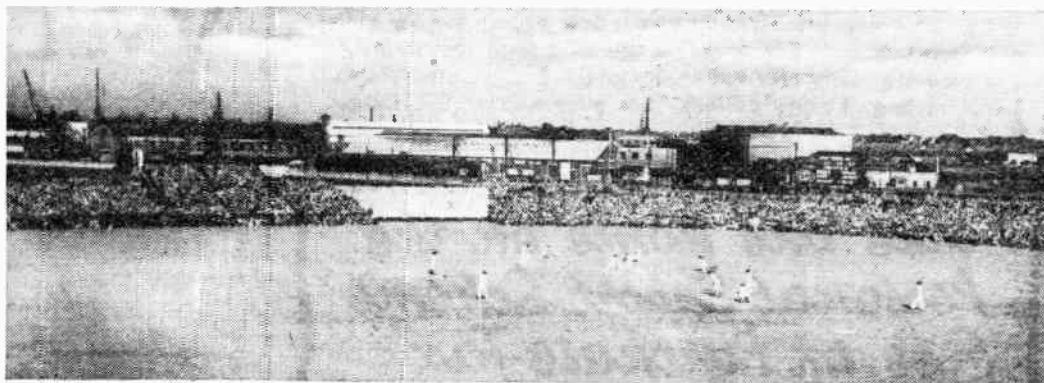
Landfall, Stephen Grenfell's radio play from the book Shute published in 1940, thus characteristically exploits both technicalities and personalities. The time is early in the second world war when both sides were building up to the real conflict, warily watching each other.

At the beginning Flight-Lieutenant Roderick Chambers—called Jerry by all—is one of those who watch: he is on duty with the R.A.F.'s Coastal Command patrolling Channel waters to report any sight of trouble, and it is on such an occasion that Jerry sinks a submarine, thinking it to be German, only to be told that it was British.

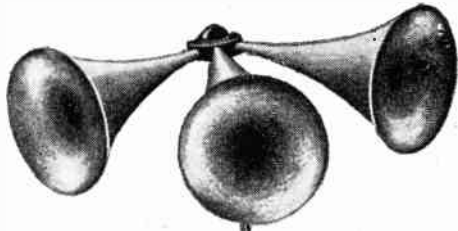
Inevitably, after the adverse findings of a Court of Inquiry, he is transferred, and later he volunteers for duty on the research side of operations, testing a new bombing aid under conditions of great danger. But by chance he is sent to complete these tests at the same place, among the same officers, that he had known during the previous events and had hoped never to see again.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Friday 14.15



Old Trafford, Manchester, from where commentaries on the fourth Test will be broadcast this week



**"CALLING ALL
OVERSEAS VISITORS"**
**3D SOUND
is here!**

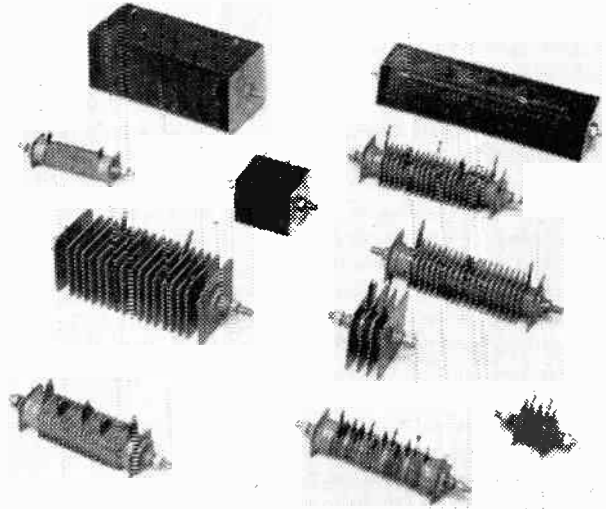


**GOLDEN STAR
RADIO**

MODEL 203—Incorporating a special built-in triple loud-speaker system and many advanced developments, this new radio brings to every listener a thrilling new experience in radio entertainment . . . a 3-D sound quality that gives to words and music a breathtaking new realism. Features—7 valves, 5 wavebands, bandspreading. Luxury cabinet. See your nearest Pye Dealer.

** take one home on the
Personal Export Scheme
Free of Purchase Tax*

**HIGH TEMPERATURE
LIGHTWEIGHT RECTIFIERS**



- For operation in ambients of up to 85°C
- Elimination of cooling fins for compactness
- Light alloy construction for light weight
- High stability

See them on **STAND
No. 102, Radio Show,
August 21st to
September 1st**

are some of the salient features of this new range of rectifiers, primarily developed for Service requirements, but now available in production quantities for all applications. Units can be supplied with various finishes to comply with RCS.1000 categories H.1 and H.2.

Details of this new range of



can be obtained from
Dept. LC7, WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE & SIGNAL CO. LTD.,
82, York Way, King's Cross, London, N.1. TERminus 6432

**OXYGEN
CORROSION**

in Boiler Plant

can be
eliminated
with the

WEIR

"Optimum De-aerator"

Dissolved oxygen in boiler feed water is the most important and most dangerous factor in corrosion and can be eliminated by installing the Weir De-aerator. Special surface types supplied where oily exhaust steam is used for heating.

Write for Publication No. OF.37



General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-03.15	17810	16.84
05.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-18.30	21660	13.85
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-03.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-20.15	17810	16.84
14.15-20.15	21630	13.87
West Africa		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	17715	16.93
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-17.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
20.00-22.45	11700	25.64
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-17.15	25720	11.66
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.30-22.45	11700	25.64
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.30-22.45	11700	25.64
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-05.00	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
04.30-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
18.30-21.00	12095	24.80

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-20.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-00.30	17810	16.84
21.00-03.00	15310	19.60
23.00-03.00	11930	25.15
West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-23.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
23.00-23.15	17860	16.80
23.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.45-00.30	17890	16.77
23.45-03.00	15070	19.91
00.30-03.00	11750	25.53
South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-00.30	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53
Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
03.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	17810	16.84
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
21.00-22.15	21550	13.92
New Zealand		
05.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	17810	16.84
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
21.00-22.15	17870	16.79
Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific		
09.30-14.15	15070	19.91
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
South-East Asia		
09.30-13.15	21640	13.86
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	17810	16.84
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
16.00-17.15	15070	19.91
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
02.00-02.15	17810	16.84
09.30-13.15	21640	13.86
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America		
GMT	kc/s	m.
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, and British Honduras		
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	15310	19.60
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	17860	16.80
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	17715	16.93
	15260	19.66
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	17730	16.92
	15435	19.44
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	17790	16.86
	15447.5	19.42
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
18.15-18.30	21660	13.85
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-19.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
19.30-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-19.00	17860	16.80
19.30-20.30	17860	16.80
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific		
GMT	kc/s	m.
Australia		
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72
New Zealand		
08.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		

Far Eastern		
GMT	kc/s	m.
China and Japan		
09.00-09.30	17860	16.80
11.00-11.30	17890	16.77
12.00-12.45	17860	16.80
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

SUNDAY

JULY 22

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19.

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.05-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)

01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing from St. Andrew's Church, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Led by the united choirs of the Presbytery of Meigle. Introduced by the Minister of St. Andrew's, the Rev. R. M. Howieson

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Feature Programme
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 English by Radio
 19.50 Your Favourite Singer
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents 'LANDFALL'

from the novel by Nevil Shute
 Adapted for radio by Stephen Grenfell
 Narrator.....Simon Lack
 Jerry.....Geoffrey Matthews
 Mona.....Janette Richer
 Dad.....James Thomason
 Wing-Commander Dickens.....Olaf Pooley

Squadron-Leader Peterson.....Manning Wilson
 Burnaby.....Leslie Perrins
 Flight-Lieutenant Hooper.....Michael Hall

Wireless Operator.....Rolf Lefebvre
 Corporal Lambert.....Geoffrey Hodson
 James.....Richard Mayes
 Porky Thomas.....Charles Hodgson
 Wing-Commander Hewitt.....Edward Jewesbury

Miriam.....Laurel Solash
 Commander Rutherford.....Donald Bisset
 Jorgen.....Michael Turner
 Trawler Commander.....Martin Lewis
 Nurse Loring.....Janet Burnell
 Nurse MacKenzie.....Molly Rankin
 Commanding Officer.....Brewster Mason
 Professor Legge.....Hamilton Dyce
 Mrs. Burnaby.....Henrietta Russell
 Wren Officer Hancock.....Annette Kelly
 Commander Sutton.....Richard Williams
 Admiral.....Eric Anderson
 Production by Michael Bakewell
 (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 COMMENTARY****02.15 ENCORE!**

A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS**04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'**

A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. A. J. Gailey

05.00 INVITATION TO THE OPERA

'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 Presented by Stephen Williams on gramophone records

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson, Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS**06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 FROM THE BIBLE****06.30 SPORTS REVIEW****07.00 THE NEWS****07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 KEYS AND STRINGS**

featuring Tollefsen with his accordion and Cy Grant with his guitar

07.30 RESTORATION THEATRE

Anthony Jacobs in
 'The Conquest of Granada'
 (a programme about the play by John Dryden)
 Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith

Scene-setter.....Noel Iliff
 Alanzor.....Anthony Jacobs
 Duke of Arcos.....Godfrey Kenton
 Esperanza.....Nan Marriott-Watson
 Almahide.....Diana Fairfax
 Boabdalin.....Frank Shelley
 Abenamar.....George Bishop

Judges.....Haydn Jones, David Garth
 Zulema.....John Dearth
 Hamet.....Philip Scott
 King Ferdinand.....Oliver Burt
 Queen Isabella.....Joan Hart
 (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)

See note on page 17

08.00 Close down**09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**

Bach (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**09.45 VARIETY CALLS**

THE TUNE

BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**

11.30 Bernard Braden in 'BACK WITH BRADEN'
 with Benny Lee, Annie Ross, Franklyn Boyd, Group One, Nat Temple and his Orchestra
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR

The Metropolitan Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 with singer Kirk Stevens
 and The Montmartre Players
 Directed by Henry Krein
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS**13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 FOR CHILDREN****'Conquest of the Depths'**

The story of man's attempts to explore the under-water continents from the earliest times to the present day

Written in three parts

by James Gleeson

1-'The Challenge

of the Unknown'

Narrator, John Snagge

Produced by Graham Gauld

13.50 app. Children's**Music in Miniature**

on gramophone records
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

See note on page 17

14.00 Great Tom**14.15 CONCERTO**

Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor by Rachmaninov
 played by Joseph Cooper
 and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
 Conductor, Ian Whyte

15.15 Peter Sellers in 'FINKEL'S CAFF'

Produced by Pat Dixon

(repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 LONDON FORUM****16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**

A mirror of popular melody reflecting hit songs of today, yesterday, and tomorrow
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 with Jane Forrest, and Bryan Johnson

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**

from the Presbyterian Church of Wales, Castle Square, Caernarvon. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. D. Elwyn Edwards

18.00 THE NEWS**18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 THE CHAMELEONS**

Directed by Ron Peters

18.30 Radio Theatre presents 'LANDFALL'

from the novel by Nevil Shute
 (See 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Schumann and the Piano,' by Joan Chissell
 'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht
 (repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn singing from St. Andrew's Church, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Led by the united choirs of the Presbytery of Meigle

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Introduced by Victor Silvester

22.00 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS

4: Wales

22.15 George Cole

Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon in

'A LIFE OF BLISS'

Script by Godfrey Harrison

David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
 Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude**23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT**

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE

BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
 05.45 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.84 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.86, 13.84 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
 15.54 on: 19.91 m.
 19.54 on: 16.79, 13.92 m.
 20.54 on: 31.88, 25.09, 16.77 m.
 22.54 on: 25.15 m.
 22.58 app. on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60, 16.84, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 19.35 approx. on 19.60 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

MONDAY

JULY 23

- GMT**
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
 from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London
01.30 MARY
 and **GERALDINE PEPPIN**
 at two pianos
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 LONDON FORUM
02.45 KEYS AND STRINGS
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
 and Cy Grant with his guitar
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
 Bach (records)
05.00 MELODY HOUR
 The Metropolitan Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 with singer Kirk Stevens
 and The Montmartre Players
 Directed by Henry Krein
 add a continental touch to
 sixty minutes
 of musical entertainment
 Introduced by Robin Boyle
 Produced by Campbell Ricketts
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 EDMUNDO ROS
 and his Latin-American Orchestra
 Producer, Geoffrey Owen
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
07.30 'OUT OF THE GROUND'
 A programme of country customs
 and country music
 Presented by Douglas Kennedy
 on gramophone records
08.00 Close down
09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
 Bach (records)
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 GRAND HOTEL
 Jean Pougnet
 and the Palm Court Orchestra
 with this week's visiting artist
 Thomas Round
10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

- 11.30 'THE BARGAIN'**
 by Barnard Stacey
 Archdeacon Foxley...Allan McClelland
 Miss Foxley...Dorothy Holmes-Gore
 Voice of Miss Foxley's Conscience }
 Mr. Meadows } George Merritt
 Taxi-driver }
 Mr. Lamb }
 Mr. Wagstaff } Denis Goacher
 Constable }
 Mr. Toombs } Brian Haines
 Railway Porter }
 Mr. Chad } Malcolm Hayes
 Female Villager }
 1st Shopgirl } Belle Chrystal
 2nd Shopgirl }
 Lift Attendant } Billie Whitelaw
 Mr. Tapping } Simon Lack
 Mr. Benson } James Thomason
 Miss Redman } Marjorie Mars
 Produced by Audrey Cameron
 (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)
 followed by an interlude at 11.55
12.00 Cricket
MIDDLESEX
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 A commentary on the second day's
 play at Lord's
12.35 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the
 South of England
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Malcolm Macdonald
14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 CRICKET
 Further commentary
 (See 12.00)
14.45 ROMAN BRITAIN
 A series of eight broadcasts telling
 the story of the four centuries of
 Roman Britain
 In the Chair:
 Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.
 President of
 The Society of Antiquaries
7—The Top-Heavy State
 Speakers:
 John Morris, C. E. Stevens
 and E. A. Thompson
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)
15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
 trated talks, discusses some of the
 ways in which composers' ideas have
 taken shape
 4—Chorale Preludes
 (Organist, Alan Harverson)
 (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)
15.45 THE BEST OF
YESTERDAY
 'Childhood Days'
 by James Stephens
 The Irish poet recalls an episode in his
 childhood which centred round a cow
 named Mogue and her husband Nicodemus.
 (This talk was first broadcast on June 11,
 1950)
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 VARIETY AHOY!
 from H.M.S. *Peregrine*
 Ford, Sussex
 Presented by Bill Gates
 (repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)
16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.55 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**
17.15 CRICKET
 Further commentary
 (See 12.00)
17.30 'ZOO'
 A sequence of poems
 by Esmé Hooton
 Readers:
 Dennis Clinton, Mary Watson
 Elizabeth Melville, Derek Hart
 Incidental music composed
 by Elisabeth Lutyens
 Produced by Peter Duval Smith
 (repeated Tues., 02.30; Wed., 10.00)
 followed by an interlude at 17.50
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in
 which news and views are exchanged
 by visitors and by letters written
 to the Club
19.00 RELIGIOUS TALK
19.15 HOME AND AWAY
 A programme of music and song
 from the four corners of the earth
 The BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 RESTORATION THEATRE
 Written and narrated
 by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 Anthony Jacobs in
 'The Conquest of Granada'
 (a programme about the play
 by John Dryden)
 Scene-setter...Noel Hiff
 Almanzor...Anthony Jacobs
 Duke of Arcos...Godfrey Kenton
 Esperanza...Nan Marriott-Watson
 Almahide...Diana Fairfax
 Boabdellin...Frank Shelley
 Abenamar...George Bishop
 Judges...Haydn Jones, David Garth
 Zulema...John Dearth
 Hamet...Philip Scott
 King Ferdinand...Oliver Burt
 Queen Isabella...Joan Hart
 (repeated on Friday at 10.00)
20.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
21.00 Cricket
MIDDLESEX
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the day's
 play
 followed by an interlude at 21.05
21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Mozart, Beethoven, and
 Debussy on gramophone records
22.15 DANCE MUSIC
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
 and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart
23.45-00.10 ENGLISH
MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the
 South of England
 followed by an interlude at 00.10

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

- GMT**
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies**
 New Records
 Presented by Ian Stewart

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'**
 'I Remember Africa'—a talk
 West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice
Central and South Africa
 16.15 Montmartre Players
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoonsigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter**
 and Talk

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an**
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.30 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 'As I See It': a talk
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Listeners' Forum
 20.00 Short Story
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk**
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review**
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 15.50 Music Round the World
 16.00 Reading
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

JULY 24

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19.

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

AntarcticGMT
22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)**North America**15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine**Latin America**In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice**Central and South Africa**16.15 Composer of the Week
Bach (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)**Malta**10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Ahlan Wa Sahlan
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Arab Newsletter
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Poetry Reading
19.40 Music Programme
20.00 Arab Affairs in the British Press
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News TalkGMT
00.15 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE**00.30 THE BEST
OF YESTERDAY**

A series of recorded programmes selected from the BBC archives to recall distinguished past broadcasters and remarkable events

'Childhood Days'

by James Stephens

The Irish poet recalls an episode in his childhood which centred round a cow named Mogue and her husband Nicodemus. (This talk was first broadcast on June 11, 1950)

(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS****01.00 MELODY HOUR**The Metropolitan Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with singer Kirk Stevens
and The Montmartre Players
Directed by Henry Krein**02.00 THE NEWS****02.09 COMMENTARY****02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE****02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS****02.30 'ZOO'**A sequence of poems
by Esmé Hooton

Readers:

Dennis Clinton, Mary Watson
Elizabeth Melville, Derek Hart
Incidental music composed
by Elisabeth Lutyens
Produced by Peter Duval Smith
(repeated on Wednesday at 10.00)

followed by an interlude at 02.50

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK**
Bach (records)**05.00 THE BEST
OF YESTERDAY**
(See 00.30)**05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
Introduced by Victor Silvester**06.00 THE NEWS****06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT**Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison**07.00 THE NEWS****07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE****07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC**

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

4—Chorale Preludes

(Organist, Alan Harverson)

(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down**09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS****09.45 Leighton Lucas**
introduces and conducts
his own choice of**'MUSIC FOR LIGHTER MOOD'**played by the BBC Concert Orchestra
Overture, Mignon...*Ambroise Thomas*
Soirées Musicale...*Rossini—Britten*
Pavane...*Fauré*
Ballet Music, Lakmé...*Delibes*
Habenera...*Chabrier*
Overture, Russian and Ludmilla...*Glinka***10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB**

Presented by Edward Ward

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS****11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES****12.00 Cricket****MIDDLESEX**

v. THE AUSTRALIANS

A commentary on the third and last day's play at Lord's

followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE

Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS**13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S
MINES'**

by H. Rider Haggard

Adapted as a serial for broadcasting
by Alec Macdonald

Episode 2: 'Solomon's Road'

Allan Quatermain...*Deryck Guyler*
Sir Henry Curtis...*Ralph Truman*
Captain Good...*Richard Williams*
Umbo...*Frank Singuineau*
Dom José...*Roger Delgado*
Production by Archie Campbell
(repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)**13.45 ACCENT ON RHYTHM****14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL****14.15 CRICKET**
Further commentary
(See 12.00)**14.45 From the
Promenade Concerts****BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Prélude and Cortège (Le Coq d'Or)
Rimsky-Korsakov
Symphony in D minor...*Franck*
Fête Polonoise...*Chabrier*
(repeated on Friday at 01.00)**15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE**
'Man and Nature'A specially prepared short version of the address he gave to the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference at Oxford on Sunday, July 22
by Sir Harold Hartley, F.R.S.
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND**

A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW**16.55 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Surrey****17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.15 Cricket**
MIDDLESEX
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
Further commentary**17.30 Music from
LONDON TOWN**
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz**18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 ENCORE!**
A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage with soloists
BBC Midland Chorus
and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Charles Mackerras**19.15 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS**
4—Wales**19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'**Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers
Presented by C. F. Meehan
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)**20.00 THE NEWS****20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE
ORCHESTRA**Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn
and Esteban**21.00 Cricket**
MIDDLESEX

v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the third and last day's play

21.05 ROLAND PEACHEY
and his Hawaiianairs**21.30 VARIETY AHOY!**
from H.M.S. *Peregrine*
Ford, Sussex
Presented by Bill Gates
(repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)**22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE**
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde**22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING**
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race**22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade****23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 RELIGIOUS TALK****23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
'Schumann and the Piano,' by Joan Chissell
'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht**23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S
MINES'**
(See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

WEDNESDAY JULY 25

GMT
00.15 ACCENT ON RHYTHM
00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 'Man and Nature'
 A specially prepared short version of the address he gave to the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference at Oxford on Sunday, July 22 by Sir Harold Hartley, F.R.S. (repeated at 05.00)
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
 and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
 To provide the music are: Joan Turner, Semprini Ronnie Carroll and The Hedley Ward Trio
 To provide the comedy are: Tony Fayne, David Evans Harry Worth
 The George Mitchell Choir Augmented BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet Script by Gene Crowley
 Produced by Alastair Scott-Johnston (repeated on Friday at 14.45)
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW
02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Surrey
02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 4—Chorale Preludes (Organist, Alan Harverson)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
 (See 00.30)
05.15 HOME AND AWAY
 A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 THE BARGAIN
 by Barnard Stacey
 (For cast see Wednesday, 06.30; repeated on Friday at 02.30)
 followed by an interlude at 06.55
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Malcolm Macdonald
08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Ralph Dollimore at the piano
10.00 'ZOO'
 A sequence of poems by Esmé Hooton
 Readers: Dennis Clinton, Mary Watson Elizabeth Melville, Derek Hart
 Incidental music composed by Elisabeth Lutyens
 Produced by Peter Duval Smith followed by an interlude at 10.20
10.30 VARIETY AHOY!
 from H.M.S. *Peregrine* Ford, Sussex
 Presented by Bill Gates
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Surrey
11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Introduced by Victor Silvester
12.15 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald (repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)
12.45 BETWEEN THE LINES
 Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
 Speaker: Stanley Maxted
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 THE SPA ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Tom Jenkins with Donald Edge (piano)
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Radio Theatre presents 'LANDFALL'
 from the novel by Nevil Shute
 Adapted for radio by Stephen Grenfell
 Narrator.....Simon Lack
 Jerry.....Geoffrey Matthews
 Mona.....Janette Richer
 Dad.....James Thoinason
 Wing-Commander Dickens.....Olaf Pooley
 Squadron-Leader Peterson.....Manning Wilson
 Burnaby.....Leslie Perrins
 Flight-Lieutenant Hooper.....Michael Hall
 Wireless Operator.....Rolf Lefebvre
 Corporal Lambert.....Geoffrey Hodson
 James.....Richard Mayes
 Porky Thomas.....Charles Hodgson
 Wing-Commander Hewitt.....Edward Jewesbury
 Miriam.....Laurel Solash
 Commander Rutherford.....Donald Bisset
 Jorgen.....Michael Turner
 Trawler Commander.....Martin Lewis
 Nurse Loring.....Janet Burnell
 Nurse Mackenzie.....Molly Rankin
 Commanding Officer.....Brewster Mason
 Professor Legge.....Hamilton Dyce
 Mrs. Burnaby.....Henrietta Russell
 Wren Officer Hancock.....Annette Kelly
 Commander Sutton.....Richard Williams
 Admiral.....Eric Anderson
 Production by Michael Bakewell

15.45 BOOKS TO READ
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 Bernard Braden in 'BACK WITH BRADEN'
 with Benny Lee, Annie Ross Franklyn Boyd, Group One Nat Temple and his Orchestra
 Announcer, Ronald Fletcher (repeated on Friday at 23.45)
16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
 Sam Pollock reports on the groups touring industrial centres in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference (repeated Thursday, 02.15 and 09.30)
16.55 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts
EBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Ida Haendel (violin)
Sibelius
 Alla Marcia (Karelia)
 Symphonic Poem, En Saga
 Violin Concerto in D minor
 Symphony No. 3 in C
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Bach (records)
21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE
21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE
22.15 Peter Sellers in 'FINKEL'S CAFF'
 Produced by Pat Dixon (repeated on Friday at 06.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

Antarctic

GMT
 16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic (On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Science Talk
 23.45 The Tavares Family in London
 A feature programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'Sports Diary': West African Diary: A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'
 20.45-21.00 'The Wondrous Story'
 A Christian experience in meditation and praise

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
 17.30 Listeners' Forum
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 World of Today
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Question and Answer
 20.00 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Radio Magazine
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

JULY 26

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19.

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America**GMT**

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America**In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)

01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the
 weekly newsletter

20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport
 followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa**6.15 Across the Line**

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Play
 17.50 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
 19.40 From Here and There
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 BOOKS TO READ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 HE LIES

IN ARMAGH JAIL

A reconstruction of a famous murder case
 Compiled from the records of the three trials
 by P. S. Laughlin
 Produced by Sam Hanna Bell
 'But suspicion rests upon a man who in Armagh Jail does lie,
 But God will do what's just and true,
 He rules the earth and sky.
 The secrets of the sinner's heart to Him are known each day,
 And he who killed John Flanagan with vengeance He'll repay'
 (repeated at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

Sam Pollock reports on the groups touring industrial centres in connection with the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference
 (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 RECITAL

by Suzanne Danco (soprano)
 Ernest Lush (piano)
 Ballades françaises de Paul Fort
 Gabriel Pierné
 Due Sonetta del Petrarca
 Luigi Cortese
 Tre liriche.....Ildebrando Pizzetti

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life
 by the Rev. Griffith Quick

05.00 BOOKS TO READ

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

05.45 DEEP HARMONY

Directed by Allen Ford

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT

A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket

WEATHER REPORT

from Old Trafford, Manchester
 followed by an interlude at 07.20 app.

07.30 George Cole

Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
 in

'A LIFE OF BLISS'

Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
 Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE!

A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage with soloists
 BBC Midland Chorus
 and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras

10.30 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 17.35)
 followed by an interlude at 10.55

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'

A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'
 (repeated at 20.15)

11.45 THE TOM JENKINS QUINTET

12.00 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the first day's play at Old Trafford, Manchester

12.30 app. Summary
 by E. W. Swanton

12.35 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 From the Promenade Concerts

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis.....Vaughan Williams
 Variations on a Hungarian Folk-Song (The Peacock).....Kodály
 (First public performance in London)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary
 (See 12.00)

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)

15.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA

'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary
 (See 12.00)

16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
 James Laver
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the MIDLANDS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary
 by E. W. Swanton

followed by an interlude at 17.35

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 HE LIES IN ARMAGH JAIL
 (See 01.00)

19.30 EDMUNDO ROS and his Latin-American Orchestra

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)

20.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 An eye-witness account of the first day's play

21.05 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Bach (records)

21.20 MUSIC FROM THE CONTINENT

22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Ralph Dollimore at the piano

22.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 (See 15.15)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

FRIDAY

JULY 27

GMT
00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES
 Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
 Speaker: Stanley Maxted

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 From the Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Prélude and Cortège (Le Coq d'Or) Rimsky-Korsakov
 Symphony in D minor.....Franck
 Fête Polonaise.....Chabrier

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 James Laver
 (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 'THE BARGAIN'
 by Barnard Stacey
 Archdeacon Foxley...Allan McClelland
 Miss Foxley.....Dorothy Holmes-Gore
 Voice of Miss Foxley's Conscience
 Mr. Meadows } George Merritt
 Taxi-driver }
 Mr. Lamb }
 Mr. Wagstaff } Denis Goacher
 Constable }
 Mr. Toombs } Brian Haines
 Railway Porter }
 Mr. Chad.....Malcolm Hayes
 Female Villager }
 1st Shopgirl } Belle Chrystall
 2nd Shopgirl }
 Lift Attendant.....Billie Whitelaw
 Mr. Tapping.....Simon Lack
 Mr. Benson.....James Thomason
 Miss Redman.....Marjorie Mars
 followed by an interlude at 02.55

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Bach (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 THE CRICKETING COUNTIES
 followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06:09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Peter Sellers in 'FINKEL'S CAFF'
 Produced by Pat Dixon

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket WEATHER REPORT
 from Old Trafford, Manchester

07.20 app. CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Schumann, Liszt, and Mussorgsky on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 (See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

10.00 RESTORATION THEATRE
 A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration
 Anthony Jacobs in
 'The Conquest of Granada'
 (a programme about the play by John Dryden)
 Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 (For cast see Monday, 20.15)

10.30 EDMUNDO ROS
 and his Latin-American Orchestra

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Griffith Quick

11.45 FELTON RAPLEY
 at the theatre organ

12.00 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the second day's play at Old Trafford
 12.30 app. Summary by E. W. Swanton

12.35 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 HOME AND AWAY
 A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary (See 12.00)

14.45 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
 and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
 To provide the music are:
 Joan Turner, Semprini
 Ronnie Carroll
 and The Hedley Ward Trio
 To provide the comedy are:
 Tony Fayne, David Evans
 Harry Worth
 The George Mitchell Choir

15.45 SHAW CENTENARY
 A tribute to George Bernard Shaw by St. John Ervine
 (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary (See 12.00)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary
 17.30 app. Summary by E. W. Swanton

17.35 ROLAND PEACHEY
 and his Hawaiianairs with Charles Granville

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Basil Cameron
 Ronald Smith (piano)
 Beethoven
 Overture, Egmont
 Piano Concerto No. 2, in B flat
 Symphony No. 6, in F (Pastoral)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'
 by H. Rider Haggard
 Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald
 Episode 2: 'Solomon's Road'
 Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
 Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
 Captain Good.....Richard Williams
 Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
 Doni José.....Roger Delgado
 Production by Archie Campbell

20.45 ACCENT ON RHYTHM

21.00 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 An eye-witness account of the second day's play

21.05 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Bach (records)

21.20 IN SHOW BAND STYLE
 Cyril Stapleton directs the BBC Show Band

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ROMAN BRITAIN
 A series of eight broadcasts telling the story of the four centuries of Roman Britain
 In the Chair:
 Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.
 President of The Society of Antiquaries
7—The Top-Heavy State
 Speakers:
 John Morris, C. E. Stevens
 and E. A. Thompson

23.45-00.15 Bernard Braden in BACK WITH BRADEN
 (See Wednesday, 16.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30 Radio Newsreel
 15.45 Land and Livestock
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
 A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 World Affairs

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 World Affairs

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 World Affairs
 23.45 Trade and Finance
 by John Whitehouse
 23.52 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
 20.30 Colonial Questions
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 With the Doctor
 17.30 Music Programme
 17.40 Tour of the Week
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 Arab Newsletter
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 English by Radio and Programme Parade
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
 16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

JULY 28

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

23.15-23.45 **Commentary**
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 **NEWS SUMMARY**
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 23.45 **Music**
 00.00 **THE NEWS**
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 **THE NEWS**
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 **NEWS SUMMARY**
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 **NEWS SUMMARY**
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 **THE NEWS**

West Africa

20.15 **CALLING WEST AFRICA**
 Discs of the Day
 Presented by Hector Stewart
 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 **AANDNUUS (News)**
 16.40-17.00 **Sportverslag (Sports Talk)**

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 **THE NEWS**
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 **THE NEWS**
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 **THE NEWS**

Hebrew

16.30 **NEWS and News Talk**
 16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 **NEWS and News Talk**
 15.45 Meet the Peoples
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

GMT
 00.15 **THE CHAMELEONS**
 Directed by Ron Peters

00.30 **SHAW CENTENARY**
 A tribute to George Bernard Shaw
 by St. John Ervine
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

00.55 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

01.00 **CONCERTO**
 Concertino for viola and orchestra
 by Jean Rivier
 and
 Concertino for viola and orchestra
 by Edmund Matthews
 played by Harry Danks
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conductor, John Hopkins

02.00 **THE NEWS**

02.09 **COMMENTARY**

02.15 **THIS DAY AND AGE**

02.25 **Report from the WEST COUNTRY**

02.30 **'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'**
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald

03.00 Close down

04.30 **THE NEWS**

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Bach (records)

05.00 **SHAW CENTENARY**
 A tribute to George Bernard Shaw
 by St. John Ervine

05.15 **SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA**
 Directed by Lou Whiteson

06.00 **THE NEWS**

06.09 **From the Editorials**

06.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

06.25 **THE DAILY SERVICE**

06.30 **RECITAL**
 by Suzanne Danco (soprano)
 Ernest Lush (piano)

07.00 **THE NEWS**

07.09 **Home News from Britain**

07.15 **Cricket WEATHER REPORT**
 from Old Trafford, Manchester
 followed by an interlude at 07.20 app.

07.30 **OUR KIND OF MUSIC**
 A mirror of popular melody
 reflecting hit songs of today,
 yesterday, and tomorrow

08.00 Close down

09.30 **THIS DAY AND AGE**

09.40 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

09.45 **FOR CHILDREN**
 'Conquest of the Depths'
 (See Sunday, 13.15)

10.20 app. Children's
 Music in Miniature

10.30 **'A LIFE OF BLISS'**
 (For cast see Sunday, 22.15)

11.00 **THE NEWS**

11.09 **COMMENTARY**

11.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**

11.25 **Report from the WEST COUNTRY**

11.30 **FROM THE WEEKLIES**
 Extracts from editorial comment
 by leading British weekly papers

11.45 **FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS**
 4: Wales

12.00 **Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**
 Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the third day's play at Old Trafford, Manchester

12.30 app. Summary
 by E. W. Swanton

12.35 **SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**

13.00 **THE NEWS**

13.09 **Home News from Britain**

13.15 **LISTENERS' CHOICE**

14.00 **Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**

14.15 **Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**
 Further commentary
 (See 12.00)

14.45 **Motor-racing LE MANS TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RACE**
 Commentary on the start of the race

15.10 **Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**
 Further commentary

15.15 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Bach (records)

15.30 **THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW**
 A report by Lionel Marson and Henry Riddell on the three main events at White City
 (repeated at 21.15)
 See note on page 17

16.00 **THE NEWS**

16.09 **COMMENTARY**

16.15 **Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**
 Further commentary
 (See 12.00)

17.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

17.15 **Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**
 Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary
 by E. W. Swanton

17.35 **THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk

18.00 **THE NEWS**

18.09 **Home News from Britain**

18.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**

18.30 **SPORTS REVIEW**

19.00 **'CALLING THE STARS'**
 (See Friday, 14.45)

20.00 **THE NEWS**

20.09 **THE DAILY SERVICE**

20.15 **NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Ian Stewart

20.45 **KEYS AND STRINGS**
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
 and Cy Grant with his guitar

21.00 **Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**
 An eye-witness account of the day's play

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 **THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW**

A report by Lionel Marson and Henry Riddell on the three main events at White City

21.45 **From the Promenade Concerts LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 The Harvard Glee Club
 The American Music

Overture, The School for Scandal
Samuel Barber
 Madrigals and Part-Songs

22.15 **SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**

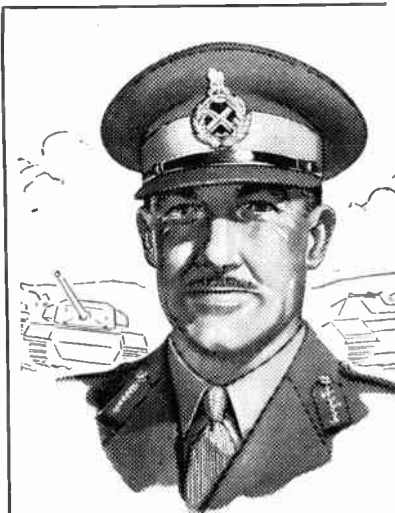
22.45 **SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**

23.00 **THE NEWS**

23.09 **Home News from Britain**

23.15 **'TWENTY QUESTIONS'**
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers

23.45-00.15 **SPORTS REVIEW**



THOSE WHO COMMAND - DEMAND...

QUEEN ANNE
SCOTCH WHISKY



HILL THOMSON & CO LTD
 Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1793

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR JULY 22-28

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 19

Pacific

GMT
Third Test Match
 England v. Australia
Thurs., Fri., and Sat.
 10.15-17.45 Commentaries on the day's
 play at Old Trafford, Manchester
On 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.)
and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

DAILY

Pacific

06.00 THE NEWS
 06.09 From the Editorials
 06.15 Radio Newsreel
 06.25 Programme Parade
 06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
 09.15 News in English
 for listeners in the Far East
 09.30 Close down
 10.30 News and Programmes in
 Indonesian
 11.00 News and Programmes in
 Japanese
 11.30 News and Programmes in
 Vietnamese
 12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
 12.30 News in Cantonese
 12.45 News and Commentary
 in Malay
 13.00 THE NEWS
 13.09 Home News from Britain
 13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
 14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
 in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Mahila Samaj
 A programme for women
 The Day's Work:
 2—Children's Officer
 14.30 Music Programme
 14.35-14.45 Gyan Vigyan
 (Science Survey)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
 14.45 Aj Ka Khel
 Tonight's play
 4—"Othello"
 by William Shakespeare
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
 (Students' Programme)
 Under Discussion: 1—Does British
 Youth Feel Restricted?
 14.30 Music Programme
 14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
 Men Bharat ki Charcha
 (Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
 14.45 Sehat aur Safai
 (Health and Happiness)
 14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
 (Women's Programme)
 15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
 (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
 A Sinhalese magazine programme
 compiled and presented
 by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
 (Question and Answer)
 14.30 Music Programme
 14.35-14.45 Batchit
 (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sairbin
 (Brief Excursion)
 14.55 Waqiat-i-Alam
 (World Forum)
 15.05 Chaudhri Fateh Bin
 Walayat Men
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
 A Marathi magazine programme
 World Survey; Jottings from Our
 Diary; Chat with Listeners
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Chalta Sansar
 (Radio Magazine)
 including Voluntary Societies—4:
 Women's Voluntary Service
 14.30 Music Programme
 14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
 (Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
 Magazine programme for East Bengal
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
 14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
 A magazine programme in Tamil,
 including World Survey; A Summer
 Day; Visitors' Book; Across the
 World

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 London Letter
 14.55 Sunne ke Baten
 A question and answer programme
 presented by Amjad Ali
 with N. A. Chohan
 15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
 (Topic of the Week)
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.15 The World in the Future
 3—The Mechanics of Development

14.35 Music Programme

14.40-14.45 London Ka Khat
 (London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine

15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
 (Mail Bag)

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)

14.15-14.45 Bichitra
 A Bengali magazine programme
 Do You Know?; Art Review; World
 Survey

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachehon ki Live
 A programme for children

15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
 (English by Radio)
 'Listen and Speak'
 Lesson 93

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
 Speaker:
 Dr. A. Comfort
 13.30-14.00 Asian Club
 'Filming for the Million'
 Speaker: Kenneth More

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Children in Verse
 13.30-14.00 English Writing

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 'Shaw Festival'
 Scenes and prefaces to mark
 the centenary of the birth of
 George Bernard Shaw
 Author's Preface
 13.30-14.00 Scenes from the Play
 'Back to Methuselah'

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Through Eastern Ears
 13.30-14.00 Question Time
 'Words and Concepts'
 Speakers:
 Sir Geoffrey Vickers, v.c.,
 Professor C. H. Phillips, and
 Professor P. B. Medawar

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Rhythm Patterns
 13.30-14.00 International
 Press Conference
 A person in the news is cross-
 questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Editorial Opinion
 Taken from British and other papers
 13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
 A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Brief Excursion
 Round and about Britain
 with the BBC's mobile recording unit
 13.40 Programme Parade
 A preview of the week's programmes
 with recorded extracts
 13.45-14.00 The World of Science
 A weekly survey
 of the latest developments

ENGLISH WRITING. Shelley is the standard author due for re-assessment on Monday. The speaker is Stephen Spender, poet and editor of the literary periodical *Encounter*. Mr. Spender has written: 'The man in whom his countrymen least recognise their own image may nevertheless have many qualities which are characteristic of them. Thus the boy who was known to his Eton contemporaries as "Mad Shelley" was typical in many ways of a certain type of poetical English aristocrat. His youthful desire to identify himself with a revolutionary cause; his fads and eccentricities are recurrent qualities among the English upper classes.'

* * *

SHAW FESTIVAL. The Garden of Eden scene which opens part one of Bernard Shaw's marathon play *Back to Methuselah* will be presented on Tuesday. When Bernard Shaw was asked to choose one of his works as the 500th volume in the famous 'World Classics' series he nominated this play and wrote: '*Back to Methuselah* is a world classic or it is nothing.' Dame Edith Evans will re-create the part of the Serpent which she played in the original production.

* * *

BRIEF EXCURSION. Brief Excursion on Saturday will be to the Hammett Hospital and Postgraduate Medical School. This hospital is unique in Britain in that it is the only general hospital devoted entirely to postgraduate teaching. It is recognised throughout the world as a great centre of British medical science, and draws students and teachers from all parts of the Commonwealth.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for July 22-28

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s.	m.
09.15-11.00.....	17870	16.79
09.15-14.00.....	15435	19.44
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	17870	16.79
09.15-14.00.....	15435	19.44
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725	25.59
<i>(13.00-17.05 July 28)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-17.05 July 28)</i>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7135	42.05
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
11.00-11.15.....	7135	42.05
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725	25.59
<i>(13.00-17.05 July 28)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-17.05 July 28)</i>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	17755	16.90
14.15-16.50.....	15435	19.44
<i>(14.15-17.05 July 28)</i>		
15.45-16.50.....	17755	16.90
<i>(15.30-17.05 Sat.)</i>		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, July 22

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week
Bach (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Light Music
10.15 'What Price Freedom?'
1- 'The Democratic Dilemma,' by
Vernon Bartlett
10.30 Religious Service
from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-
Fields, London
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.30 'Back With Braden'
12.00 Melody Hour
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Concert Hour
15.15 Peter Sellers in
'Finkel's Cuff'
15.45 The Billy Mayerl
Rhythm Ensemble
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 London Forum
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Monday, July 23

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week
Bach (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Monday Miscellany
10.30 In Town Tonight
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Review
11.30 'The Bargain'
by Barnard Stacey
11.55 Interlude

12.00 Cricket
Middlesex v. The Australians
Second day's play at Lord's
12.35 English Magazine
Presents people and events in
the South of England
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Cricket
(See 12.00)
14.45 Roman Britain
7: 'The Top-Heavy State'
15.15 Pattern and Design in Music
by Jeremy Noble
4: Chorale Preludes
15.45 The Best of Yesterday
4: Childhood Days
by James Stephens
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Variety Ahoy!
from H.M.S. *Peregrine*, Ford, Sussex
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Tuesday, July 24

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Theatre Organ
10.00 Thanks for the Memory
Carroll Gibbons and his Orchestra
10.30 Commonwealth Club
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers
Forces' Favourites
11.30 Cricket
Middlesex v. The Australians
Last day's play
12.35 Interlude
12.45 Ulster Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Cricket
(See 12.00)
14.45 Orchestral Concert
This Day and Age
'Man and Nature'
15.45 A specially prepared short version of
the address he gave to the Duke of
Edinburgh's Study Conference at
Oxford on Sunday by Sir Harold
Hartley, F.R.S.
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Dance Music
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Wednesday, July 25

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Playtime
Ralph Dollimore at the piano
10.00 'Zoo'
10.30 A sequence of poems by Esmé Hooton
10.30 Variety Ahoy!
(See Monday, 16.15)
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from
South-East England
Surrey
11.30 Music for Dancing
12.15 The Laughter-Makers
12.45 Between the Lines
Speaker: Stanley Maxted
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Radio Theatre presents...
'Landfall'
from the novel by Nevil Shute
Peter Forster writes on page 17
15.45 Books to Read
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 'Back with Braden'
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

For Australia and Pacific Areas

Cricket
England v. Australia
The Fourth Test Match
(Thurs., Fri., Sat.)

	kc/s	m.
10.15-12.45.....	11725	25.59
10.15-17.45.....	9725	30.85
14.45-17.45.....	7260	41.32

Thursday, July 26

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
San Pollock reports on the groups
touring industrial centres in connec-
tion with the Duke of Edinburgh's
Study Conference
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Orchestral Concert
10.30 The Archers
10.55 Interlude
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from
The North of England
'What's the Form?'
11.30 The Tom Jenkins Quintet
Fourth Test Match
England v. Australia
at Old Trafford, Manchester
12.30 Summary by E. W. Swanton
12.35 Welsh Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Fourth Test Match
14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 Invitation to the Opera
15.45 This Day and Age
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Fourth Test Match
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Friday, July 27

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life
James Laver
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 The Chameleons
10.00 Restoration Theatre
10: 'The Conquest of Granada'
by John Dryden
10.30 and his Latin-American Orchestra
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
11.30 'God and His World'
by the Rev. Griffith Quick
11.45 Felton Rapley
at the theatre organ
12.00 Fourth Test Match
12.30 Summary by E. W. Swanton
12.35 New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Fourth Test Match
14.45 Calling the Stars
15.45 Shaw Centenary
A tribute to George Bernard Shaw by
St. John Ervine
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Fourth Test Match
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Saturday, July 28

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children
10.30 A Life of Bliss
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from
The West Country
From the Weeklies
11.45 Folk Music of Many Lands
4: Wales
12.00 Fourth Test Match
12.30 Summary by E. W. Swanton
12.35 Scottish Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Fourth Test Match
14.45 Motor Racing
The Le Mans twenty-four-hour race
A commentary on the start
15.10 Fourth Test Match
15.15 Composer of the Week
Bach (on records)
15.30 The International Horse Show
A report by Lionel Marson and Henry
Riddell on the main events of the
week at the White City, London
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Fourth Test Match
17.00-17.05 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s.	m.
09.00-09.15.....	15435	19.44
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
11.00-11.30.....	17870	16.79
12.00-12.45.....	11820	25.38
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45.....	11820	25.38
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	17870	16.79
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00.....	7135	42.05
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45.....	17755	16.90
<i>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</i>		

Daily

09.00-09.15 Programme in Japanese
10.15-10.30 English by Radio
(Sunday only)
10.30-11.00 News and News Talk
in Indonesian
11.00-11.30 News and Programmes
in Japanese
11.30-12.00 News and Talks
in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30 News and Programmes
in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
*(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced
by Desmond Hawkins and edited by
Maxwell Knight. 4: 'Seals')
(Saturday: 'Stars on Parade)*
14.00-14.15 News and News Talk
in Hindi
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese
(to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45 Programmes in
Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu
(Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu
15.30-15.45 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
*(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced
by Desmond Hawkins and edited by
Maxwell Knight. 4: 'Seals')*

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 873. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'

In a new weekly series beginning on Tuesday the General Overseas Service will bring to the microphone the leading variety stars who are entertaining visitors at the ten theatres of Britain's famous holiday resort. Our photograph shows Blackpool's well-known Tower illuminated and mirrored in the sea

'THE STORY OF COLONISATION'

Bertrand Russell will introduce an important new series of weekly talks in which a number of distinguished speakers will discuss historical and other aspects of this complex subject. Professor C. H. Philips, who is himself giving two of the talks, contributes a preface to the series on page 3

SCHUMANN CENTENARY

Special musical programmes will be broadcast to commemorate the centenary of the death of the great composer

'FORTY FATHOMS DEAD'

A feature programme recalling the amazing story of Stoker Chief Petty Officer William Brown

ATHLETICS

Reports and commentaries on Great Britain v. Czechoslovakia at the White City

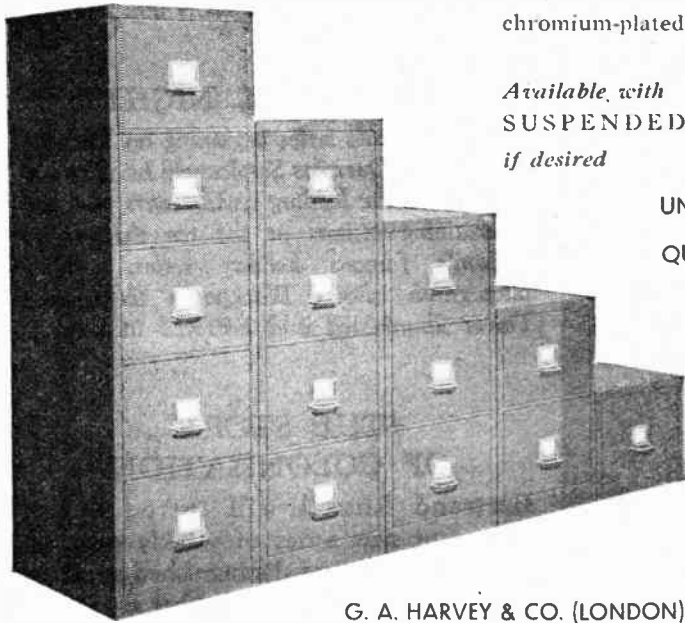
CRICKET

The last two days of the fourth Test Match at Old Trafford. Surrey v. the Australians at the Oval



Notes on 'This Week's Listening'
are on page 17

Built for Heavy Duty



Substantially constructed for heavy duty, Harvey Steel Filing Cabinets have an inner framework of vertical steel channels welded together to give maximum strength and durability. This framework also ensures efficient support for the drawers, which glide smoothly and quietly to their fullest extent, despite heavy loading.

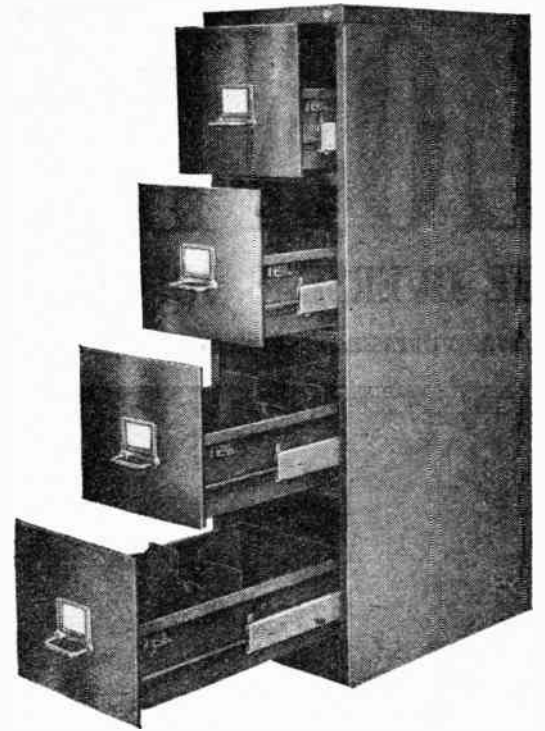
Stove enamelled Olive Green or Scarborough Grey (alternative colours to order), with chromium-plated card holders and handles.

Available, with
SUSPENDED FILING CHASSIS
if desired

UNITS OF 1 TO 5 DRAWERS
QUARTO & FOOLSCAP SIZES

Please ask for Catalogue
No. LC800

Harvey



STEEL Filing Cabinets

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD., Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.7, England. Grams & Cables: 'Cheaper, Wol., London'

NEXT TIME YOU'RE IN LONDON

you must drop in for a

WHITBREAD

at

The Printer's Devil

It's a special sort of pub just opened in Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, where you can always be sure of a first class lunch or dinner. The "Devil" lies at the heart of the newspaper world and you'll find there a fascinating collection of prints, photographs, and souvenirs which trace the history of printing. Ask any newspaperman where's the most comfortable restaurant and the best food in the City, and he'll recommend The Printer's Devil. Need we add, it's a Whitbread House.



Other Whitbread Houses, like *The Printer's Devil*, that you must visit are *The Nag's Head*, Covent Garden, for the theatre lover, *The Coach and Eight*, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, for the oarsman, and of course for the cricket lover, *The Yorker* at 189 Piccadilly, W.1.

AIR CONDITIONING

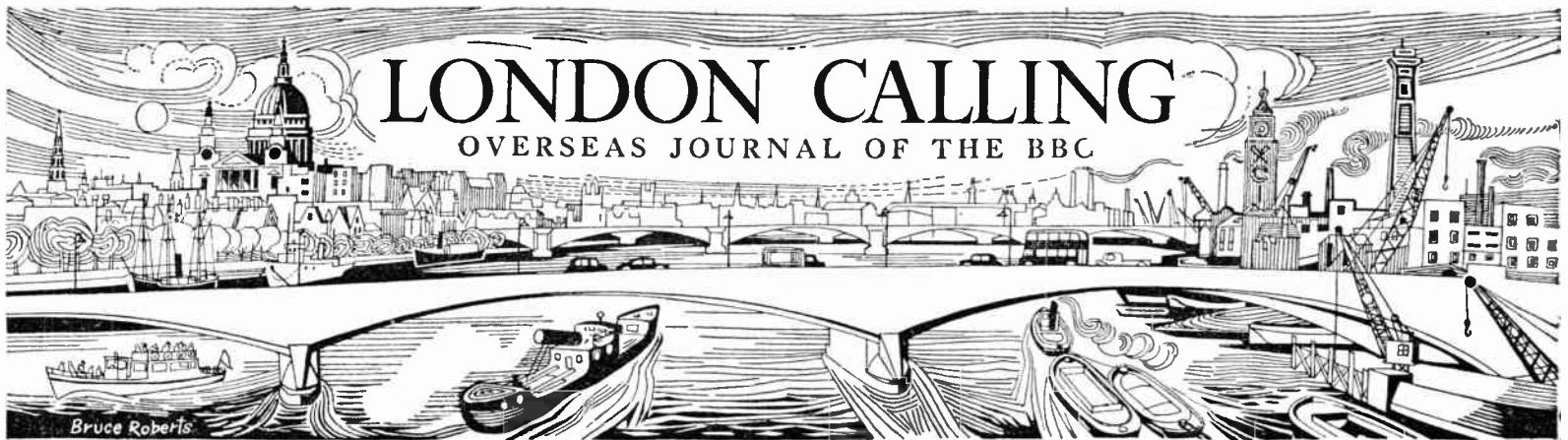
For
Factories
Banks
Offices
Hospitals
Departmental Stores
Board Rooms
Clubs, etc.

TEMPERATURE LTD.,
BURLINGTON ROAD,
FULHAM, LONDON, SW6.

PHONES: RENown 5813pbx

CABLES: TEMTUR, LONDON

Our consulting service is available without obligation



CONTENTS

BRITAIN'S SCHOOLS OF TROPICAL MEDICINE <i>By Dr. Charles Wilcocks.....</i>	4
SHAKESPEARE IN LONDON AND STRATFORD <i>By Alan Dent.....</i>	5
A JOURNEY INTO GREECE <i>By John Beckwith.....</i>	6
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 2 THE INFLUENCE OF THE SEA <i>By Lord Justice Birkett.....</i>	8
THE LARGEST FLOWER SHOW IN THE WORLD <i>By Fred Streeter.....</i>	9
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA <i>By the Rev. Dr. John Munro....</i>	10
ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER <i>By Canon Charles Smyth.....</i>	11
BOOKS TO READ <i>By John Connell.....</i>	12
HERE AND THERE <i>Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'..</i>	13
TEN YEARS OF HARWELL <i>By Arthur Haslett.....</i>	14
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up.....</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates.

The Story of Colonisation

C. H. PHILIPS, Professor of Oriental History at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London, has contributed the following preface to the series of talks which opens this week in the General Overseas Service on Monday at 15.45 and Tuesday at 00.30 and 05.00

NOWADAYS the term 'colonialism' is used more often than not as a term of abuse, especially by those Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans who have recently emerged from a period of European rule. Yet we all know that the ancestors of these peoples have themselves been active colonisers, not only in the remote past but also in the past two centuries, as their successful penetration of the East African coast and of the islands of the West Indies and Pacific has shown. Man is essentially a colonising creature. From the earliest change-over from a hunting to an agrarian way of life the history of mankind is in large part the story of colonisation, and we cannot isolate from this the growth of colonialism itself.

It is this story that a number of speakers, highly qualified by their historical studies and experience, will tell and seek to set in proper perspective in the series of weekly talks starting in the General Overseas Service this week. They will examine colonisation and colonialism, not as a purely modern phenomenon related only to the expansion of Europe but as an expression of the growth of human civilisations, which occurs whenever and wherever mankind is on the move.

The story of colonisation in its historical and world setting divides into four main phases: the first growth of civilisations; the subsequent rise of the early great empires around the Mediterranean and eastern seas; the irruption into them of the semi-civilised and colonised peoples of the fringe; and, lastly, the era of European dominance from which we are now beginning to move.

In the River-Valleys

This week Bertrand Russell, the great philosopher, is introducing the whole story from the time when, in the third millennium B.C., colonisation took place in the river-valleys of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India and China; and when, for instance, in China 'the men of Han' cultivated the Yellow River valley and passed from a static primitive state to an actively growing civilisation which colonised the neighbouring valleys and surrounding areas and created the basis of the Chinese empire.

From the valleys and inland seas the early empires thrust outwards. Sir Harold Nicolson, classical scholar and man of letters, will discuss the overseas expansion and the colonies of the Greeks and Phoenicians. Rome took up where they left off, spreading around the Mediterranean and across the European mainland into Britain. The Romans colonised England. From their word for cultivation they gave us the

term colony, and with it the principle that no Roman colony could be started without the sanction and direction of the metropolitan authority.

Much of the evidence for the story of Roman colonisation is archaeological in character and this aspect therefore will be treated by the distinguished archaeologist, Sir Mortimer Wheeler.

In Europe and Asia colonisation proceeded at different levels and by diverse methods. Rome put an emphasis on conquest and citizenship, the Arabs on conquest and the Islamic faith, India on the spread of culture. The very different aims and methods of Islam in the Middle East and of India in South and South-East Asia will be analysed by Bernard Lewis and myself, both of us specialists in Asian history.

Infiltration

The early empires, lacking quick and certain communications, tended to overreach themselves, to strain beyond breaking point their systems of government and administration. In these circumstances it was relatively easy for the semi-civilised peoples of the fringe and the raiding nomads to infiltrate and then break in.

Sirdar Panikkar, the well-known Asian historian, and Professor Reginald Betts, the European historian, will speak about the successive waves of so-called barbarians, describing for example how the Turks from Central Asia planted urban colonies in India, how the Angles, Jutes, Danes, and Normans conquered and colonised England, how the Turks, Tartars, Moors and others made inroads into medieval Europe.

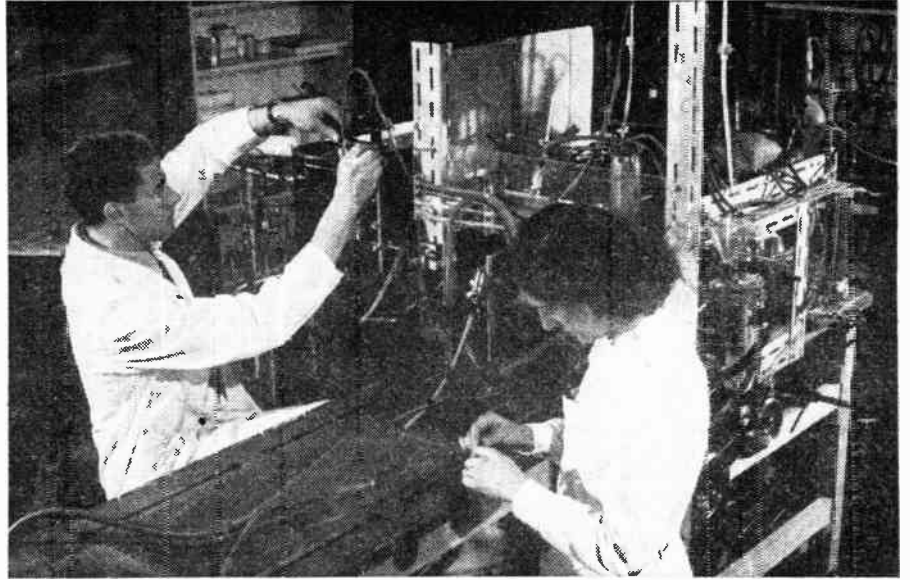
Out of this phase emerged the nations of Europe. Professor Barraclough, successor to Arnold Toynbee in the London chair of International History, will examine their dynamic rise to world power, how they made ready through their maritime enterprise to occupy new and relatively empty lands across the oceans—North America, South Africa, and Australia; and how at the same time they conquered the maritime areas of Asia and of tropical Africa.

The European nations, especially Britain, moved their frontiers overseas; other powers like the United States in the Middle West and Russia in Central Asia and Siberia colonised by moving their frontiers across the great land masses; but, as Philip Mason and Professor Carrington of Chatham House, and Geoffrey Wheeler of the Central Asian Institute, will show, their colonising processes, whether conducted overland or overseas, had much in common.

In the contemporary period, while European
(Continued on page 16)



In the insectary at the London School of Tropical Medicine mosquitoes are bred for research on malaria and yellow fever



Dr. W. H. H. Andrews, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, using an apparatus he designed for experiments on the effects of anaemia caused by malaria in the liver

Britain's Schools of Tropical Medicine

DR. CHARLES WILCOCKS, Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, tells something of the story of the two schools—one in London and the other in Liverpool—which specialise in the study of tropical diseases and their prevention, treatment, and cure

IT seems odd that two of the greatest schools of tropical medicine in the world should be in England, where tropical diseases do not naturally occur. Yet when their history is followed the reason why these two schools have been instituted—at Liverpool and London—is easily understood. For many centuries Britain has been connected by sea trade with tropical countries in every part of the world, and British sailors, soldiers, administrators, merchants, and missionaries have returned from service abroad infected by such diseases as malaria, dysentery, sleeping sickness, and leprosy, and have sought treatment at home. Still more have been affected by the more acute diseases while still abroad, and have needed immediate treatment on the spot—cholera, plague, typhus, typhoid, yellow fever, and other dangerous fevers.

It has been necessary, therefore, to pay special attention to the medical education of the doctors called upon to treat these patients, both at home and abroad, by instituting special courses of instruction in these tropical diseases so foreign to Britain, and it has for obvious reasons been found appropriate to start these schools of tropical medicine in large seaports with extensive tropical connections. Here the patients arriving by sea can be studied and treated in conditions where all the most modern facilities are at hand, in centres of intense medical activity and research. And because the teachers have been men whose experience of tropical medicine has been acquired in Africa, Asia, Australasia, and the Americas the training given to students has possessed the great virtue of universality.

But the schools are of comparatively recent date. The Liverpool school was opened in April, 1899, and the London school some six months later. Before then, although certain hospitals in Britain had for long been treating these tropical diseases, there had been no systematic courses of special post-graduate training for doctors, and only very slight instruction for undergraduates.

The Inspiration of Dr. Patrick Manson

The creation of the School of Tropical Medicine in London takes its origin from the work and inspiration of Patrick Manson, a Scottish doctor who spent many years from 1866 onwards in Formosa, southern China, and Hong Kong, and who made revolutionary discoveries which have altered our whole conceptions of certain diseases. Manson was the first man to prove that the agents of certain diseases are taken up from the blood of man by blood-sucking insects, and that in these insects they undergo a definite cycle of development taking several days to complete; and he therefore deduced what we now know to be true—that for these diseases this cycle of development is essential before they can be transmitted to a new person when the insect bites again.

Manson proved the case by his observations on mosquitoes which had bitten men in whom the tiny embryos of a filarial worm were present in the blood, and he described the developmental forms of these embryos in the tissues of the mosquito. From this pioneer discovery there have flowed the proofs of the transmission of malaria, dengue, yellow fever, and other diseases by mosquitoes, and of many other diseases by other biting insects.

When Manson returned to London after his long experience in the East he was filled with the conviction that special instruction in all these

important and imperfectly understood diseases was essential, and that the centre for such instruction should be in London. He found support in Government quarters, but only after a long period of persuasion, and with the help of the Seamen's Hospital Society the London School of Tropical Medicine was created at the Albert Dock Hospital in 1899.

Manson was a pioneer, an original thinker of strong personality and enquiring mind, and he attracted to his school a band of brilliant young workers who themselves made very notable contributions to medical research, and whose names are now known throughout the world. Students who took the courses at Manson's school have, indeed, themselves founded or taught in similar schools in India, China, Australia, Africa, and America, and it is not too much to say that the British schools of tropical medicine have set the pattern for much of the rest of the world.

Transmission of Minute Living Organisms

The study of tropical medicine is complicated. As I have said, some of the most important and widespread diseases are caused by minute living organisms which are transmitted from man to man, or from animal to man, by biting insects. The cure of these diseases has depended largely on the use of drugs, many of which must be given by injection; and the even more important prevention of these diseases entails knowledge of the minute organisms themselves, and of the nature and habits of the biting insects which convey them.

Other diseases are due to bacteria or worms, some of which are spread by insects, but others of which are spread through food or water, or by contact between patients and healthy persons.

Let me illustrate what I mean. Malaria is due to a parasite present in the blood of man, and is transmitted from man to man by *Anopheles* mosquitoes. It is therefore necessary to study the various kinds of malaria parasites—of benign tertian, malignant tertian, and quartan fevers—and the breeding and biting habits of the mosquitoes; for one of the main lines of attack on malaria lies in the destruction of these mosquitoes.

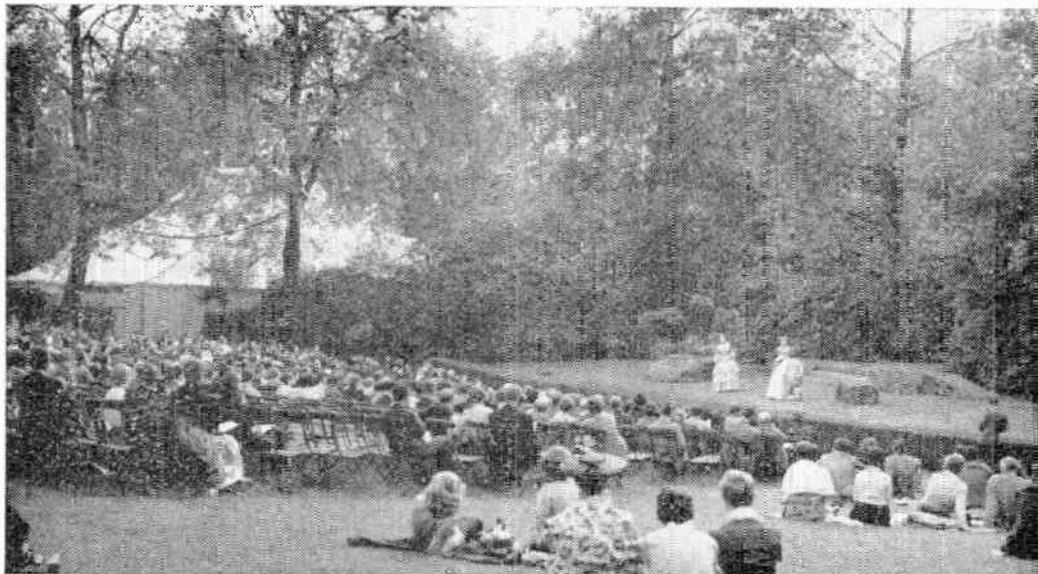
Filariasis, and its disabling sequel elephantiasis, is due to a hair-like worm whose embryos are present in the blood and are spread by mosquitoes—largely by mosquitoes of different kinds from those which carry malaria. Plague is chiefly a disease of rats and other rodents, and is due to bacteria which are carried from rat to rat, or from rat to man, by rat fleas. It is necessary to study these bacteria and these fleas and rats.

African sleeping sickness is due to a minute parasite present in the blood of man (and sometimes of certain animals) and is spread by tsetse flies of several kinds, and the incidence and distribution of the disease depend on the habits of these flies, some of which live in the sparse African bush and others in the thicker vegetation along rivers and lake shores. Prevention has been achieved largely by intense study of these flies and their elimination from human communities.

Hookworm disease is spread by indiscriminate fouling of the soil by human excrement; cholera and typhoid fever by similar fouling of water and foodstuffs. Schistosomiasis (sometimes known as bilharzia) is due to a worm which lives in the veins of the bladder or intestine of man, and whose embryos are derived from eggs passed out in human excreta, and undergo a cycle of development in fresh-water snails and from there penetrate the skin of man. The attack on this disease is partly by treatment and partly by snail control, and by improved sanitation.

I have quoted these examples to illustrate what I meant when I said

(Continued on page 8)



Belinda Lee and Bernard Brown star in 'As You Like It,' one of this summer's productions which can be watched in an enchanting corner of Regent's Park

Shakespeare in London and Stratford

ALAN DENT, Dramatic Critic of the London 'News Chronicle,' explains why the productions now in full swing at both the ultra-modern theatre at Stratford-on-Avon and the more rustic Open Air Theatre in London's Regent's Park can be relied upon to attract 'anyone out for anything resembling refreshment of the mind'

THE Stratford-on-Avon season and the Regent's Park theatricals in London have become part of Britain's summertime ritual. Sir Max Beerbohm, whose death the world of letters is now mourning, once wrote a delightful notice of a performance in Regent's Park of John Fletcher's pastoral play, *The Faithful Shepherdess*. It was really a dissertation on the caprices of the English weather. In the first act Max confesses he was shivering slightly, and in the second he sneezed once, then twice, then three times in succession. But he confessed at the end that he enjoyed it all immensely—or perhaps, he added, he should have spelled that word 'ibbedsley.' Max was, in short, as a dramatic critic, daunted by the English weather. But Mr. Robert Atkins, now celebrating his fiftieth year on the stage, is not so easily daunted. He began his annual season at Regent's Park with a production of *As You Like It*, and with only a few breaks caused by the war and by one quite hopelessly wet and disobliging summer he has been giving us Shakespeare in Regent's Park for something like twenty-three years.

Mr. Atkins is not content with doing Shakespeare. He has in the past promised us and hopes one day to give us Shelley's *Prometheus Unbound* and other mighty plays which could conceivably be done only in the open



Diana Churchill and Harry Andrews in a scene from the Stratford 'Hamlet'

air. And in the present season he promises us a revival of Thomas Dekker's jolly Elizabethan play of London low life, *The Shoemaker's Holiday*, and also a revival of last year's marked success, Edmond Rostand's *The Romanticks*, a graceful French play.

Even when we are done joking about the weather there is something exceptionally pleasant about making our way out of the din of London into Regent's Park, crossing the bridge over the tranquil lake, noting the perfume of the serried roses in Queen Mary's garden, and then going into that spacious and nowadays quite comfortable open-air theatre to sit confronting something which is more an arbour than a stage and presently to see the well-loved characters of Shakespeare emerging from bushes and briars and beginning their poetical adorations while the sun is setting behind the great elms and the copper beeches.

Stratford-on-Avon, of course, is different, for there we have an ultra-modern closed-in theatre with every improvement in lighting and scenic device. The plays this year are *Hamlet* and *The Merchant of Venice*, *Othello*, *Love's Labours Lost*, and *Measure for Measure*. And the best of the actors are Emlyn Williams as Shylock and Iago, and Harry Andrews as Othello and the King in *Hamlet*.

But even for the Stratford playgoers nature plays its part. The theatre is almost literally in the middle of a garden or at least of a riverside park. And nothing could be pleasanter on a fine summer evening than to come out at both intervals and take in the beauty of the scene, to note the ripple of the water and of the swans on the river Avon, and to savour the general and pervading beauty of the atmosphere.

Both Stratford and Regent's Park attract more than the ordinary theatre-goer or Shakespeare-lover. They attract the holiday-maker, the schoolchildren, and anyone out for anything resembling refreshment of the mind. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



During intervals the playgoers at Stratford can stroll beside the calm Avon



The light of the evening sun reveals the age of the Parthenon but takes away none of its beauty



Much of the unique atmosphere of Athens is due to the Acropolis—a 'blinding vision' of marble

JOHN BECKWITH tells of some of the places he saw and of the friendly people he met during a tour of Byzantine monuments on the Greek mainland and on the island of Chios

IT may be some consolation to those who take their travelling seriously to hear that when you go to Greece for the first time it is easier to know where to begin than, say, in Italy or in Spain. For one thing, if like me you are interested in works of art there is much less to see. The works of art are not spread so thickly on the ground as in Italy; there are not considerable distances to cover between places of interest as in Spain. When you go to Greece it seems fairly obvious to make straight for Athens and to use that city as a base for expeditions inland or to the islands.

Athens itself, in spite of a rather brash modernity, is an engaging city. It is made so by a combination of atmosphere, the blinding vision of the Acropolis, which is rarely hidden, and the mercurial charm of the Greek character. The air has a clarity which seems peculiar to Greece; the sun puts the best complexion on the indifferent modern architecture, and stresses the animation of the streets.

It is an animation quite different from that of Italy or Spain. In Spain the animation is there, but always somehow shut off from the outside. Reserve meets reserve. In Burgos or Avila, in Granada or Madrid you become aware of peoples in provinces, provinces walled in by the glass of their own pride. And they are looking out of their glass, slightly catching their own reflection in the process, and you are looking in slightly catching yours.

In Italy you are conscious more of towns than provinces, and in these towns there is all the peacock self-appraisal to watch, as the girls stroll with an assumed air of indifference across the squares, and the young men practise *haute école* on their Vespas. In Greece it is all less artificial, less self-regarding either corporately or individually.

Open-Handed, Eye-Catching Vivacity

I do not want to suggest that sophistication, of a sort, is not there. You have only to walk in the Syntagma, one of the main squares of Athens, in the evening to sense the flavour of international Mediterranean life. But here, too, is concentrated the peculiar, open-handed, eye-catching vivacity of the Greeks, flushed off, as it were, by the neon signs above them.

And the neon signs are given more allure than most by the beauty of the Greek alphabet. By nine o'clock the square is both stage and audience for town life. Here the Athenians sit either voluble, alert, missing nothing, or slumped down exhausted after the siesta.

An Italian said to me: 'They think even quicker than we do.' We, of course, meant the Italians. And one can begin to understand how this quicksilver agility of mind helped in Byzantine times to feed the suspicions of Franks and Germans going to the Holy Land that the Greeks were treacherous and double-dealing. And from medieval times they have had the reputation of being a little too sharp in business. Whatever the truth of this reputation, the people have not been spoilt by the tourist trade.

A JOURNEY INTO GREECE

I went to the island of Chios to see the mosaics in the Byzantine monastery known as the Nea Moni. The monastery is believed to have been founded by the Emperor Constantine Monomachos in the middle of the eleventh century. It seems probable that workers in mosaic were sent from Constantinople to decorate the imperial foundation, and because so little that is Byzantine has survived in Constantinople—mosaics or anything else—the Nea Moni is all the more important. Yet few people have been to see it.

To go to Chios, the most convenient method is to take the night boat from the Piraeus, which with luck lands you at the port of Chios about noon the next day. You then catch a bus from the port to the little village of Karye in the hills. From there to the Nea Moni it takes about an hour's ride on a mule. I had toyed with the idea of dispensing with the mule, but later I was glad that I did nothing of the kind, since the track to the monastery is none too clearly marked. I am quite certain that without the guidance of the young muleteer I should never have reached the Nea Moni.

The journey, in spite of its roughness, is well worth making, even if you are not particularly interested in Byzantine mosaics. As we made our way through the mountains, climbing slowly, a small church would appear suddenly on a spur, or a farmstead, apricot and tan against the dark green of the olive trees and the lighter green of the sage and scrub.

Savage, Edgy Quality of Country

But for the most part the country seems uninhabited, deserted even by animals. The country has that savage, edgy quality which one becomes accustomed to but never tired of when travelling in Greece. The ground is rarely on one level for long, and if you are not used to riding a mule the abrupt unevenness of the ground tends to occupy most of your attention: you gaze with almost hypnotic concentration on the patch of ground just in front of the mule's nose. There are serene moments, however, when the distant view of the Turkish coast, or the sudden eruption of a headland close to, or the fall of a valley drags the eye away with delight, breaking the hypnotic spell.

A cluster of cypresses and white walls gives warning of the Nea Moni. As you zig-zag up the valley the church is seen to stand on a natural platform surrounded by monastic buildings, and with a tower standing separately. A few nuns and an old priest live here. The old man came forward to meet me. His long grey hair was tied in a little knot jutting out from under the back of his cap; his habit was stained with earth and sweat. The peasants working with him were a foil to the aura of dignity which came out to meet me as he bowed and shook hands. He spoke English, but his words were set in a sort of timeless, country-less ritual: the ritual of the monastic orders offering hospitality to a stranger.

The effect of the mosaics after such a journey is all the more impressive. But even if they had been set in a church in the centre of Athens their effect would be overwhelming. The designs are by a great master. The heavy, lowering features, the unusual juxtaposition of colour, the abrupt contrasts between highlights and shadows set them apart from any mosaic sequence I know, and make one more than ever deplore the almost



Olympia, in southern Greece, looks less like a surgical table than most archaeological sites: the ancient shrine gave its name to the Olympic Games



Greece is an important repository for monuments of Byzantine art, few of which have survived in their original centre of Constantinople: Mistra, near Sparta, a typical fourteenth-century church

total destruction of mosaics in Constantinople. The austerity of form, which is nonetheless vigorous and modelled, combines with an oppressiveness of atmosphere to make a singular and strange experience.

Afterwards, when the light became too poor, I was taken out on to a terrace where a chair and a table had been set with water and a large bowl of grapes. And I was left to enjoy the peace of the evening and to watch the long, deep, luminous shadows reach over the valley. Little acts of grace, like the offering of grapes, were to be repeated on the return journey. For the young muleteer, as we rode down the valley, presented me with a branch of sage. And later, at the end of the ride, as I was sitting with the mule-owner drinking coffee and waiting for the bus to take me back to the port of Chios, the boy came up again, this time with a spoonful of jam, offered with a grave little gesture.

Offerings—and a Searching Curiosity

These small acts of generosity seem to be peculiar to Mediterranean peoples. The country folk of Sicily and Spain will favour their guests in similar ways. And I noticed as I was waiting for the boat to leave the port of Chios that people brought parting gifts of branches of myrtle to their friends and relatives.

These little offerings, if made to a stranger, go hand in hand with a searching curiosity. In the village of Dhistomon on the mainland, while I was waiting for a lorry to help me towards the monastery of Osios Loukas, the villagers were insistent that I should take coffee with them. A chair was produced, and I was then submitted to a kindly examination: 'Why are you travelling alone?' The solitary traveller is always something of a puzzle to southern peoples. When I explained, perhaps rather griggishly, that a companion tends to get in the way when studying works of art—everyone nodded with understanding and congratulated me on my firmness of purpose.

'How old are you?' 'Thirty-five.' There were gratifying sounds of disbelief. Then I remembered that I had already said that I was a student. But no, it was not that. 'Why do you pretend to be so old when it is obvious that you are not?' I assured them that I was making no pretence, but I think it would have been better if I had lied. We then went on to examine my private life in some detail: family, salary, work; the entire tissue of my life was gradually unpicked.

For example, having said 'no' to the question 'Are you married?' the villagers then went into committee on whether it was better to marry early rather than late in life. What did I think?

I replied that in England, inclination and opportunity apart, the cost of living was so high that prudence demanded either celibacy or polygamy. You stayed single and regretted

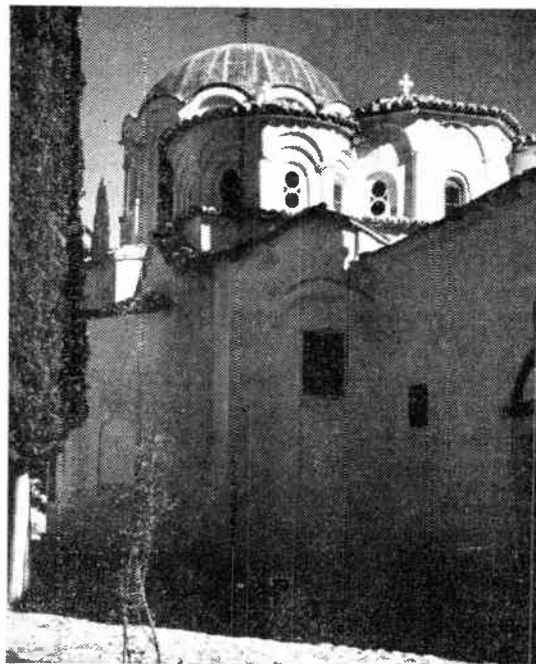
the law forbade you to have four wives, who might be sent out to work while the husband stayed at home and concentrated on the higher things—as they appeared to be doing, I added. All my examiners were men: the women were working in kitchens or fields.

There was general agreement that I was thinking on the right lines, and I was pressed to postpone my journey to the monastery and spend the day in further conversation. 'What does the difference of a day make?' they said. 'The monastery will still be there tomorrow.' But the arrival of the lorry put an end to the argument, and after embraces and handshakes all round I set off in a cloud of dust and hand-waving.

The lorry took me only as far as Stiri. From there it is a matter of walking through country as wild and deserted as the approach to the Nea Moni on Chios. And it is a considerable climb to the monastery of Osios Loukas. A few monks still live here, all lay brothers and advanced in years, except for one priest. Religious vocations, they told me, were very few these days. None of them seemed to have much hope that the life of the community would last longer than the span of their own years.

They received me with the same gentleness that I had met at the Nea Moni. As each brother came in from his work on the terraces below the church I was presented with some formality. Hearing that I had come up the track from Stiri, they were concerned that no one had thought to point out a short-cut across the mountains. One of the villagers had, in fact, waved to what seemed a wildly improbable approach to the monastery, and I had ignored it.

The monks promised to show me the path when I left the next day. And, indeed, when I set out at six in the morning I found the monks were up before me and already working on the mountain-side. They had placed themselves at different stages along the path, which was the short-cut to Stiri. At each stage the monk who was acting as picket addressed me with wishes for happiness and an easy journey and the hope that I should return before too long. At the last stage the priest was waiting for me. And under his blessing, and accompanied only by the rising sun, I made across the mountain range for Stiri and the road to Delphi. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The eleventh-century church of Nea Moni on the island of Chios contains beautiful Byzantine mosaics



LORD JUSTICE BIRKETT

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 2

The Influence of the Sea

LORD JUSTICE BIRKETT, in this contribution to the current G.O.S. series about the British character and way of life, suggests that perhaps the most formative element in fashioning them has been Britain's position as an island dependent on the sea for a livelihood and for defence

I EXPECT we have all got a pretty shrewd idea of what we mean when we talk of British life and character; but if we were asked to name the chief influences in the shaping of that life and character I suspect we should not all say the same thing. We have got so used to talking about 'our way of life' that we scarcely ever stop to think about it. If we did I think we should all agree on this: that perhaps the most formative element in fashioning our way of life has been the mere accident of our geographical position.

In truth we are what we are because we are an island people living where we do. You could almost say that our marvellous history is summed up in that sentence; and although, as a people, we are supposed to dislike high falutin' language, nevertheless we do take pride in the fact that we have been described as 'a precious stone set in the silver sea,' and we sometimes add to the words of Shakespeare the words of the first Marquis of Halifax: 'There is a smell in our native air better than all the perfumes of the East.'

For our geographical position has turned out to be a most singularly favoured and fortunate one, and the influence of the sea upon our fortunes has been immensely powerful at every stage in our growth. In Robert Louis Stevenson's famous words, 'the sea has been our approach and bulwark,' the scene of some of our greatest triumphs and some of our most grievous dangers.

No Country So Rich in Natural Beauty

Others will no doubt develop this theme in subsequent talks—the effect of the successive invasions with the consequent mixing of races, and the building up of the most flexible and expressive language in the world—but I will content myself with an introductory word or two about the effect on the shaping of British life and character of the natural beauty of Britain, and the circumstance that the sea encircles all our coasts.

For do not let anybody suppose that the natural beauty of Britain has been without effect on our way of life. No country in the world of anything like the same size is so rich as Britain in natural beauty linked with historical interest, and no countryside in the world has ever been more passionately and expressively loved. The literature of the countryside through six centuries has become as noble a heritage as the countryside itself.

Listen to old Camden, who published his *Britannia* in 1586: 'Britain . . . which is well known to be the most flourishing and excellent most renowned and famous isle in the whole world; so rich in commodities, so beautiful in situation, so resplendent in all glory that if the most Omnipotent had fashioned the world round like a ring, as he did like a globe, it might worthily have been the only gem therein.'

Heroes Produced in Every Generation

Deeply embedded, therefore, in British life and character is this deep love of country, this pride in the greatness of our history, and although it is a British characteristic to say little about it in ordinary life it is equally characteristic to act nobly in its defence when occasion arises. The quality which we call patriotism has the strongest roots in our life and character and has produced heroes in every generation. Yet this love of country, which with us is one of the deepest roots of patriotism, was a comparatively late development, because much of the natural beauty of Britain was man-made; but from the very dawn of history the influence of the sea was all-powerful.

Both before and after the Christian era the invaders came to Britain by way of the sea. For many centuries the British thought of the sea as the road by which the invaders had come, and the road by which they themselves had come, and as the road by which others would come if not prevented. The times called for courage, for resolution, for resource, and for the quality of dogged resistance, and these things were forthcoming then, as they have been forthcoming ever since, and never more notably than in our own day and generation. But in course of time a newer and wider conception came into the mind of Britain. It was realised that the road by which the invaders came could be made the very means of sure defence, and could also contribute to the life and character of Britain as nothing else could.

Here is the Marquis of Halifax, writing in the middle of the seventeenth century: 'To the question, what must we do to be saved in this world? there is no other answer but this: Look to your moat . . . we are in an island, confined to it by God Almighty, not as a penalty but as a grace, and one of the greatest that can be given to mankind.

Happy confinement that has made us free, rich and quiet; a fair portion in this world, and very well worth the preserving; a figure that hath ever been envied, and could never be imitated by our neighbours.'

Happily, this conception of the sea as a defence took a most practical form, and was not confined to ships of war, properly so called. The true defence was to establish complete control of the sea by controlling the trade on the seas, and to have a vast superiority of British ships manned by British seamen. The growth of sea power brought with it, as a consequence, a great enlargement of political liberty, for great armies were not thought to be needed, and thus the dangers to liberty from a military state were avoided.

Rule, Britannia! became part of the common speech, and the idea that Britons never shall be slaves was universally approved. It is interesting to reflect that the oldest words in the language of Britain are words relating to the sea, including the very word 'sea' itself. Words like 'ship' and 'sail' and 'cliff' and 'storm,' and the points of the compass—'north,' 'south,' 'east,' and 'west'—are among the words we owe to the Angles and the Saxons who came to Britain by way of the sea in the remote past. It was by the sea that the merchant adventurers went forth to the four corners of the earth, and their voyages and exploits are part of the history of the British people.

And in the British way of life there is always the consciousness of the debt owed to the great Elizabethans for their deeds and their example. Sea power may have fallen from its high estate, and no doubt the power of Britain has suffered from the advance of other great nations with immense populations and material resources. But the moral influence of Britain in the world was never stronger than it is today; and British life and character has still a very great and perhaps decisive part to play in the politics of the world on which the destinies of men depend. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Britain's Schools of Tropical Medicine

Continued from page 4

just now that the study of tropical medicine is complicated. You can see that the study involves not only the diagnosis and treatment of the disease in individual patients but also the wider comprehension of such subjects as entomology, the science of insects; helminthology, the science of worms; protozoology, the science of minute parasitic animals like the malaria parasite; and bacteriology, the science of minute parasitic organisms like the plague and leprosy bacilli, the cholera vibrio, and the viruses of yellow fever, dengue, and encephalitis.

All these subjects are studied and taught at all schools of tropical medicine, including the London school. But our knowledge of these diseases, although it has advanced at an astonishing pace in the past sixty years, is still very incomplete, and research must go on. One of the main functions of a school like the London school is to conduct, or stimulate others to conduct, fundamental research into the outstanding problems.

In the past few years, since the war, the existence of a stage in the development of malaria parasites in the human body, long suspected, has been clarified. Originally it was not known what happened to the parasites after they had been injected by the biting mosquito until they appeared in the blood a week or so later. Now, thanks to careful research work on volunteers at the London school, we know that the parasites undergo development in the liver. This discovery will, we hope, help in the development of better drugs to act on that stage, and it will advance our understanding of malaria and possibly other diseases.

Other researches are related to the fundamental processes involved in the development, by insects, of resistance to DDT, to the fundamental processes by which trypanosomes live at the expense of their hosts, to the fundamental processes involved in human protein absorptions, and to a wide range of other subjects both at home and in Africa and the Far East. It is appropriate that a school of London University should conduct these enquiries into fundamental problems which so often form the basis of fruitful developments in treatment and prevention.

I hope I leave you, then, with a picture of a school of many departments—though I have not mentioned the teaching of general public health which is a main part of its function. The departments are active and enquiring, not satisfied with present knowledge but constantly seeking new understanding, and interested as much in prevention as in treatment. The students—several hundreds each year—pass through a strenuous and exacting course, and incidentally more than half of them are from overseas. (*Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia'*)



In search of inspiration: gardeners of all ages and of every social class crowd the avenues of the four-acre marquee which houses the main exhibits

The Largest Flower Show in the World

FRED STREETER, who is head gardener at Petworth House in Sussex, gives his impressions of this year's Show by the Royal Horticultural Society in the grounds of the Royal Chelsea Hospital

THE Chelsea Flower Show is not only the largest of its kind in the world but the most comprehensive: there is everything connected with horticulture. One of the marquees covers more than three acres: this is filled to the utmost with some of the finest flowers, orchids, fruits, and vegetables in the horticultural world. The arrangement of the exhibits creates a floral display of supreme magnificence, broken up by wide grass avenues. Walking along these avenues you get a clear view of the expanse and wealth of the beauty created.

Just imagine groups of annuals brought along in pots—perhaps 3,000 or 4,000—arranged in circular mounds. Delphiniums up to ten feet high; begonias as large as dinner plates; lilies, with all their fragrance, rising through masses of azaleas; sweet peas—magnificent spikes arranged in bowls with 200 to 300 in each bowl; and tropical plants in contrast to the tiny alpine tables. Then there are roses and carnations by the thousand. Other tents contain information bureaux, and experts are present to give advice and answer any questions.

Spectacular Exhibits in the Open

Out in the open there are the really spectacular exhibits: beautifully constructed rock and water gardens. A team of gardeners will have been working on them for three months. There they show you lay-outs suitable for different types of houses and positions: everything from the new suburb to the City man's weekend retreat with a sweeping drive and rhododendrons.

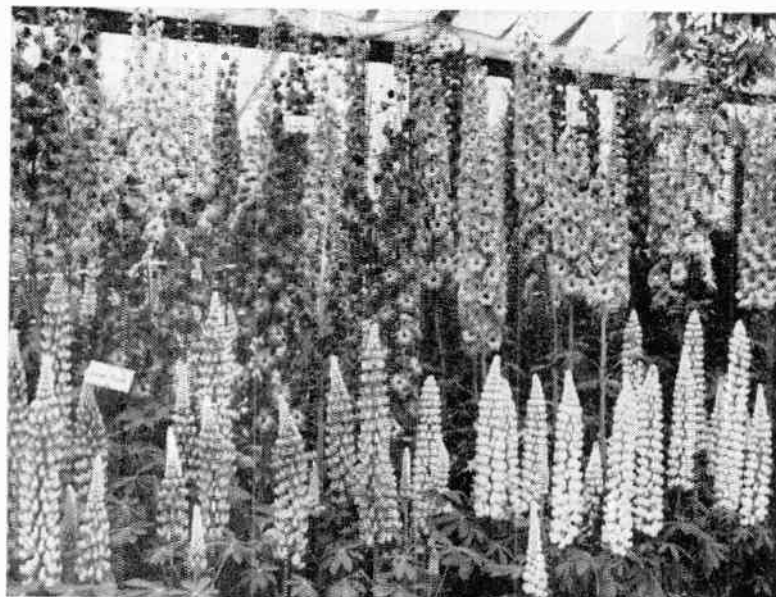
One walk is devoted to the more fantastic decorations—ladies are principally responsible for these creations—using anything from orchids and anthuriums to the simplest flowers. A thing I noticed especially was the number of ladies who are professional gardeners today. And to help them, as well as the weekend amateur, Chelsea has everything to make gardening easy—all kinds of tools, implements, machines, fertilisers. Then you get greenhouses, frames, and cloches in every shape and form; heating apparatus and ventilating gear with all the latest ideas in construction.

This is more than a flower show: it is a meeting place for hundreds of visitors from overseas; a magnet for gardeners, attended by Her Majesty the Queen and many royal visitors on the Tuesday. It is open to the public all day Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday morning. Judging is carried out on the Tuesday by panels of experts in their own particular section, and this is all finished before the royal arrival.

The organisation is as near perfection as it is possible to get: military bands, refreshments, post and telephone facilities, cloakrooms, information offices—all are included. To the gardener a trip to Chelsea is the day of the year. It is an important function for a complete cross-section of society, because practically everybody in Britain is a gardener at heart. If you ever get the chance, do see it. I am sure you will love every minute. There is as great a variety of people on show as of flowers, trees, and shrubs. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



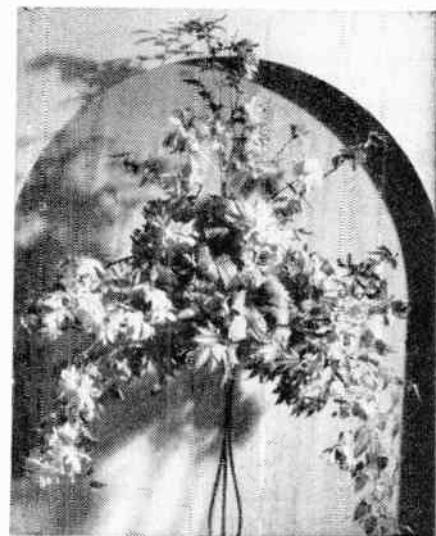
Three months before the show opens a team of gardeners goes to work laying out a series of beautifully planned rock gardens and water-gardens



Breath-taking effects are obtained in the main marquee by massing flowers in their hundreds: an array of Bishop delphiniums and Russell lupins



'Grace of Monaco,' a new pink hybrid tea-rose of great size grown by Mr. H. Wheatcroft



A floral arrangement using azaleas, lilies, double tulips, and Niella Longrasimosa ('Country Life' photos)

THE REV. DR. JOHN MUNRO, Religious Broadcasting Officer with the Australian Broadcasting Commission, reflects on the significance of an historic occasion he witnessed last year in the Chapter House of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, when the final touches were put to an important document

The Church of England in Australia

LAST year I think I witnessed an historic occasion. I attended the closing hours of a lengthy debate in the Chapter House of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney. While the cinema crowds were hurrying past the town hall and the cathedral which stand side by side, and dense traffic was converging towards the great bridge that dominates the harbour, the final touches were being put to an important document, a proposed constitution for the Church of England in Australia.

Although all the churches of the Anglican Communion share a certain distrust of over-centralisation, this has not prevented those of Canada, South Africa, the Episcopal Church of the United States of America, and the Church of West Africa—for example—from adopting forms of self-government which unite their several dioceses into national churches. These Anglican churches have separated themselves from the mother province of Canterbury but, of course, remain in full communion with Canterbury and one another. But, so far, the Church of England in Australia has been the notable exception in this process of 'coming of age' in the Anglican family of churches. Through the 150 years or so since its first planting in that vast continent, hopes for a constitution uniting the (by now) twenty-six dioceses have remained unfulfilled.

A Groundless—but Real—Fear

A constitution of its own might have given greater impetus to the growth of a more thoroughly Australian atmosphere in the Church. And few Australian Anglicans would hold that their respect for the Church of England as such should in any way inhibit the development of an Australian slant to the expression of their spiritual heritage. But different theological emphases from diocese to diocese have been sufficient to keep alive the fear that constitutional changes might lead to the overwhelming of strongly held minority convictions with consequent loss to all. The legislative independence of each diocese has been regarded as a bulwark against the evils of a centralised authority which might try to over-ride genuine theological differences without respect towards tender consciences. The fear may have been groundless, but it has been real.

Consequently the Church of England in Australia, having at least the nominal allegiance of between thirty and forty per cent. of the population, has never quite discovered that unity which quite clearly, as an important nation-wide church, it should possess. In practice, of course, the diocesan bishops consult regularly. The relationships between the diocesans and their metropolitan archbishops, of whom there are four—Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, and Brisbane—are all that might be expected of Christian men. Even so it is interesting to note that the bishops of Tasmania, Adelaide, and Willochra are outside the jurisdiction of a metropolitan. Their dioceses do not belong to provinces.

But the essential weakness of Anglican church government in Australia lies in the extraordinary fact that a hierarchy of synods—representative assemblies of clergy and laity—are not quite what they seem. They give the semblance of governing the affairs of the church from local diocesan levels through provincial groupings roughly corresponding to the areas of the Australian states right up to the General Synod which meets on a Commonwealth-wide basis. But this is only a semblance of ascending orders of representative government.

Authority Rests with Diocesan Synods

Real authority rests with each diocesan synod and is made possible by state Acts of Parliament recognising the rights of dioceses to govern themselves in matters ecclesiastical. Provincial synods and General Synod have no real legislative power. They can and do wield moral influence both in the church and the community as a whole, but in the last resort authority is in the hands of each diocesan assembly linked through its bishop in historic loyalty to Canterbury.

However, General Synod has now agreed on a document which each diocesan synod will consider. Whether each can agree to surrender a measure of its autonomy for the good of the whole remains to be seen. It is unlikely that sweeping changes would be the outcome of the constitution's adoption, but there are at least two fields in which the authoritative voice of the church as a whole might well be heard with increasing effectiveness.

Before I suggest what I believe these to be, let me hasten to assure you that Australian Anglicans are not blind to the existence or influence of other Christian communions. There has been a quickening of interest in the ecumenical outlook. Indeed, the visit to Australia early this year of the Executive of the World Council of Churches brought home to every Christian communion there the need to take the fact of ecumenical co-operation more seriously than has been done. And the efforts of both the Roman Catholic Church and the Methodist Church—the latter in its recent 'Mission to the Nation'—to make some mark upon national life have not gone unnoticed by members of the Church of England.

But to return to the two fields in which I believe the adoption of a

constitution by the Anglican Church in Australia may have some important repercussions: the first is an obvious one—South-East Asia. For many years Australian men and women have served as missionaries through the Australian Board of Missions and the Church Missionary Society. But no groups within the Australian Church are more conscious than those who support these spearheads of missionary work of the inadequacy of their resources in manpower and money. To meet the situation which confronts the Australian Church in Christian concern for the millions of peoples to its near north will require a unity of purpose and devotion from every devoted church-member in the Commonwealth. It may be that when the Australian Church as a whole can speak with one voice and pledge itself with one mind it will be able to act with greater effectiveness in South-East Asia.

The other field in which one church rather than a church geared to the necessarily slow working of twenty-six legislative bodies may play an increasingly effective part covers the complex of factors which make up the modern technical society. For there is no dodging the issue. Australia shares with the rest of the world a rapidly changing pattern of life made possible by tremendous technical advances. Its churches must keep pace with the influences which these changes are having upon the lives of almost everyone in the community. Lack of constitutional centralised legislative power did not matter very much in the days of the stage-coach, but there is no excuse for it when airliners have brought Perth and Brisbane within a few hours of one another.

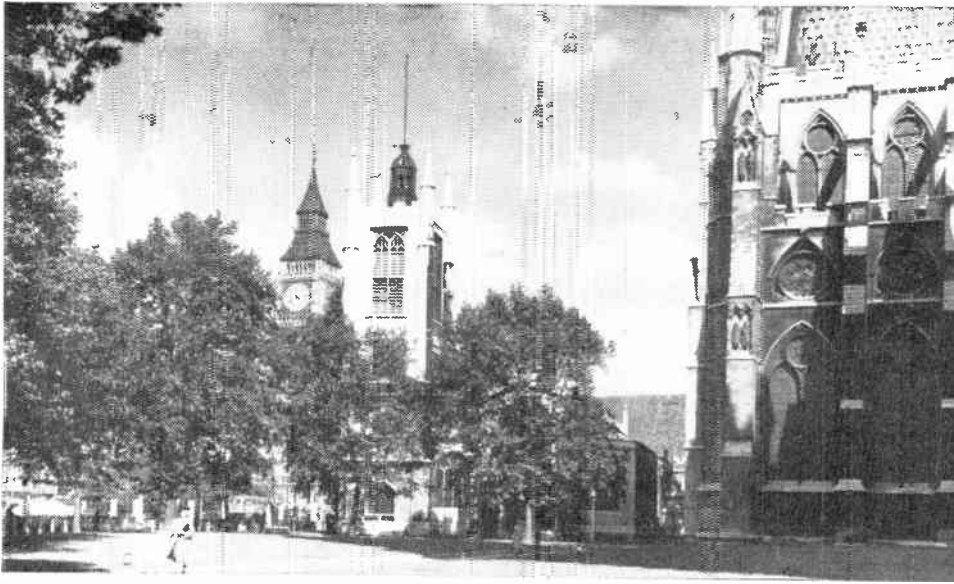
The Church of England in Australia has always tended to look back to the Church from which it came for inspiration and models upon which it might base its life. It has not been alone in this. Succeeding generations of Scots and Irish settlers in Australia have also clung to the memories of churches which were dear because they brought sweetness and light, and gave some sense of belonging, to people who were struggling in a new and often difficult environment. Quite understandably nostalgia has been high on the list of sentiments finding their rightful recognition in all the Australian churches. But rapidly developing new needs have long been outrunning the relevance of the Anglican Church. For the character and techniques of the Church have been more suited to people engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, to people to whom the pattern of parochial church life can still make sense.

Problem of Communicating the Gospel

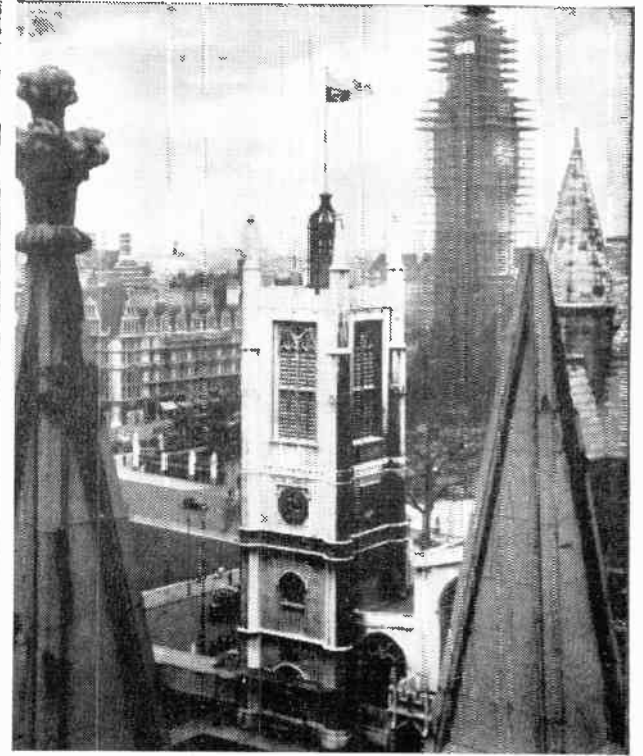
In all this, of course, the Church in Melbourne and Sydney is not greatly different from the Church in Bristol or Belfast or Toronto or anywhere else where the Anglican Church is to be found. The problem is much the same. How is the Church to overcome the barriers to its basic Gospel proclamation, barriers created by the changing thought-forms and mental images of people working with 'things,' increasingly familiar with automation but more and more removed from other people and animals and earth and salt water which provided the Biblical pictures former generations knew so well?

Further, the Australian Church has always concentrated on the personal and domestic sides of men's lives rather than upon the industrial and political or workaday sides. Overcoming the physical problems of embodying faith in the sheer bricks and mortar of buildings for worship, instruction, and recreation has been a tremendous achievement but it has not always made for far-seeing vision. There has been much geographical pioneering, and the challenge of parishes bigger than the average English diocese is still being met by bush brotherhoods and many a gallant outback priest. But the future lies with those who can bring the Australian Church to pioneer for the Gospel's sake in ways which are still new to the Church even in England. The way forward is to tackle the problem of communicating the Gospel in intelligible terms to vast numbers of people the pattern of whose lives is largely shaped by the requirements of rapidly developing industrial techniques to which the Church has given far from sufficient thought. Anyway, whatever the answers to the problems of evangelisation or pre-evangelisation may be, the Church of England in Australia will need to think out and embody its faith in relation to a more complex society than that of former days. This is the second great field in which a more unified church may the better make itself felt.

For, after all, constitutions are only bits of paper. No matter how much care and experience are put into them they are not of much importance unless they are put to positive use in great causes. If the proposed constitution for the Church of England in Australia is accepted, and if it lends power to the Church's work in South-East Asia, and if it brings the Church to face with more unified and authoritative counsel the task of getting its message through to the Australian population as it is today, not as it was yesterday—then I was present at an historic occasion last year when the document was finally drawn up. At least this is certain. I shall know before many years are out, and so will the whole Church. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



St. Margaret's is next to Westminster Abbey, across the road from the Houses of Parliament



The eighteenth-century tower of St. Margaret's on which repair work costing £10,000 has begun

ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER

CANON CHARLES SMYTH, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, tells something of the story of his church, which is well known to visitors from overseas as one of the most historic and beautiful of London's parish churches. An appeal has recently been launched for the restoration of the bell tower

WHEN they hear the words 'St. Margaret's, Westminster' most people immediately think of what are called 'society weddings,' but this is only a small part of our work. Our marriage registers, indeed, contain some well-known names: Samuel Pepys (1655), John Milton (1656), and Sir Winston Churchill (1908). But St. Margaret's should be more famous as the parish church of the House of Commons, and the mother church of the whole City of Westminster; as a church of exceptional historic interest and architectural beauty; and as a church noted for its music.

Moreover, every year the Empire Field of Remembrance brings thousands to our churchyard to pay their tribute to those who gave their lives in two world wars. You may have seen in the newsreels at your local cinema the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, or Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, planting Crosses in this Field of Remembrance in memory of the immortal dead.



The monument to Byron's cousin, Sir Peter Parker, killed in 1814

Moreover, every year the Empire Field of Remembrance brings thousands to our churchyard to pay their tribute to those who gave their lives in two world wars. You may have seen in the newsreels at your local cinema the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, or Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, planting Crosses in this Field of Remembrance in memory of the immortal dead.

St. Margaret's also has close associations with America. Sir Walter Raleigh, the founder of Virginia, lies buried in the chancel. In 1733 the parish raised a sum of money for the development of the Colony of Georgia. A mural tablet commemorates James Rumsey, honoured by the State of West Virginia as the inventor of the steamboat, who died in London in 1792 and was buried in our churchyard.

Of exceptional interest is a finely sculptured monument to a cousin of Lord Byron, Sir Peter Parker, Bart., R.N., Captain of the frigate, *Menelaus*, who was killed fighting the Americans in a skirmish on the Chesapeake river in 1814.

Appearances are deceptive. The parish church of St. Margaret is so dwarfed by Westminster Abbey alongside that until you have entered it you

do not realise what a large church it is. In fact, we can seat 1,000; whereas the normal seating capacity of the Abbey is only 2,000.

Again, St. Margaret's, though it looks so 'modern,' is really a very ancient church, founded by King Edward the Confessor two years before the Norman Conquest. The present building, the third to stand upon the site, dates from the eve of the Reformation, being consecrated in 1523. It was repeatedly damaged by bombing in the second world war, and the traces of an oil bomb which fell on the north aisle in September, 1940, are still painfully obvious.

Yet the interior of the church remains incredibly beautiful, with its arcade of slender Perpendicular columns leading up to the glorious east window, a representation of the Crucifixion in sixteenth-century Flemish

stained glass, which was part of the dowry of Catherine of Aragon, Henry VIII's first wife. You would never expect this from the exterior; and the explanation is that 220 years ago, when Sir Robert Walpole was Prime Minister, the church, including the tower—which is a fascinating example of eighteenth-century Gothic decoration—was completely refaced with Portland stone, the House of Commons voting a grant of £3,500 towards the cost. In the eighteenth century Parliament could still vote money for such a purpose; but this unhappily is no longer possible.

It is most unfortunate that the eighteenth-century stonemasons used iron cramps to hold the stones in place, for these have since corroded and are splitting the stones apart; you can see the cracks on the outside of the tower quite plainly if you look for them. So we have now got to take off the stones again, one by one, and remove those rusted iron cramps, replacing them with other metal which does not rust. This is going to be a long and expensive job, calculated to cost at least £10,000, and we feel justly proud that Sir Winston Churchill was the first to contribute to the Restoration Fund.

Meanwhile, the bells of St. Margaret's are perforce silent while the work on the tower is proceeding: those bells which rang the Queen to Westminster Abbey for her Coronation, and whose peal is so familiar to listeners all over the world. We all look forward to hearing them ring out again when the work of restoration is completed. And I know that you will wish us well. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The interior of St. Margaret's looking east towards the Crucifixion window

Books from Britain

Automation

R. H. MACMILLAN discusses in clear and comprehensible language the technical advantages and limits of automatic factories, and the social and economic aspects of this "second industrial revolution." 8s. 6d. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Europa Minor

LORD KINROSS. A continuation of *Within the Taurus*. Lord Kinross travels in coastal Turkey showing the changing nature of a people and a country turning westwards and becoming more Europa than Asia Minor. *Map and Illustrations*. 18s. JOHN MURRAY

Creatures of the Deep Sea

KLAUS GUNTHER and KURT DECKERT. A general account of the strange fauna that inhabit the great and unfamiliar depths of the oceans. It describes the almost incredible adjustments that enable creatures to live amid cold and scarcity and in almost complete darkness. *Illustrated*. 18s. ALLEN & UNWIN

The Constance Spry Cookery Book

CONSTANCE SPRY, in collaboration with ROSEMARY HUME of 'Cordon Bleu' fame, sets out in 1280 pages everything about cooking as "a combination of science, art, invention, and individual taste." *Lavishly illustrated*. 50s. DENT

Education in Great Britain

W. O. LESTER SMITH. This readable survey reviews the history of education in this country, and relates it to its social background. (Home University Library.) *Second edition*. 7s. 6d. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Himalayan Circuit

G. D. KHOSLA. The author, an Indian High Court Judge, describes a holiday tour in the mountains to the north of Simla, on which he went with a party of friends. 16 *plates*. 18s. MACMILLAN

Just My Story

SIR LEN HUTTON. This is more than an autobiography. Its pages are packed with sidelights and opinions on the game which reveals the wealth of his experience and the depth of his thinking. 32 pages of illustrations. 16s. HUTCHINSON

Blood Royal

IAIN MONCREIFFE and DON POTTINGER. A picture history of monarchy from 4000 B.C. until tomorrow. Full colour, wit and bewildering facts adorn every page. By the authors of *Simple Heraldry* and *Simple Custom*. 12s. 6d. NELSON

Sebastiano

WILFRID BLUNT. "The book is so crammed with good things that it is hard to know which to pick out . . . Mr. Blunt is warmly to be congratulated on a learned work that is also a delightful entertainment." *The New Statesman and Nation*. 25s. JAMES BARRIE

Obtainable at all good booksellers. In case of difficulty write to the publisher, c/o The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Prices are net)

Books to Read



Reviewed by
John Connell

THE second volume of Mr. Harry S. Truman's memoirs, called *Years of Trial and Hope*, thoroughly sustains the standard set by its remarkable predecessor which, as you may remember, was a full and fascinating account of Mr. Truman's accession to the Presidency of the United States in April, 1945, and of his momentous first months in office. The second volume takes the story up to his departure from that exalted office which he had discharged with so much courage and distinction. The story of his years in office is packed with critical events from Potsdam to the Korean truce negotiations at Pammunjon. He tells it with lucidity and great narrative skill; he is brisk, modest, yet self-confident, trim but never perky. This clear-headedness is equalled by his capacity to take decisions. His memoirs were bound to be valuable and authoritative; what to a non-American reader is both surprising and refreshing is the personal charm with which every page is invested. One is not called upon to agree with every statement that he makes—on two major issues, for example, any British reader is bound to have different views: on Palestine and on the curtailment of the sharing of knowledge about atomic energy. But if any man can make American policy on these two matters comprehensible it is Mr. Truman; and of his integrity and fearlessness there can be no question. A great man has written a great book.

From the original, extremely voluminous records, personal and public, from careful study on the spot, and from a wide, deep understanding of war in all its aspects, Mr. Alan Moorehead has reconstructed in his book, *Gallipoli*, a brilliant, detailed, glowing picture which comes as near being a masterpiece as makes no matter. He tells the complete story, as seen from both sides of the hill—the hill being that barren little strip of land at the gates of the sea of Marmora which commanded the way to Constantinople, in dispute of whose possession from the spring to the autumn of 1915 so much blood, valour, and political and strategic ineptitude was outpoured. Mr. Moorehead's style is simple, straightforward, and elegant. He has a swiftness in narration and a sharp economy in comment which are both entirely admirable. The clarity and the precision of his narrative are all the more notable since he was a small child when the event occurred which he describes. It is a magnificent story which loses none of its splendour or its pathos in the retelling.

Roger Casement, who was executed for treason in 1916, and who to the Irish for whose cause he came to so terrible an end is a hero and a martyr, is to someone like myself, loyalist and unionist in every fibre of my being, a figure at once tragic and sordid, fascinating and repellent. Mr. Rene MacColl is a good deal more detached than I could possibly bring myself to be: in many ways this detachment is an obvious virtue, but it is accompanied by—and in my view not a little marred by—a remarkable ignorance of the real issues in Anglo-Irish relations. Although I like the brisk jauntiness of Mr. MacColl's narration and I respect his skilful character-drawing, I am not convinced that he makes a firm enough moral judgment on a matter of treason which, in our epoch especially, is of supreme importance. That criticism made, I hasten to add that I found Mr. MacColl's book, *Roger Casement*, extremely absorbing, and I hope that it will be widely and carefully read.

Mr. H. Maclear Bate is a British journalist with an inherited South African background and a good deal of contemporary knowledge of the country. In a book called *South Africa Without Prejudice* he gives a vigorous and concise statement of the South African Nationalists' case, in all those matters over which they are subjected to what they think to be unjustified and unmerited criticism. But I doubt whether his arguments will convince not just the uninformed and misinformed critics who so infuriate South Africans but people who—like myself—have some knowledge of the country and deep affection and admiration for its people, but do not share Mr. Maclear Bate's whole-hearted approval of *apartheid* and of the Union's attitude to the Commonwealth. I foresee tragedy ahead for South Africa, and I deplore it; and, plausible as Mr. Maclear Bate is, he has not persuaded me.

Father Trevor Huddleston's *Naught for your Comfort* is also about South Africa, and it has aroused the fiercest resentment in the Union. Father Huddleston is an Anglican priest who worked for many years in Sophiatown, the shanty-and-shack suburb of Johannesburg which, under the policy of racial segregation, has been razed to the ground and its inhabitants removed elsewhere. Father Huddleston is a strong and passionate saint; and saints are not easy to fob off with the abstractions of 'problems' of race relations when they themselves are aware of the direct relationships of man to man and man to God. Father Huddleston's book is an unsparing, utterly subjective, totally one-sided account of his years of endeavour in Sophiatown, of his clashes with authority on behalf of his parishioners, and of authority's attitude towards him. His book has the defects of its virtues; it topples over every now and again into superficiality and sentimentality; it is hasty as well as gallant.

Years of Trial and Hope, by Harry S. Truman (Hodder and Stoughton, 30s.)

Gallipoli, by Alan Moorehead (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.)

Roger Casement: A New Judgment, by Rene MacColl (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.)

South Africa Without Prejudice, by H. Maclear Bate (Werner Laurie, 18s.)

Naught for your Comfort, by Trevor Huddleston (Collins, 12s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 15.45. Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

THE COLLEGE OF ARMS

AT a ceremony in the City of London the United States Ambassador, Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, unlocked a pair of eighteenth-century wrought-iron gates in front of the College of Arms, the home of the English heralds, now celebrating its 400th anniversary. The gates were presented to the college by an American benefactor to replace the gates that were melted down for scrap during the last war. Here is part of what the Ambassador said:

"Today I should like to give you one example which seems to me to be particularly appropriate. It is a testament to the fact that physically as well as spiritually there is in American soil a part that is forever England. At East Twenty-Fifth Street in New York City a tablet was unveiled at the opening of the East River Drive a few years ago. The inscription was written by Stephen Vincent, the Mayor, and this is what it says: "Beneath this East River Drive of the City of New York lie stones, grit, and rubble from the bombed city of Bristol. These fragments that once were homes shall testify while men love freedom to the resolution and fortitude of the people of Britain."

"It was this sense of kinship between us and of admiration for the qualities of our British allies in war and in peace which I feel sure led Mr. Blevins Davis, my fellow-American, to donate these beautiful gates to the College of Arms to replace those which were sacrificed in our common defence. I hope that these gates will henceforth remind all who see them of the friendship and allegiance between our two countries; of the fact that here in the historic College of Arms the family records of so many of our two peoples are gathered together and become one."

"Thanks for the American gift were expressed by the Duke of Norfolk who, as Earl Marshal, is head of the English heralds. He also spoke of other gifts which had made the post-war restoration of the college possible. 'Your Excellency,' he said, 'the work that goes on within these old walls extends to your country and the English-speaking peoples throughout the world. And it is a very great moment after many years of anxiety that I can assure you that on this the 400th anniversary the generosity of your country as well as the people of mine has made it possible for this ancient college to live on.'

NEW SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

AN exhibition that showed the ever-increasing part science is playing in every aspect of our lives opened in London recently. It was the fortieth exhibition of the Physical Society, and on display at the old and new halls of the Royal Horticultural Society in Westminster were the latest wonders in scientific instruments.

The exhibition was opened by Sir John Cockcroft, the atomic physicist, and he cast his mind back to the days when he and his colleagues were working in the Cavendish Laboratory: he compared that day with this, and gave an idea of how far things have come since then: 'In our time we used to count atomic particles with a microscope and a zinc scintillation screen in a dark room, and we got confused if we had more than one a second. Today the instruments which we see around here will count at a rate of about a million a second, using marvellous new scintillators. And the data comes along with such speed that we are now having to have data-analysers and digital-computers and all that, in order to decide what the data means when we have got it.'

One of the sounds that struck me when I first went into the hall, as I found out later, was the sound of a system of radar measuring the velocity of droplets of water falling about ten feet from a tube. The sound of a radio-wave meeting the drop of water at a certain frequency and being reflected back at a different frequency can be measured, and it is by measuring the difference that the operator can find the speed or velocity of the target. In this case the water was going at ten miles an hour, and I was told the police are experimenting with the system for checking the speed of cars.

Obviously, inventions are coming along all the time. I was talking to Mr. Ronald Gould, of the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston, and he showed me a tiny radiation-detector he had made in an old razor-case. He also showed me another small detector—a geiger counter in miniature, really—so simple, in fact, that at Aldermaston they call it the Girl Guide's geiger counter. He said that at a time when



The new railings and gates in front of the College of Arms, the home of the English heralds and a great storehouse of family records

atomic energy is being used more and more a cheap geiger counter is really necessary, and this one, which you can plug into the light socket at home, can be made for about fifteen shillings. He was enthusiastic about people getting used to the idea of living with radio-activity: it is in many things around us—the luminous dials of our wrist-watches, even the walls of our homes.

Electronics are finding their way everywhere—even in bee-keeping. I saw an instrument which by analysing the significant sounds made by bees in the hive can assess the health of the queen bee and the bee colony generally. There was an experimental electronic telephone-exchange in the exhibition and it had no moving parts at all. LEONARD PARKIN

A PLAGUE OF MICE

THERE is a small town called Tottenham in New South Wales, Australia, and the thousand or so people who live there are crying out for the services of a Pied Piper whose speciality is mice rather than rats, for as Robert Stead of the Australian Broadcasting Commission reports, Tottenham has been overrun with mice—thousands of them—during the past few weeks.

'If you're like the women-folk in my family, and you hate mice, you won't like this story, unless for the joy of knowing that you don't live in Tottenham. It all started from flooding in areas around a group of central New South Wales towns. As the floods overran their food, swarms of mice from the wheat country retreated towards more hilly areas, and finally have concentrated in and around the town of Tottenham. There aren't, of course, enough mousetraps to go round; poison baits are being used, and people are even attacking swarms with sticks and stones. In the early days the mice got everywhere and ate everything.

They were even found inside a refrigerator at the local hotel, and by then the cupboard was eaten bare. Householders have been pestered by mice which have got into beds and even into children's cots; and now that everyone is tightly shutting away every scrap of food, straw-mattresses have become a prime attraction for hungry mice. They have done damage amounting to many hundreds of pounds.

'The town's storekeeper, Malcolm Gander, told me the mice had done damage worth £400 in his shop alone; but even for Mr. Gander it is not all loss: the townspeople have nearly cleared his shelves of tinned foods—the only safe foods to have about the house. Tottenham's one police constable, Kevin Crossingham, says he has never seen anything like it; but he believes that now the mice have turned cannibal the numbers are noticeably decreasing.

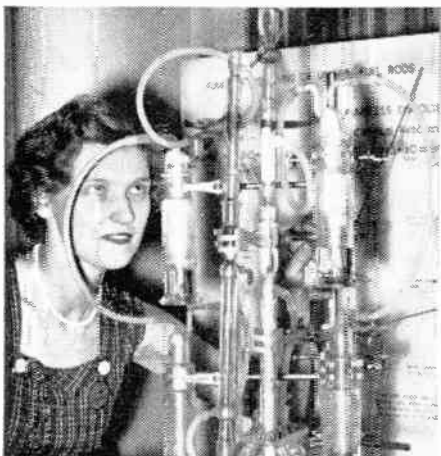
'Out of a thoroughly nasty situation have come one or two amusing stories: of the housewife who brought the fairy tale to life by lashing out with a carving knife at mice scurrying along her mantel-shelf and merely lopped off their tails; of the mice which flushed themselves off a bar shelf by eating the corks out of the bottles; and of a man who had four teeth loosened from his dental plate when the mice got at the fixative overnight. One man in the town is temporarily out of business: the cat's meat man. No cats were ever better fed than the toms of Tottenham.'



Pocket-size geiger counter for use in workshops where radio-activity is likely



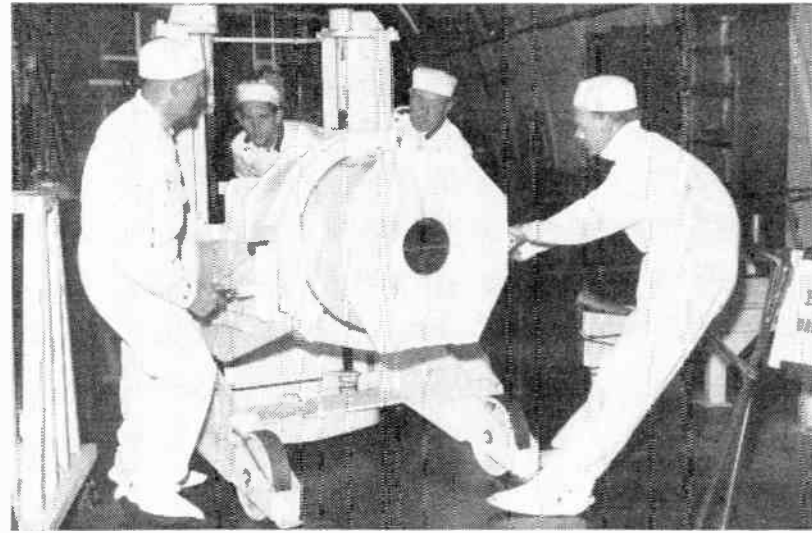
Not a man from Mars but a Harwell technician wearing a protective 'frog-suit' while he works in a highly radio-active area; the picture below shows how a glass-walled glove-box enables a lathe and a micrometer to be used on radio-active material



Model showing how uranium fuel-rods are dissolved in acid to remove plutonium



A handy monitor used in testing for areas of suspected radiation



Men wearing protective clothing moving a container of irradiated fuel to a laboratory for examination: a knowledge of how such fuels behave is essential for successful reactor operation

TEN YEARS

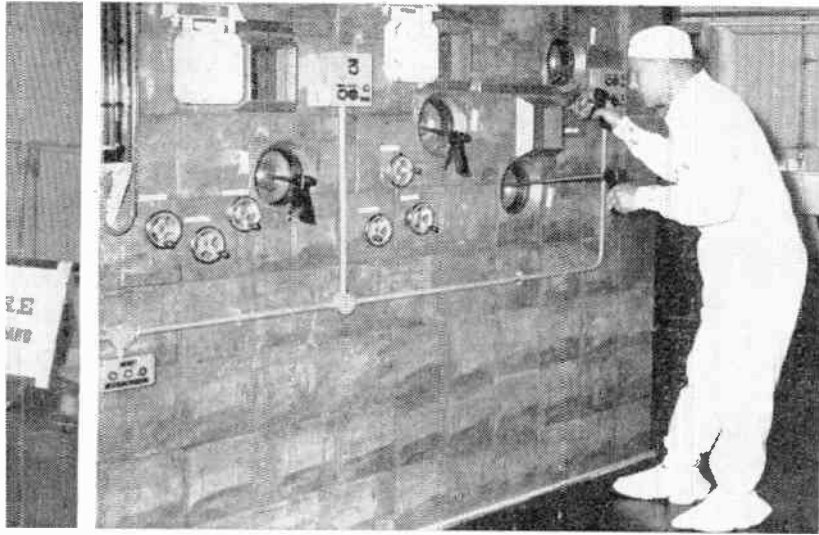
'In the course of a few days recently some 2,500 people visited Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. They were not there on business; in fact many of them were not scientists or connected with science. They were members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, journalists and local dignitaries, and more than a thousand of them were from the universities. For nearly all of them it was their very first visit to an atomic-energy establishment of any sort whatever. This was the first time,' said C. L. Boltz, 'that Harwell had been open to such a wide range of visitors. Part of the reason, undoubtedly, is the relaxing of security begun last August at Geneva, but the chief reason is that 1956 is, for Britain's first Atomic Energy

WHEN I first went to Harwell the thing that most impressed me was a hangar that had once housed aircraft filled from end to end with lathes and machinery. I remember standing in the gallery and trying to imagine how much equipment all those lathes could turn out. That was in 1950, when already a great deal had been done. But they had still to make, and make do, in much of their work on atomic energy. And there were many improvised laboratories, and buildings in progress round them. Now there are grass and flowers where once there was dust, and the look, almost, of a finished research station: almost—because no laboratory that is worth the name is ever finished. And you have only to go round Harwell and talk to discover that they are thinking of the next type of reactor, or the next but one, or maybe the one after that. They know what they are doing and why. And they have got the tools to work with.

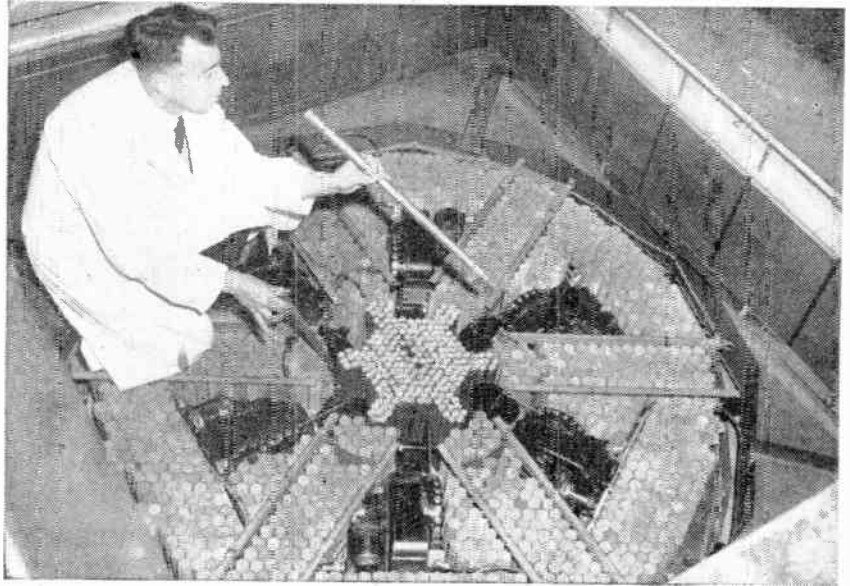
We hear a lot these days about things like remote control, robot brains and calculating machines, and automatic operation. At Harwell these things are neither a luxury nor a problem for the future but part of the pattern of research. For example, you can see on a television screen an enlarged picture which shows the surface structure of a metal. You may ask: why not an ordinary microscope picture—why not use a photographic plate? And then you realise that the metal you are looking at is part of a fuel-rod that has been in a nuclear reactor, and that it is full of highly radioactive fission products. A photographic plate would be fogged at once by the radiation. As it is, the glass lenses of the microscope are turned green by it, and they transmit less light than when new. As for the specimen, it has been ground and polished, and its structure shown up by etching with acid, all without handling.

That is their own work coming back on them. It is like designing a car, and then having a look at the cylinder walls after, say, 100,000 miles: the equivalent of mileage in a reactor is the proportion of the fuel-elements that can be 'burnt up' before they are taken out to be processed and are replaced with new ones. 'Burning up' means the fission of uranium atoms, and the formation from them of those highly radioactive fission products. You might think, therefore, that it would be necessary to do some rather nasty and difficult chemistry to tell how much of the uranium had been consumed. But there is a machine that does it for you, and traces the answer on a bit of paper as easily as if a barometer reading was being recorded.

Then, as another impression, I want to take you to a long room full of large boxes, each a miniature laboratory, and each with a number of pipes that come down to it from the ceiling. Inside the boxes is



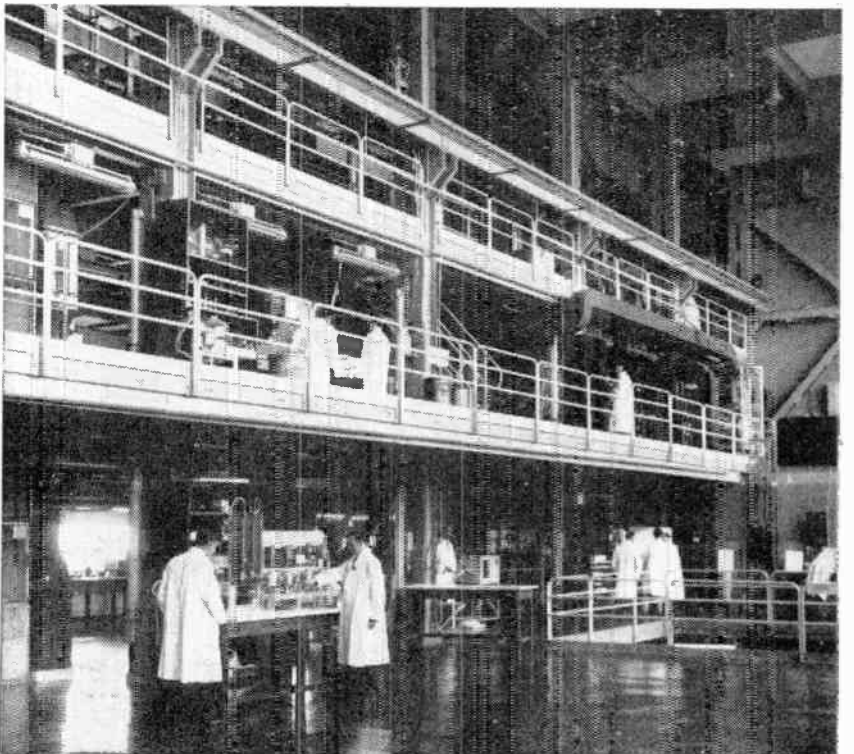
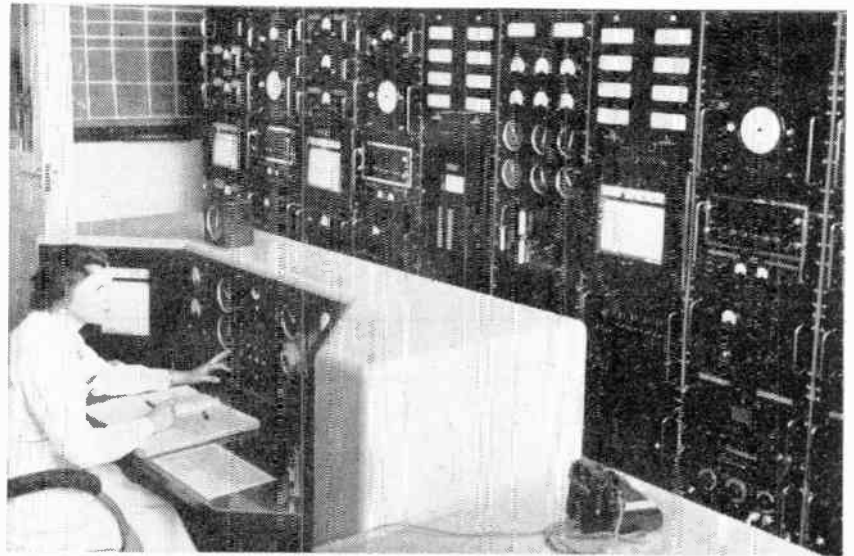
A research worker using remote-control instruments to examine irradiated fuel—made from uranium or plutonium—inside a lead-walled box



A scientist looking at the tops of fuel elements in the fast reactor 'Zeus,' on which he is standing; (below) the control desk of 'Zeus,' a low-energy version of a reactor with an enriched uranium core which is being constructed at Douvreay in Scotland

F HARWELL

Establishment, an anniversary year. It was in 1946 that Sir John Cockcroft and two others first looked at a deserted aerodrome near the village of Harwell, about fifty miles from London, the aerodrome that was to be the first atomic-energy establishment in Britain. Today there are nine research or production establishments in various parts of Britain, as well as the most ambitious programme in the world for the production of electrical power from the atom. Britain is one of the three great atomic powers, and it has all been built in ten years. The development of steam as a prime mover took over a century. Nuclear energy as a prime mover has been established in ten.' (From a talk broadcast in London Calling Asia.) The talk below is by ARTHUR HASLETT



Work at Harwell is closely planned in conjunction with industry: in the chemical-engineering laboratory processes to be used in industry are tested on a pilot-plant scale

plutonium in various forms—the material of atom bombs, an extremely dangerous substance to breathe, but also useful.

The point of it all is this. To get the fullest use from atomic energy it will be necessary sooner or later to have reactors in which the fuel-elements are plutonium, which is made in present types of reactor. Plutonium by itself would be an awkward material to work with, because it changes repeatedly from one form into another when the temperature changes. So in the safety of these boxes they are making new alloys of plutonium—they can work it, melt it, compress it in powder form with other metals, and study the behaviour of the alloys when made.

Finally, it may be useful to a designer to know how one of his reactors will behave when the conditions of operation are suddenly altered—for example, if more or less electricity were taken from the turbines that it drove. Again, there is a machine that gives the answer. To look at, it is merely three large panels, with the usual collection of lights and dials. It can take account of anything up to twenty factors in the operation of the reactor, and works out for itself what will be the effect of any short-term change in conditions.

The Next Stage of Planning

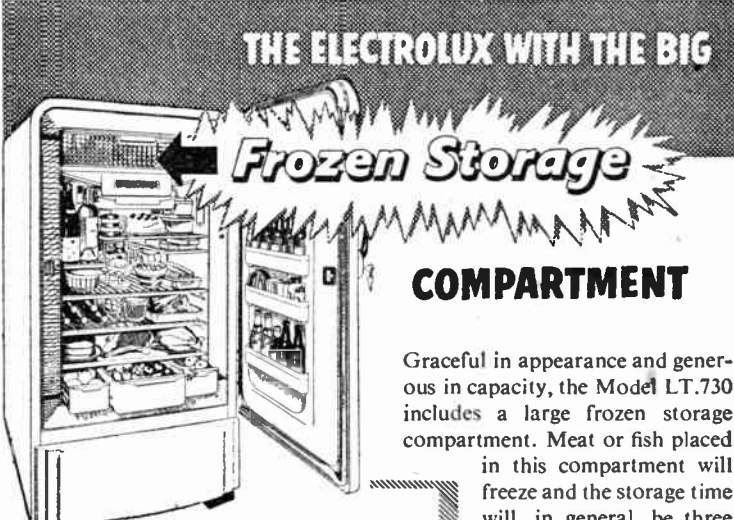
Those, then, were some of the things that we saw—that were to do with the main work of the station. From Sir John Cockcroft, the director, we heard about the next stage of planning, about the type of reactor that will be built next in the British programme after the Calder Hall type of power station which is to be opened by the Queen in October. In the Calder Hall type the fuel elements, as some of you may remember, are cooled by a gas, carbon-dioxide. Cooling in the next stage will be by a liquid, and there have been quite a number of types that have seemed possible. Harwell has taken a look at each of them, in conjunction with industry. And the choice, Sir John told us, has been reduced now to two.

In one of them the fuel-rods would be surrounded by water, and the water used both to slow up the neutrons that are released in fission—and keep the reactor working—and also to take the heat from the fuel-rods and transfer it to boiler tubes placed outside the reactor. In the second type, graphite blocks would be used, as at Calder Hall, to slow up the neutrons, but liquid sodium to extract heat from the reactor.

That, then, is the choice. They expect to have made it and built a prototype by 1960. Which means that they must be getting close now to a decision. And by the late 1960s there should be a number of this

(Continued overleaf)

THE ELECTROLUX WITH THE BIG



Frozen Storage

COMPARTMENT

Graceful in appearance and generous in capacity, the Model LT.730 includes a large frozen storage compartment. Meat or fish placed in this compartment will freeze and the storage time will, in general, be three times as long as in the main compartment. Five ice trays provide a plentiful supply of ice (80 big cubes) for cold drinks.

- Handy door shelves
- Interior light
- Vitaliser and Utility drawers for salad, vegetables, eggs and fruit
- Interior volume 7 1/2 cu. ft. approx.
- Operation by Kerosene, Electricity or Gas. Dual Control models, adaptable to either Kerosene or Electricity, also available
- Cooling unit guaranteed 5 years

Electrolux ...

Excels...

... with its modern refinements

ELECTROLUX LIMITED
153/5 Regent Street
London, W.1

By Appointment to the late King George VI

By Appointment to the late Queen Mary

By Appointment to the late Queen Elizabeth

By Appointment to the late Queen Elizabeth

E128-G

COURSES IN ENGLISH

for overseas students

By taking one of the special courses provided by Pitman's College School of English, overseas students and visitors can acquire a good command of English in the shortest possible time. Expert tuition is provided in carefully graded daytime classes. Special preparation for Pitman's College Diploma for Proficiency in English. Write for prospectus and full details.

LEARN ENGLISH IN LONDON

PITMAN'S COLLEGE
SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

DEPT. 15, DEVON HOUSE, 171-177, GT. PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: LANgham 6150

The Story of Colonisation

Continued from page 3

colonisation has been receding, a new form of Communist colonialism on the part of Russia in East Europe and China in South-East Asia has been growing. It is ironic that this should take place because Marxist theory in the late nineteenth century had identified imperialism and colonialism with capitalism, and the Marxist socialist had made colonialism a principal target in the attack upon the capitalist system.

This had two important results: on the one hand empires became self-conscious, and the self-consciousness extended both to the dominant and to the subject peoples. On the other hand, because it was assumed that modern capitalism was a new feature in human history, producing a new form of society, it was also taken for granted that imperialism was entirely new.

This series should serve to show that this view is historically incorrect, and that, for example, in the ancient classical empires there existed, at least in embryo, all the characteristics of imperialism.

Historically it is difficult to distinguish between colonisation and colonialism, or to dissociate them from imperialism. In our own day we have tended to assume that they constitute a modern, mainly European, phenomenon. We are apt to associate colonisation with overseas emigration from the mother country and colonialism with the political and economic domination of one people by another. This series will explain that none of these assumptions is historically valid.

'THE STORY OF COLONISATION'

An Introduction
by **Bertrand Russell**

PART I	PART II
Early 'Imperialists' by Harold Nicolson	The Reaction of Europe by Geoffrey Barraclough
The Roman Empire by Sir Mortimer Wheeler	The American Adventure by Salvador de Madariaga
The Indian Drive East by C. H. Philips	Empty Spaces by C. E. Carrington
The Expansion of Islam by Bernard Lewis	Asia Today by C. H. Philips
The Hammering Hordes by R. R. Betts	Africa Tomorrow by Philip Mason
Crucibles of Civilisation by K. M. Panikkar	A New 'Colonialism'? by Geoffrey Wheeler

Ten Years of Harwell

Continued from page 15

new kind of power station: the successor of the Calder Hall type. Harwell has an interest in the health side, as you may imagine, including the results of the hydrogen-bomb type of explosion. For more than five years now they have been making systematic measurements of the amount of radioactive fall-out, as it is called. As well as systematic measurements in Britain there have been others in New Zealand, Aden, and Gibraltar. And from 1954 onwards they have watched especially the effects of hydrogen-bomb tests.

Most of the activity from a hydrogen-bomb explosion is carried round the earth suspended high up in the atmosphere. It comes down to earth—in rain—only at the rate of ten to twenty per cent. in a year. There has been a clearly marked increase as a result of hydrogen-bomb explosions, and this is continuing. And—most important—the amount of extra radiation to which we are now exposed for this reason is only a very small fraction of what comes to us anyway. So at the present rate of explosions there should be no serious cause for worry.

Harwell has gone a long way in ten years. That machine-shop hangar I mentioned is still in use. But instead of Harwell on its own it is now Harwell working and planning with industry. Harwell with its ideas, serving the industrial division of the authority, deciding the future pattern of power stations. (*Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services*)

This Week's Listening

July 29—August 4

THE STORY OF COLONISATION

TALK about colonisation is heard more and more frequently these days as the remaining dependent peoples press forward on the road to full independence. This complex subject is usually seen merely in its modern or local context. The derogatory terms 'Colonialism' and 'Imperialism,' so often used today, are themselves indications of this. But the story of colonisation goes back to the earliest civilisations of the world; and it is this story that a number of speakers, highly qualified by their historical studies, will tell and seek to set in proper perspective in the new G.O.S. series.

This week Bertrand Russell, who combines pre-eminence as a philosopher with a firm grasp of history, introduces the series by defining the terms of the study and setting the theme of colonisation in its historical context. Next week Sir Harold Nicolson (a former President of the Classical Association) will survey the early 'Imperialists,' contrasting such aggressive powers as Persia and Macedon with the Greek colonists proper and the trading settlements of the Phoenicians. Then Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the distinguished archaeologist who chaired the programmes on 'Roman Britain,' the last of which is broadcast in the G.O.S. this week, will speak on the Roman Empire.

C. H. Philips, who has acted as consultant for the series, will give two talks: the first on Indian penetration of the East by trading, and the question of Buddhist influence; and a talk later in the series on Asia today, dealing with the receding tide of Western dominance. Bernard Lewis, Professor of History of the Near and Middle East at London University, will speak on the historical expansion of Islam. R. R. Betts, Masaryk Professor of Central European History, will deal with the repeated incursions of barbaric hordes into Europe and assess their influence on the development of European civilisation. Sirdar K. M. Panikkar, the well-known Indian historian and a former ambassador to China, will take up Asian parallels to this and deal with Moghul civilisation and the Manchu dynasty.

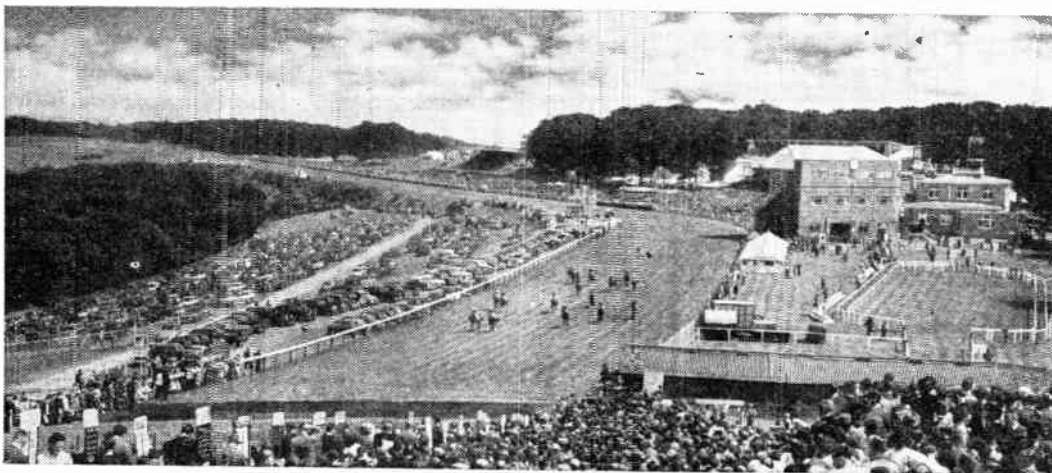
Geoffrey Barraclough, a former Professor of Mediaeval History, will set in perspective the various waves of European exploration and conquest. Don Salvador de Madariaga, the famous writer on the discoverers of America, will deal with colonisation on the American continent. C. E. Carrington, author of *The British Overseas*, will tell about the filling of largely empty spaces by colonisers in Australasia and also South Africa when European and Bantu first met there. Philip Mason, Director of Studies on Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, will speak about the dawn of independence in Africa. Geoffrey Wheeler, Director of the Central Asian Research Centre, will conclude the series by discussing whether new forms of 'colonialism' are now being developed.

'The Story of Colonisation': Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

'Roman Britain': Monday 14.45; Friday 23.15

THE FOURTH TEST

THE fourth Test match between England and Australia is due to end at Old Trafford, Manchester, on Monday and Tuesday. Commentaries by



Raymond Glendenning's commentary on the Goodwood Cup can be heard on Thursday at 14.15

Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton will be broadcast on both days at 12.00, 14.15, 16.15, and 17.15, and E. W. Swanton will sum up the morning's and afternoon's play respectively at 12.30 and 17.30. An eye-witness report will be broadcast at 21.00. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday the Australians play Surrey at the Oval, and on Saturday they go to Swansea to begin a match against Glamorgan. Commentaries and reports will go out on all four days.

'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'

BLACKPOOL enjoys a unique reputation in Britain as a holiday resort, and this is due in no small part to its policy of supplying its visitors not only with the normal seaside pastimes but by assembling in its ten live theatres more stars of entertainment than can be found anywhere in the country outside London.

The G.O.S. will be bringing these stars to the microphones each week in 'Blackpool Night'—stars like Vic Oliver, the Beverley Sisters, Eve Boswell, Jimmy James, Frankie Vaughan, Albert and Les Ward have already been booked, and all the others will follow in turn. Each week the show will be built round Jack Watson, the compère, Reginald Dixon at the Tower organ, the George Mitchell Singers, and the augmented Northern Variety Orchestra.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 21.30; Wednesday 10.30

SCHUMANN CENTENARY MUSIC

THE centenary of the death of Schumann—he died on July 29, 1856, at the age of forty-six—is being commemorated in a series of special programmes. The Purcell Singers, under Imogen Holst, with John Thompson (tenor), will contribute a programme of some of his songs and part-songs. His *Fantasy in C for violin and orchestra* will be played by Peter Mountain and the BBC Northern Orchestra in 'Concerto.' Three piano works can be heard in a recital by Celia Arieli. They are:

Kinderscenen, opus 15; Romance in F sharp major, opus 28, No. 2; and Novelette, opus 21, No. 2. Schumann is also 'The Composer of the Week.'

Schumann's music is a fine reflection of the romantic feeling of the German literature of the period, and also of that of English literature, especially Scott and Byron. He wrote much piano music, often with fanciful titles, in addition to four symphonies, chamber and choral music, and many songs. His musical writing also helped to bring to notice the works of Chopin and other younger composers.

Purcell Singers: Sunday 05.00; Monday 23.15; Thursday 17.15

Piano Recital: Thursday 02.30; Friday 16.15; Saturday 06.30
'Concerto': Sunday 14.15; Saturday 01.00

'THE TRAGEDY OF TRAGEDIES'

HENRY FIELDING'S play, *The Tragedy of Tragedies* or *The Life and Death of Tom Thumb the Great*, has a unique claim to distinction: it made Dean Swift laugh 'for the second time in his life.' It is one of the funniest plays ever written, this burlesque story of a mighty and miniature general, Tom Thumb the Great, who defeats hordes of giants, subdues rebellions, slays champions, and who, in the end, in the day of his greatest victory is swallowed down by a cow.

Fielding wrote this 'tragedy' as a parody on the excessive, bombastic, heroic dramas of his time. He had, as he worked, copies of forty plays on the floor at his feet, kicking them open and shut, making their choicest lines ridiculous in Tom's mouth.

Fielding's burlesque, comedy, or farce (however you describe it) has long since survived the impossible plays it parodied: indeed, they are only remembered now because Fielding stood them in the stocks of his racy, absurd, fantastic wit and pelted them with Tom.

H. A. L. CRAIG

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

Radio Theatre presents

'THE SIEGE OF MOCKING HILL'

THE Bonds have lived at Mocking Hill for more than 300 years. Lady Bond has not been there herself for the whole of that time: none the less she is the very personification of tradition, the stately owner of a stately home. Alas, the family's fortunes have declined since the days of Charles I, so much so that nowadays the old place is sadly in need of repairs.

So Mockingham Council proposes to take over Mocking Hill on its own account, and when her Ladyship shows an implacable opposition to their scheme they send along their Mr. Trimble to serve her with a compulsory purchase order.

But current legal rights mean nothing to the Bond family tradition, and Lady Bond resolves to make Trimble tremble for his temerity. Other Bonds are called into action, Bonds not met or mentioned these many years, but who can be relied upon to help in time of crisis. The trouble is that the Bonds soon discover that even if they outwit the council, victory may carry with it disadvantages almost as striking as defeat.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Friday 14.15



Celia Arieli plays in a recital of piano music by Robert Schumann (right) to mark the centenary of his death this week

Nina Milkina is the soloist in the 'Prom' on Friday at 18.30

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade.

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	15310	19.60

West Indies

23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	17860	16.80
	15070	19.91

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese

23.00-00.30	17730	16.92
	15435	19.44

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish

23.00-00.30	17730	16.92
	15435	19.44

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	17790	16.86
	15447.5	19.42

Mexico

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
-------------	-------	-------

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
18.15-18.30	21660	13.85

(Thurs.)
(Sun.)

West Africa

20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
		<i>(except Mon., Tues.)</i>
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97

(Thurs.)

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-19.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
19.30-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-19.00	17860	16.80
19.30-20.30	17860	16.80

Hebrew

Israel

16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian

Persia

10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific

Australia

GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72

New Zealand

06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

(Tues., Wed.)

Far Eastern

China and Japan

GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	17860	16.80
11.00-11.30	17890	16.77
12.00-12.45	17860	16.80

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-18.30	21660	13.85
		<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-20.15	17810	16.84
14.15-20.15	21630	13.87

West Africa

04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	17715	16.93

North Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-17.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
20.00-22.45	11700	25.64
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-17.15	25720	11.66
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
		<i>(Mon., Tues.)</i>
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		<i>(except Thurs.)</i>
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.30-22.45	11700	25.64
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-05.00	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
04.30-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
18.30-21.00	12095	24.80

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-20.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-00.30	17810	16.84
21.00-03.00	15310	19.60
23.00-03.00	11930	25.15

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

20.00-23.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
23.00-23.15	17860	16.80
23.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.45-00.30	17890	16.77
23.45-03.00	15070	19.91
00.30-03.00	11750	25.53

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-00.30	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	17810	16.84
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
21.00-22.15	21550	13.92

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	17810	16.84
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
21.00-22.15	17870	16.79

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific

09.30-14.15	15070	19.91
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91

South-East Asia

09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	17810	16.84
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
16.00-17.15	15070	19.91

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
02.00-02.15	17810	16.84
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

JULY 29

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents
Marie Löhr in
'THE SIEGE
OF MOCKING HILL'
 A comedy by Hugh Popham
 Adapted for broadcasting
 by Mollie Greenhalgh
 Esmé, Lady Bond, owner of Mocking Hill.....Marie Löhr
 Rosemary, her daughter.....Rachel Gurney
 Mr. Trimble, chairman of the local Planning Committee.....Charles Hawtrey
 Robin, Lady Bond's younger son.....Charles Hodgson
 Sir Julian, his elder brother.....Ian Lubbock
 Jacqueline, Julian's wife.....Hilda Schroder
 Ivor Anderson, Lady Bond's brother.....Martin Lewis
 Professor Matthews, an antiquarian.....James Thomason
 Maurice Ponder, his assistant.....Robert Bishop
 Nicholas Oblomov, another assistant.....Rolf Lefebvre
 Mrs. Estridge, an elderly villager.....Dorothy Holmes-Gore
 Mr. Fanshawe, chairman of the Mockingham District Council.....Charles Lloyd Pack
 Colonel Gordon, the local Member of Parliament.....Richard Williams
 Briggs, a foreman.....Michael Turner
 Bert, a visitor.....Charles Lamb
 Ada, his wife.....Doris Gilmore
 Maureen, their daughter.....Sulwen Morgan
 Produced by Archie Campbell
 (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. A. J. Gailey

05.00 SCHUMANN
 (Died July 29, 1856)
 Some of his part songs
 Sung by the Purcell Singers
 Conductor, Imogen Holst
 (repeated 23.15; Thurs., 17.15)

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 Chairman, Gilbert Harding

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain
 followed by an interlude at 07.15

07.20 Motor Racing
LE MANS
TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RACE
 A progress report

07.30 RESTORATION THEATRE
'The Tragedy of Tragedies'
 A programme about the play
 by Henry Fielding
 (For details see Mon., 20.15; repeated Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
 Schumann (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY CALLS
THE TUNE
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Farm Street Roman Catholic Church, London. Conducted by the Rev. Father John Murray, S.J.
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR
 Bernard Monshin
 with his Concert Tango Orchestra
 Julie Dawn
 and The Freddie Phillips Quintet
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN
'Conquest of the Depths'
 The story of man's attempt to explore the under-water continents
 Written by James Gleason
 2-'Sunken Treasure'

13.50 app. Children's
Music in Miniature
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 Violin Concerto No. 1 in A minor by Bach
 played by Peter Mountain
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 The programme also includes:
 Fantasy in C, Op. 131.....Schumann
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 Peter Sellers in
'SELLERS' MARKET'
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 Motor Racing
LE MANS
TWENTY-FOUR HOUR RACE
 A recorded commentary on the finish

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 with Jane Forrest and Bryan Johnson

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Southgate Methodist Church, London. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. E. R. Richardson

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

18.30 Radio Theatre presents
'THE SIEGE
OF MOCKING HILL'
 (See 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Sir Arthur Bliss (born August 2, 1891), by Scott Goddard
 'The Englishman Abroad,' by Cedric Wallis
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn singing from the International Congress of Young Salvationists at the Royal Albert Hall, London

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Introduced by Victor Silvester

22.00 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
5: Shetland Isles

22.15 George Cole
Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
 in
'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Phil Bender.....Donald Sinden
 Sally Gay.....Moira Lister
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
 Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
 (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade
and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SCHUMANN
 (See 05.00; repeated Thurs., 17.15)

23.45-00.30 VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE
 BBC Revue Orchestra

PROGRAMME PARADE	
and Announcements	
broadcast daily	
GMT	
04.20 on:	31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
05.45 on:	25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.84 m.
09.20 on:	19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
10.20 on:	13.97, 11.66 m.
15.54 on:	19.91 m.
19.54 on:	16.79, 13.92 m.
20.54 on:	31.88, 25.30, 19.82, 16.77 m.
22.54 on:	25.15 m.
22.58 app. on:	24.92, 19.61, 19.60, 16.84, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 19.35 approx. on 1960 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00	

Special Services
 For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies
 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands
 16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa
 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing from the International Congress of Young Salvationists at the Royal Albert Hall, London

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.35 Londense Nuusbrief (London Letter)
 by Le Roux Smith Le Roux
 16.40-16.45 Onderhoude met Afrikaners in London
 (Interview with Afrikaners in London)

Arabic
 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Feature Programme
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 English by Radio
 19.50 Your Favourite Singer
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew
 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian
 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

JULY 30

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 New Records
 Presented by Ian Stewart

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 'I Remember Africa'—a talk
 West African Voices
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
 and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.30 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 'As I See It': a talk
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Listeners' Forum
 20.00 Short Story
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 15.50 Music Round the World
 16.00 Reading
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Fourth Test Match

As an addition to the G.O.S. coverage listeners may be able to receive the Special Australia Transmission on the match from 10.15 to 17.45 GMT on 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

GMT
 00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
 from Farm Street Roman Catholic Church, London. Conducted by the Rev. Father John Murray, S.J.

01.30 THE SPA ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Tom Jenkins
 with Roland Peachey (guitar)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 KEYS AND STRINGS
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
 and Cy Grant with his guitar

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
 OF THE WEEK
 Schumann (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
 Bernard Monshin
 with his Concert Tango Orchestra
 Julie Dawn
 and The Freddie Phillips Quintet
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 EDMUNDO ROS
 and his Latin-American Orchestra
 Producer, Geoffrey Owen

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket
 WEATHER REPORT
 from Old Trafford, Manchester
 followed by an interlude at 07.20 app.

07.30 MERCHANT NAVY
 PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.45 BRITISH ARTISTS
 on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
 OF THE WEEK
 Schumann (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL
 Jean Pougnet
 and the Palm Court Orchestra
 with this week's visiting artist
 Michael Langdon

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE WILL'
 by J. M. Barrie

Mr. Devizes.....Bill Crichton
 Surtees.....Iain Cuthbertson
 Robert Devizes.....Douglas Storm
 Philip Ross.....Bryden Murdoch
 Emily Ross.....Hilary Thomson
 Sennet.....Ian Richardson
 Creed.....Tom Criddle
 Narrator.....Iain Cuthbertson
 Produced by Finlay J. Macdonald
 (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

12.00 Fourth Test Match
 ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the fourth day's play at Old Trafford, Manchester

12.30 app. Summary
 by E. W. Swanton

12.35 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the West of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

14.00 Great Tom
 RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Fourth Test Match
 ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary
 (See 12.00)

14.45 ROMAN BRITAIN
 A series of eight broadcasts telling the story of the four centuries of Roman Britain
 In the Chair:
 Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.
 President of
 The Society of Antiquaries
 8—'Rome and Ourselves'
 Speakers:
 J. N. L. Myers and C. E. Stevens
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN
 IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

5—Fugue
 (Pianist, Philip Levi)
 (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE STORY OF
 COLONISATION
 An introduction
 by Bertrand Russell
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See article on page 3
 and note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Fourth Test Match
 ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for
 FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Fourth Test Match
 ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary
 by E. W. Swanton

17.35 ROLAND PEACHEY
 and his Hawaiianairs
 with Charles Granville

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Willie Richardson
 introduces some of the visitors to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the human problems of industrial communities within the Commonwealth and Empire
 (repeated Tues., 10.30; Thurs., 23.45)

19.00 RELIGIOUS TALK
 'St. Ignatius of Loyola'
 by Father C. C. Martindale, S.J.
 (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 HOME AND AWAY
 A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth
 with Adèle Leigh (soprano)
 Rowland Jones (tenor)
 and the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RESTORATION THEATRE
 A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration
 Allan McClelland in
 'The Tragedies of'
 (A programme about the play
 by Henry Fielding)
 Written and narrated
 by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 (repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 FELTON RAPLEY
 at the organ

21.00 Fourth Test Match
 ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
 An eye-witness account of the fourth day's play
 followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 on gramophone records

22.15 DANCE MUSIC

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
 and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart

23.45-00.10 ENGLISH
 MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the West of England
 followed by an interlude at 00.10

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

JULY 31

Fourth Test Match

As an addition to the G.O.S. coverage listeners may be able to receive the Special Australia Transmission on the match from 10.15 to 17.45 GMT on 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

GMT
00.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

00.30 THE STORY OF COLONISATION

An introduction by Bertrand Russell (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 MELODY HOUR

Bernard Monshin with his Concert Tango Orchestra Julie Dawn and The Freddie Phillips Quintet

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 'FORTY FATHOMS DEAD'

The story of Stoker Chief Petty Officer William Brown Written and produced by Alan Burgess from a story by Maytum White When E41 of the 8th Submarine flotilla sank off Harwich there began for William Brown an adventure unsurpassed in the annals of underwater history. (repeated on Wednesday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Schumann (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF COLONISATION

An introduction by Bertrand Russell

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Introduced by Victor Silvester

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket

WEATHER REPORT

from Old Trafford, Manchester followed by an interlude at 07.20

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

5—Fugue

(Pianist, Philip Levi) (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Basil Cameron
Julius Katchen (piano)
Piano Concerto in F.....Gershwin
Suite, The Firebird.....Stravinsky

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
(See Mon., 18.30; repeated Thurs., 23.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Chariton on the fifth and last day's play

12.30 app. Summary by E. W. Swanton followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE

Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'

by H. Rider Haggard Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald

Episode 3: 'The Witch Hunt'

Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
Infadoos.....Errol John
Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams
Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
Tuala.....Orlando Martins
Gagool.....Patience Collier
Seragga.....Roger Snowdon
1st Native Chief.....Hamilton Dyce
2nd Native Chief.....Lionel Ngakane
Production by Archie Campbell (repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)

13.45 FOUR HANDS IN HARMONY

Tony Lowry and Clive Richardson at two pianos

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

14.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Basil Cameron
Joseph Cooper (piano)
Tchaikovsky
Waltz (Eugene Onegin)
Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat minor
Capriccio Italian (repeated on Friday at 01.00)

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Cambridgeshire

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary by E. W. Swanton

17.35 Music from LONDON TOWN
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 ENCORE!

A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

19.15 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
5—Shetland Islands

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers Presented by C. F. Meehan (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE SPA ORCHESTRA

Directed by Tom Jenkins with Donald Edge (piano)

21.00 Fourth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

An eye-witness account of the fifth and last day's play

21.05 ROLAND PEACHEY
and his Hawaiians

21.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT

A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer

with them will be Reginald Dixon

The George Mitchell Singers Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra

Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth Introduced by Jack Watson

Produced by Eric Miller (repeated on Wednesday at 10.30) See note on page 17

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE

Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 RELIGIOUS TALK

'St. Ignatius of Loyola' by Father C. C. Martindale, S.J.

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE

(See Sun., 20.15; repeated Thurs., 07.15)

23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'

(See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
22.15-23.00 (Calling the Antarctic (On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa 'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson Episode 3
Hymns and their Music, by the St. Martin Singers. Conducted by W. D. Kennedy Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUTS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Ahlan Wa Sahlan
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Arab Newsletter
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Poetry Reading
19.40 Music Programme
20.00 Arab Affairs in the British Press
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

10.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 1

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
16.00-16.15 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)**North America**15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin AmericaIn Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family
in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to
know'
20.45-21.00 'Between the Lines'
Christian opinion on some of the
things we read about**Central and South Africa**16.15 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)**Arabic**05.15 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Question and Answer
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 **FOUR HANDS
IN HARMONY**
Tony Lowry and Clive Richardson
at two pianos00.30 **THIS DAY AND AGE**00.45 **RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**01.00 **Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'**
To provide the music are:
Joan Turner, Semprini
Ronnie Carroll
and The Hedley Ward Trio
To provide the comedy are:
Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth
The George Mitchell Choir
Script by Gene Crowley
Produced by Alastair Scott-Johnston
(repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)02.00 **THE NEWS**02.09 **COMMENTARY**02.15 **SCIENCE REVIEW**02.25 **Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Cambridgeshire**02.30 **PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC**Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape5—Fugues
(Pianist, Philip Levi)03.00 **Close down**04.30 **THE NEWS**04.39 **Slow Speed News Summary**04.45 **COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Schumann (records)**05.00 **THIS DAY AND AGE**05.15 **HOME AND AWAY**
A programme of music and song from
the four corners of the earth
Adèle Leigh (soprano)
Rowland Jones (tenor)
The BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tauský06.00 **THE NEWS**06.09 **From the Editorials**06.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**06.25 **THE DAILY SERVICE**06.30 **'THE WILL'**
by J. M. Barrie
Mr. Devizes.....Billy Crichton
Surtees.....Iain Cuthbertson
Robert Devizes.....Douglas Storm
Philip Ross.....Bryden Murdoch
Emily Ross.....Hilary Thomson
Sennet.....Ian Richardson
Creed.....Tom Criddle
Narrator.....Iain Cuthbertson
Produced by Finlay J. Macdonald
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)07.00 **THE NEWS**07.09 **Home News from Britain**07.15 **NEW RECORDS**
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald08.00 **Close down**09.30 **SCIENCE REVIEW**09.40 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**09.45 **CHARLIE KUNZ**
at the piano10.00 **'FORTY FATHOMS
DEAD'**The story of
Stoker Chief Petty Officer
William Brown
Written and produced
by Alan Burgess
from a story by Maytum White
When E41 of the 8th Submarine flotilla
sank off Harwich there began for William
Brown an adventure unsurpassed in the
annals of underwater history.10.30 **'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'**A visit to the seaside to meet some
of the Variety stars appearing there
this summerwith them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented
Northern Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller11.00 **THE NEWS**11.09 **COMMENTARY**11.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**11.25 **Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Cambridgeshire**11.30 **STRICT TEMPO
DANCE MUSIC**
played by Billy Tennent
and his Orchestra12.00 **Cricket
SURREY v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
A commentary on the first day's play
at the Oval

followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 **WORK AND WORSHIP**
'Reverence for Christ' University,
Hong KongSir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G., LL.D.,
describes the situation of the site of
the new University to be built out-
side Hong Kong
Messages from Christopher and
Roderick Harman to their parents in
Hong Kong, and from Christopher
Legg to his parents in Northern
Rhodesia13.00 **THE NEWS**13.09 **Home News from Britain**13.15 **THE SPA ORCHESTRA**
Directed by Tom Jenkins
with David Branson (piano)14.00 **Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 **Radio Theatre presents
Marie Löhr in
'THE SIEGE
OF MOCKING HILL'**A comedy by Hugh Popham
Esmé, Lady Bond, owner of Mocking
Hill.....Marie Löhr
Rosemary, her daughter.....Rachel Gurney
Mr. Trimble, chairman of the local
Planning Committee.....Charles Hawtrey
Robin, Lady Bond's younger son.....Charles Hodgson
Sir Julian, his elder brother.....Ian Lubbock
Jacqueline, Julian's wife.....Hilda Schroder
Ivor Anderson, Lady Bond's brother.....Martin Lewis
Professor Matthews, an antiquarian.....James ThomasonMaurice Ponder, his assistant
Robert Bishop
Nicholas Oblomov, another assistant
Rolf Lefebvre
Mrs. Estridge, an elderly villager
Dorothy Holmes-Gore
Mr. Fanshawe, chairman of the Mock-
ingham District Council
Charles Lloyd Pack
Colonel Gordon, the local Member of
Parliament.....Richard Williams
Briggs, a foreman.....Michael Turner
Bert, a visitor.....Charles Lamb
Ada, his wife.....Doris Gilmore
Maureen, their daughter
Sulwen Morgan15.45 **BOOKS TO READ**16.00 **THE NEWS**16.09 **COMMENTARY**16.15 **Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'**
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
Script by
Ray Galton and Alan Simpson
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)16.45 **THIS DAY AND AGE**16.55 **Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND**17.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**17.15 **FORCES' FAVOURITES**18.00 **THE NEWS**18.09 **Home News from Britain**18.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**18.30 **Henry Wood
Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Peter Katin (piano)
Wedding March (A Midsummer
Night's Dream).....Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 4 in A (Italian)
Mendelssohn
Piano Concerto No. 1 in D minor
Brahms20.00 **THE NEWS**20.09 **THE DAILY SERVICE**20.15 **VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE**
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz21.00 **Cricket
SURREY v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
An eye-witness account of the first
day's play at the Oval

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 **WELSH MAGAZINE**21.45 **LISTENERS' CHOICE**22.15 **Peter Sellers in
'SELLERS' MARKET'**
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)22.45 **SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade**23.00 **THE NEWS**23.09 **Home News from Britain**23.15 **SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news23.45-00.30 **NEW RECORDS**
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY AUGUST 2

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 'WHEN GREEK MEETS GAEL'
 by Kay Cicellis
 A writer from the Ionian islands visits the Hebrides for the first time with Martina Mayne as Kay Cicellis and Meg Buchanan
 Bill Crichton, Moultrie Kelsall, Alex MacKenzie, Marietta MacLeod, Effie Morrison, Bryden Murdoch, Alex Powis, Jean Taylor Smith, Hilary Thomson
 Piper, Seumas MacNeil
 Accordionist, Bobby MacLeod
 Produced by David Thomson
(repeated at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 SCHUMANN
 Recital of his piano music played by Celia Arieli
(repeated Fri., 16.15; Sat., 06.30)

03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Griffith Quick
05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
05.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Sir Arthur Bliss (born August 2, 1891),' by Scott Goddard
 'The Englishman Abroad,' by Cedric Wallis
07.30 George Cole
 Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
 in
 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Phil Bender.....Donald Sinden
 Sally Gay.....Moira Lister
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
 Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 June Bronhill (soprano)
 Donald Scott (baritone)
 BBC Midland Chorus
 and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras

10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 THE TOM JENKINS QUINTET
12.00 Cricket
SURREY v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 A commentary on the second day's play at the Oval
12.35 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral)
Beethoven

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Racing
THE GOODWOOD CUP
 A commentary on the race at Goodwood
14.30 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters
14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)
15.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams
15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Yvonne Mitchell
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the MIDLANDS
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 SCHUMANN
 (Died July 29, 1856)
 A programme of some of his part songs
 Sung by the Purcell Singers
 Conductor, Imogen Holst
17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 'WHEN GREEK MEETS GAEL'
(See 01.00)
19.30 EDMUNDO ROS
 and his Latin-American Orchestra
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)
20.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)
21.00 Cricket
SURREY v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 an eye-witness account of the second day's play at the Oval
21.05 Racing
THE GOODWOOD CUP
 A recorded commentary on the race at Goodwood
21.20 MUSIC FROM THE CONTINENT
22.00 CHARLIE KUNZ
 at the piano
22.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
(See 15.15)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy
23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Willie Richardson
 introduces some of the visitors to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the human problems of industrial communities within the Commonwealth and Empire

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 *(As 23.15-00.00 above)*
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'The Cricketing-Counties'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
(Commentary)
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Play
 17.50 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
 19.40 From Here and There
 19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

AUGUST 3

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
- 15.00 Programme Summary
 - 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 - 15.30 Radio Newsreel
 - 15.45 Land and Livestock
 - 16.00 THE NEWS
 - 16.09-16.15 Commentary
- 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
- 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 - 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.07 Review of today's papers
 - 23.15 Radio Gazette
 - 23.30 Music Programme
 - 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 - 00.00 THE NEWS
 - 00.15-00.30 World Affairs
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
- 01.00 THE NEWS
 - 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 - 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 02.07 Review of the Press
 - 02.15-02.30 World Affairs
- In Portuguese
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.05 Programme Summary
 - 23.06 Radio Panorama
 - 23.20 Musical Interlude
 - 23.30 World Affairs
 - 23.45 Trade and Finance
by John Whitehouse
 - 23.52 Musical Interlude
 - 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 Friday Topic
- 20.30 The Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
- 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Calling
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
- In Afrikaans
- 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 - 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
- 04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
- 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
- 17.00 News Headlines
- 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
- 17.15 With the Doctor
- 17.30 Music Programme
- 17.40 Tour of the Week
- 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 18.25 Music Programme
- 18.40 Arab Newsletter
- 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
- 19.30 English by Radio and Programme Parade
- 19.50 Listeners' Requests
- 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
- 16.35 Parliamentary Review
- 16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
- 15.15 A Documentary Feature
- 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

- 00.15 **BETWEEN THE LINES**
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

- 00.30 **THIS DAY AND AGE**

- 00.45 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

- 00.55 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 01.00 From the Promenade Concerts
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Basil Cameron
Joseph Cooper (piano)
Tchaikovsky
Waltz (Eugene Onegin)
Piano Concerto No. 1 in B flat minor
Capriccio Italien

- 02.00 **THE NEWS**

- 02.09 **COMMENTARY**

- 02.15 **'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
A series of impressions
Yvonne Mitchell
(repeated at 09.30)

- 02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

- 02.30 **'THE WILL'**
by J. M. Barrie

Mr. Devizes.....Bill Crichton
Surtees.....Iain Cuthbertson
Robert Devizes.....Douglas Storm
Philip Ross.....Bryden Murdoch
Emily Ross.....Hilary Thomson
Sennet.....Ian Richardson
Creed.....Tom Criddle
Narrator.....Iain Cuthbertson
Produced by Finlay J. Macdonald

- 03.00 Close down

- 04.30 **THE NEWS**

- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

- 04.45 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Schumann (records)

- 05.00 **THIS DAY AND AGE**

- 05.15 **THE CRICKETING COUNTIES**

followed by an interlude at 05.20

- 05.30 **LISTENERS' CHOICE**

- 06.00 **THE NEWS**

- 06.09 From the Editorials

- 06.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

- 06.25 **THE DAILY SERVICE**

- 06.30 Peter Sellers in **'SELLERS' MARKET'**
Produced by Pat Dixon

- 07.00 **THE NEWS**

- 07.09 Home News from Britain

- 07.15 **CONCERT CHOICE**
Music by Mendelssohn, Vaughan Williams, and Tchaikovsky on gramophone records

- 08.00 Close down

- 09.30 **'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
(See 02.15)

- 09.40 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 **THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE**

10.00 RESTORATION THEATRE

A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration

- Allan McClelland in
'The Tragedy of Tragedies'
(A programme about the play by Henry Fielding)
Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig
Produced by R. D. Smith

- 10.30 **EDMUNDO ROS**
and his Latin-American Orchestra

- 11.00 **THE NEWS**

- 11.09 **COMMENTARY**

- 11.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**

- 11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

- 11.30 **GOD AND HIS WORLD**
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Griffith Quick

- 11.45 **SYDNEY GUSTARD**
at the theatre organ

- 12.00 **Cricket SURREY v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
A commentary on the third and last day's play at the Oval

- 12.35 **NEW RECORDS**
Presented by Ian Stewart

- 13.00 **THE NEWS**

- 13.09 Home News from Britain

- 13.15 **HOME AND AWAY**
A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth
Adèle Leigh (soprano)
Rowland Jones (tenor)
The BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilém Tausky

- 14.00 **Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**

- 14.15 **Band of the ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS**
Conducted by Major John L. Judd, M.B.E., Director of Music

- 14.45 **Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'**
and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
To provide the music are:
Joan Turner, Semprini
Ronnie Carroll
and The Hedley Ward Trio
To provide the comedy are:
Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth
The George Mitchell Choir
(repeated Saturday, 19.00)

- 15.45 **THE MARSH DWELLERS OF SOUTHERN IRAQ**

by Wilfred Thesiger
The speaker, one of the most distinguished travellers of modern times, has spent much of the last six years living with the Ma'dan, a nomadic people of Southern Iraq. He believes them to be descended from the original indigenous people of Iraq on whom Arab conquerors imposed their language, religion, and culture.
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

- 16.00 **THE NEWS**

- 16.09 **COMMENTARY**

- 16.15 **SCHUMANN**
Recital of his piano music played by Celia Arieli
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

- 16.45 **THIS DAY AND AGE**

- 16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

- 17.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

- 17.15 **GRAND HOTEL**
Jean Pougnet and the Palm Court Orchestra with this week's visiting artist, Michael Langdon

- 18.00 **THE NEWS**

- 18.09 Home News from Britain

- 18.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**

- 18.30 **Henry Wood Promenade Concerts LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

Conducted by Basil Cameron
Nina Milkina (piano)
Overture, The Marriage of Figaro
Piano Concerto No. 21 in C (K.467)
Symphony No. 3 in E flat (Erica)
Mozart
Mozart
Beethoven

- 20.00 **THE NEWS**

- 20.09 **THE DAILY SERVICE**

- 20.15 **'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'**
by H. Rider Haggard
Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald
Episode 3: 'The Witch Hunt'

Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
Infadoos.....Errol John
Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams
Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
Twala.....Orlando Martins
Gagool.....Patience Collier
Scrugga.....Roger Snowdon
1st Native Chief.....Hamilton Dyce
2nd Native Chief.....Lionel Ngakane
Production by Archie Campbell

- 20.45 **FOUR HANDS IN HARMONY**
Tony Lowry and Clive Richardson at two pianos

- 21.00 **Cricket SURREY v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
An eye-witness account of the third and last day's play at the Oval

followed by an interlude at 21.05

- 21.15 **IN SHOW BAND STYLE**
Cyril Stapleton directs the BBC Show Band

- 22.00 **MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
Compiled by Trevor Blore

- 22.15 **LISTENERS' CHOICE**

- 22.45 **SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**

- 23.00 **THE NEWS**

- 23.09 Home News from Britain

- 23.15 **ROMAN BRITAIN**
A series of eight broadcasts telling the story of the four centuries of Roman Britain

In the Chair:
Sir Mortimer Wheeler, C.I.E., M.C.
President of
The Society of Antiquaries
8—'Rome and Ourselves'
Speakers:
J. N. L. Myers, and C. E. Stevens

- 23.45-00.15 **Bernard Braden in BACK WITH BRADEN**
(See Wednesday, 16.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

AUGUST 4

- GMT**
00.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE
00.30 THE MARSH DWELLERS OF SOUTHERN IRAQ
 by Wilfred Thesiger
(Sec. Fri., 15.45; repeated at 05.00)
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 CONCERTO
 Violin Concerto No. 1 in A minor by Bach
 played by Peter Mountain and the BBC Northern Orchestra
The programme also includes: Fantasy in C, Op. 131.....Schumann
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY
02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Schumann (records)
05.00 THE MARSH DWELLERS OF SOUTHERN IRAQ
 by Wilfred Thesiger
(See Friday at 15.45)
05.15 THE SPA ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Tom Jenkins with Donald Edge (piano)
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SCHUMANN
 Recital of his piano music played by Celia Arieli
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 SYDNEY GUSTARD
 at the theatre organ
07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 A mirror of popular melody reflecting hit songs of today, yesterday, and tomorrow
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN**
 'Conquest of the Depths'
 The story of man's attempts to explore the under-water continents from the earliest times to the present day
 Written in three parts by James Gleeson
 2-'Sunken Treasure'
 Narrator: John Snagge
 Programme produced by Graham Gauld
10.20 app. Children's Music in Miniature
10.30 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
(For cast see Sunday, 22.15)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY
11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
 5: Shetland Islands
12.00 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 A commentary on the first day's play at Swansea
12.35 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Further commentary
14.45 SPORT

SPORT

Between 14.45 and 16.00, and 16.45 and 17.00 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on:

Cricket
GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 at Swansea

A COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

★

Athletics
GREAT BRITAIN v. CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 at the White City

- 16.00 THE NEWS**
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
16.45 SPORT
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Further commentary
17.30 THE BAND OF THE ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS
 Conducted by Capt. J. F. Dean
 Director of Music
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 SPORTS REVIEW
19.00 'CALLING THE STARS'
(See Friday, 14.45)
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart
20.45 KEYS AND STRINGS
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion and Cy Grant with his guitar
21.00 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the first day's play at Swansea
 followed by an interlude at 21.05
21.45 From the Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Tessa Robbins (violin)
 Wadding March (A Midsummer Night's Dream).....Mendelssohn
 Violin Concerto in E minor
 Variations on the St. Anthony Chorale
 Mendelssohn
 Brahms
22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers
23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary**
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain

- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
 Discs of the Day
 Presented by Hector Stewart
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson
 at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week**
 Schumann (records)
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Sportverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio**

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an**
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.25 Music Programme
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines
 19.30 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk**
16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review**
 15.45 Meet the People
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR JULY 29—AUGUST 4

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

Pacific

GMT

Third Test Match
England v. Australia
Monday and Tuesday
 10.15-17.45 Commentaries on the day's
 play at Old Trafford, Manchester
On 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.)
and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

DAILY

Pacific

06.00 **THE NEWS**
 06.09 **From the Editorials**
 06.15 **Radio Newsreel**
 06.25 **Programme Parade**
 06.30-07.00 **Special Programmes**

Far Eastern

09.00 **Programmes in Japanese**
 09.15 **News in English**
 for listeners in the Far East
 09.30 **Close down**
 10.30 **News and Programmes in Indonesian**
 11.00 **News and Programmes in Japanese**
 11.30 **News and Programmes Vietnamese**
 12.00 **News and Programmes in Kuoyu**
 12.30 **News in Cantonese**
 12.45 **News and Commentary in Malay**
 13.00 **THE NEWS**
 13.09 **Home News from Britain**
 13.15-13.45 **News and Talks in Thai**
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
 13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
 14.15-14.30 **News and Commentary in Burmese**

Eastern

13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Mahila Samaj**
 A programme for women
 The Jackson Family—9
 14.30 **Music Programme**
 14.35-14.45 **Gyan Vigyan**
 (Science Survey)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
 14.45 **Aj Ka Khel**
 Tonight's play
 5—'Othello'
 by William Shakespeare
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Vidyarthi Mandal**
 (Students' Programme)
 The Shaw Centenary
 14.30 **Music Programme**
 14.35-14.45 **British Samachar Patron**
Men Bharat ki Charcha
 (Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
 14.45 **Sehat aur Safai**
 (Health and Happiness)
 14.50 **Behnon Ki Khidmat Men**
 (Women's Programme)
 15.05 **Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men**
 (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Sandesaya**
 A Sinhalese magazine programme
 compiled and presented
 by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Ham Se Puchhiye**
 (Question and Answer)
 14.30 **Music Programme**
 14.35-14.45 **Batchit**
 (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Sairbin**
 (Brief Excursion)
 14.55 **Waqiat-i-Alam**
 (World Forum)
 15.05 **Chaudhri Fateh Bin**
Walayat Men
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Radio Zankar**
 A Marathi magazine programme
 World Survey; Holiday time in
 Britain
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Chalta Sansar**
 (Radio Magazine)
 including Voluntary Societies—5:
 National Old People's Welfare
 Council
 14.30 **Music Programme**
 14.35-14.45 **Ap Ka Patra Mila**
 (Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Anjuman**
 Magazine programme for East Bengal
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
 14.15-14.45 **Tamizhosai**
 A magazine programme in Tamil,
 including World Survey; Women's
 Page; On the Spot; London Tapal
 Petti

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **London Letter**
 14.55 **Sunne ke Baten**
 A question and answer programme
 presented by Amjad Ali
 with N. A. Chohan
 15.05 **Masai-i-Hazira**
 (Topic of the Week)
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 **'What I Believe'**
 13.30-14.00 **Asian Club**
 A weekly audience programme
 Speaker: John Fernald

Monday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Children in Verse**
 13.30-14.00 **Stars Look Back**

Tuesday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **'Shaw Festival'**
 Scenes and prefaces to mark
 the centenary of the birth of
 George Bernard Shaw
 Author's Preface
 13.30-14.00 **Scenes from the Play**
 'Caesar and Cleopatra'

Wednesday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Through Eastern Ears**
 13.30-14.00 **Asia and the West**
 A monthly discussion of topical
 international news

Thursday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Rhythm Patterns**
 13.30-14.00 **International Press Conference**
 A person in the news is cross-
 questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Editorial Opinion**
 Taken from British and other papers
 13.30-14.00 **Week-end Review**
 A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 **Brief Excursion**
 Round and about Britain
 with the BBC's mobile recording unit
 13.40 **Programme Parade**
 A preview of the week's programmes
 with recorded extracts
 13.45-14.00 **The World of Science**
 A weekly survey
 of the latest developments

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15-14.45 **Natak**
 An abridgement of a well-known play

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Radio Magazine**
 15.05 **Ap Ke Jawab Men**
 (Mail Bag)
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SATURDAY

Eastern

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
 14.15-14.45 **Bichitra**
 A Bengali magazine programme
 Students' Forum; Book Review;
 World Survey

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Bachchan ki Liye**
 A programme for children
 15.00 **Radio Se Angrezi**
 (English by Radio)
 'Listen and Speak'
 Lesson 94
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

THROUGH EASTERN EARS. Sharmini Tirulchalvam, the speaker on Wednesday, was educated in Ceylon, Malaya, and England. For three years she studied medicine, but has now abandoned it to pursue a career as a writer. She has chosen two folk songs for her programme, one Sinhalese and the other French.

ASIA AND THE WEST. In the discussion on Wednesday the speakers will be Bruce Miller, an Australian, and Head of the Department of Government of the University College of Leicester; W. J. Beasley, Professor of Far Eastern History at London University; and W. A. Lewis, Professor of Economics at Manchester University. Professor Beasley will shortly visit Japan for a year to conduct research at Todai University. Dr. Lewis is a leading authority on the economic development of countries not yet industrialised.

BRIEF EXCURSION. On Saturday the BBC mobile recording unit will go to Scotland Yard—the central office for the general administration and control of the London Metropolitan Police: it is not the headquarters of a national police force, although it does perform some national services such as the maintenance of a criminal record office, a fingerprint branch, and the protection of royalty. Visits will be made to the information room where calls on the '999' telephone system are received at the rate of one every forty seconds, and to the fingerprint department where the 1,350,000 fingerprint forms of convicted persons are filed.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for July 29—August 4

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan	
kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21640 13.86
09.15-14.00.....	17870 16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	
09.15-11.00.....	21640 13.86
09.15-14.00.....	17870 16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310 19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725 25.59
14.00-14.15.....	15310 19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690 30.96
Indonesia	
09.15-10.30.....	7120 42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)	
09.15-10.30.....	9690 30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)	
11.00-11.15.....	7120 42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690 30.96
Burma, Thailand	
13.00-13.15.....	15310 19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725 25.59
14.00-14.15.....	15310 19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690 30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	
13.00-14.00.....	17755 16.90
14.15-16.50.....	15435 19.44
15.45-16.50.....	17755 16.90
(15.30-16.50 Sat.)	
Australia	
13.00-13.15.....	9690 30.96
Sunday, July 29	
09.15 The News	
09.30 Composer of the Week Schumann (on records)	
09.40 From the Editorials	
09.45 Programme Summary	
09.50 Light Music	
10.15 'What Price Freedom?' 2—'Disunity in Europe,' by Raymond Aron	
10.30 Religious Service from Farm Street Roman Catholic Church, London	
11.00 The News	
11.09 Commentary	
11.15 Sports Round-Up	
11.30 Back With Braden	
12.00 Melody Hour Bernard Monshin with his Concert Tango Orchestra Julie Dawn and The Freddie Phillips Quintet	
13.00 The News	
13.09 Home News from Britain	
13.15 London Calling Asia	
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15 Concert Hour	
15.15 Peter Sellers in 'Finkel's Cuff'	
15.45 Motor-racing Le Mans Twenty-four-Hour Race A recorded commentary on the finish of the race	
16.00 The News	
16.09 Commentary	
16.15 London Forum	
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary	
For Australia and Pacific Areas	
Cricket	
England v. Australia The Fourth Test Match (Mon., Tues.)	
kc/s	m.
10.15-12.45.....	11725 25.59
10.15-17.45.....	9725 30.85
14.45-17.45.....	7260 41.32
Monday, July 30	
09.15 The News	
09.30 Composer of the Week Schumann (on records)	
09.40 From the Editorials	
09.45 Programme Summary	

09.50 Monday Miscellany	
10.30 In Town Tonight	
11.00 The News	
11.09 Commentary	
11.15 Sports Review	
11.30 'The Will' by J. M. Barrie	
12.00 Fourth Test Match England v. Australia at Old Trafford, Manchester 12.30 Summary by E. W. Swanton	
12.35 English Magazine Presents people and events in the West of England	
13.00 The News	
13.09 Home News from Britain	
13.15 London Calling Asia	
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15 Fourth Test Match	
14.45 Roman Britain	
14.45 8—'Rome and Ourselves'	
15.15 Pattern and Design in Music by Jeremy Noble 5—Fugue	
15.45 The Story of Colonisation An introduction by Bertrand Russell (See article on page 3)	
16.00 The News	
16.09 Commentary	
16.15 Fourth Test Match	
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary	

Tuesday, July 31	
09.15 The News	
09.30 This Day and Age	
09.40 From the Editorials	
09.45 Programme Summary	
09.50 Theatre Organ	
10.00 Thanks for the Memory Carroll Gibbons and his Orchestra	
10.30 Commonwealth Club Willie Richardson introduces some of the visitors to the Duke of Edin- burgh's Study Conference	
11.00 The News	
11.09 Commentary	
11.15 Sports Round-Up	
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers	
11.30 Forces' Favourites	
12.00 Fourth Test Match Last day's play 12.30 Summary by E. W. Swanton	
12.35 Interlude	
12.45 Ulster Magazine	
13.00 The News	
13.09 Home News from Britain	
13.15 London Calling Asia	
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15 Fourth Test Match	
14.45 Orchestral Concert	
15.45 This Day and Age	
16.00 The News	
16.09 Commentary	
16.15 Fourth Test Match	
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary	

Wednesday, August 1	
09.15 The News	
09.30 Science Review	
09.40 From the Editorials	
09.45 Programme Summary	
09.50 Charlie Kunz at the piano	
10.00 Forty Fathoms Dead The story of stoker Chief Petty Officer William Brown	
10.30 Blackpool Night A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer	
11.00 The News	
11.09 Commentary	
11.15 Sports Round-Up	
11.25 Report from South-East England Cambridgeshire	
11.30 Strict Tempo Dance Music Billy Tennent and his Orchestra	
12.00 Surrey v. The Australians A commentary on the first day's play at The Oval	
12.35 Interlude	
Work and Worship	
12.45 'Reverence for Christ' Univer- sity, Hong Kong. A talk by Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G., LL.D.	
13.00 The News	
13.09 Home News from Britain	
13.15 London Calling Asia	
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15 Radio Theatre presents... Marie Lohr in 'The Siege of Mocking Hill' A comedy by Hugh Popham Adapted for broadcasting by Mollie Greenhalgh Peter Forster writes on page 17	
15.45 Books to Read	
16.00 The News	
16.09 Commentary	
16.15 'Back with Braden'	
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary	

Thursday, August 2	
09.15 The News	
09.30 This Day and Age	
09.40 From the Editorials	
09.45 Programme Summary	
09.50 Orchestral Concert	
10.30 The Archers	
11.00 The News	
11.09 Commentary	
11.15 Sports Round-Up	
11.25 Report from The North of England 'What's the Form?'	
11.30 The Tom Jenkins Quintet Cricket	
11.45 Surrey v. The Australians Second day's play	
12.35 Welsh Magazine	
13.00 The News	
13.09 Home News from Britain	
13.15 London Calling Asia	
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15 Racing The Goodwood Cup A recorded commentary on the race at Goodwood	
14.30 The Chameleons	
14.45 Serious Argument	
15.15 Invitation to the Opera	
15.45 This Day and Age	
16.00 The News	
16.09 Commentary	
16.15 Listeners' Choice	
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary	

Friday, August 3	
09.15 The News	
09.30 Our Way of Life Yvonne Mitchell	
09.40 From the Editorials	
09.45 Programme Summary	
09.50 The Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble	
10.00 Restoration Theatre 11: 'The Tragedy of Tragedies' and his Latin-American Orchestra	
11.00 The News	
11.09 Commentary	
11.15 Sports Round-Up	
11.25 Report from the Midlands	
11.30 'God and His World' by the Rev. Griffith Quick Sydney Gustard at the theatre organ	
11.45 Cricket Surrey v. The Australians Last day's play	
12.35 New Records Presented by Ian Stewart	
13.00 The News	
13.09 Home News from Britain	
13.15 London Calling Asia	
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15 The Band of the Royal Corps of Signals Conductor: Major John L. Judd	
14.45 Calling the Stars	
15.45 The Marsh Dwellers of Southern Iraq by Wilfred Thesiger	
16.00 The News	
16.09 Commentary	
16.15 Chamber Music	
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary	

Saturday, August 4	
09.15 The News	
09.30 This Day and Age	
09.40 From the Editorials	
09.45 For Children	
10.30 A Life of Bliss	
11.00 The News	
11.09 Commentary	
11.15 Sports Round-up	
11.25 Report from the West Country From the Weeklies	
11.30 Folk Music of Many Lands 5: Shetland Islands	
12.00 Cricket Glamorgan v. The Australians A commentary on the first day's play at Swansea	
12.35 Scottish Magazine	
13.00 The News	
13.09 Home News from Britain	
13.15 London Calling Asia	
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15 Cricket (See 12.00)	
14.45 Sport It is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on: Cricket: Glamorgan v. The Australians and A County Championship Match; Athletics: Great Britain v. Czechoslovakia at the White City	
16.00 The News	
16.09 Commentary	
16.15 The Archers	
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary	

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870 16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21640 13.86
11.00-11.30.....	21640 13.86
12.00-12.45.....	11820 25.38
12.00-12.45.....	15310 19.60
12.00-12.45.....	21640 13.86

Southern China,

Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45.....	11820 25.38
11.30-12.45.....	15310 19.60
11.30-12.45.....	21640 13.86
13.45-14.00.....	9690 30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310 19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....	7120 42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)	
10.30-11.00.....	9690 30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)	

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00.....	9690 30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310 19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310 19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....	17755 16.90
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)	

Daily

09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio (Sunday only)
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio (Monday to Friday) (Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 5: 'Animal Camou- flage') (Saturday: Stars on Parade)
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio (Monday to Friday) (Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 5: 'Animal Camou- flage')

SOURCES OF POWER



Natural fuels

When first a steam engine was coupled to a dynamo, the world's natural stores of coal and oil became a treasure house. Awed, as he is apt to be, by sudden realisations of Nature's wonders, Man summoned the aid of poetry. Coal became black diamonds: oil became black gold.

Not vast exaggerations, after all; because in countries where water power was restricted these were — and still are — the only fuels available for generating electricity.

It is over three-quarters of a century since Colonel Crompton first used a steam-driven generator to produce electric light; and since that time the firm of Crompton Parkinson Ltd. has been well to the fore in the development of electrical equipment and plant. Whatever the future of electricity may hold in store, rely upon it, Crompton Parkinson — always pioneers — will be in step.



MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL KINDS · ALTERNATORS
& GENERATORS · SWITCHGEAR · TRANSFORMERS · CABLES · INSTRUMENTS

Crompton Parkinson
LIMITED

LAMPS · LIGHTING EQUIPMENT · STUD WELDING EQUIPMENT · BATTERIES · TRACTION EQUIPMENT · CEILING FANS

CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED has branches and agencies in all parts of the world. *If you cannot readily make contact, please write direct to us at*
CROMPTON HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND. *Overseas Telegrams:* CROMPARK LONDON.

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 874. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

BUDDHIST PILGRIMAGE

In the first of a series of five broadcasts the distinguished scholar John Blofeld will describe his journey to northern India to visit the scenes of the Buddha's birth, enlightenment, teaching, and death. His earlier talk on the meeting at Rangoon of the Sixth Great Buddhist Council is published on page 6

SIR ARTHUR BLISS

The Master of the Queen's Music will conduct his 'Meditations on a Theme by John Blow' at the Proms on Tuesday

EARLY 'IMPERIALISTS'

Sir Harold Nicolson is giving the second talk in the G.O.S. series, 'The Story of Colonisation'

ARTHUR BALFOUR

The recorded voices of Lord Bruce of Melbourne, Winston Churchill, and of the famous statesman himself will be heard in this week's 'Portrait of a Prime Minister'

THE WEEK'S SPORT

Rex Alston and Raymond Baxter write on page 3 on athletics, cricket, and motor-cycle racing

'A SORT OF TRAITORS'

'Radio Theatre' presents Nigel Balchin's novel dramatised for broadcasting

St. Paul's Cathedral

The Sunday Service this week is to be broadcast from St. Paul's Cathedral, London. In an interview on page 7 Sir William Holford outlines his imaginative scheme for the replanning of the bomb-devastated precincts so that Wren's masterpiece can be seen to its full advantage



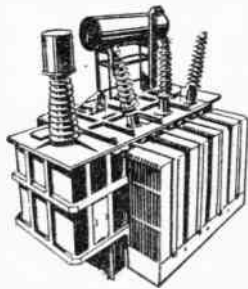
Don't be Vague

ask for

Haig

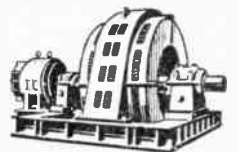
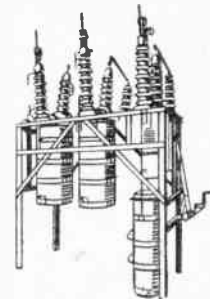
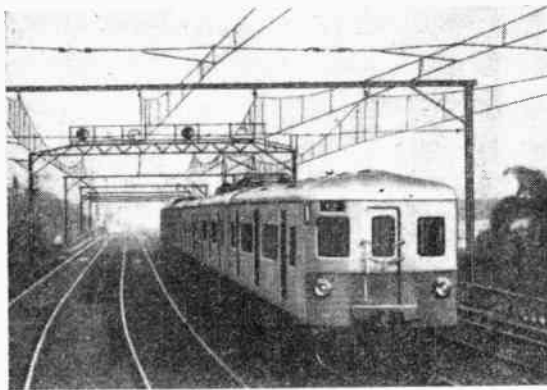


NO FINER WHISKY
GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE



POWER

GENERATION • TRANSMISSION
DISTRIBUTION • APPLICATION



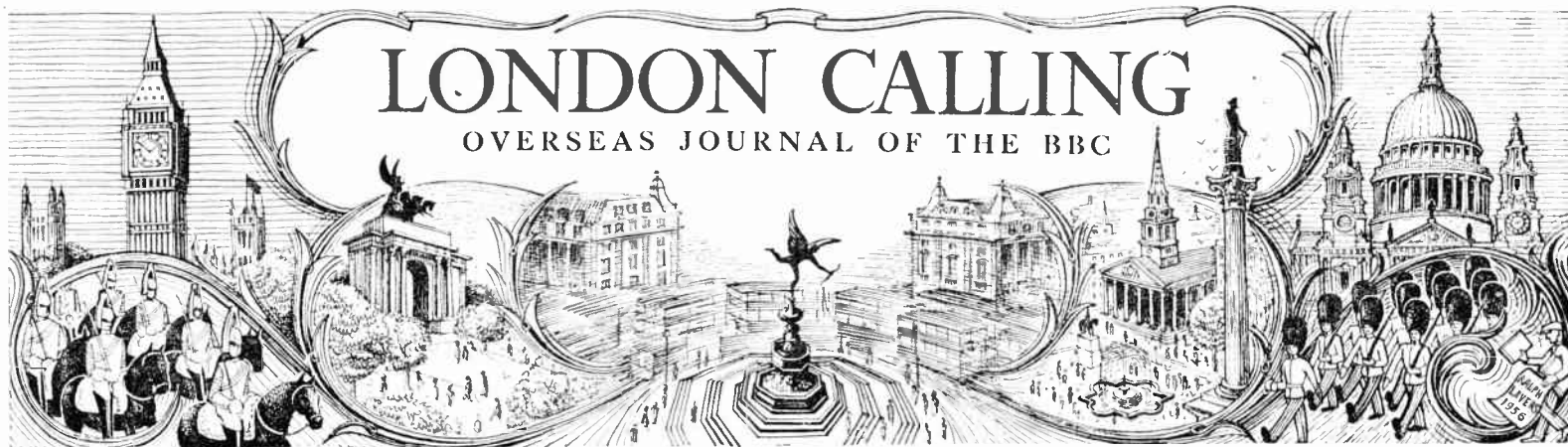
New sources of electrical power are bringing warmth and light to home and hospital—power for farm and industry—power for plenty. Throughout the world, wherever are demanded outstanding skill and craftsmanship in things electrical, will be found the products of Metropolitan-Vickers.

METROPOLITAN-VICKERS
ELECTRICAL CO LTD · TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER, 17

Member of the AEE group of companies

The illustration shows typical M-V products for heavy industries.

AXJA405



LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC

CONTENTS

ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN TRADE <i>By Andrew Shonfield</i>	4
BRITISH MODEL GIRLS IN MOSCOW <i>By Barbara Hooper</i>	5
'THE DAY OF NIRVANA' <i>By John Blofeld</i>	6
REBUILDING PLANS IN THE CITY OF LONDON <i>By Donald Milner and David Holmes</i>	7
18TH-CENTURY EUROPEAN ART AT THE 'V AND A' <i>By Peter Ward-Jackson</i>	8
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 3 FOUR NATIONALITIES IN ONE <i>By Dr. A. L. Rowse</i>	10
ENGLISH COTTAGE GARDENS <i>By Fred Streeter</i>	11
BOOKS TO READ <i>By Daniel George</i>	12
HERE AND THERE <i>Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'</i>	13
CANADA'S TRANSCONTINENTAL RADAR SCREEN <i>By Colin Wyatt</i>	14
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page sixteen

The Week's Sport

REX ALSTON talks about sporting events which will be reflected in G.O.S. broadcasts: in particular he comments on the Athletics meeting between England and Czechoslovakia on Monday, and on the Australian Test team's fixtures

THE August Bank Holiday weekend always provides thrilling athletics matches between Great Britain and Continental countries: this year our visitors are Czechoslovakia, whom Britain defeated last September by 117 to 95 in the men's match, and by 58 to 48 in the women's. I was in Prague with the team, and saw some splendid performances, the most exciting being the 5,000 metres in which Pirie and Norris ran a breathless last lap against Zatopek and only one-fifth of a second separated the three of them at the tape. Pirie was the winner, with Zatopek second, and Norris third. Hewson also excelled himself by getting the better of the formidable Jungwirth both in the 1,500 metres and in the 800 metres.

Disley and Brasher came first and second against the Czech steeplechase champion Brlica, whilst Ruddy, though beaten by Janacek, who is one of the best sprinters in Europe, ran an excellent race in both the sprints, and chased the great man home.

Great Britain also did well in the field events at which the Continentals almost invariably beat us. Wilmshurst, the British captain, won the long jump, and Palmer and Savidge were first and second in the weight-put.

The best performance amongst the ladies was by Diane Leather, who though out on her own put up fastest-ever time in the 800 metres, and in the field events Thelma Hopkins won both the high jump and the long jump. As the 800 metres is not an Olympic event Diane Leather will not be competing in Melbourne, but Thelma Hopkins is one of our brightest hopes in the high jump.

Our girls last season proved themselves second only to the Russians, and the more competitive experience they have the better they will perform in the Olympic Games.

Most of these competitors are likely to be performing again, and the return contests could easily provide as many thrills as in Prague.

While these exciting events are taking place at the White City the Australians will be engaged with Glamorgan at the St. Helen's ground at Swansea. Glamorgan usually do well against touring sides, and in 1953 they made an honourable draw after the Australians had made 386, of which Harvey made 180. Those who saw it declared that this innings was the most glorious display of stroke-making seen throughout the summer. So if Harvey plays at Swansea listen for fireworks.

The Australians then have an awkward cross-country journey to Birmingham for their three-day match against Warwickshire. They will find the Edgbaston ground transformed since their last visit because Warwickshire, for the first

time for nearly thirty years, will be staging a Test Match there in 1957.

I watched the 1953 match, and recollect how the Australians were 90 behind on the first innings, how Warwickshire declared twice, and how during the last hour, when Hassett was playing a superb defensive innings on a crumbling wicket against Hollies, the crowd took exception to his tactics and booed and jeered.

The Australian week ends at Derby against one of the best seam bowling attacks in the country, as purveyed by Messrs. Jackson, Gladwin, and Morgan. The equivalent match in 1953 was played at Chesterfield and drawn after much time had been lost owing to rain.

THE ULSTER T.T.

THE Ulster Tourist Trophy enjoys a history of classic racing which is rivalled only by the traditions of the Isle of Man. Indeed it would be fair to say that Dundrod is the nearest thing available on British territory to the mountain circuit in the island. The rivalry between Ulster and the Isle of Man as home of the great classic races is in fact as old as motor racing.

This year, however, a new and additional interest focuses our attention on the Ulster Tourist Trophy to be held on Thursday and Saturday. The affair of Geoffrey Duke and his competition licence resolves itself at the end of this month, and Geoffrey Duke will be in the saddle for the Belgian motor-cycle Grand Prix.

But already the young Londoner John Surtees has made a superb start in the world-championship stakes by winning the Senior Tourist Trophy in the Isle of Man with the M.V. Augusta. At the time of writing it is highly probable that he will win the Dutch T.T. Consequently Duke will enter the lists two victories down on his greatest rival.

The Senior (500) race will probably be, as last year, over twenty-five laps, 185 miles, as against the 350 race of twenty laps, 150 miles. But in either case the tortuous 7½-mile lap, with its constantly changing gradients and assorted curves will provide an extremely severe test for both driver and machine.

However, the element of chance in races such as these is a very considerable one. Enthusiasts will recall the cruel misfortunes which have robbed many leading riders from an apparently certain victory at Dundrod, but this of course is the essence of the sport. There is no such thing as foregone conclusion in motor or motor-cycle racing, and in surroundings such as those provided by the Dundrod circuit a good entry makes first-class racing the only known certainty (see page 25). RAYMOND BAXTER



ANDREW SHONFIELD

ANDREW SHONFIELD, Foreign Editor of the London 'Financial Times,' outlines the reasons why—in terms of trade with Britain—the Australians feel rather aggrieved at the moment, and he goes on to explain why he believes a matter that looks simple and straightforward will turn out to be extremely complex and possibly explosive

Anglo-Australian Trade

THERE is little doubt that on balance Britain gets more than it gives in trade advantages under the system of Imperial Preference. That was not always so. In the 1930s, during the period immediately following the Ottawa Agreement which established the system of Imperial Preference in 1932, the producers of food and raw materials in the Com-

monwealth, who were then engaged in a desperate struggle for markets, probably benefited at least as much as Britain.

Even today, there are particular groups of Commonwealth producers, some of them important—like the sugar-growers in the West Indies or the wine-producers of Australia and South Africa—who benefit very greatly from the privileged position which they have been granted in the British market. But it remains true that in the aggregate Britain obtains more preferences on a larger volume of goods from the Commonwealth than she gives in return. And this situation is very largely dependent on the high level of preferences established in Australia and New Zealand.

Advantages for British Goods

For the rest, the tariff advantage given to British manufactured goods in other Commonwealth markets is in general of no very great practical significance. That still, however, leaves a number of individual British manufacturers with valuable protected positions in particular Commonwealth markets. No doubt this helps to explain the feeling among those concerned with this matter in Britain that there will certainly be no desire on this side to push the matter forward for general discussion at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. More likely it will be reserved as a special issue for separate Anglo-Australian negotiation.

The Australians, in fact, want to talk with Britain about other trade matters as well as Imperial Preference. They are particularly concerned about the effect of agricultural protection upon their exports. It is a fact that western Europe as a whole has become much more nearly self-sufficient in things like grain than before the war. This is partly the result of deliberate protectionist policies and subsidies granted to the farmers, and partly the effect of much more efficient farming methods developed in recent years. Britain has led the way in both respects. British farming is much more highly protected than before the war and also more efficient. Its production of grain, in which Australia is, of course, particularly interested, has risen far above the pre-war level.

It is no wonder, really, that the Australians feel rather aggrieved at the moment. On top of these difficulties in overseas markets for agricultural produce there has come a drop in the prices of Australia's stable export lines. As a result of this Australia's wool, which accounts for about half of her total exports, will bring in many millions of pounds less this year than it did last year. And there seems to be no chance of making up for the lower price by selling increased quantities. The world market for wool just will not absorb that much more.

The Prospect before Australia

The same applies to Australia's other big agricultural export, wheat. It must be extraordinarily frustrating for a new country developing its own resources extremely fast to find that its growth is now threatened because the rest of the world will not buy two of the necessities of life which it is trying to sell. This is the prospect which the Australians now face. The recent government White Paper analysing the state of the economy reached the conclusion that there was little likelihood of any significant increase in Australia's export income in the near future. And it finally posed the question whether Australians would have to accept from now on a slower rate of growth, commensurate with the country's earning power abroad.

So it is not surprising that the first reaction is to turn on Britain, whose goods get preferential treatment when they are sold in the Australian market, and to ask why it is not prepared to buy more Australian produce. But although the matter looks simple and straightforward I believe that it will turn out to be extremely complex and possibly explosive. You see, the Australian demands really touch upon two most sensitive points. The first point is the system of protection for British agriculture which has been built up, and the other is Imperial Preference.

Agricultural protection is one thing on which both of the political parties in Britain are united. The only question which is worth discussing is how much further any government may go in subsidising sections of British agriculture which cannot stand up to world competition in a free market. After all, it has to be remembered that the prospect for Britain, as for Australia, is that the balance-of-payments problem is going to be with us for a long time yet.

But it would seem reasonable that Australia should be able to claim the right to be consulted on any proposal for British agricultural protection which affects her interests. The Australians point out that they, for their part, have given Britain this right when considering any changes in their tariff on manufactured goods. Well, no doubt an improved system of consultation will help. But it seems unlikely to make a decisive difference to the essential Australian problem. For the truth is that the Australians, in common with other primary-producing countries, are battling against a world-wide trend.

Britain's case is only one example of a tendency that is apparent in most of the industrial countries of the West. They have nearly all been growing less dependent on foreign supplies of food and many industrial raw materials. They have, it is true, meanwhile become more dependent on imports for their primary source of industrial energy—oil instead of coal. But in most other commodities the advance of technology, the greatly increased use of synthetic products, and the general improvement in productive efficiency, have all tended to make these countries more self-sufficient both in industry and in agriculture.

That still leaves many of them importing a larger absolute quantity of raw materials than in the past. But my point is that each additional unit of industrial output requires a smaller proportion of imported raw materials. The consequence is that world industrial production grows much faster than the rate of growth of demand for primary commodities.

Now that is a general truth covering very wide variations between individual commodities. But it so happens that the two items in which Australia is particularly interested—wool and wheat—are especially vulnerable to the new trend in the industrial countries. Wool is increasingly meeting the competition of nylon and other synthetic fibres; and wheat is usually the first thing that a country goes for when it decides to extend its agricultural output.

Europe's Second Agricultural Revolution

It is also true that wheat and cereal production in general has been greatly assisted through the advance of mechanisation in agriculture in Britain and in the rest of Europe since the war. This is in fact something like a second agricultural revolution; and countries like Australia find it hard to adapt themselves to it. The markets for food nowadays are to be found to a much lesser extent than in the past in the traditional rich countries, and much more in the poor countries of the East. Here the Americans with their subsidised exports of agricultural produce, forming part of their foreign-aid programme, have a decisive advantage.

Turning now to Imperial Preference, this was never intended to, nor could it ever, deal with a problem of the present dimensions. But the Australians undoubtedly feel that it ought to provide some relief against the pressure. Specifically they claim that Britain buys Argentine or French wheat when it is only fractionally cheaper than Australian, whereas the British do not suffer when things are the other way about because there is a generous Australian tariff-preference to cover any such discrepancy between the price of British manufactured goods and those of their foreign competitors.

The trouble is that to give the Australians a similar preference on wheat you would have to impose a duty on supplies coming from outside the Commonwealth; and at the moment all wheat enters Britain duty-free. The same applies to wool. In fact, the Australians have not asked for any preferential tariffs on these staple exports, which they are successfully selling in a wide range of markets at the world-market price.

What they would like to have is some kind of a guaranteed outlet for a certain quantity of their produce, such as they had through the bulk-purchase agreements under the British Labour Government. Similar agreements still exist for Commonwealth sugar. But it is my impression that there would be very strong resistance in Britain to any plan to extend such arrangements to other commodities like wheat.

I do not want to be gloomy about this, but it seems to me that these issues contain the seeds of trouble which are liable to sprout rather quickly. Britain cannot in fact increase her preferences on Australian goods because she is bound by an international agreement—the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—not to do so. But there is nothing to stop the Australians or anyone else from reducing Imperial Preferences, if they feel that they must balance out this present unequal distribution of advantages at all cost.

And once this process of downward adjustment begins on one side, the other side will almost certainly find some point where the balance of advantage is the other way and retaliate there. One danger is that a new round of bargaining involving many other Commonwealth countries besides Australia would bring the main structure of Imperial Preference toppling to the ground. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The first Western fashion show in Moscow for forty years proved to be hard work for the six models, but they all counted themselves lucky to have been chosen

British Model Girls in Moscow

BARBARA HOOPER tells how London girls spent three highly successful weeks in Moscow displaying at the Gorki Park of Rest and Culture a hundred of the latest British winter fashions to thousands of enthusiastic Russian Women

IT all began when a delegation of Russian fashion-buyers visited Britain last year. They liked what they saw, and ordered some outfits from one of the members of the London Model House Group. So the idea grew: why should not all eleven designers in the group pool their resources and send to Moscow a representative autumn collection—with the model girls to display it?

Cherry Marshall, a dynamic and attractive fashion agent who also runs a training school for mannequins, flew over to Moscow with her friend Betty Millan to make preliminary arrangements, and they came back with plans that exceeded everyone's expectations.

The shows were held twice a day for three

weeks in the Hall of the Gorki Park of Rest and Culture, Moscow's post-war equivalent of London's Royal Festival Hall. The hall was elaborately decorated; strip-light had been installed; recorded British light music was played in the background; and Cherry Marshall gave the commentaries, translated by a Russian girl interpreter. To give you some idea of the scale of these shows, nearly 30,000 people bought advance tickets (at ten roubles or nearly £1 a time); 3,000 posters were produced and 17,000 catalogues printed.

And that was not all. In alcoves round the main hall they arranged a changing exhibition—or dummies—of the outfits not modelled in the parades. There were special showings for the trade, and one at the British Embassy for diplomats' wives and VIP's.

The six model girls found little time for shopping, sight-seeing, or visits to the Bolshoi Theatre ballet, but they fitted them in somehow. In spite of the hard work (and for each of them it meant thirty miles of walking and over 300 changes of dress) they all told me they counted themselves lucky to have been chosen.

The hand-picked six were Ann South, Nola Rose (an Australian), Joy Weston, Joy Slape, Molly Frith, and Pagan Grigg, all in their twenties, and they were chosen for looks, figure, and personality, as typical British-type girls. All of them are blondes except Joy Slape.

It is true that with their hand-span waists and slender hips they were scarcely modelling for the average Russian figure, but the designers felt they wanted to send an absolutely representative cross-section of their autumn collections, not clothes modified to suit the Moscow waistlines, purses, or climate (though they all can be adapted). Above all, Russia had asked for some really glamorous clothes, as well as heavy coats and cold-resisting suits.

But warm materials had their place: tweeds, nubby or smooth and close-woven; thick camel-hair; large capes and cowl-collars; and plenty of the fur trimmings that (I am told) are dear to every Russian woman.

Dresses were in jewel colours, brilliant peacock blues and jade greens, with every shade of red and pink from salmon through to pillar-



Cherry Marshall, the London fashion agent, who flew to Moscow to arrange the show



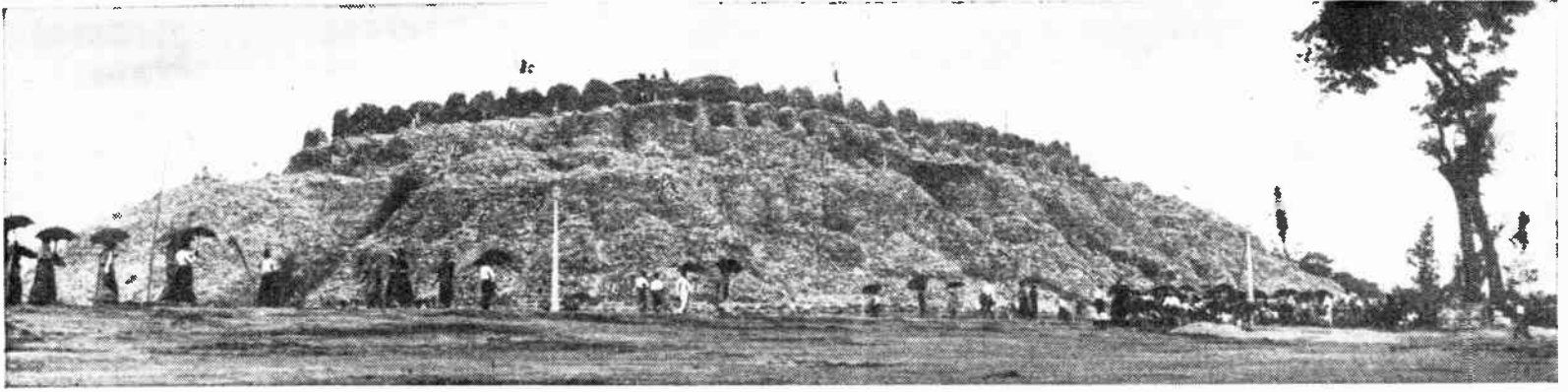
Three of the fashions displayed: a Koupi coat with fur hood, a Luton flower-pot hat in scarlet, and a Matita tweed dress and cape

box, to strike a cheerful note in the harsh Moscow winter. And they were in corduroy, jersey, and soft wools, bell skirted, princess line, or strictly tailored.

But, in contrast, bouffant ball-gowns and shorter evening dresses (for cocktail parties, for dining out or theatre-going) tended to be fragile and diaphanous, often shot with gold or silver thread. Glittering crystal organza was a favourite, and the colours suggested fondant sweets: lime, lemon, apricot, pink, white. Black velvet and black lace were much used, too, sometimes high-lighted with touches of white.

Even slacks, sportswear, and flimsy lingerie and night-wear were not left out, and the all-British accessories were carefully chosen, from hats right down to umbrellas and beauty-boxes.

Prices ranged from a few pounds to thirty or so, but mostly came between twelve and twenty. At current rates of exchange the outfits should be very favourably marked in the Moscow shops. Certainly all the parades had an overwhelmingly enthusiastic reception. And Mr. Leslie Carr-Jones, chairman of the London Model House Group, told me confidently he expects orders worth at least £1,000,000. (Expanded from a broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The great man-made summit of rock on a Rangoon hill in Burma containing the cave-like chamber where the sixth Great Buddhist Council has been meeting

'THE DAY OF NIRVANA'

JOHN BLOFELD gave this talk to explain some of the complexities of Buddhist doctrine before setting out on a scholar's pilgrimage of Buddhist centres in India. This pilgrimage is the subject of a series of talks under the title of 'In the Path of Lord Buddha' opening in the General Overseas Service this week (see note on page 17)

ON the night of the full moon in May this year, millions of men and women pondered with renewed respect the teaching of the Lord Buddha, a teaching which has persisted for 2,500 years and for many centuries influenced at least a third of the world's population. The pages recording it are countless, and it is not easily explained in a few words, but the basic doctrine is this: life as we know it and suffering are indivisible, for who can escape the pains of birth, sickness, old age, and death? Yet much suffering can be avoided by cultivating the utmost selflessness. If we show compassion to all beings and avoid strong attachments and strong aversions we can gradually attain an inner peace surpassing all the pleasures of the senses and leading us through numerous re-births to the state where greed, hatred, and illusion no longer blind us to that universal reality which is called Nirvana.

To gain this blissful state we must dedicate ourselves to purity of mind and practice the virtues of tolerance, compassion, harmlessness, and non-attachment to self. For a man can gradually break down the accretions of selfhood caused by attachments, aversions, and prejudices based on a knowledge of the exterior world he has gained from his wholly unreliable senses, and only then will he be free from greed, hatred, and illusion. It follows from this that a man who strives after enlightenment and seeks to apprehend universal reality or Nirvana must live a very calm and unselfish life, holding cruelty and harmfulness to others as the greatest of all evils. All Buddhists accept this doctrine as the basis of their faith. Nevertheless, divisions into schools and sects have arisen with the passing of the centuries. Today there are two great schools: the Mahayana of China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and Tibet; and the Theravada, sometimes called Hinayana, of the southern countries—Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia.

The schools are principally divided by largely external considerations, but there are some more fundamental differences. One of these is that the Mahayanists accept the doctrine of *bhodisattva*, beings who reach the Nirvana's brink and then renounce it, preferring to remain in the universe as spiritual forces available to faithful men and women who lack the strength to reach Nirvana by their own unaided efforts. This doctrine is denied by the Theravadins, who teach that a man's salvation depends entirely upon himself, yet both schools are united in the cultiva-

tion of selflessness, and it may be that both roads will lead them to their goal.

The sixth Great Buddhist Council held in Rangoon this year was organised almost entirely by the five Theravadin countries—Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. For its purpose was to revise and perpetuate the texts of the Theravadin version of the canon. Yet when I visited the hostels for monks and guests from abroad I found Mahayanist Japanese, Chinese, and Vietnamese monks all enthusiastically taking part in the council's work.

The sixth Great Buddhist Council came into being in the following manner. Five years ago the Burmese parliament recorded its firm belief that side by side with material progress the nation must cultivate its own and the world's spiritual and moral well-being, for the Lord Buddha had taught that greed, hatred, and illusion are the three great fires which consume the hearts of men in the world itself. Burma, shockingly disfigured by the second world war, had had enough of violence and conflagration. The first result of this resolution was the convening in Rangoon of the sixth Buddhist Council.

A Truly August Lineage

This council possesses a truly august lineage, for the first council was held almost 2,500 years ago soon after the passing away of the Lord Buddha, who left his disciples a legacy of teachings based on profound wisdom and boundless compassion. For fear that his precious word should one day be forgotten or distorted groups of monks were entrusted each with a certain portion to be learnt by heart and lovingly passed on to future generations. During the centuries which followed two further councils were convened in India, one of them under King Asoka, the great patron chiefly responsible for the peaceful spread of Buddhism in India; but it was not until almost the beginning of the Christian era that the teachings were committed to writing.

This occurred at the fourth council held in Ceylon, and nearly 1,900 years later King Mindon of Burma convened the fifth council at Mandalay and had the whole of the teaching recorded on 729 marble slabs, lest it should perish and men be deprived of its light. And this year once more Burma convened a Great Council, for there is an ancient prophecy that 2,500 years after the passing of the Lord Buddha the people of the world, many of them groaning under fearful burdens, will turn with longing to the Buddha's message of hope and peace.

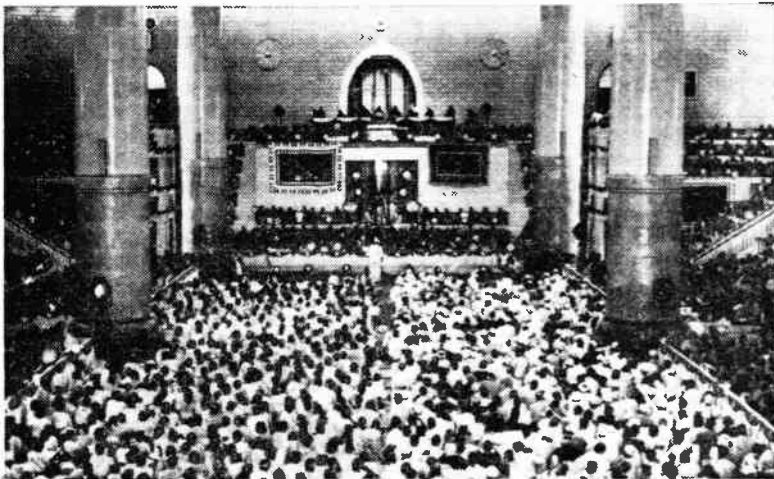
So upon the crest of a Rangoon hill has been erected a white pagoda with a gold-encrusted spire that its shimmering brilliance may remind men of those noble words: 'Never in this world does hatred cease by hatred; hatred ceases only by love.' And next to this is a great man-made summit of rock containing the cave-like chamber where the council holds its sessions. This was constructed in imitation of the scene of the first great council, held in the caves of Rajagraha in northern India.

When it was known that a cave was required men, women, and children flocked in from all over Burma to build it with their own hands. They came in tens of thousands not to labour beneath the lash of some taskmaster as did the builders of the pyramids of Egypt but to raise block upon block of stone in loving tribute to the Teacher of Gods and Men.

Surrounding the rocks which shelter the blue-and-gold chamber from the heat of the sun hostels were built sufficient to accommodate and feed thousands of monks and laymen.

The principal work of the council has been the formal recitation of the entire Buddhist canon as it exists today in the Pali tongue—eleven times longer than the Old and New Testaments together. The exact wording of each text was first approved by sub-councils convened in each of the five countries belonging to the Theravadin or southern school

(Continued on page 10)



Inside the chamber during the opening ceremonies of the Council, with the lay congregation seated on the floor and the participating monks in the tiers

Rebuilding Plans in the City of London

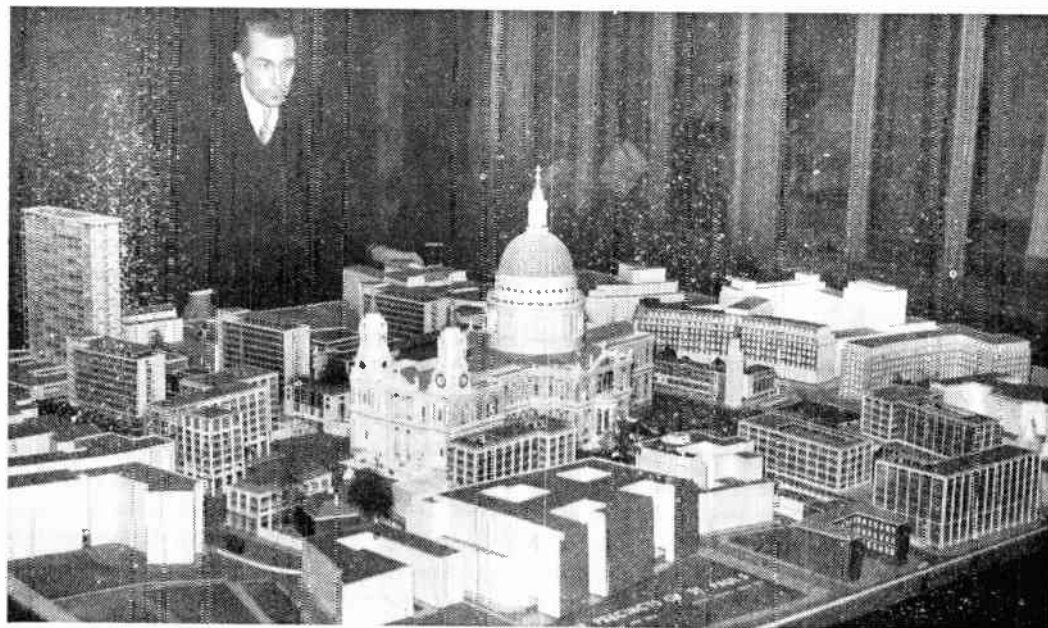
With the approval of the Court of Common Council the first step has been taken towards the fulfilment of Sir William Holford's plan for the creation of a worthy setting for St. Paul's in the cathedral's bombed precincts

SOMETIMES good indirectly flows from evil, though no one who saw the City of London burn during the wartime blitz could have felt at the time that the planners of the future would have ever anything to thank the Germans for. However, one effect of the destruction from the air, especially around St. Paul's, was to enable even the man in the street to see the great cathedral in something like the perspective its designer, Sir Christopher Wren, originally meant it to be seen.

When the replanning began, it was the subject of some controversy; the net result has been that, with official approval, a thirty-acre site surrounding St. Paul's has been set aside for careful rebuilding so that Wren's fine monument may continue to stand out in all its grandeur. The proposals for rebuilding in the precincts have been drawn up by Professor Sir William Holford, who explained them to BBC reporter Donald Milner.

MILNER: Well, now, what amount of demolition is involved in this plan?

HOLFORD: In the first place, absolutely none; the rebuilding is all on bombed sites, really sites that have been cleared by bombs, and we can



Sir William Holford with the model of his plan for the rebuilding of the precincts of St. Paul's

build straight away. In the second stage there are one or two buildings that will have to be taken down: they are old ones, and by that time the firms who work in them will be replaced in new buildings. The third and last stage is going

to be much longer because it is a question of economics. We can't, in fact, tear down large occupied buildings until we can afford to write them off.

MILNER: So substantial blocks—like Faraday House, for example—are there for a long time?

HOLFORD: That is really rather another category of building; the Faraday block is the Central Telephone Exchange, the International Telephone Exchange, and those buildings are the most permanent of the lot, because they are so full of equipment. They are the whole sinews and working apparatus of the City, and those will have to remain.

MILNER: Then, of course, you are also leaving us, as far as I can see from the model, most of the Wren churches in the neighbourhood?

HOLFORD: Yes, we have, of course, a great number of fine ones left, though not as many as there were a hundred years ago.

MILNER: But the main object is to provide a central, satisfying sort of environment for the cathedral itself: how far are you preserving the familiar vistas?

HOLFORD: We are preserving all the sort of traditional vistas and opening up a few new ones. We are really designing the spaces between the buildings rather than the buildings themselves.

MILNER: One of the things in connection with the setting of St. Paul's which has caused a lot of controversy in late years is the question of the height of the surrounding buildings, and from what I can see from this high building on the plan it looks to me as though it is about 200 feet.

HOLFORD: Yes, it is just about 200 feet from the terrace on which it is set, and, of course, we can't help it. Wren built for three-floored houses round about, and then it became five floors, and then under the London Building Act we were allowed to build up to a hundred feet. Now, of course, we are going higher than that.

In spite of all that I believe that the south side of the cathedral has got to be regulated; you can't build high buildings there because they get in the way of your views from the Bank side of the bridges and so on. But on the north side I have suggested a typical tall economic office building. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)

Design for Living in the City

THE City of London authorities have announced details of a plan for a proposed scheme of flats, schools, and gardens within the devastated Barbican area, which lies about half a mile north of St. Paul's Cathedral. The plan is under consideration by the City Fathers, the Court of Common Council.

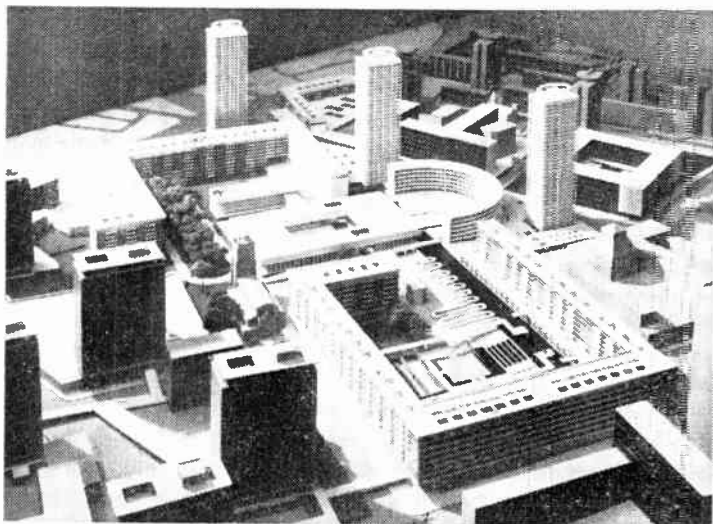
The present scheme joins up with an alternative plan for these forty acres of wartime ruins: a plan prepared jointly by the City Planning Officer and the London County Council's Chief Architect. It is an attempt to show how a residential area can be fitted into the predominantly commercial city. The thirty acres or so concerned in this scheme correspond roughly with the parish of St. Giles's Church, Cripplegate.

A hundred years ago about 14,000 people

lived in this parish; five years ago there were only twenty-eight. If this scheme is approved there will be flats in the same areas for nearly 7,000 people. But this is not simply a plan to crowd as many people as possible into a small area. The architect who designed it intends to make a garden out of the present desert that is there, and round this garden build his flats, most of them in compact, terraced blocks, eight storeys high.

The rest of them he has put into three thirty-storey towers which rise excitingly on the north-west side of the site. Each of them is 300 feet high, and I expect the proposal will be attacked as strongly as every other attempt to raise skyscrapers within sight of St. Paul's.

In the precincts of the flats would be the lawns and trees that you might expect but also an imaginative use of water, running in a canal past some of the blocks and down a cascade towards the glass conservatory shaped like a pyramid. Also in these gardens the architect has put several schools which belong to the City of London. It is the Guildhall School of Music and Drama which gets most of his attention, with not only a theatre and concert hall in one building but also a magnificent amphitheatre topped at its brink by a semi-circular block of flats. Their residents would get a wonderful view of whatever drama was being played down on the stage. DAVID HOLMES in the BBC's 'Radio Newsreel'



A model of the proposed Barbican residential scheme north of St. Paul's

18th-Century European Art at the 'V and A'



This room—probably of north-Italian workmanship—has walnut panelling with the carvings in gold on a white ground: the silk-draped bed is French

IF you visit the permanent exhibition of eighteenth-century European art which was lately opened at the Victoria and Albert Museum the first thing that is likely to catch your eye is a group of portrait busts placed by themselves in the middle of the room. This is as it should be, because it is natural that people should attract our attention before the works of their hands and their belongings, and these portraits in marble and terracotta are very alive.

The most life-like is a bust of Voltaire by Houdon, one of the greatest writers and certainly the greatest wit of the century portrayed by one of its greatest sculptors. It is a vivid and forcible piece of characterisation. 'His eyes, bent slightly to one side, seem to search out an adversary. His pointed nose is like a fox's muzzle. His mouth, framed between two sardonic furrows, looks as though it were chewing sarcasms.' So Rodin, a century later, described his impression of this remarkable portrait.

Voltaire's Last Few Days

It was nearly never made. Voltaire was over eighty at the time, and, complaining that his teeth had gone and his sight was going, he declared himself 'point du tout sculptable,' and evaded all attempts to make him sit. But in 1778, on his last visit to Paris from his home in Switzerland, where he lived in voluntary exile, he relented, and the portrait was taken—only just in time, for a few days later Voltaire was dead.

Houdon made several busts from his original model and on this one, dated 1781, he inscribed a dedication to the Marquis de Villette, who had been Voltaire's host during his last days in Paris.

Confronting the cynical octogenarian and forming a poignant contrast is a charming bust by Jacques Saly, another French sculptor, representing a young girl on the threshold of life—which, there is reason to believe, she had hardly crossed before she died; for the sitter is thought to be Alexandrine d'Étiolles, the daughter of Madame de Pompadour, who died in 1754, aged eleven.

Not far away a bust of Louis XV by Lambert Sigisbert Adam provides a different sort of contrast. In place of Houdon's searching observation of character this portrait offers us an idealised vision of a magnificent young king in the semblance of Apollo, executed with a vigour and a sense of theatrical effect learnt from Bernini. Modelled in 1745, it represents the king in the prime of life and at the zenith of his reign, handsome, confident, and full of promise, so popular among his subjects that he was

PETER WARD-JACKSON, of the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, describes a permanent exhibition of everyday things—from salt-cellar to whole rooms—giving a vivid impression of life in a wealthy eighteenth-century household

called 'Louis le bienaimé,' a nickname which he afterwards forfeited through the scandals and the inertia of his riper years.

But portraits are not the only way of learning about people. Much can be gathered about the character of a man by wandering round his house and observing his belongings, and though it is hardly possible in a museum to preserve an entire house this gallery contains so many things that were once in daily use—glass, china, pottery, silver, and furniture—that it is as though we had the run of an old house, the home of a generation which passed away a century and a half ago.

Here, for example, is a dinner service of Dresden china fit for a palace, the salt-cellar and other receptacles being supported by fauns and nymphs modelled by Kaendler, a gifted sculptor who spent many years in the service of the Dresden factory, and had the happy gift of imparting to such miniature figures a singular vivacity and sense of movement.

Not far from Adam's bust of Louis XV is a pair of pistols made for the king, their walnut stocks inlaid with silver and their barrels damascened with gold, exquisite examples on a small scale of the so-called Louis XV style. Another delightful weapon is a German hunting sword, of the same date, complete with scabbard, frog, and belt, which are overlaid with enamel plaques painted with scenes of the chase.

My Lady's Boudoir

Here also, to give us some idea of the houses in which people lived, is the boudoir of Madame de Sérilly, bought by the museum in 1869 when it was already nearly 100 years old. It became very dirty in the London air, but the gold and glowing paintwork were still intact beneath the grime, and now that it has been cleaned it can be seen again in all its pristine brilliance, as it was when Madame de Sérilly received her friends there, among them Houdon the sculptor, who made a portrait of her in marble, now in the Wallace Collection in London, and André Chénier, the poet, who during the Revolution died under the guillotine.

Madame de Sérilly and her husband, who was treasurer of the armed forces under Louis XVI, were also sentenced to death on a trumped-up charge; but though she could not save her husband she herself escaped death by feigning pregnancy. In their happier days before the catastrophe she had persuaded her husband to gratify a desire which perhaps few people have not experienced: of doing up one small room in their old-fashioned Paris house in the latest taste, regardless of expense.

The artist they engaged was a carver and painter named Jean-Simon de la Rottière, who with his father and brother was much employed by the French royal family on work of this kind, notably on Marie-Antoinette's *salon doré* at Versailles and on her boudoir in the Château of Fontainebleau. He was an exponent of the new classical style which came into favour in the 1770s after a long period of revolt against classical discipline. We call the style new because it seemed new at the time, but in reality it was to a great extent a revival of a type of ornament first employed by the great Raphael in the decoration of a loggia in the Vatican early in the sixteenth century. Raphael, in his turn, had borrowed the idea from the examples of ancient Roman stucco work which were then being unearthed in the half-buried ruins of Rome.

The models which inspired him can still be seen in the subterranean



Three portrait busts that catch the eye: (left) Voltaire, modelled by Jean-Baptiste Houdon in 1781; (centre) a girl, believed to be Madame Pompadour's daughter, by Jacques Saly; and (right) Louis XV by Lambert Sigisbert Adam



A chest of drawers in marble, gilt brass, and inlaid wood, attributed to David Roentgen (1780): it is decorated with scenes from the Italian comedy of the time

galleries of Nero's Golden House and in Hadrian's villa, and anyone who has seen them can scarcely fail to admire the skill with which he has reconstructed an ancient style from a few fragmentary remains and the spark of genius which enabled him to breathe fresh life into something long dead.

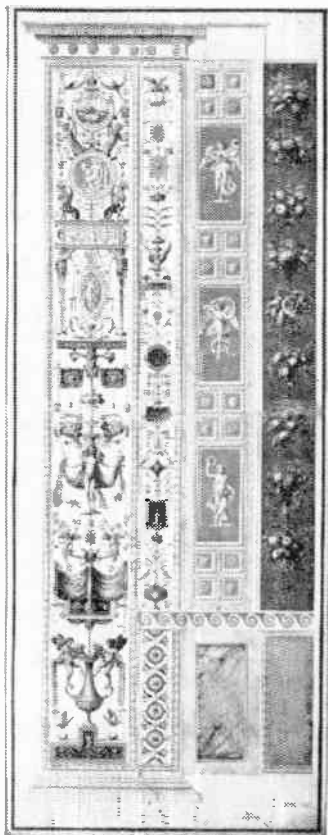
So completely, indeed, did Raphael achieve his aim that the scholars and architects who initiated the classical revival during the second half of the eighteenth century copied him as much as the true antique—a tendency strikingly illustrated in our boudoir, for the decoration of the walls is closely modelled on Raphael's work in the Vatican. In both cases the walls are divided into narrow strips, which are filled with vertical designs made up of ornamental tablets and medallions, suspended one above the other on a light and airy framework composed of various fantastic devices—baskets of flowers supported on the heads of human figures, candelabra, spiral tendrils, and wreaths of foliage.

In Raphael's loggia the work is carried out in low relief in painted stucco, as in Roman times, but in this French boudoir the ornament is carved in the oak panelling of the walls. It is of surprising minuteness and delicacy, considering the hardness of the wood, and the raised parts are picked out in bright colours and various shades of gold and bronze on an ivory-tinted ground.

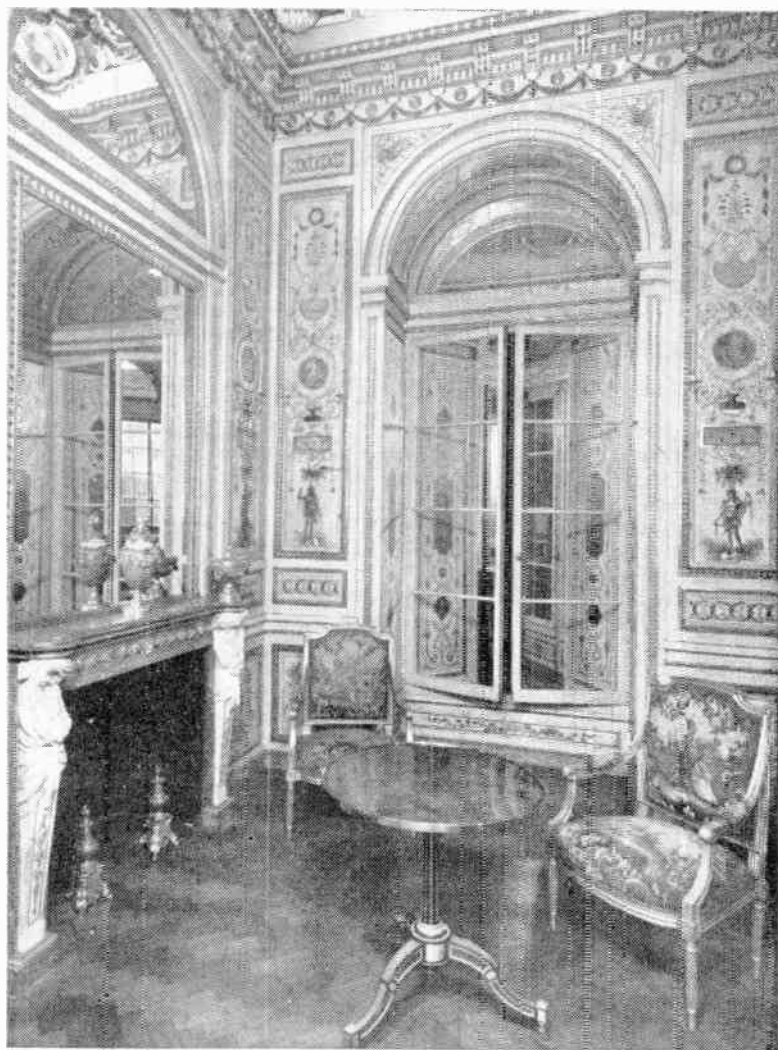
The rest of the room, including the architrave and ceiling, is embellished with appropriate classical ornament. In fact there is hardly a vacant space, and the effect might be thought excessively rich in so small a room were it not tempered by a grace and lightness of touch perfectly adapted to the small scale of the architecture.

Next to the boudoir, and hardly less attractive, though not so accomplished in design or workmanship, is another room of about the same date which was lately presented to the museum and is now exhibited for the first time. Unfortunately nothing is known of its history. Not even its nationality is certain, though the walnut wood used in the panelling indicates that it was made somewhere in southern Europe, probably in north Italy, where walnut is a common material. It is oval in plan with a domed ceiling. The panelling is carved with scrolls of foliage interspersed with medallions and vases, as in classical pilaster fillings, the ornament being picked out in gold on a white ground.

The exhibition also includes a selection of eighteenth-century furniture which helps to fill in the architectural background. Madame de Sérilly's boudoir is furnished with a table and two comfortable tapestry chairs which, though they do not belong to the room, reflect the same refined



Wall-panel for a Vatican loggia decorated by Raphael early in the sixteenth century



Madame de Sérilly's boudoir in the style of the 1770s: it was the work of Jean-Simon de la Rottière, who closely followed models by the great Raphael



Part of a Dresden dinner-service by Kaendler which Frederick the Great of Prussia gave as a present to one of his generals during the Seven Years' War

classical taste. More the room will not comfortably hold, being clearly intended for quiet conversation with a friend over a cup of tea or chocolate rather than for large gatherings. The other room contains a splendid French bed of the period, with a domed canopy.

But perhaps the most attractive piece of furniture in the gallery is a low chest of drawers—or commode, as it was called—made in about 1780 by David Roentgen, a well-known German cabinet-maker who worked for a number of years in Paris. He excelled in marquetry, or inlaying, and this commode is a fine example of his art. The front is divided into three panels, showing in the centre a scene from the Italian comedy, so dear to eighteenth-century audiences and the ancestor of our Punch and Judy shows; while on each side we see members of the audience looking on from their boxes. Two more pictures decorate the ends of the commode, and in these we see some musicians from the orchestra rehearsing while a couple of flautists relax over a bottle of wine. These charming pictures in wood are executed with a virtuosity and a truth to nature which make them into works of art in themselves. (Expanded from a 'Radio Newsreel' interview)



DR. A. L. ROWSE

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 3

Four Nationalities in One

DR. A. L. ROWSE, in this contribution to the current series in the General Overseas Service, discusses the various stocks that have gone into the making of the present inhabitants of the British Isles: 'altogether it is a very remarkable mix-up . . . much more varied and mixed than people realise'

ENGLISH historians have been apt to think too much in terms of the dominant stock in these islands—the Anglo-Saxon; and perhaps that is not surprising when we consider that they bore such Anglo-Saxon names as Green and Froude, Kingsley and Freeman and Stubbs. But in our generation, when the head

of our profession bears the obviously Celtic name of Trevelyan—though a Northumbrian, he comes of old Cornish stock—we are much more aware of the different strains that have gone into the making of the English, or perhaps I should say British, people.

Abroad people are apt to overlook the fact that the islands are occupied by some four nationalities—English, Scots, Welsh, Irish—or at least to under-estimate its importance, for it has been very important in our history. Even today no Scot likes to be taken for an Englishman; no Welshman likes to have his difference ignored, while Welsh and Irish, Irish and Scots have not liked each other much: they seem to prefer even the English. These differences are obvious and on the surface for all to see; they provide the stock-in-trade for many jokes about national characteristics, many laughs at each other's expense.

These nationalities, as we may legitimately call them, have come about partly as the result of history: the pressures and pulls, the conflicts between peoples organising themselves into states within the islands. For most of our history Scotland was a separate state, a kingdom on its own with a capital at Edinburgh. Ireland was a congeries of four or more tribal kingdoms with a titular High King. But it is the situation inside England that is much more subtle and interesting—and much less realised.

For underneath these historic divisions there are the less clear but none the less influential differences of racial stocks. We may conveniently divide these into two main elements: the dark folk who are dominant down the western side of the islands, and the fair-haired, blue-eyed folk who predominate in the eastern half. This is a very rough and ready way of putting it, for there are exceptions and people have become much mixed up together—to use Sir Winston Churchill's phrase of English and Americans. In this region it is hard to be exact; on the other hand, it is hard not to notice the salient facts.

The dark population of the islands came into them up the Atlantic coast from the Mediterranean (I belong to that type myself). The fair stocks entered Britain from across the North Sea or the Straits of Dover. It is again convenient and usual to refer to the first as Celts, though that name really applies to linguistic not racial divisions; and we may refer to the fairer elements as the Teutonic stocks.

Both these elements have important sub-divisions. The Celts, for example, are divided into two main groups. The northern group contains Highland Scots and Irish, with the population of the Isle of Man as a

stepping-stone; the southern Celts consist of Welsh and Cornish, with their cousins, the Bretons, across the Channel in France. Of the Teutonic stocks the Angles and Saxons were the most important: the Angles, who occupied a great part of the eastern half of the island from Edinburgh to the Thames, gave their name to England. The Saxons settled much of Essex, Sussex, Wessex—east, south and west.

But hardly less important were the Danish and Norse elements that came across the North Sea in the time of the Viking invasions: the Danes settled fairly thickly in Anglian territory, in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and in East Anglia. You can easily spot their settlements by the place-names ending in 'by' or 'wick'—on the coast as at Whitby, or as far inland as Hardwick. Then the Norse from Norway settled thickly down the Western Isles of Scotland, around the Irish coasts, where they founded the towns, and in the English Lake District, Cumberland and Westmorland.

Altogether, it is a very remarkable mix-up: the British stocks are much more varied and mixed than people realise, and this has been a far more important factor in our history than people are aware of. I have suggested in my little book, *The Spirit of English History*, that the English owe something of their creativeness to the subtle fusion, the process of internal colonisation, of different peoples learning to bed down together over the centuries of their common experience. It is a never-ending process. It may be that the English owe to it, too, their reliance upon intuition, feeling out their way, as against the precise compartments, the rigid logic, the strong external plastic sense of the Latin peoples.

These things are hard to define. They exist none the less, and often people fail to see what is right under their nose. How can one avoid noticing how much of Lloyd George's personality was due to the fact that he was a pure Welshman? Or of Ramsay MacDonald, that he was a Highlander? Of Lord Baldwin, that he was only half English: on his mother's side he was a Highland MacDonald? We all recognise the importance of the strains in Sir Winston Churchill's make-up: English aristocrat on his father's side, on his mother's, youthful, zestful American. He has, very notably, characteristics from both sides of his inheritance.

These things have their importance; yet it is difficult to be precise about them, for we must not incur the crude errors of a vulgar racialism. Yet just as we can all recognise their presence in leading representatives of our people—in William the Conqueror and Queen Elizabeth I no less than in Lloyd George or Winston Churchill—so I am sure they are not without their significance in the make-up of other representatives thrown up by our people—a Carlyle or Kipling, a Montgomery or Aneurin Bevan, a T. S. Eliot or Dylan Thomas—as they are present in that behaviour of the people themselves which is history. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

'The Day of Nirvana' (Continued from page 6)

of Buddhism, and the whole canon has now been prepared for translation into numerous languages and scripts, including English.

On April 23 I had the good fortune to attend the magnificent ceremonial opening of the final session of this council. Entering the great cave-hall I seated myself among a brilliant throng of Burmese men and women. Their gay silken garments dimmed the sheen of the fine matting upon which they were grouped in graceful attitudes of respect facing the far end of the hall. On either side rose many-tiered balconies occupied by rows of cross-legged, shaven-headed monks, their yellow robes melting into the pale yellow, gold, and blue of the walls and gigantic roof pillars.

As this was to be the Ceylon session, named in honour of a fellow-Buddhist country, the principal gallery at the end was thronged mainly by Sinhalese ecclesiastical dignitaries clad in various shades of yellow cloth, ranging from reddish ochre to pale gold. Below them sat a group of eminent laymen, the Burmans in bright silks and the Sinhalese in pure white. The ceremony opened with the beating of great drums and gongs accompanied by the soul-stirring wail of giant conch-shells. Then came the solemn chanting of sacred verses intoned in the ancient Pali tongue.

Upon an altar placed in front of the chief laymen was a large ebony elephant with a magnificent silver howdah supporting a glass and silver reliquary. This proved to be the chief gift brought to Burma by the Sinhalese visitors.

Later that day a further ceremony was held during which the final session of the sixth Buddhist Council was solemnly inaugurated with numerous addresses delivered in the languages of the many Buddhist countries there represented. Much of the ceremonial which followed

was of profoundly antique origin. Probably some part of it was identical with that used at the first Buddhist Council almost 2,500 years ago.

To non-Buddhists who may perhaps think that this work does not necessarily make any immediate contribution to world peace a Burman would reply: 'Look at our country. We are still a young nation, independent as yet for only eight years and ravaged by many years of war. Yet we have spent millions and incalculable efforts on this splendid moral gesture: to building armies, we have preferred to build a pagoda of peace.'

The doctrine of the Lord Buddha is indeed a message of peace, for it teaches that one who harms the smallest creature by intention harms himself most of all. So this night of the full moon in Burma was an occasion for unprecedented rejoicing: prisoners were being freed, and no less than 2,500 novices were taking the yellow robe. The youths were arrayed in silver and white like young princes and placed upon silken cushions beneath ceremonial umbrellas encrusted with silver and gold. This was to symbolise the life of princely luxury led by the Buddha to be in the days before he sought enlightenment in the deep jungles of northern India. Then, after elaborate ceremonies performed in the presence of their delighted families and friends, the boys made their renunciation of the world, their heads were shaved, and their silken robes exchanged for garments of coarse, yellow cloth. Though they would not remain in the order for more than a few months it was held that the experience would be of lasting benefit to all of them.

Buddhists hope that the site of the council will become a lasting spiritual centre, a great international Buddhist university which will radiate wisdom, truth, and righteousness. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The yellow of massed daffodils starts off the gardening season at this cottage in Oxfordshire, and soon the beds will fill with an abundance of later flowers



The gardens are as variable in their size and lay-out as the cottages themselves

English Cottage Gardens

FRED STREETER, who last week was telling our readers about the largest flower show in the world—at Chelsea—turns now by way of contrast to the little cottage gardens that are such a characteristic delight of the English countryside

ONE of the most delightful things in the English countryside are the cottage gardens; there are hardly ever two alike. Many of them have some flower or other in bloom all the year round. It is generally the lady of the house who looks after the front garden full of flowers while the man is in charge of the fruit and vegetables. And what pleasure they get out of their gardens—plenty of hard work, but they just love that. There is no doubt in my mind that this love of flowers is born and bred in Englishmen through these cottage gardens. Just picture the roses and clematis entwined over the front porch of the cottage—one glorious mass of colour in the summer months. Often the path leading to the front door from the road is flanked by mixed borders with perhaps a local stone edging, maybe flints, covered with pinks or aubrietia and arabis for spring flowering.



While the cottager's wife looks after the front garden he tends the vegetables and the fruit trees at the back

How the cottager loves a mass of display! You can often tell what the man does for a living by looking at his garden: a carpenter, for instance, is bound to introduce a trellis; the mason will have a stone seat, perhaps, or a brick or stone shelter, while the blacksmith will have a few arches of climbers. How they love their groups of mixed sweet peas; dahlias have come right back into the picture these days; old-fashioned hollyhocks flowering eight or nine feet high break up the lines, and it is nothing to see a nine-foot hollyhock springing out of the flint edging practically on the path.

Brompton stocks are a great favourite—real sturdy old specimens which have weathered many a gale. Every cottage has a few sweet williams and pansies and a group or two of gardener's garter; spreading a little too far, perhaps, but very attractive. The ground is absolutely choked with bulbs of every description from snowdrops to May-flowering tulips; they have been there for years and are still making a show.

The back garden, as it is called, is filled with the most useful crops, potatoes taking three-quarters of the space. The cottager is very particular about his potatoes: a few rows of a 'first early' variety like Sharpes Express, followed by Majestic these days. He can generally give the professional gardener a few tips on growing and caring for potatoes. Spring cabbage comes next to his mind; he must have a good spring-cabbage bed to follow the winter greens. The cottager always has his eye on a good hot dinner on Sunday—maybe it is the only day he can get home.



Every foot of space crowded with blooms and shrubs: a typical Surrey garden

Then the onion bed—this is one of his real joys: a few Tripolis or autumn-sown varieties followed by Bedfordshire Champion or James long-keeping. He has to grow sufficient to last twelve months: his wife would never dream of buying onions. You should hear her remarks if she happens to see one of the onion-sellers coming round her district with the ropes of onions on his bicycle! Of carrots and turnips he has just a few rows, and always an early row or two of broad beans, and some three or four rows of peas. In little groups near the path there is often a root or two of mint for his new potatoes, and sage if he is fond of sausages.

He will only grow the things he likes no matter how much the wife wants them. She is told: 'You look after the front, my dear; I'll attend to this part.' Of course, if he is fond of fruit you will find an old blackcurrant bush or two, perhaps a few redcurrants, and several old gooseberry bushes. Too short a season for me—except if he happens to like blackcurrant jam for the winter's cold. Then the trees will be attended to: one or two apple-trees, a Victoria plum, and his garden is full. But the pleasure he gets from this garden—why, it is the salt of the earth. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Key man, key industry

HERE IS JAMES WOOLLEY, first hand melter in a steelworks in Lincolnshire. His job needs strength, and skill as well. James Woolley has both. He's been making steel for twenty-six years.

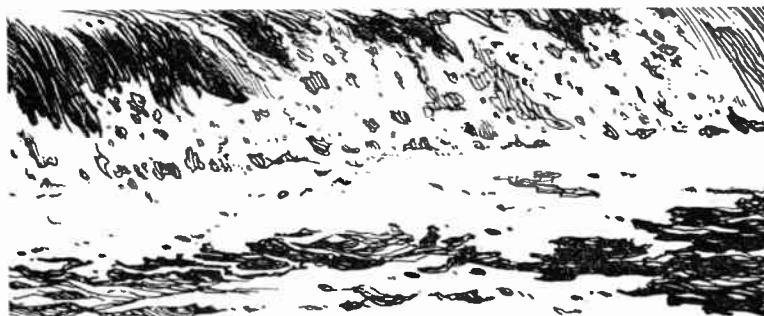
Steel from his company goes to all parts of the world. It may leave Britain in any one of a hundred forms: as railway equipment, as ships, as massive structures for engineering purposes.

As the world's demand grows, British steelmakers increase their efforts to turn out steel of the quality and quantity needed. Behind these increased efforts are men of the calibre of James Woolley.

British steel leads the world

S.106

THE BRITISH IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION



If it's Water Control

GLENFIELD'S

one hundred years and more
experience as Valve Specialists
and Hydraulic Engineers
is at your service

Equipment for WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS, HYDRO AND THERMAL
ELECTRIC PLANTS, IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL,
SEWAGE WORKS, SHIPS AND GRAVING DOCKS, OIL
LINES AND REFINERIES, GENERAL INDUSTRY.

Glenfield
HEINEMAN - WILKINSON - BURGESS - HAZARD

HEAD OFFICE & WORKS

KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Daniel George

THERE are moments when one feels just a little impatient with Mr. J. B. Priestley. His voice seems so often raised in complaint or reproach about something or other, and we cannot help murmuring 'You've got nothing to complain about: you've got everything to be satisfied with.' But most of the time, of course, we are very pleased with him, and we tell ourselves we must not grumble when he grumbles, especially when he confesses that he is a born grumbler and apologises for the fact while grumbling that he has been misunderstood. The essay in which he makes this apology, defence, and complaint is contained in a book called *All about Ourselves and other Essays*—a selection of Priestley's essays made by Eric Gillett, whose own introductory essay on the essay as a literary form and on Priestley as a most distinguished practitioner of it is a very useful and interesting performance. Here are seventy-odd essays judiciously chosen from his books over a period of twenty-seven years: judiciously chosen, because they exhibit Priestley's development as a writer and represent him in a variety of moods. In fact, I do not mind admitting that I have not enjoyed a book so much for years. If you want Priestley in a more pontifical, less endearing manner there is a little book called *The Writer in a Changing Society*. This prints a lecture given by him to the English Centre of P.E.N. early this year.

Some problems for authors are considered in a book by Norman St. John-Stevass: *Obscenity and the Law*. It has an introduction by Sir Alan Herbert, who explains that the book arises more or less out of a committee appointed by the Society of Authors to consider what changes should be made in the law under which several authors and publishers had recently been prosecuted. Mr. St. John-Stevass, a barrister, who helped to draft a Bill which had a first reading in the House of Commons, has now written the history of obscenity, so to speak, or rather of the attitude of the law towards it. Although our confidence in our own judgment is shaken when we read of the righteous horror provoked in the past by books in which now, with the worst will in the world, we should find it difficult to discover anything to object to. Think of Keats being condemned as prurient and immoral, or Thomas Hardy described as an author with a 'curious mania for exploring sewers.' Although the books I have in mind and many others were abused and in some cases banned by libraries, few were the subject of legal action. In this book you will find every aspect discussed in an authoritative manner.

Dylan Thomas, it is generally agreed, had a streak of genius, and he had the waywardness, the unpredictability, of genius; he did not conform to conventions in life any more than he did to conventions in literature. John Malcolm Brinnin, an American poet and author of *Dylan Thomas in America*, arranged for Dylan to make a series of poetry-reading tours in America. The last was in 1953. It ended with Dylan's death from alcoholic gastritis in New York. In the course of the tour he had several bad lapses; he often broke engagements and affronted his hosts. It was all very distressing for his manager. The book makes painful reading—painful but fascinating. I must not give the impression that his book is one long complaint against Dylan: on the contrary it is a testimony of his affection and admiration.

Elizabeth Barrett to Mr. Boyd is a collection of letters written, before her marriage, by Mrs. Browning to a scholarly old gentleman who was teaching her, or at any rate trying to improve her, Greek. The letters began when Elizabeth was only twenty-one, in the year 1827, and they cover a period of nearly twenty years. They are interesting in revealing the development of her mind, and they give some glimpses of her relations with her father and other members of the family.

Sebastiano Locatelli could hardly have foreseen that his journal of his travels 300 years ago would be printed this year for our amusement and delight. Under the title simply of *Sebastiano* Mr. Wilfred Blunt has edited this Italian priest's too diffuse original. He was a rather simple fellow, credulous but courageous, and not always as strict in his ideas of morality as a priest should be. He made the journey from Bologna to Paris and back again between 1664 and 1665, and, in a way rather like Boswell, leaves little out of his account. Altogether this is an entertaining, friendly kind of historical travel book which makes easy reading and is not without value for its detail.

Another book of essays, *Literary Essays*, is by David Daiches, a critic known to critics on both sides of the Atlantic. In this book he is making a broader appeal: he is writing for readers rather than critics or would-be critics and writing about what the writers wrote rather than about what has been written about them. An excellent essay here is on the poetry of Dylan Thomas—a very nice piece of appreciative criticism.

All about Ourselves and other Essays, by J. B. Priestley—selected and edited by Eric Gillett (Heinemann, 21s.)

The Writer in a Changing Society, by J. P. Priestley (obtainable from the Hand and Flower Press, Aldington, Ashford, Kent, 3s. 6d.)

Obscenity and the Law, by Norman St. John-Stevass (Secker and Warburg, 25s.)

Dylan Thomas in America, by J. M. Brinnin (Dent, 18s.)

Elizabeth Barrett to Mr. Boyd—introduced and edited by Barbara P. McCarthy (John Murray, 35s.)

Sebastiano, edited by Wilfred Blunt (James Barrie, 25s.)

Literary Essays, by David Daiches (Oliver and Boyd, 17s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 15.45, Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

GROESBECK MEMORIAL

AT five o'clock in the morning on February 8, 1945, British and Canadian divisions, backed by a barrage of 1,000 guns, began their final assault to clear the south bank of the Rhine. This was the peak of a campaign that had begun in the autumn of the previous year with the airborne assault on Arnhem. The Groesbeck Canadian War Cemetery now stands at the taking-off point of that final assault, and there a memorial has been unveiled to the men who died in the campaign and have no known graves. I was there to see the unveiling by the Duke of Gloucester.

The great thing about the ceremony was what it meant to the relatives. More than 400 of them managed to make the journey, and among them were five widows with children now aged eleven, children who were born the year their fathers were killed. About fifty of the relatives came all the way from Canada at their own expense, but the largest proportion—nearly 400—were British pilgrims. The British Legion had laid on a special trip for them, and they were spending four days in Holland. For their stay they were guests of kindly Dutch people, the people of nearby Nijmegen, who well remember that day in September when parachutes filled the sky and the airborne battle began.

The Duke of Gloucester and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands were escorted to the ceremony by a detachment of white-helmeted Dutch military police, and in the forecourt between the cloisters royal guards of honour were mounted.

After inspecting the guards the Duke went to a dais, and at the end of a short speech he referred to the gratitude and admiration of the people of the Commonwealth for the people of Holland: 'We recall, too, the undaunted spirit of their resistance movement in those dark days before their freedom was regained; and today we owe a debt of gratitude to the Dutch people who come periodically in great numbers to our war cemeteries to honour the memory of those who died fighting for their country's liberation.'

Then the Duke pulled a lanyard and the Union Jack fell away from the Stone of Remembrance, and on it we saw the words: 'Their name liveth for evermore.' At the same time flags fell away from the arches of the cloisters—the Union Jack, the flags of the Commonwealth countries, the flags of the Netherlands—and as they fell away drums rolled and buglers of the Royal Welch Fusiliers sounded *The Last Post*. DOUGLAS BROWN

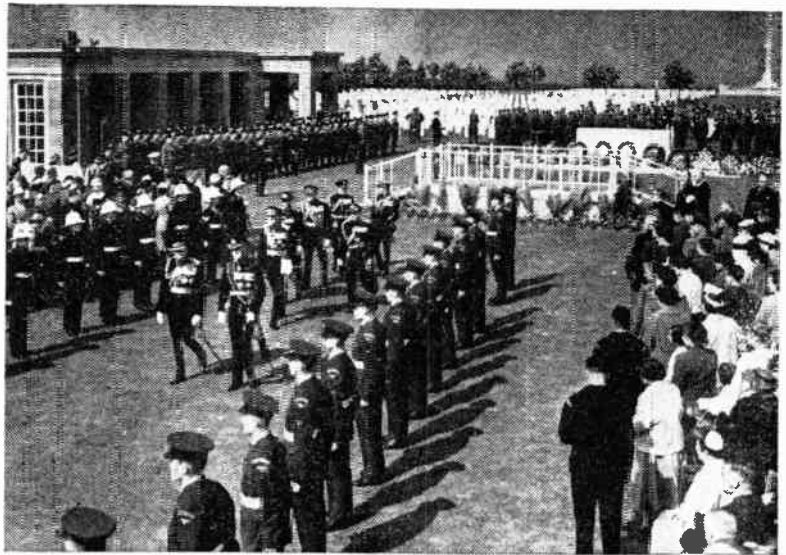
U.S. EMBASSY IN LONDON

DRAWINGS and a sketch model of the new chancery of the United States Embassy in London were brought to Britain recently by the architect, Mr. Eero Saarinen. The building will occupy the entire west side of Grosvenor Square, Mayfair, and Mr. Saarinen spoke about it in an interview:

'Let me try to explain the way I saw the architectural problem of it. We have Grosvenor Square with neo-Georgian buildings on all three sides. Our problem was to put a building on the west side which has a different function from the other three sides. The other three sides are mostly apartment buildings of six to eight floors in height. Now for our building we had to judge fairly carefully the height so that it carries the general line of the square.

'Another thing was to have the scale of the windows in the surrounding buildings continue in this, so that it was a harmonious part of the square. But it could not just be harmonious: it had to be something else also: it had to be an official building—really the most important building that the United States has in London.

'We're building it of Portland stone because Portland stone is a very good material. It weathers in a very nice way: it gets dark and then cleans itself off. One of the reasons why the facade of this building has quite a bit of relief in it—between the windows, and so on—is because Portland stone really weathers better when there is a texture on a facade.



H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester and H.R.H. Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands leaving Groesbeck Cemetery after the unveiling of the war memorial

'I would not say there's anything revolutionary inside. We've tried to make a straightforward, really efficient, modern office building particularly on the four upper floors. The two first floors are really the main floors. On what might be called the upper ground floor, about ten feet above the pavement level, are the important rooms—the entrance to the embassy, the consulate, the library, and so on. One of the reasons for placing these rooms up above the ground level was to gain for these rooms a good view over the park.'

SYNTHETIC DYES

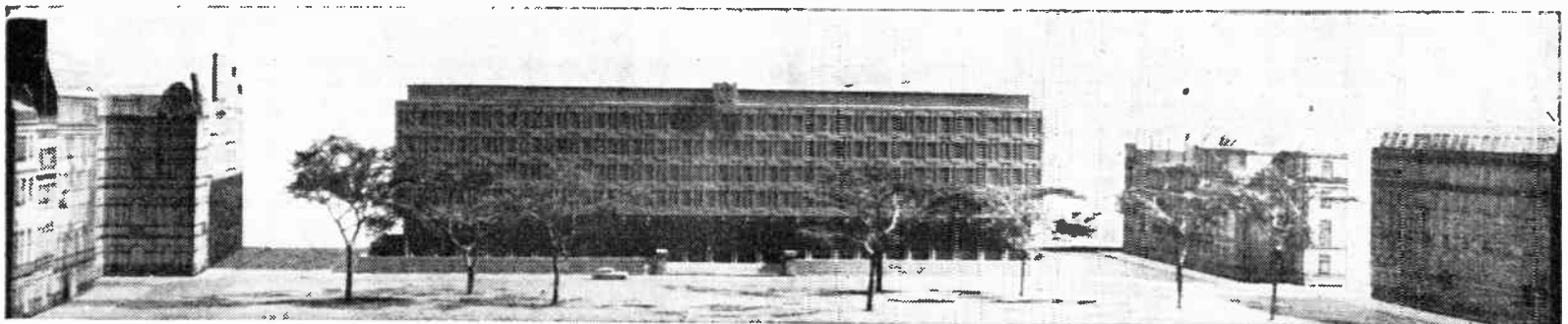
JUST 100 years ago a young student at the Royal College of Chemistry, in London, during the professorship of a noted German chemist, Hoffmann, carried out some experiments at home, and from those experiments has sprung up one of the world's great industries: the manufacture of synthetic dyes. From it, too, came the greater part of the organic chemical industry—textile and rubber chemicals, plastics, and synthetic fibres. The young man was William Henry Perkin. His discovery and its consequences were described by the distinguished chemist, Sir Robert Robinson, former President of the British Association:

'William Henry Perkin went to the Royal College of Chemistry when he was fifteen and within two years had become a skilled original investigator. A remark of Hoffmann that it would be desirable to synthesise quinine led him to try an experiment with this object: it gave no quinine but instead a dark precipitate.

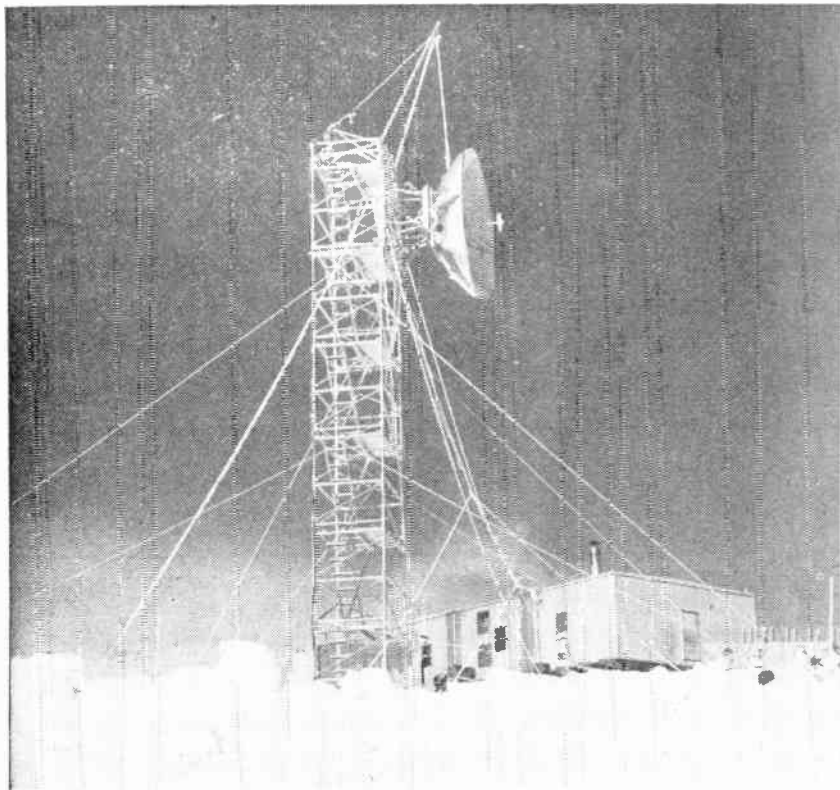
'Perkin was interested. He had been working with a modified aniline, rather hard to come by, and so he tried the same process with aniline itself: again he got a dark precipitate from which he was able to extract a deep-mauve colouring matter. All this was done in his home laboratory in 1856, and this youth of eighteen had the nerve to send his specimens to Messrs. Poole, of Perth, who soon told him that a colour like this was very much wanted.

'Against the advice of Hoffmann, Perkin then decided to undertake the manufacture of mauve. His generous and courageous father risked most of his capital in supporting the venture, which eventually proved successful, but the difficulties that had to be overcome were indeed formidable. Discovery then followed discovery, and in a few years mauve was superseded by improved dyes.

'Perkin's great merit was not that he was fortunate enough to discover a brilliant dye but that he had the vision to perceive his opportunity and the power to grasp it. Alas, there was nothing in Britain to correspond with the chemical schools of Germany, and the major developments in this field for the next fifty years were in Germany.'



A model of Mr. Eero Saarinen's design for the new United States Embassy building in Grosvenor Square, London: work will begin in the spring of 1957.



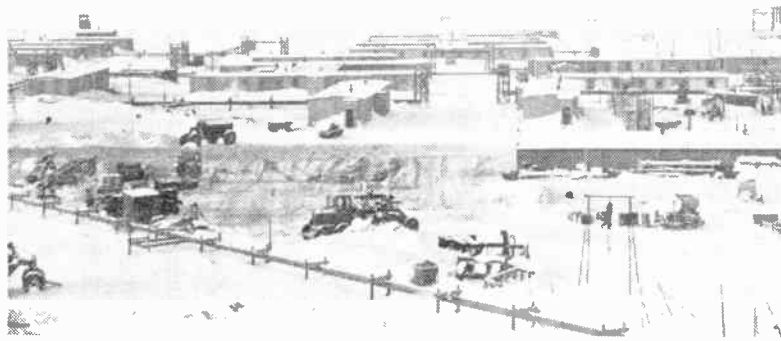
A prefabricated hut next to an aerial in a waste of ice—a typical D.E.W. radar-post



Naval frogmen helped to clear waterways used by the ships bringing heavy equipment



Sledges loaded with stores being moved by a tractor from a depot to an outlying site



One of the fifty or so little townships which have sprung up at secret points

Canada's Transcon

COLIN WYATT describes the strategic development of the vast project of the Distant Early Warning line every fifty miles over the whole top of the

THREE years ago the Canadian Arctic was just what you would imagine—2,500,000 square miles of tundra, swamps, lakes, and ice fields, inhabited by a mere 10,000 Eskimos, Stone Age natives living by the hunt as did our ancestors thousands of years ago. Among them lived also a total of perhaps 300 white men: fur traders, missionaries, and Mounted Policemen. Nobody really took any interest in the area, not even the Canadians themselves.

But suddenly all that changed—it was the Cold War that did it. With the new supersonic aircraft of enormous range America and Canada realised that these almost uninhabited spaces to the north were a wide-open back door—that the distance from Russia to the industrial centres of North America across the North Pole was little farther than from Europe across the Atlantic, and there were no other countries in between to give warning should an attack come. The industrial heart of North America lay wide open. So something had to be done about it, quickly. The Arctic wastes of Canada suddenly became strategic defence area number one.

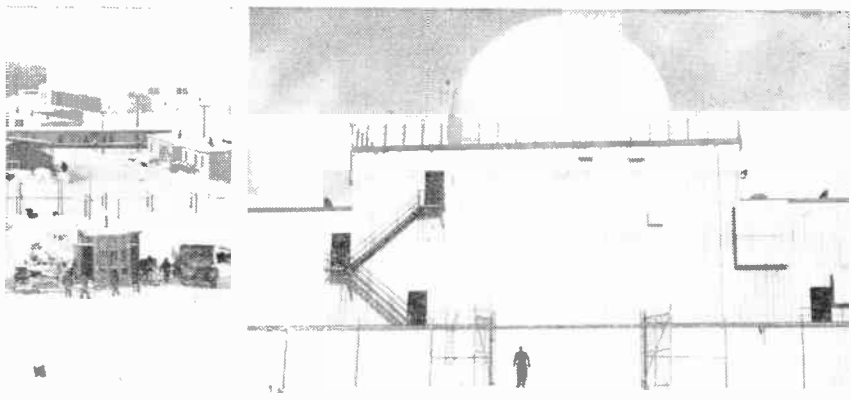
Giving Ample Time for Interception

The result was the D.E.W.-line project—D.E.W. standing for Distant Early Warning—which is as much talked of in Canada today as was the Maginot line in Europe in 1939, only Canadians hope the D.E.W. line will be more efficient: it is certainly more costly. It is not yet fully operational, but when finished it will consist of a super-efficient radar listening post every fifty miles over the whole top of the North American continent from Alaska across the Canadian Arctic to Greenland. Any enemy aircraft approaching from beyond the Pole will be picked up while still near 2,000 miles from its targets, allowing ample time for a warning to be radioed south so that interceptors can take off and fly north to battle. Any fighting will then take place over uninhabited country where no harm can be done. To be on the safe side there is another radar defence chain, the Pine Tree line, right across Canada at about the sixtieth parallel, or some 800 miles south of the D.E.W. line, but this is too close to the densely populated areas to allow sufficient time for warning.

Work on the vast project of the D.E.W. line was begun only in December, 1954, when a few light ski-aircraft flew up 1,200 miles from the northernmost Canadian cities and landed small crews with tents on the frozen pack-ice of the polar seas, among the Arctic islands. These men then levelled and cleared landing strips on the wind-driven snow-waves of the polar wastes on which heavy cargo planes could land. By April 1955, a lot of the initial equipment and prefab huts had been landed and strips now cleared on the solid land of the islands. Now the really heavy constructional equipment could be flown in, and when I arrived there work was well advanced.

Scattered across the north, some fifty or more little townships have sprung up, huge construction camps where armies of men were busy at work, civilian labour from Canada and units of the United States and Canadian armed forces. Enormous dumps of aviation fuel-drums had been flown in, and trucks, jeeps, bulldozers, and mechanical shovels roared everywhere. From the stony runways levelled along the tundra ridges great four-engined transport planes came and went every hour on the round flights of 2,400 miles from the nearest city to the south. The D.E.W. line was under way.

Then, at the end of July last year, an Armada of fifty ships came up from the Pacific coast of America through the Bering Straits between Siberia and Alaska, and sailed along the Arctic Ocean to Canada. They were Liberty ships, tank-landing ships, everything you could think of. They brought in the really heavy equipment. It was a rush job, for the



g the D.E.W. line Inside the dome is a revolving aerial that 'scans' the skies

mental Radar Screen

of Canada's Far North and the work in progress on e, comprising a super-efficient radar listening post American continent from Alaska to Greenland

Arctic Ocean is open only for six weeks during the late summer; after that the pack-ice drifts in and seals off the top of the continent.

Of course, the poor Eskimos were completely flabbergasted by all this sudden rush and noise—they had never seen so many white men before, let alone all the aeroplanes and big ships. Except for the few ships of the early explorers a hundred years or so ago and for the two little supply ships of the Hudson's Bay Company, which bring in supplies to their trading posts in July and August and take out the furs, the only boats in these parts had been the sealskin kayaks and uniaks of the Eskimos.

They were not happy about it. Nor would you be if your ancestral hunting grounds upon which you depend for your life were suddenly invaded by thousands of people; where, for all the vast area of space, there is enough livelihood only for your own immediate family and tribal friends. Until then their life, even if very hard during the long winter, had been quiet and peaceful, and the only things which disturbed the peace were the wings of the swans and the geese, the plovers and the ducks, come from far to the south to nest in the Arctic solitudes.

Of course, there were compensations. Strange things to stare at, men who gave you things you had never seen or tasted before, soft drinks, chewing gum, cakes, and candies. But these things were not very good for their health, and also we unknowingly brought up the germs of colds and flu with us, and the natives fell sick and died. So the Government had to do something about that quickly, and it did.

Luckily most of the D.E.W.-line sites are at least thirty miles or so away from the nearest Eskimo hunting camps, but to a people who think nothing of travelling 300 miles each way in winter by dog-team merely to visit friends or another camp, or to try to intercept a herd of migrating caribou, distance means nothing.

The Atomic Age—and the Stone Age

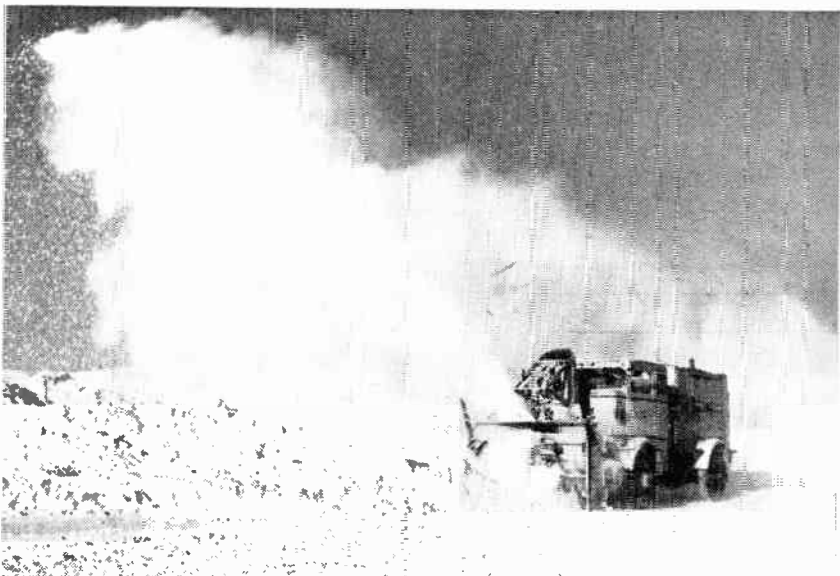
So a strict rule was made that Eskimo camps were out-of-bounds, and no fraternising was permitted. Also, no native labour was to be employed, except under special circumstances, so that the natives should not be lured away from their normal way of life. It would not have been fair to let them become dependent upon Western food and clothes and then just leave them in the lurch when the construction period was over and only a small military detachment left on the site. So for the past year the nearest Mounted Police post in each area has been told to make periodical visits to ensure that this rule is being kept.

As a result of all this the Atomic Age has really had very little impact on the Stone Age, and even a camp of a thousand men is such a drop in the ocean in these vast open spaces that the Eskimos can carry on their old traditional life practically undisturbed. The missionaries, the police, and the traders have, of course, benefited hugely, for aircraft now bring them mail and supplies every month or so, or, in the most isolated outposts, make them a parachute drop, whenever they fly over, which is a great improvement on waiting for the annual supply ship.

The D.E.W. line should be fully operational this summer; then the civilian work crews will pull out, and only United States and Canadian Servicemen will be left in charge. The Canadian Arctic will no longer be a remote area thousands of miles from anywhere but one of our most strategic frontiers and very much an integral part of the every-day life of the Dominion of Canada. There must now be few Canadian families who do not have friends or relations who have actually lived and worked there, or whose Servicemen sons may not soon be posted there. In two short years the Canadian North has suddenly become of world importance to the West. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)



Only the use of aircraft of all sizes has made possible the rapid construction of the line: a helicopter helping to ferry oil-drums from a supply ship to the shore



Operating the fleet of planes to supply the scattered camps and sites has been a tremendous achievement in itself: a snow-blower clearing a runway at an R.C.A.F. base

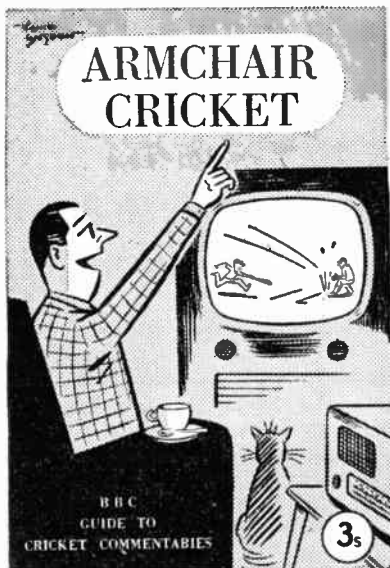


An Eskimo camp near a D.E.W. post: the Government forbade the employment of Eskimos on the line so that they should not be lured away from their traditional life

For cricket enthusiasts
everywhere

Armchair Cricket

A BBC GUIDE TO CRICKET COMMENTARIES



'Armchair Cricket' is a new BBC publication specially compiled for all listeners to BBC cricket commentaries and broadcasts. During the present season listeners will be able to follow the Australian team's tour and many other cricket events through the eyes of BBC commentators. The illustrated contents include a full-length review by Brian Johnston of the cricket commentator's work and problems. Antony Craxton describes the BBC Television producer's task, and Roy Webber writes on 'Scoring for the BBC.' There are drawn plans of England's major cricket grounds and a full glossary of cricket terms.

PRICE 3/- sterling

You can obtain 'Armchair Cricket' by sending a remittance of three shillings sterling to BBC Publications, London, W.1, England, or it can be ordered through your newsagent.

A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (II), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street Melbourne, and branches: BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto; W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434
CEYLON:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £1-5-0 sterling. Special rate to H.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.



The Rector of Droxford blessing the tablet: the ceremony helped publicise a fund-raising campaign to save the village's Domesday church which is infested by death-watch beetles and is now threatened with collapse

IZAAK WALTON MEMORIAL

IN the Hampshire village of Droxford a memorial has been unveiled to Izaak Walton, the 'compleat angler.' It is a board made of local oak which stands in the churchyard to commemorate Walton's association with Droxford and its church. This church, by the way, is mentioned in the Domesday Book; it was valued at twenty shillings. Later in the history of the village a train drawn up in the siding there was the meeting place of Sir Winston Churchill, General Eisenhower, Field-Marshal Smuts, and General de Gaulle during the four days before D-Day.

The short and simple unveiling ceremony took place on the newly mown turf of the churchyard beneath elm and sycamore trees which were just coming into early leaf. Beyond the flinted wall was the garden of the old rectory where Izaak Walton stayed for a great proportion of his time during the last seven years of his life. The garden leads down to the Glebe, a flat water-meadow, deep in lush grass and clumps of kingcups.

Separating the old village from the higher wooded slopes on the eastern side of the valley flows the Meon which Walton, who knew all the chalk streams in this part of the country, called 'this swift, shallow, clear and pleasant brook.' Above the stream Droxford church has stood for eight centuries, a church faced with local flints and roofed with dull red tiles, and with a corner of its low square tower just showing above the traditional churchyard yew-tree.

The churchyard of Droxford church, where Izaak Walton worshipped, standing beside the Meon on which he spent many happy hours, is an appropriate place, I think, to mark a great man's connection with a lovely county and a jewel of English villages. PETER MAGGS in the BBC's General Overseas Service.



Before the ceremony Commander E. H. G. Stokes, chairman of Droxford's fund-raising committee, went fly-fishing in the river Meon for trout to present to Mrs. D. Dagleish, who is a descendant of Izaak Walton

This Week's Listening

ARTHUR BALFOUR

HALF a century has passed since Arthur Balfour was Prime Minister, and a quarter of a century since he died. He was Prime Minister of Britain for only three years, and he was not really very successful. Yet there are many alive today who remember Arthur James, first Earl of Balfour, with personal if not political affection. And there are many more, living in far corners of the earth, whose lives have been affected by the consequence of some part of Balfour's statesmanship.

As a statesman Balfour had a long life. He first entered the House of Commons as a Conservative supporter of Disraeli's last administration in 1874. He left the Cabinet room for the last time in 1929 after four years as Mr. Baldwin's Lord President of the Council. He was then eighty-one years of age, and had to his credit not only his Premiership but such famous achievements as the Balfour Education Act, the Balfour Declaration in favour of a Jewish national home in Palestine, and the Balfour



A. J. Balfour

Definition of 1926 giving expression to those Commonwealth ideals which led later to the status of countries like Australia and Canada being made equal with the mother-country in the Statute of Westminster.

With all this great work, Arthur Balfour never appears to have been particularly interested in politics: he was interested in conversation, in society, and above all in philosophy. As a young M.P. and friend of Lord Randolph Churchill, Balfour had published *A Defence of Philosophic Doubt*. The only surviving record of Balfour's voice is a philosophical talk broadcast in 1927.

In 'Portrait of a Prime Minister,' narrated this week by A. P. Ryan, can be heard not only the voices of friends like Lady Violet Bonham Carter and Lord Bruce of Melbourne, former Prime Minister of Australia, but also Balfour's own voice, and part of a recording made in 1909 by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., then President of the Board of Trade.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30; Tuesday 02.30; Wednesday, 10.00

'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'

EARLIER this year the BBC invited John Blofeld to undertake a scholar's pilgrimage. Starting from Bangkok, where he teaches at Chulalongkorn University, he was to travel first to Rangoon to attend a meeting of the Sixth Great Buddhist Council, and then, in the weeks of May leading up to the Buddhist Full Moon celebrations, to journey on to northern India to visit the scenes of the Buddha's birth, enlightenment, teaching, and death.

John Blofeld will be relating in a series of five talks his experiences as he followed 'In the Path of Lord Buddha.' In the first of these he tells how he found his way—finally on the back of a tiny Nepalese pony—to the scene of the Buddha's birth in the Garden at Lumbini. His story is that of a scholarly pilgrim, journeying in the scorching heat of the Indian summer yet forgetting personal discomfort in the recollection of events of 2,500 years ago. His talks reflect, too, his study of those pilgrimages made to India in the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries by Chinese mendicant priests who adopted the title of Sons or disciples of Sakya (the Buddha's people), for John Blofeld is also a Chinese scholar of distinction, and spent much time in earlier years in Chinese Buddhist monasteries.

G.O.S.: Friday 15.45; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00

EARLY 'IMPERIALISTS'

IN the history of western civilisations the first real colonies were the trading posts set up by the Phoenicians in the eastern Mediterranean and along the shores of the North African coast—many of which later became flourishing communities on their own. The Phoenicians were followed by the Greek city-states, whose inhabitants colonised for a great variety of motives—some for trade, some for adventure or political reasons, and some purely to ease the pressure of population. The striking character-

August 5—11

istic of all ancient Greek colonies, with the exception of those of Athens, was their independence. They were generally autonomous and bound to the mother-city only by ties of sentiment or of economic and military necessity. The armed invasions of Persia and Macedon contrast with that relatively peaceful development.

This is the subject of the second talk in the G.O.S. series, 'The Story of Colonisation.' It is given by Sir Harold Nicolson, who, as a former President of the Classical Association, has always maintained his interest in the ancient world, although he is perhaps more generally known as a biographer of modern times, and also of course as an essayist. Besides his talk on 'Early "Imperialists,"' later in the week he will, as usual, be broadcasting his fortnightly radio essay on some topic of current interest.

Early 'Imperialists': Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30, 05.00
This Day and Age: Thursday 15.45; Friday 00.30 and 05.00

PROMENADE CONCERTS

OUTSTANDING in the Promenade Concerts this week is the programme on Tuesday when Sir Arthur Bliss, Master of the Queen's Music, conducts the London Symphony Orchestra in his *Meditations on a Theme by John Blow*. Before this work Sir Arthur will give a short talk.

The *Meditations* was one of three works commissioned from British composers last year by the John Feeney Charitable Trust. The Bliss work was well received by the critics, and is a series of meditations on the Twenty-third Psalm. The theme, from one of Blow's verse anthems, is not announced until the end when its full statement provides a powerful summary of what has gone before. Both the novelty and the orchestral virtuosity of the composition were warmly praised. It was first performed in



Heather Harper

Birmingham in December last year, and in London in February this year.

Other programmes from the Proms include a Mozart-Haydn concert with Sir Malcolm Sargent and the BBC Symphony Orchestra, on Wednesday, when the soloists will be Heather Harper (soprano) and Kathleen Long (piano); a performance on Thursday of Phyllis Tate's *Concerto for Saxophone and Strings*, with Michael Krein (making his Prom debut) as soloist, and the London Symphony Orchestra, under Basil Cameron; and the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, making its debut at the Proms this season, in a Beethoven concert (also conducted by Cameron) on Friday. Campoli is soloist in the *Violin Concerto*.

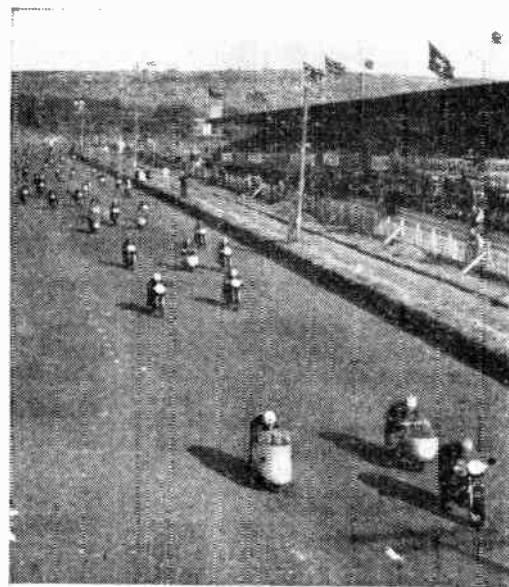
SIGMUND FREUD

THE centenary of the birth of Sigmund Freud is being celebrated this year. He was born at Freiberg, Moravia, of Jewish parentage. In 1873 he became a medical student in the University of Vienna, although he did not qualify until many years later. When he did eventually qualify as a doctor he specialised in nervous diseases.

He was awarded a Travelling Fellowship in 1885 and chose to visit Paris to study with Charcot. And it was there that he became intensely interested in neuroses. When he returned to Vienna he joined forces with Breuer, and between them they evolved the clinical method which Freud later called psychoanalysis, and to which Freud devoted the remainder of his life.

Ernest Jones, an intimate friend of Freud's who is now writing the official biography, will talk of his life and work from personal knowledge. The earlier years of Freud's life will be portrayed in a programme called 'The Man who Looked Within.'

'The Man who Looked Within': Thursday 01.00 and 18.30
'Sigmund Freud': Friday 14.15 and 23.15



The scene at the start of the Ulster Grand Prix at Dundrod on which G.O.S. listeners will hear commentaries on Saturday (see page 25)

Radio Theatre presents

'A SORT OF TRAITORS'

THIS play, taken from Nigel Balchin's novel of a few years ago, might almost have been called *A New Sort of Traitors*. For while treachery is at the heart of the matter the form it takes and the issue it poses are intensely contemporary in detail and application, so much so that these circumstances can hardly have arisen before.

Indeed, the scientist's dilemma at the present time is uniquely pressing and painful in the conflict between moral duty to mankind in general and patriotic duty to one's country in particular.

Should scientists—like Professor Sewell here—acquiesce in the restriction and even suppression of his discoveries because they be helpful to a hostile foreign power?

But the problem must be taken a stage further. Perhaps Sewell would agree that national security comes first; but who is to determine what constitutes national security?

And who is to decide what must be kept secret? The collision between the dogged, rather visionary old scientist and determined, wholly practical power makes an exciting play.

PETER FORSTER
G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Friday 14.15

'THE LONDON MERCHANT'

A ONE-EYED jeweller, George Lillo, wrote *The London Merchant* as a warning to youth, a bloody and terrible instruction of what would happen to the apprentice who so much as lifted his eyes from his master's ledger to view the milky hills, Temptation.

The play was performed on holidays before a compulsory audience of apprentices and servant boys, who must have returned home shaking from the 'moral beating' they had suffered. Yet underneath the propaganda a simple story is told that is true tragedy. No moralising can diminish it. It purges with pity and terror.

The London Merchant is taken—locks, stocks, and gallows—from an old grisly ballad handed down from the Elizabethans recounting a murder for profit. George Barnwell, apprentice, falls into the snares of a woman of the streets, Sarah Millwood. This toxic lady, the deadly nightshade of Shore-ditch, persuades Barnwell first to rob his master, and then to rob and murder his uncle and bring the spoils to her.

When that money is spent she betrays him and tries to get rid of him to the gallows. Her plan works, and recoils, she goes with him to the hangman, her dangerous beauty to be destroyed.

Lillo wrote this tragedy with such originality that when it was produced it caused a revolution in the art of the playwright. It was the first English tragedy to be written in prose. At a stroke he released the theatre from what, in the poor state of poetry, had become its gag and stammer, rhyme and verse. *The London Merchant* provided, indeed, one of the greatest first nights in the history of the English theatre.

H. A. L. CRAIG
G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.30; Friday 10.00

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade.

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, and British Honduras

GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	15310	19.60

West Indies

23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	17860	16.80
	15070	19.91

Falkland Islands
Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	17715	16.93
	15260	19.66

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish

23.00-00.30	17730	16.92
	15435	19.44

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	17790	16.86
	15447.5	19.42

Mexico
In Spanish

01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
-------------	-------	-------

Malta
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		(Thurs.)
18.15-18.30	21660	13.85
		(Sun.)

West Africa

20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		(Thurs.)

Arabic
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	17860	16.80

Hebrew
Israel

16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian
Persia

10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific
Australia

GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72

New Zealand

06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12

Eastern
India, Pakistan, Ceylon

13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
		(Tues., Wed.)

Far Eastern
China and Japan

GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	17860	16.80
11.00-11.30	17860	16.80
12.00-12.45	17860	16.80

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-18.30	21660	13.85
		(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-20.15	17810	16.84
14.15-20.15	21630	13.87

West Africa

04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	17715	16.93

North Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-17.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
20.00-22.45	11700	25.64
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-17.15	25720	11.66
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		(except Thurs.)
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.30-22.45	11700	25.64
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-05.00	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
04.30-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
18.30-21.00	12095	24.80

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-20.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-00.30	17810	16.84
21.00-03.00	15310	19.60
23.00-03.00	11930	25.15

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

20.00-23.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
23.00-23.15	17860	16.80
23.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.45-00.30	17890	16.77
23.45-03.00	15070	19.91
00.30-03.00	11750	25.53

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-00.30	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	17810	16.84
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
21.00-22.15	21550	13.92

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	17810	16.84
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
21.00-22.15	17870	16.79

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific

09.30-14.15	15070	19.91
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91

South-East Asia

09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	17810	16.84
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
16.00-17.15	15070	19.91

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
02.00-02.15	17810	16.84
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

AUGUST 5

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents
'A SORT OF TRAITORS'
 The novel by Nigel Balchin
 Dramatised for broadcasting
 by Frederick Bradnum

Myers.....Hugh Dickson
 Sir Guthrie Brewer.....Howieson Culf
 Lucy Byrne.....Margaret Ward
 Marriot.....Charles Hodgson
 Doctor Shore.....Hamilton Dyce
 Professor Sewell.....Anthony Jacobs
 Ivor Gates.....Allan McClelland
 Secretary to Mr. Peach.....Margaret Flint
 Mr. Peach.....Simon Lack
 Sir Thomas Gatling, Lord President
 Brewster Mason
 Drake.....Frank Henderson
 Mr. Prince.....Philip Cunningham
 Iverson.....Lane Meddick
 Barmald.....Margaret Flint
 Bill Brown.....Gordon Davies
 Production by Frederick Bradnum
 (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the
 highlights of the musical stage
 Heather Harper (soprano)
 Alexander Young (tenor)
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the
 week by the Rev. John Palmer

**05.00 INVITATION
 TO THE OPERA**
 'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 introduced by Stephen Williams
 on gramophone records

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 KEYS AND STRINGS
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
 and Cy Grant with his guitar

07.30 RESTORATION THEATRE
 Pamela Brown and Nigel Stock in
 'The London Merchant'
 (a programme about the play
 by George Lillo)
 Ballad-singer.....A. L. Lloyd
 Sarah Millwood.....Pamela Brown
 George Barnwell.....Nigel Stock
 Blunt.....Max Brimmell
 Lucy.....Mary Jones
 Thorowgood.....Godfrey Kenton
 Trueman.....Denis McCarthy
 (repeated Mon., 20.30; Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

08.00 Close down

**09.30 COMPOSER
 OF THE WEEK**
Berlioz (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

**09.45 VARIETY CALLS
 THE TUNE**
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from St. Paul's Cathedral, London
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

**11.30 Bernard Braden in
 'BACK WITH BRADEN'**
 with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
 Franklyn Boyd, Group One
 Nat Temple and his Orchestra
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
 Vanessa Lee
 Edmund Hockridge
 Introduced by John Wing
 Produced by Neil Sutherland
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN
'Conquest of the Depths'
 The story of man's attempt to
 explore the under-water continents
 from the earliest times to the present
 day
 Written by James Gleeson
 3—'The Future'
 Narrator, John Snagge
 Programme produced
 by Graham Gauld

**13.50 app. Children's
 Music in Miniature**
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

**14.00 Great Tom
 RADIO NEWSREEL**

14.15 CONCERTO
 Piano Concerto No. 3 by Milhaud
 played by
 Gordon Watson
 and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
 The programme also includes:
 Rondo in A for piano and orchestra
 (K.386).....Mozart
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 FINKEL'S CAFF
 introducing Peter Sellers
 as 'Eddie' the Manager
 with Sidney James,
 Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
 Music supplied by
 The Kurb-side Gipsies
 Production, Pat Dixon
 (Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern'
 by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

**15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
 RHYTHM ENSEMBLE**

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 A melody and song presentation by
Bill McGuffie
 and his All-Star Players
 with The Keynotes
 The Johnston Brothers
 and Julie Dawn
 Production by Johnnie Stewart
 (repeated on Saturday at 07.30)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from the Presbyterian Church, Port-
 rush, Co. Antrim. Conducted by the
 Minister, the Rev. Adam Loughridge.
 Address by the Rev. Hugh Blair

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

18.30 Radio Theatre presents
'A SORT OF TRAITORS'
 (Sec 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Piano Music of Chaminade,' by
 John Lade
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William
 Mann
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn singing from a
 Missionary Study Conference meet-
 ing at Bath. Introduced by W. M.
 Capper

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 BILLY TERNET
 and his Orchestra

21.45 RENDEZVOUS
 with Marion Lowe
 and Gerald Davies

**22.00 FOLK MUSIC
 OF MANY LANDS**
 6—'Switzerland'

22.15 George Cole
 Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
 in
'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Psyche the dog.....Percy Edwards
 (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)

**22.45 Programme Parade
 and Interlude**

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

**23.45-00.30 VARIETY
 CALLS THE TUNE**
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

**PROGRAMME PARADE
 and Announcements
 broadcast daily**

GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92,
 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42,
 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
 05.45 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.84 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92,
 13.87, 13.84 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
 15.54 on: 19.91 m.
 19.54 on: 16.79, 13.92 m.
 20.54 on: 31.88, 25.09, 16.77 m.
 22.54 on: 25.15 m.
 22.58 app. on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60,
 16.84, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
 A programme summary for the
 Western Hemisphere is broadcast
 at 19.35 approx. on 1960 m. cover-
 ing programmes for the period
 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies
 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian
 writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands
 16.15-16.45 Calling the
 Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.03 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa
 28.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing from a Mis-
 sionary Study Conference meeting at
 Bath. Introduced by W. M. Capper

Central and South Africa
 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag
 Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic
 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew
 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian
 16.00-16.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

AUGUST 6

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
English Magazine
presents people and events in the
Midlands
followed by an interlude

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'I Remember Africa'—a talk
West African Voices
20.15-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Rendezvous Players
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.50 London Letter
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 Music Programme
19.00 'As I See It': a talk
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
15.50 Music Round the World
16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 SYDNEY GUSTARD
at the theatre organ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
from St. Paul's Cathedral, London
01.30 THE PAVILION
ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Raymond Agoult
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 LONDON FORUM
02.45 KEYS AND STRINGS
featuring Tollefson with his accordion
and Cy Grant with his guitar
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Berlioz (records)
05.00 MELODY HOUR
Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
Vanessa Lee
Edmund Hockridge
Introduced by John Wing
Produced by Neil Sutherland
(repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 EDMUNDO ROS
and his Latin-American Orchestra
Producer, Geoffrey Owen
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore
07.30 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of country customs and
country music presented on gramo-
phone records by Douglas Kennedy
08.00 Close down
09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Berlioz (records)
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 GRAND HOTEL
Jean Pougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist
John Hauxwell
10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS REVIEW
11.30 'THE WHITE BONNET'
by Charles Lee
Adapted for radio by D. J. Saint
Narrator:.....George Holloway
Susanna.....Aileen Mills
Christopher.....Lewis Gedge
(repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)
12.00 Cricket
GLAMORGAN
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
A commentary on the second day's
play at Swansea
12.35 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the
Midlands
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald
14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Cricket
GLAMORGAN
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
Further commentary from Swansea
14.45 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
A visit to the seaside to meet some
of the Variety stars appearing there
this summer
with them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented Northern Variety
Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller
(repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)
15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC
Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape
6—Sonata Form
(first programme)
Pianist, Joan Barker
(repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)
15.45 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
2—Early 'Imperialists'
by Harold Nicolson
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 Bank Holiday
SPORT
including
Athletics at the White City
Great Britain
v. Czechoslovakia
16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.55 Five Minutes for
FARMERS
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 Cricket
GLAMORGAN
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
Further commentary from Swansea

17.30 PORTRAIT OF A
PRIME MINISTER
Arthur James Balfour
A programme about the life and work
of the English statesman who was
British Premier from 1905 until 1908
Written and narrated by
A. P. Ryan
Produced by Roger Cary
The speakers include:
Lady Violet Bonham Carter
Lord Cecil of Chelwood
Lord Bruce of Melbourne
Lord Winterton
Sir Evelyn Wrench
and the recorded voices of Wickham Steed
and the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.,
when President of the Board of Trade, and
of Arthur Balfour himself
(repeated Tues., 02.30; Wed., 10.00)
See note on page 17
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written to
the Club
19.00 'A MODERATOR
LOOKS BACK'
The Very Rev. Professor G. D. Hen-
derson, D.D., D.Litt., D.Theol., Master
of Christ's College, Aberdeen, and
recently Moderator of the General
Assembly of the Church of Scotland,
talks about his term of office
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)
19.15 HOME AND AWAY
A programme of music and song
from the four corners of the earth
with Una Hale (soprano)
Philip Hattey (baritone)
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 SPORTS REVIEW
Bank Holiday Edition
20.30 RESTORATION THEATRE
A series of programmes illustrating
the main themes of the drama of the
Restoration
Written and narrated
by H. A. L. Craig
Produced by R. D. Smith
Pamela Brown and Nigel Stock in
'The London Merchant'
(a programme about the play
by George Lillo)
Ballad-singer.....A. L. Lloyd
Sarah Millwood.....Pamela Brown
George Barnwell.....Nigel Stock
Blunt.....Max Brimmell
Lucy.....Mary Jones
Thorogood.....Godfrey Kenton
Trueman.....Denis McCarthy
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)
21.00 Cricket
GLAMORGAN
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account of the second
day's play at Swansea
followed by an interlude at 21.05
21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Handel, Saint-Saëns, and
Elgar on gramophone records
22.15 DANCE MUSIC
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the
Midlands
followed by an interlude at 23.40
23.45-00.00 SPORTS REVIEW
Bank Holiday Edition

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

AUGUST 7

GMT
00.00 HIT PARADE
 presented on gramophone records by Ian Stewart

00.30 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 2—Early 'Imperialists' by Harold Nicolson (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Cordell with his Orchestra

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 PORTRAIT OF A PRIME MINISTER
 Arthur James Balfour
 A programme about the life and work of the English statesman who was British Premier from 1905 until 1908
 Written and narrated by A. P. Ryan
 Produced by Roger Cary (repeated on Wednesday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Berlioz (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 (See 00.30)

05.15 STRICT TEMPO DANCE MUSIC
 played by Billy Ternent and his Orchestra

05.45 A RENDEZVOUS
 with Marion Lowe and Gerald Davies
 Accompanied by Jack Byfield

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW
 Bank Holiday Edition

06.45 WALTZ TIME (records)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 6—Sonata Form (first programme)
 Pianist, Joan Barker (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Overture, Così fan tutte.....Mozart
 Symphony No. 4, in G.....Dvorak

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 A LINK WITH HOME
 Greetings from members of Her Majesty's Forces serving in Kenya to their families at home with a favourite record as a musical link
 Introduction by Alan Dixon
 Interviews in Kenya by Jimmy Edwards
 Programme edited by Michael Bell

12.00 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Commentary on the third and last day's play at Swansea followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'
 by H. Rider Haggard
 Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald
 Episode 4, 'The Eclipse'
 Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
 Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams
 Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
 Twala.....Orlando Martins
 Gagool.....Patience Collier
 Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
 Foulata.....Nadio Cattouse
 Scragga.....Roger Snowdon
 Infadoos.....Errol John
 Herald.....Harry Quashie
 Production by Archie Campbell (repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)

13.45 RAWICZ AND LANDAUER
 play music for two pianos

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Further commentary from Swansea

14.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Symphonic Poem, Don Juan...Strauss
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Meditations on a Theme by John Blow
 Bliss
 Conducted by the composer
 Sir Arthur Bliss, Master of the Queen's Musick, will give a short talk before the last item
 (repeated on Friday at 01.00)

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Suffolk

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Further commentary from Swansea

17.30 BBC REVUE ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras

19.15 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
 6—Switzerland

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers
 Presented by C. F. Meehan (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE SPA ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Tom Jenkins with David Branson (piano)

21.00 Cricket GLAMORGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the third and last day's play at Swansea

21.05 ROLAND PEACHEY
 and his Hawaiianairs

21.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
 A visit to the seaside to meet some of the variety stars appearing there this summer
 with them will be Reginald Dixon
 The George Mitchell Singers (repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'A MODERATOR LOOKS BACK'
 The Very Rev. Professor G. D. Henderson, D.D., recently Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, talks about his term of office

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Piano Music of Chaminade,' by John Lade
 'On Second Thought,' by William Mann. (repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'
 (See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic (On 30.55 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 'A Moderator Looks Back'
 The Very Rev. Professor G. D. Henderson, D.D., recently Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, talks about his term of office
 23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
 Episode 4
 'What's the story?' by the Rev. James Welch
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Berlioz (records)

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 01.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Entertainment Sinbad

19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 8

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)**North America**15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin AmericaIn Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family
in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary; 'Things to
know'
20.45-21.00 Between the Lines
Christian opinion on some of the
things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted**Central and South Africa**16.15 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ**In Afrikaans**16.30 AANDNUES (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.10 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RAWICZ
AND LANDAUER
play music for two pianos

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'
and introducing an hour
of comedy and music
for your entertainment
To provide the music are:
Joan Turner, Semprini
Ronnie Carroll
and The Hedley Ward Trio
To provide the comedy are:
Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth
The George Mitchell Choir
Script by Gene Crowley
Produced by Alastair Scott-Johnston
(repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Suffolk02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSICJeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape6—Sonata Form
(first programme)
Pianist, Joan Barker

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Berlioz (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song from
the four corners of the earth
with Una Hale (soprano)
Philip Hattley (baritone)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'THE WHITE BONNET'

by Charles Lee
Adapted for radio by D. J. Saint
Narrator.....George Holloway
Susanna.....Aileen Mills
Christopher.....Lewis Gedde
Produced by Owen Reed
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
Steve Race at the piano10.00 PORTRAIT OF A
PRIME MINISTER
Arthur James BalfourA programme about the life and work
of the English statesman who was
British Premier from 1905 until 1908
Written and narrated by
A. P. Ryan
Produced by Roger Cary

10.30 'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'

A visit to the seaside to meet some
of the Variety stars appearing there
this summerwith them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented Northern Variety
OrchestraConducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Suffolk11.30 STRICT TEMPO
DANCE MUSIC
played by Billy Ternent
and his Orchestra12.00 Cricket
WARWICKSHIRE
v. THE AUSTRALIANSA commentary on the first day's play
at Birmingham

followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 'BETWEEN THE LINES'

Christian opinion on some of the
things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE TOM JENKINS
ORCHESTRA
with Gerald Crossman (accordion)14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL14.15 Radio Theatre presents
Marie Löhr in
'A SORT OF TRAITORS'The novel by Nigel Balchin
Dramatised for broadcasting
by Frederick BradnumMyers.....Hugh Dickson
Sir Guthrie Brewer.....Howieson Cullif
Lucy Byrne.....Margaret Ward
Marriott.....Charles Hodgson
Doctor Shore.....Hamilton Dyce
Professor Sewell.....Anthony Jacobs
Ivor Gates.....Allan McClelland
Secretary to Mr. Peach.....Margaret Flint
Mr. Peach.....Simon Lack
Sir Thomas Gatling, Lord President
Brewster MasonDrake.....Frank Henderson
Mr. Prince.....Phillip Cunningham
Iverson.....Lane Meddick
Barmaid.....Margaret Flint
Bill Brown.....Gordon Davies
Production by Frederick Bradnum

15.45 BOOKS TO READ

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
Script by
Ray Galton and Alan Simpson
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood
Promenade ConcertsBBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Heather Harper (soprano)
Kathleen Long (piano)
Symphony No. 88 in G.....Haydn
Recit. and Aria, Dov'e l'amato bene?
(Orpheus and Eurydice).....Haydn
Piano Concerto No. 25, in C (K.503)
Mozart
Symphony No. 39, in E flat (K.543)
Mozart

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz21.00 Cricket
WARWICKSHIRE
v. THE AUSTRALIANSAn eye-witness account of the first
day's play at Birmingham
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 'FINKEL'S CAFE'
introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by
The Kurb-side Gypsies
Production, Pat Dixon
(Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern'
by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

AUGUST 9

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 Robert Harris in
'THE MAN
WHO LOOKED WITHIN'
 A portrait of Sigmund Freud in his earlier years, showing how, having trained himself as a scientist, he came to choose human motives as his field of study
 Written by Kenneth Alexander
 Produced by Nesta Pain
 (repeated at 18.30)
 See note on page 17
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 RECITAL
 by John McCaw (clarinet)
 Ann Broomhead (piano)
 Peter Cooper (piano)
 (repeated Fri., 16.15; Sat., 06.30)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life
 by the Provost of Bradford
05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records
 presented by Steve Race
05.45 COLONIAL
COMMENTARY
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team
 of speakers discusses the week's news
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Piano Music of Chaminade,' by
 John Lade
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William
 Mann
07.30 George Cole
Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
in
'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)
08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the
 highlights of the musical stage
 Heather Harper (soprano)
 Alexander Young (tenor)
 BBC Midland Chorus
 and BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras
10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 16.15)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about per-
 formances and prospects in sport,
 followed by 'The Cricketing
 Counties'
 (repeated at 20.15)
11.45 BILLY MAYERL
 at the piano
12.00 Cricket
WARWICKSHIRE
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Commentaries on the second day's
 play at Birmingham
12.35 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 From the
Promenade Concerts
LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Michael Krein (saxophone)
 Overture, The Marriage of Figaro
 Mozart
 Concerto for saxophone and strings
 Phyllis Tate
 Tone Poem, Tintagel.....Baz
14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 THE PAVILION
ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Raymond Agoult
14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)
15.15 INVITATION TO
THE OPERA
 'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records
 introduced by Stephen Williams
15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
 Talk by Harold Nicolson
 (repeated on Friday, 00.30 and 05.00)
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 J. B. Priestley
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the
MIDLANDS
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 A miscellany of music and song
 Soloist, Andy Cole
 Production by Leonard Trebilco
17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 Robert Harris in
'THE MAN
WHO LOOKED WITHIN'
 (See 01.00)
19.30 EDMUNDO ROS
 and his Latin-American Orchestra
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)
20.30 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)
21.00 Cricket
WARWICKSHIRE
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the second
 day's play at Birmingham
21.05 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
 Berlioz (records)
21.15 MUSIC
FROM THE CONTINENT
22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Steve Race at the piano
22.15 INVITATION TO
THE OPERA
 (See 15.15)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and
 country music presented on gram-
 phone records by Douglas Kennedy
23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH
CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in
 which news and views are exchanged
 by visitors and by letters written to
 the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel
West Indies
 23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play
Latin America
 In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the
 weekly newsletter
 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport
 followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music from the Films
 19.40 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

AUGUST 10

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30 Radio Newsreel
15.45 Land and Livestock
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
19.15-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Colonial Commentary
20.30 The Pavilion Players
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Announcer's Choice
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.50 Profile: a talk
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES

Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

Talk by Harold Nicolson
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS****01.00 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**

Symphonic Poem, Don Juan...Strauss
Conducted by Basil Cameron
Meditations on a Theme by John Blow
Bliss

Conducted by the composer
Sir Arthur Bliss, Master of the Queen's Musick, will give a short talk before the last item

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 COMMENTARY****02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**

A series of impressions
J. B. Priestley
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**02.30 'THE WHITE BONNET'**

by Charles Lee
Adapted for radio by D. J. Saint
Narrator.....George Holloway
Susanna.....Aileen Mills
Christopher.....Lewis Gedge
Produced by Owen Reed

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**

Berlioz (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

Talk by Harold Nicolson

05.15 THE CRICKETING COUNTIES

followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**06.00 THE NEWS****06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 'FINKEL'S CAFF'**

introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by
The Kurb-side Gipsies
Production, Pat Dixon
(Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern'
by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)

07.00 THE NEWS**07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 CONCERT CHOICE**

Music by Wood, Mendelssohn,
and Schubert
on gramophone records

08.00 Close down**09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**09.45 THE CHAMELEONS**

Directed by Ron Peters

10.00 RESTORATION THEATRE

A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration
'The London Merchant'
(A programme about the play by George Lillo)
Written and narrated by H. A. L. Craig
Produced by R. D. Smith
(For cast see Sunday, 07.30)

10.30 EDMUNDO ROS

and his Latin-American Orchestra

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS****11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD**

A Christian approach to daily life by the Provost of Bradford

11.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

12.00 Cricket WARWICKSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS

A commentary on the third and last day's play at Birmingham

12.35 HIT PARADE

presented on gramophone records by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS**13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 HOME AND AWAY**

A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with Una Hale (soprano)
Philip Hattley (baritone)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

(Born May 6, 1856)
A centenary talk by Ernest Jones

Dr. Jones was Freud's intimate friend and speaks of his life and work from personal knowledge. He is now writing the official biography (repeated at 23.15)
See note on page 17

14.45 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'

and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
To provide the music are:
Joan Turner, Semprini
Ronnie Carroll
and The Hedley Ward Trio
To provide the comedy are:
Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth
The George Mitchell Choir
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

15.45 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'

A series of five talks in which John Blofeld relates his experiences as a scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist shrines of Northern India
1—The Garden at Lumbini—the birthplace
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS**16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 RECITAL**

by John McCaw (clarinet)
Ann Broomhead (piano)
Peter Cooper (piano)
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE**16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY****17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.15 GRAND HOTEL**

Jean Pougnet and the Palm Court Orchestra with this week's visiting artist John Hauxwell

18.00 THE NEWS**18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts LIVERPOOL**

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Basil Cameron
Campoli (violin)
Beethoven
Overture, Fidelio
Violin Concerto in D
Symphony No. 5, in C minor

20.00 THE NEWS**20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'**

by H. Rider Haggard
Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald
Episode 4: 'The Eclipse'

Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
Captain Good, r.N.....Richard Williams
Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
Twala.....Orlando Martins
Gagool.....Patience Collier
Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
Poulata.....Nadia Cattouse
Scragga.....Roger Snowdon
Infadoos.....Errol John
Herald.....Harry Quashie
Production by Archie Campbell

20.45 RAWICZ AND LANDAUER

play music for two pianos

21.00 Cricket WARWICKSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the third and last day's play at Birmingham followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 DANCE MUSIC**22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**

Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade****23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 SIGMUND FREUD**

(See 14.15)

23.45-00.15 Bernard Braden in 'BACK WITH BRADEN'
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
Script by Ray Galton and Alan Simpson
Produced by Pat Dixon

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

AUGUST 11

- GMT 00.15 COLONIAL COMMENTARY**
- 00.30 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
A series of five talks in which John Blofeld relates his experiences as a scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist shrines of Northern India
1—The Garden at Lumbini—the Birthplace (repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
Piano Concerto No. 3 by Milhaud played by Gordon Watson and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
The programme also includes: Rondo in A for piano and orchestra (K.386).....Mozart
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'**
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Berlioz (records)
- 05.00 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
(See 00.30)
- 05.15 THE SPA ORCHESTRA**
Directed by Tom Jenkins with David Branson (piano)
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 RECITAL**
by John McCaw (clarinet)
Ann Broomhead (piano)
Peter Cooper (piano)
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 SANDY MACPHERSON**
at the theatre organ
- 07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**
A mirror of popular melody reflecting hit songs of today, yesterday and tomorrow
Bill McGuffie
and his All-Star Players
The Keynotes
The Johnston Brothers
and Julie Dawn
Production by Johnnie Stewart
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN**
'Conquest of the Depths'
The story of man's attempts to explore the under-water continents from the earliest times to the present day
Written in three parts
by James Gleeson
3—'The Future'
Narrator, John Snagge
Programme produced by Graham Gauld
- 10.20 app. Children's Music in Miniature**
- 10.30 'A LIFE OF BLISS'**
(For cast see Thursday, 07.30)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES**
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
- 11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS**
6—Switzerland
- 12.00 Motor-cycling ULSTER GRAND PRIX**
A recorded commentary on the start of the 500 c.c. event at Dundrod
- 12.15 Cricket DERBYSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
A commentary on the first day's play at Derby
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 13.40 Motor-cycling ULSTER GRAND PRIX**
A recorded commentary on the finish of the 500 c.c. event at Dundrod
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 SUMMER SPORT**

SPORT

Between 14.15 and 16.00 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on:

Cricket
DERBYSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS
at Derby

A COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

★

Motor Cycling
ULSTER GRAND PRIX
at Dundrod, N. Ireland

- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 THE ARCHERS**
A story of country folk
- 16.45 Cricket DERBYSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
and
A COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH
Further commentary
- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.15 Cricket DERBYSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
Further commentary from Derby
- 17.30 THE BAND OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS (Chatham)**
Conducted by Major A. Young, Director of Music
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 19.00 'CALLING THE STARS'**
(See Friday, 14.45)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 HIT PARADE**
Presented on gramophone records by Ian Stewart
- 20.45 KEYS AND STRINGS**
featuring Tollefsen with his accordion and Cy Grant with his guitar
- 21.00 Cricket DERBYSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
An eye-witness account of the first day's play at Derby
- 21.05 Motor Cycling ULSTER GRAND PRIX**
An eye-witness account of the race at Dundrod, Northern Ireland followed by an interlude at 21.10
- 21.15 From the Promenade Concerts BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Moiseiwitsch (piano)
Overture-Fantasia, Romeo and Juliet
Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto No. 2, in C minor
Rachmaninov
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'**
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including**
- 15.00 Programme Summary
 - 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 - 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 - 16.00 THE NEWS
 - 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
- 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including**
- 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 - 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary**
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.07 Review of today's papers
 - 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 - 23.45 Music
 - 00.00 THE NEWS
 - 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
- 01.00 THE NEWS
 - 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 - 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 02.07 Review of the Press
 - 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese**
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.05 Programme Summary
 - 23.06 Britain Today
 - 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 - 23.45 Sports Review
 - 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
Discs of the Day
Presented by Hector Stewart
- 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson**
at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week**
Berlioz (records)
- In Afrikaans**
- 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 - 16.40-16.45 Sportverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio**

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
- 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
- 17.00 News Headlines
- 17.05 English by Radio
- 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
- 17.30 Music Programme
- 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 18.20 Listeners' Forum
- 18.40 Political Question and Answer
- 18.55 Music Programme
- 19.15 News Headlines
- 19.20 Entertainment Scheherazade
- 19.40 British Trade: a talk
- 19.50 Listeners' Requests
- 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
- 16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
- 15.45 Meet the People
- 15.50 Science Notebook
- 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
- 16.10 English by Radio
- 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR AUGUST 5-11

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY**Pacific**

- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
 06.09 **From the Editorials**
 06.15 **Radio Newsreel**
 06.25 **Programme Parade**
 06.30-07.00 **Special Programmes**

Far Eastern

- 09.00 **Programmes in Japanese**
 09.15 **News in English**
 for listeners in the Far East
 09.30 **Close down**
 10.30 **News and Programmes in Indonesian**
 11.00 **News and Programmes in Japanese**
 11.30 **News and Programmes in Vietnamese**
 12.00 **News and Programmes in Kuoyu**
 12.30 **News in Cantonese**
 12.45 **News and Commentary in Malay**
 13.00 **THE NEWS**
 13.09 **Home News from Britain**
 13.15-13.45 **News and Talks in Thai**
 (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
 13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**
 (On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
 14.15-14.30 **News and Commentary in Burmese**

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**

SUNDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Mahila Samaj**
 A programme for women
 The Day's Work:
 3: Police Sergeant
 11.30 **Music Programme**
 14.35-14.45 **Gyan Vigyan**
 (Science Survey)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Aj Ka Khel**
 Tonight's play
 'Othello'—6
 by William Shakespeare
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

MONDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Vidyarthi Mandal**
 (Students' Programme)
 Monthly Magazine, including Brief
 Excursion—5: Hamble; Book review
 14.30 **Music Programme**
 14.35-14.45 **British Samachar Patron**
Men Bharat ki Charcha
 (Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Sehat aur Safai**
 (Health and Happiness)
 14.50 **Behnon Ki Khidmat Men**
 (Women's Programme)
 15.05 **Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men**
 (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

TUESDAY**Eastern**

- 13.15-14.15 **Sandeshya**
 A Sinhalese magazine programme
 compiled and presented
 by D. P. Welikala
 (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 11.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Ham Se Puchhiye**
 (Question and Answer)
 14.30 **Music Programme**

- 11.35-14.15 **Batchit**
 (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.15 **Sairbin**
 (Brief Excursion)
 11.55 **Waqiat-i-Alam**
 (World Forum)
 15.05 **Chaudhri Fateh Bin**
Walayat Men
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

WEDNESDAY**Eastern**

- 13.15-14.15 **Radio Zankar**
 A Marathi magazine programme
 World Survey: Holiday time in
 Britain
 (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 11.15 **Chalta Sansar**
 (Radio Magazine)
 including Voluntary Societies—6:
 National Association of Discharged
 Prisoners' Aid Societies
 11.30 **Music Programme**
 11.35-11.45 **Ap Ka Patra Mila**
 (Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Anjuman**
 Magazine programme for East Bengal
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**
 (in Urdu)

THURSDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 (in Hindi)
 14.15-14.45 **Tamizhosai**
 A magazine programme in Tamil,
 including World Survey; Students'
 Forum; Across the World

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **London Letter**
 14.55 **Sunne ke Baten**
 A question and answer programme
 presented by Anjad Ali
 with N. A. Chohan
 15.05 **Masai-i-Hazira**
 (Topic of the Week)
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

FRIDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 14.15 **Prasangik Rupak**
 (Topical Feature)
 14.35 **Music Programme**
 14.10-14.45 **London Ka Khat**
 (London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.15 **Radio Magazine**
 15.05 **Ap Ke Jawab Men**
 (Mail Bag)
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SATURDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
 (in Hindi)
 14.15-14.45 **Bichitra**
 A Bengali magazine programme
 In Britain Today: a feature; World
 Survey

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Bachchon ki Liye**
 A programme for children
 15.00 **Radio Se Angrezi**
 (English by Radio)
 'Listen and Speak'
 Lesson 94
 15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 **'What I Believe'**
 Speaker: Lord Samuel
 13.30-14.00 **Asian Club**
 'How to Make a Film'
 Speakers: John and Roy Boulting
 Chairman: Rooney Pelletier

Monday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Children in Verse**
 13.30-14.00 **English Writing**
 'A New View of Pope'
 by Ruth Pitter

Tuesday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **'Shaw Festival'**
 Scenes and prefaces to mark
 the centenary of the birth of
 George Bernard Shaw
 Author's Preface
 13.30-14.00 **Scenes from the Play**
 'Candida'

Wednesday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Through Eastern Ears**
 Speaker: James Liu
 13.30-14.00 **Question Time**
 A weekly discussion
 on contemporary questions

Thursday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Rhythm Patterns**
 13.30-14.00 **International**
Press Conference
 A person in the news is cross-
 questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
 13.25 **Editorial Opinion**
 Taken from British and other papers
 13.30-14.00 **Week-end Review**
 A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 **Brief Excursion**
 Round and about Britain
 with the BBC's mobile recording unit
 13.40 **Programme Parade**
 A preview of the week's programmes
 with recorded extracts
 13.45-14.00 **The World of Science**
 A weekly survey
 of the latest developments

ASIAN CLUB. By inviting both John and Roy Boulting on Sunday, Asian Club is not breaking its unalterable rule that there should be only one speaker at each meeting since these identical twins consider themselves as one, so far as film production, direction, and writing are concerned. They have been making films for nearly twenty years. The war interfered with their career, but they were granted special leave in 1942 to make the highly successful 'Thunder Rock.'

* * *

ENGLISH WRITING. The nineteenth century's reverence for the romantic writers led to a slump in the reputation of poets such as Pope and Dryden, the masters of the precise rhymed couplet. With the modern swing away from romanticism, there is a new respect for the Augustan poets. Ruth Pitter gives a re-assessment of Pope on Monday. She herself writes comic as well as solemn verse, and has a particular affection for the rapier-work of Pope's satires.

* * *

SHAW FESTIVAL. Celia Johnson, star of many stage and film successes, plays the part of Candida on Tuesday. Candida is the lovely wife of a popular and successful parson. She befriends a young poet, allows him to fall in love with her, and neatly punctures her husband's self-esteem by deciding that he needs more feminine protection than the poet. The scenes chosen involve these three characters only. Godfrey Kenton plays the Reverend James Morell, and Oliver Neville the poet Marchbanks.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for August 5-11

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690	30.96
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690	30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	17755	16.90
14.15-16.50.....	15435	19.44
15.45-16.50.....	17755	16.90
(15.30-16.50 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

11.30 'The White Bonnet' by Charles Lee
Adapted for radio by D. J. Saint

12.00 Cricket
Glamorgan v. The Australians
A commentary on the second day's play at Swansea

12.35 English Magazine
presents people and events in the Midlands

13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Cricket
(See 12.00)

14.45 Blackpool Night
15.15 Pattern and Design in Music by Jeremy Noble
6: Sonata Form; First Programme
15.45 The Story of Colonisation 2: Early 'Imperialists' by Harold Nicolson

16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Bank Holiday Sport including Athletics: Great Britain v. Czechoslovakia at the White City
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Tuesday, August 7

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Theatre Organ
10.00 Thanks for the Memory
Carroll Gibbons and his Orchestra
10.30 Commonwealth Club
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30 A Link with Home
Greetings from members of Her Majesty's Forces serving in Kenya

12.00 Cricket
Glamorgan v. The Australians
Last day's play
Interlude
12.35 Ulster Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Cricket
(See 12.00)

14.45 Orchestral Concert
15.45 This Day and Age
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Dance Music
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Wednesday, August 8

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Steve Race at the piano
10.00 Portrait of a Prime Minister
Arthur James Balfour
A programme about the life and work of the English statesman who was British Premier from 1905 until 1908

10.30 Blackpool Night
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from South-East England
Suffolk

11.30 Strict Tempo Dance Music
Billy Ternent and his Orchestra

12.00 Cricket
Warwickshire v. The Australians
A commentary on the first day's play

12.35 Interlude
12.45 Between the Lines
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Radio Theatre presents...
'A Sort of Traitors'
The novel by Nigel Balchin
Dramatised for broadcasting by Frederick Bradnum
Peter Forster writes on page 17

15.45 Books to Read
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 'Back with Braden'
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Thursday, August 9

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Orchestral Concert
10.30 The Archers
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from The North of England
'What's the Form?'
11.45 Billy Mayerl at the piano
12.00 Cricket
Warwickshire v. The Australians
Second day's play

12.35 Welsh Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 The Pavilion Orchestra
14.30 The Chameleons
14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 Invitation to the Opera
15.45 This Day and Age
by Harold Nicolson

16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Listeners' Choice
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Friday, August 10

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life
J. B. Priestley
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 The Chameleons
10.00 Restoration Theatre
12: 'The London Merchant'
Edmundo Ros
and his Latin-American Orchestra

11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
'God and His World'
by the Provost of Bradford
11.30 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

12.00 Cricket
Warwickshire v. The Australians
Last day's play
12.35 Hit Parade
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Sigmund Freud
Born May 6, 1856
A Centenary talk by Ernest Jones
14.45 Calling the Stars
15.45 'In the Path of Lord Buddha'
by John Blofeld
1: The Garden at Lumbini—the Birthplace
of the Buddha

16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Chamber Music
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Saturday, August 11

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children
10.30 A Life of Bliss
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-up
11.25 Report from the West Country
From the Weeklies
11.30 Folk Music of Many Lands
6: Switzerland
12.00 Motor Cycling
The Ulster Grand Prix
Recorded commentary on the start of the 500 c.c. race at Dundrod, N. Ireland

12.15 Cricket
Derbyshire v. The Australians
A commentary on the first day's play

12.30 Scottish Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Summer Sport
It is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on: Cricket: Derbyshire v. The Australians and A County Championship Match; Motor Cycling: Ulster Grand Prix at Dundrod

16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 The Archers
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11820	25.38
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45.....	11820	25.38
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....	17755	16.90
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily

- 09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese
- 10.15-10.30 English by Radio (Sunday only)
- 10.30-11.00 News and News Talk in Indonesian
- 11.00-11.30 News and Programmes in Japanese
- 11.30-12.00 News and Talks in Vietnamese
- 12.00-12.30 News and Programmes in Kuo-yu
- 12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese
- 13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
- 13.45-14.00 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 6: 'Plant and Animal Introductions')
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)
- 14.00-14.15 News and News Talk in Hindi
- 14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
- 14.15-14.45 Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
- 14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
- 15.15-15.30 News in Urdu
- 15.30-15.45 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 6: 'Plant and Animal Introductions')



**Whatever the pleasure
Player's complete it**

*Player's
please*



LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 875. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

Pakistan Day

A special programme of Pakistani folk music is to be broadcast by the General Overseas Service in celebration of Pakistan's national day. Our photograph is of the Pakistani dancer, Ami Minwala

'LONDON FORUM'

Isaiah Berlin, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, is the guest speaker in this week's discussion in which Bertrand Russell and Lord Hailsham will consider the influence of great individual figures on the patterns of history

COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

The popular series of musical programmes by artists from different parts of the Commonwealth returns to G.O.S. on Sunday

CARIBBEAN FARM JOURNEY

Hilary Phillips introduces recordings which he collected during a recent tour of the West Indies (Page 3)

RADIO THEATRE

Presenting Cyril Raymond, Monica Grey, and David Enders in 'The Creedy Case,' a radio adaptation of the novel by Edward Crankshaw

MOTOR RACING

Commentaries on the international meeting from Oulton Park, Cheshire

★

Notes on 'This Week's Listening' are on page 17



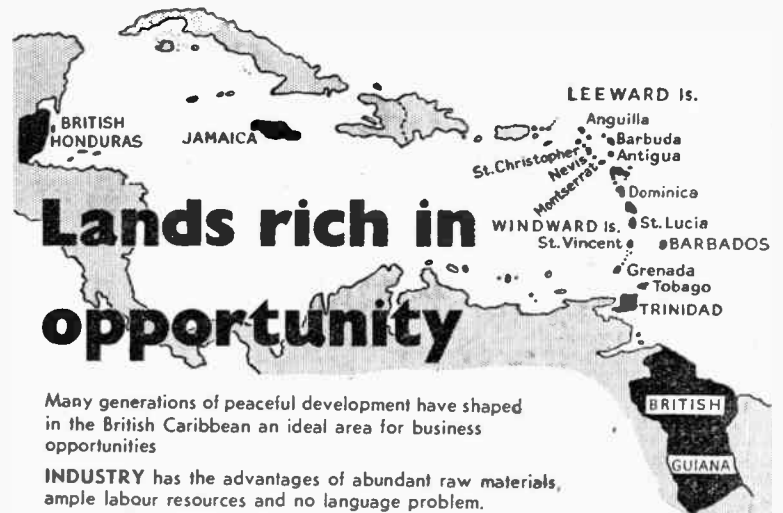
you've got to
be good to be in
business 100 years



The FODEN FGD 6 10-11 cu. yd. DUMPER, famous everywhere for its performance and dependability, is powered by a 6 cylinder oil engine and fitted with double reduction axles.



FODENS LTD · SANDBACH · CHESHIRE · ENGLAND



Many generations of peaceful development have shaped in the British Caribbean an ideal area for business opportunities

INDUSTRY has the advantages of abundant raw materials, ample labour resources and no language problem.

TRADE is bound to flourish in this domestic market of 3½ million people, which is on the doorsteps of North and South America, and well served by the world's air routes.

AGRICULTURE has a tremendous and assured potential backed throughout the Caribbean by the research of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

TOURISM, of course, is unrivalled.

BARBADOS · BRITISH GUIANA · BRITISH HONDURAS · JAMAICA
LEEWARD ISLANDS · TRINIDAD & TOBAGO · WINDWARD ISLANDS



Further information may be obtained from:—
THE TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA & BRITISH HONDURAS,
Alexandra House, 31, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

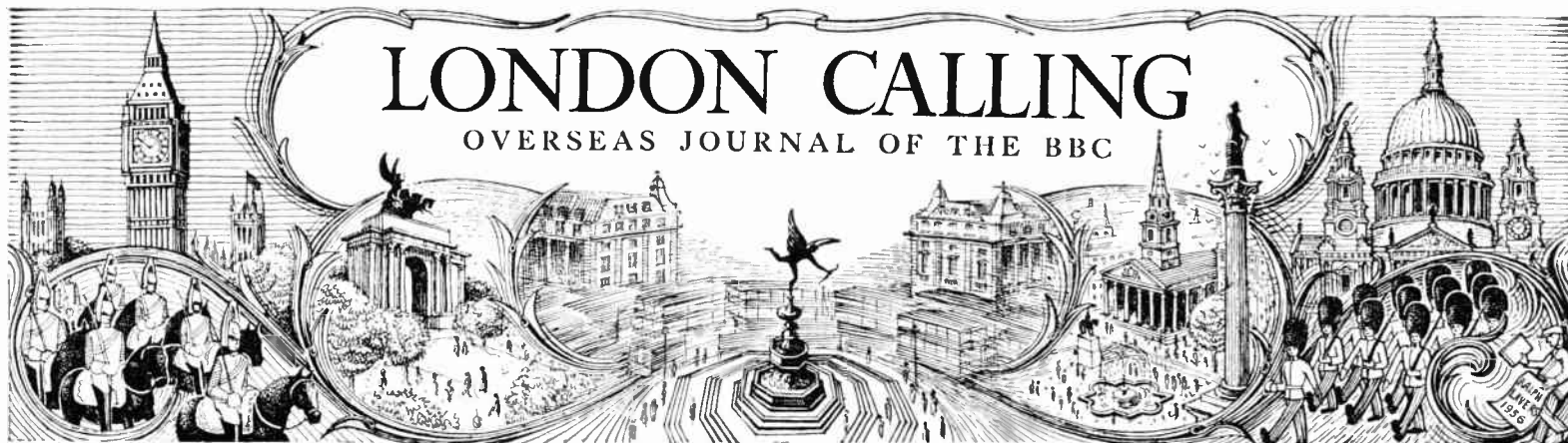
A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (H), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| AUSTRALIA: | Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney |
| CANADA: | Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto; W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto |
| INDIA: | Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16 |
| ISRAEL: | The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem |
| NEW ZEALAND: | Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington |
| PAKISTAN: | Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3 |
| SINGAPORE: | British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434 |
| CEYLON: | Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo |
| SOUTH AFRICA: | Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Wind-rley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown |
| S. RHODESIA: | Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury |
| U.S.A.: | British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y. |
| WEST INDIES: | BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica |
| LATIN AMERICA: | Branches of the Bank of London & South America |

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £1-5-0 sterling. Special rate to H.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.



CONTENTS

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE
By Sir Hilary Blood..... 4

THE GARTER CEREMONY AT WINDSOR
By Leonard Parkin..... 5

DATING THE PREHISTORIC PAST
By Professor R. J. C. Atkinson 6

'I WORK IN TELEVISION'
By Mary Adams..... 7

'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'
By John Blofeld..... 8

HISTORY IN EMBROIDERY AT CHELSEA OLD CHURCH
By Marie Worsley..... 9

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 4 THE CHANGING ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE
By W. G. Hoskins..... 10

TINTAGEL—FACT OR FICTION?
By Richard Longland..... 11

BOOKS TO READ
By Geoffrey Bounphrey..... 12

500 RESCUES A YEAR
By Norman Mackenzie..... 12

HERE AND THERE
Stories from 'Radio Newsreel' 13

SWEDEN CELEBRATES A ROYAL AND SPORTING OCCASION THE STATE VISIT
By Godfrey Talbot..... 14

EQUESTRIAN OLYMPICS
By Ronald Robson..... 15

THIS WEEK'S LISTENING
A Radio Round-Up..... 17

WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA..... 18

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK..... 19-27

WORLD TIME CHART..... 28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on facing page

Caribbean Farm Journey

HILARY PHILLIPS introduces a programme of recordings to be heard in the General Overseas Service this week which he collected during a recent tour of the West Indies to study agricultural problems
Monday 17.30, Tuesday 02.30, Wednesday 10.00

ON Easter Sunday I left London Airport bound for New York, on my way to the West Indies. I had just a month in which to cover the ground—Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, Barbados, and St. Vincent. Here was as diverse an agriculture as could be imagined, spread over an enormous area and bottled up in little islands, each a world of its own.

Some outstanding impressions remain: the green orderliness of the sugar-cane estates, especially beautiful from the air, the attractive red pod of the cocoa tree, the citrus groves and coconut plantations, the rice-fields and the ubiquitous banana, but it is almost impossible to tell a coherent story about the agriculture of this part of the world.

The land is tilled by big estate-owners and by small farmers. For the most part estate agriculture, organised on big-business lines, is efficient and productive; while the small man, often illiterate and always conservative, is backward and sometimes downright destructive as far as the soil is concerned.

Yet it is essential that the small farmer, who is producing the food crops, should increase his output if the ever-growing population of the West Indies is to survive. In most parts of the Caribbean the birth rate is three or four times the death rate. In Barbados, island of sugar, the population density is 1,382 to the square mile; in England, island of factories, it is 753.

Most of these peasant farmers have only a few acres, often only two or three; as like as not their land is on steep slopes, and often severe erosion has resulted through lack of soil-conservation practices. Many farmers do not earn enough from their land for it to be more than a part contributor to their existence. Yet it could often be made to grow more than enough to give them a living.

Depression v. Prosperity

Within the limits of the money available from governments and from Colonial Development and Welfare funds everything possible is being done to improve the small man's output. In Jamaica the Department of Agriculture, the Jamaican Agricultural Society, and the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission are all concentrating their energies on the small farmer.

'Rehabilitation' is a much-used word in this part of the world, where hurricanes and economic depressions vie for supremacy over prosperity. Just now, in most parts of the Caribbean, the farmer has every opportunity to help himself: he can get improved plants, free of charge, or at a much reduced price, which will raise both the quality and the quantity of his crop.

In Trinidad, for example, the La Pastora

cocoa-propagating station, where rooted cuttings from selected clones are produced, is giving away free about 420,000 young plants a year, costing about 3s. 6d. each to produce. The farmer also gets a subsidy towards the cost of planting.

In Jamaica I learned about the farm-development scheme which is helping the farmer with credit, farm planning, and technical assistance. It often proves difficult, though, to get farmers to take advantage of these schemes. Some of them seem to think that borrowing money, for instance, does something to their respectability.

Young Farmers' Movement

Tremendous strides have been made in Jamaica in the development of the 4-H (young farmer) movement; and this, as much as any other single thing, can be expected to show results. In British Guiana a beginning has been made in the establishment of young farmers' clubs, and there is a well-organised agricultural information service. A survey has shown that quite a large number of farmers have radios, and already a weekly radio programme for farmers has been started.

In Trinidad the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute opened for its first batch of students in 1954. Its job is to teach junior staff of the Departments of Agriculture in Trinidad, British Guiana, and most parts of the Caribbean except Jamaica (which has a school of its own): much can be expected of this development.

So far, throughout the West Indies, as elsewhere in the tropical world, livestock research has lagged behind research on crops; but now outstanding progress has been made in Jamaica with the development of the Jamaica Hope, a dairy breed especially designed to fit the small man's level of farming, yet with great production capacity. This breed, now reported to be a fixed breed, is basically Jersey, but with some zebu blood, giving it added heat tolerance under tropical conditions. For beef the Jamaica Red and the Jamaica Black promise as much.

In British Guiana, in the savannahs in the interior, the Santa Gertrudis breed from Texas may provide one solution to the beef shortage; and an enterprising beef-by-air scheme there is solving the difficulties created by the arduous month's trek through forest and swamp to the market on the coast.

Earlier I referred to soil erosion. Nowhere in the Caribbean has this been tackled to better effect than in St. Vincent, where arrowroot is the principal crop and contouring of the steep slopes is vital. St. Vincent, although it is smaller than Britain's Isle of Wight, and thickly populated, is one of the chief food-crop exporters in the whole Caribbean area.



Field-Marshal Lord Alexander of Tunis in procession as Chancellor of the Order. He is followed by the Prelate, the Bishop of Gloucester

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF St. Michael and St. George

SIR HILARY BLOOD, who is a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, tells the story behind the creation of the order of chivalry whose annual service combines 'exquisite music, decorative and orderly ceremonial, and appropriate and illuminating symbolism'

THE annual service of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George is held each year at St. Paul's Cathedral, in the City of London. And what a wonderful service it is! Exquisite music, decorative and orderly ceremonial, appropriate and illuminating symbolism. The band of the Scots Guards and the St. Paul's Choir; the processions of members of the order along the main aisle of the cathedral to and from the Michael and George Chapel; the banners and the robes of the Knights Grand Cross; the stars and the badges of the Knights and the Companions—all these see to it that ear and eye are deeply satisfied: and then the form of the service, the emphasis on the duties and privileges of service overseas or connected with foreign affairs; this profoundly moves the hearts and imaginations of the congregation of some two thousand people.

But first let me say something about the order itself—the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. It cannot lay claim to any great antiquity. Not only the fourteenth-century Order of the Garter but also the Bath and the Thistle were long since established when in 1818 the Michael and George Order was created.

In 1815 the seven Ionian Islands were placed under the protection of Great Britain as an independent Mediterranean state. Next year the then Governor of Malta, Sir Thomas Maitland, was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Islands. Maitland was a soldier. He served in the Seaforth Highlanders and in the West India Regiment; and he had been Commander-in-Chief in Ceylon.

A contemporary writer described him as a 'rough old despot.' He was eccentric and arbitrary; but he was also an able administrator. Later generations were to acknowledge his sagacity and the beneficial results of his work. To Maitland there fell the duty of organising the new government to be set up in the Ionian Islands. Like all governors he was concerned not only with 'the punishment of evil-doers' but also with 'the praise of them that do well.'

It was this second aim which led to the creation of the order. There was no way in which the merits of the people of the islands could be rewarded or their loyalty encouraged other than by conferring on them the honour of Knight Bachelor. This honour has no insignia, and the Ionian Islanders were by custom and tradition attracted by personal decorations. They had at one time been part of the Venetian Republic; at another, a part of the French Empire; at another time they had been under Russian-Turkish rule, and for a few years an independent Sept-insular Republic. The deserving Ionian Islander at the beginning of the nineteenth century must have sparkled like a Christmas tree and shone like a rainbow. And now what was England going to do about decorations?

The answer was the Order of St. Michael and St. George, established by the Prince Regent on the advice of Sir Thomas Maitland. The name? St. George, of course, for England; but as this saint is also the patron saint of the Order of the Garter the name of St. Michael was prefixed, a militant saint held in honour by all Christians—Pro-

testant, Roman Catholic, or Greek alike. And the insignia? The Ionian Islanders could not, I think, deny that England had done them proud.

The first statutes of the order provided that the Knights Grand Cross should wear a mantle of blue satin lined with scarlet silk, on the mantle an embroidered star in silver and gold, over the star the cross of St. George, in the centre of the star the archangel St. Michael, sword in hand, trampling upon Satan. And for good measure they had also a badge of silver and gold enamel, on one side similar in design to the star, and on the other St. George with a spear encountering a dragon. Knights Commanders wore a star and a badge, and Knights a badge.

Such was the order of which Sir Thomas Maitland was the instigator, and the only commoner to hold the office of Grand Master. Such were the trappings which, in Maitland's words, the members 'could pin on their coats.' The exquisite gold collar composed of Lions of England, Maltese crosses, and the cyphers 'S.M.' and 'S.G.' which Knights Grand Cross now also wear, is a later addition to the insignia.

A Number of Appointments for Gallantry

In 1864 the Ionian Islands were ceded to Greece. Four years later membership of the order, hitherto confined to the Ionian Islands, Malta, and the Mediterranean, was extended to the Colonies generally; and later also to persons rendering important services in relation to foreign affairs.

During the first world war a number of appointments were made to the order in recognition of distinguished or gallant service by members of the Armed Forces of the Crown. The practice was not continued after the creation of the British Empire Order, which makes special provision for this purpose. Nowadays the order consists, in addition to its officers, of the Sovereign, the Grand Master, who is the Earl of Athlone, 100 Knights Grand Cross, 335 Knights Commanders; and 1,330 Companions.

In 1906 the south-west chapel of St. Paul's Cathedral was inaugurated as the chapel of the order. Since that year a service has been held annually, save in war years or for other over-riding reason.

And so I come back to the service. It falls into three parts; the first part is held in the chapel where this year the new Chancellor, Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, was installed; the second and third parts are held in the cathedral itself.

The service begins with a procession of members of the order headed by the Choir of St. Paul's and by the Dean and Chapter. It assembles in the choir aisles and passes under the dome down the main aisle to the chapel. I watched it go past me—a bright, scintillating ribbon of colour. The plain black and white of the choir—the boys wearing their goffered ruffs—and the crimson and gold of the Dean and clergy gave place to the dark formal dress of the Companions wearing their badges, then to the Knights of the order with their badges and their stars. Then came the banners of the Knights Grand Cross carried by squires. Then the Knights Grand Cross themselves in their gorgeous blue and scarlet robes and their golden collars. Then the officers of the order in scarlet robes—the King of Arms and the Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod side by side, followed by the Secretary and by the Registrar. Then the Chancellor-elect. And, last of all, the tall, incredibly dignified figure of the Prelate. Our Grand Master could not be present this year owing to ill-health.

The Ceremony of Affixing the Banners

On arrival at the chapel there takes place the ceremony of affixing the banners of Knights Grand Cross. This year the ceremony was preceded by the formal installation of the new Chancellor. He was conducted to his stall by the Prelate saying these words: 'Sir, by command of Her Majesty our Sovereign Queen we do hereby install you as Chancellor of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. God be with you in your coming in, and in your going out, from this day forth for evermore.' This year only one banner was affixed—very appropriately that of the new Chancellor. And what more suitable comment on this ceremony can there be than the singing of Psalm XV—the 'Gentleman's' psalm—*Lord who shall dwell in thy tabernacle or who shall rest upon thy holy hill?*

After this the procession re-forms and passes up the aisle again into the choir for the remainder of the service. To the Knights Grand Cross banners already carried in the procession are now added those of the late Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon, and of two late Knights Grand Cross, Colonel Sir Leslie Wilson, and Captain the Earl of Bessborough. These banners are handed to the Prelate, who lays them on the altar while the banners of the living Knights Grand Cross are dipped in salute. Then comes the final act of the commemoration ceremony—the names of members of the order who have died since the last service are read out, and the Chopin *Funeral March* is played on the cathedral organ while the whole congregation stands.

Finally comes the ceremony when the Prelate bids members of the order make an act of re-dedication. He says 'Having now commended the souls of our departed Brothers, let us who yet remain here on earth re-dedicate ourselves to Almighty God, and in service to our Queen, our Country, and our fellow men, according to the high ideals of Chivalry, Justice, Mercy, Truth and Freedom, which our Knightly Order upholds. To that end, let silence be kept for a space.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Past and present Prime Ministers, Sir Winston Churchill and Sir Anthony Eden, chat after the latter's installation



Against the dramatic backcloth of Windsor Castle the Knights of the Garter wend their way slowly in procession to take part in the installation service

The Garter Ceremony at Windsor

LEONARD PARKIN describes the colourful and ancient ceremony which attended the installation of three new Knights of the Garter in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in the presence of Her Majesty the Queen

IN St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Her Majesty the Queen attended the colourful and ancient ceremony of the installation of three new Knights of the Garter. They are the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, the former leader of the Opposition, Earl Attlee, and the Earl of Iveagh. As the organ of the Chapel of St. George played quietly, a procession crystallising the 600-year history of the Order of the Garter was making its way slowly from St. George's Hall in Windsor Castle to the chapel. They came robed in colours as vivid as the titles of the heralds who led them: titles like Fitzalan Herald, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant, Arundel Herald Extraordinary, and Rouge Croix Pursuivant.

Following the heralds came the members of the order, among them the three who were about to be installed. Sir Winston Churchill was there, and so were Viscount Montgomery, Earl Mountbatten, and Earl Alexander, to mention only four more of the Knights Companions who preceded the Queen Mother and the Duke of Gloucester, the officials of the order, and then the Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, and followed by the Deputy Constable and Lieutenant-Governor of Windsor Castle, Lord Freyberg, and the Military Knights of Windsor, and a detachment of the Queen's Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard. It was a procession as colourful as the banners of the Knights themselves which hang in a blaze of red, black, and gold above the stalls of the chapel. Banners which have had their predecessors on the battlefields of British history.

In, then, to the chapel of the Order of the Garter: in came the Queen, her knights, and her heralds, and as she entered the west door the State Trumpeters sounded a fanfare from their position on top of the choir-screen of dark carved oak. As the procession passed through the screen the royal children, the Duke of Cornwall and Princess Anne, looked down from an ante-chamber above the choir. They were standing on blue velvet-covered stools. They watched as the richness of colour spilt through the narrow door into the choir.

The Queen stood during the singing of the National Anthem on the deep-blue carpet which ran the length of the choir over the chessboard floor of black and white marble squares. Like her Knights, the Queen was wearing the Garter robe, the mantle of dark-blue velvet lined with white taffeta, and she wore the hat of black velvet, with its three white ostrich feathers and the dark tuft of heron's feathers.



The three new Knights (from left to right), the Earl of Iveagh, Earl Attlee, and Sir Anthony Eden, were followed in the procession by Sir Winston Churchill

As the congregation stood the Queen gave her assent to the installation of the new Knights: 'It is our pleasure that the Knights Companion be installed.' After Sir Anthony Eden had been conducted to his stall by Garter King of Arms the names of Earl Iveagh and Earl Attlee were called, and they too were taken to their stalls from where they were standing facing inwards. Garter conducted the Queen to the Sovereign's stall, and the service of installation began. The service ended, the scarlet-coated Military Knights of Windsor left their stalls to head the outgoing procession, and as the Queen left her stall the fanfare sounded again. The installation was over, and the procession moved off through the nave and the still figures of Her Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and men of the Yeomen of the Guard. (Broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)

PROFESSOR R. J. C. ATKINSON, of the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh, outlines the various ways in which archaeologists try to answer the question that most often confronts them: 'How old is it?'

Dating the Prehistoric Past

THE most usual question that people put to archaeologists is 'How old is it?' Indeed, this is the question that archaeologists most often ask themselves, so much so that to the outsider, and particularly to historians, it must often seem that archaeologists are entirely obsessed with questions of date. This is quite understandable. The historian's task is to interpret events whose dates are known with greater or less precision from documentary sources. He is dealing, as it were, with a file of letters from the past which can easily be arranged in their proper order because each has its date written at the top. And once they are arranged in order the dates themselves are no longer of much importance.

For the archaeologist, on the other hand, and particularly for the prehistorian, there are no documents, so that he cannot even begin to interpret the events he is dealing with until he has established the order in which they occurred. For him the letters from the past have no dates and no postmarks, so that he can only arrange them in order by studying the internal evidence of their subject-matter, and until he has done this he will not make much sense of the correspondence. Fortunately, even where there is no direct written evidence there are some kinds of archaeological find, such as coins and inscriptions, which we can date fairly accurately because they refer to persons or events known to us historically, and the dates of these things can be transferred to other objects found with them.

Reading the Evidence Backwards

This method of dating by association, useful though it is, can obviously be applied only where there is a starting point of known date. As soon as the archaeologist has to deal with the strictly prehistoric past—for which by definition there are no documents—he has to abandon all hope of arriving at absolute dates in years B.C., and must make do simply with relative dates. He can no longer ask 'When was this made?' but only 'Was this made earlier than that or later?'

In such cases there are two principal methods of approach. First of all there is the evidence for changes in the plan and style of buildings, and in the objects of everyday use found in them, to be derived from the excavation of settlements and fortifications that have been occupied over long periods of time. Here, obviously, the ruins and rubbish of the earliest inhabitants will be at the bottom and those of later generations will have accumulated successively in layers above them. These stratified layers can be likened to a book lying title-page downwards so that the last pages are on top. The pages can be read by excavation but they have to be read backwards, beginning at the end, since the excavator has to work downwards from the top.

The second approach to relative dates is through the study of the gradual changes that take place in time in the form of everyday things like tools and pottery, and in styles of ornament. Archaeologists usually call this the typological method, but this is no more than an academic name for the process many of us use almost unconsciously to date a car by the shape of its body and radiator. By studying improvements in design or developments in ornament the archaeologist can establish sequences of types, just as one could arrange a series of cars of a single make in pretty well the right order without knowing their actual dates of manufacture.

The Limitations of Traditional Methods

We can then use these sequences as rough, relative time-scales, though their reliability will often be open to question, if only because technological improvements and changes in fashion notoriously do not proceed at uniform rates: things may still persist in widespread use long after they have become inefficient or unfashionable. There is no question of abandoning these purely archaeological methods of dating by association, stratification, and typology, which I have been discussing, but because of their limitations archaeologists are beginning to rely more and more on methods of dating borrowed from the natural or physical sciences in order to confirm and supplement their own necessarily uncertain conclusions.

Most of these scientific methods of obtaining dates are based either on irreversible chemical or physical changes which take place in bone and other organic substances, or on changes in man's natural environment during his long prehistoric past. Chemical methods of dating have been used chiefly for the time of the great Ice Age, which lasted from about 500,000 to about 15,000 years ago in the Pleistocene period. Our time-scale for this immense period is based on changes in climate and has been built up mainly from the observations of geologists upon such things as moraines, boulder clays, and the gravels laid down in the valleys of rivers.

During most of this time the only evidence we have for human settlement and activity is in the form of flint tools which have been swept away by rivers in spate, and have been incorporated in beds of sand or gravel along with the bones of contemporary wild animals. The types of

animal represented often give a clue to the climate prevailing at the time, and so to the possible position of the humanly made tools in the climatic sequence. But unfortunately it often happens that tools and bones from an earlier gravel may be washed out and re-deposited in a later one, so that we get a mixture of human and animal remains of different periods.

It is now possible to determine the relative age of bones from any one locality by chemical analysis of the amount of fluorine they contain. In most places there are minute amounts of fluorine in the soil, and this combines with the bone to form an insoluble compound which accumulates in the bone. The older bones in a gravel deposit will contain more fluorine than those deposited later, and can thus be distinguished from them. Moreover, the results of fluorine analysis can often be checked by a similar analysis for the element uranium, which is absorbed progressively by bone in the same way.

Both these methods are likely to be used more and more in the future. But owing to the variation in the natural fluorine and uranium from place to place neither method can be used to give absolute dates but only relative ones.

For the period of about 15,000 years that separates us from the end of the Pleistocene Ice Age the time-scale is again based on changes in climate. But the evidence for these changes, at any rate, in Britain, comes chiefly from botanical studies rather than from geology. As the ice-sheets gradually melted and retreated to the mountains of central and northern Europe numerous lakes were formed in which deposits of vegetable mud and peat have gradually been built up. These deposits include the pollen grains of trees and other plants. These pollen grains are extremely resistant to decay and can be extracted from a sample and identified under the microscope. By taking samples at close intervals through the whole depth of a thick deposit of peat, and identifying and counting the pollen grains in them, it is possible to reconstruct the variations that have taken place in the local vegetation, and so in the climate, over a period of many thousands of years.

In this way the peat deposits of various regions have been divided into as many as ten zones, and this sequence of zones provides a relative time-scale. To this the archaeologist can relate the remains of human settlement and activity which are discovered at various levels in the peat.

A Promising and Exciting New Method

Fortunately, there is one very promising and exciting method of dating, developed only during the last ten years. It is already making it possible to assign absolute dates not merely to samples of peat but also to a wider range of organic material found on archaeological sites. This method is known as the radio-carbon or C-14 technique because it involves the detection of the radio-active isotope of carbon of atomic mass 14. Roughly, this is how it works.

All living matter whether animal or vegetable contains carbon, almost all of it the ordinary stable isotope of atomic mass 12. But a very small proportion is the radio-active isotope which is formed in the upper atmosphere through the action of cosmic radiation. As living matter is constantly exchanging carbon with its surroundings through breathing, feeding, and excretion, the ratio of the two kinds of carbon in its tissues is the same as the ratio in the atmosphere and remains constant so long as it is alive. But as soon as a plant or an animal dies the exchange of carbon ceases, and the radio-active component begins to decay as do all radio-active substances. In this way the radio-activity of the substance gradually diminishes in time, and diminishes, moreover, at a known rate, so that it is reduced by half roughly every fifty-seven centuries.

What happens in practice is this: a sample of carbonaceous matter such as wood is taken from an archaeological site, converted into a gas such as methane or carbon dioxide, and pumped into a special form of geiger counter which measures its specific radio-activity. The degree of radio-activity can then be referred to the known scale of radio-active decay, and so we can find the period which must have elapsed since the death of the sample in order to reduce the radio-activity to its present level. In this way it is now becoming possible to date suitable samples far more accurately than by any other means, and in some cases to within a hundred years.

This radio-carbon method is certainly the most promising of all the present scientific approaches to the problem of dating the past, even though its use is limited to the past 30,000 years, beyond which the radio-activity drops below a measurable level. When the method has been refined further it will take a lot of the guesswork out of archaeology—or so we hope. But even so it would be rash to assume that archaeology will ever become a precise science, or that this or any other scientific technique will ever entirely supersede the traditional approaches that have been worked out by archaeologists themselves. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Producing a television play: 'I watch the practical men and women, all using their specialised knowledge with great skill, and that gives me much pleasure'

'I WORK IN TELEVISION'

MARY ADAMS, who has worked in BBC Television since 1936—and still does, helping to 'plan ahead'—reflects upon some of the many satisfactions she derives from her challenging medium

ALTHOUGH I work in television now, and have done since 1936, I was trained as a biologist, and I look back on those ten years in Cambridge with great thankfulness. They were years spent in laboratories and libraries, talking with friends and going for walks in that lovely flat Cambridge countryside—years of useful pleasure.

Then I got married; we had a little motor-car and very little money; I became interested in adult education. Just about that time came radio—the wireless, as we called it in those days. I was immediately attracted by this new medium which would enable facts and ideas to get to so many people so quickly, and in the 'twenties I began to give broadcast talks on my own subject of heredity. After making, I suppose, something of a success in broadcasting, someone suddenly wrote me and said: 'Would you like to come and join the staff of the BBC?' I did, and I have remained with the BBC ever since.

Being in broadcasting was satisfying, but I could never forget that in science one saw things and did things. In teaching science, using a blackboard and practical apparatus was necessary. So as soon as television became talked about I became interested in it as a visual medium. Then my baby daughter was born, and at the same time came an invitation to go and work in television. I need not tell you which was more important: my baby daughter. Nevertheless, I went to television in 1936, and a period of three very hard, exciting years followed until the war came in 1939. Then, of course, television closed down, and I did other things.

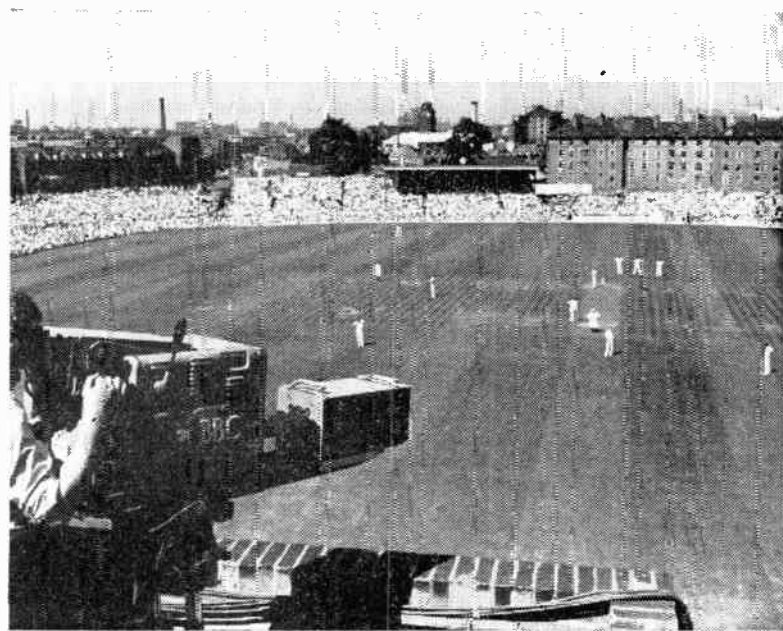
Number One Topic of Conversation

In 1946 television in Britain started again. We started again where we left off. There were then about 20,000 receiving sets in the country: now there are more than 5,000,000. That is a big difference, and looking back now, in 1956, over these past ten years, the thing that stands out is the growth of the audience.

Television is number one topic of conversation today. You hear people on buses and trains beginning a conversation by saying: 'Did you see so and so on the "tele" last night?' One cannot help feeling what a tremendous responsibility it is to work in a medium which has such extraordinary popularity.

Nowadays, I no longer produce programmes—such a pleasure and a delight in the old days. Instead I help to plan ahead. I have been asked to say what I find most satisfying in my job. There is one thing which is unsatisfying: I am too busy. And that means that I cannot see as much of my friends as I would wish. If you are too busy you cannot see as much of your home and family as you would wish. But, bearing that in mind, let me say what I find most satisfying.

First is the sense of responsibility which television gives one. Television



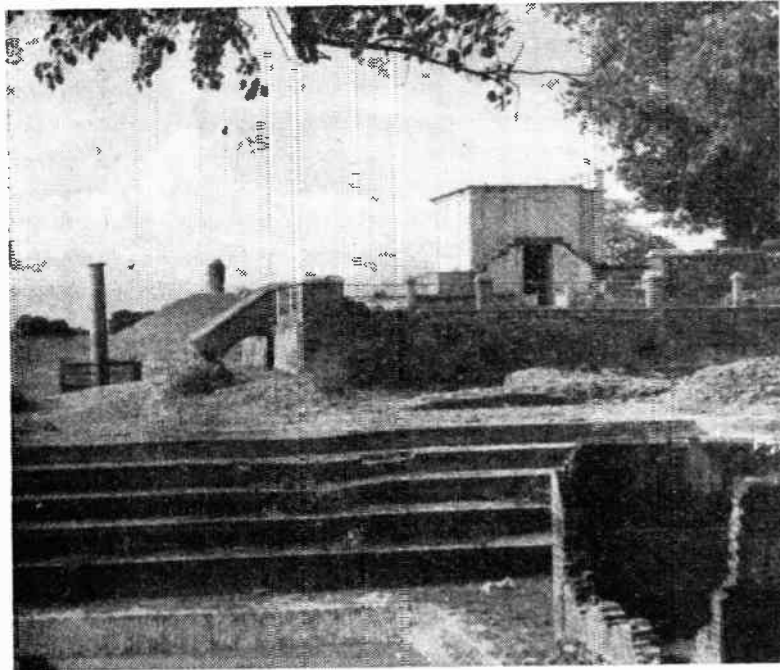
The outside-broadcast cameras at the Oval: 'Television does give people a chance to see things that they might not otherwise be able to see'

is a challenge—a challenge to see that the best in life and art should find its way on to the screen, and that vulgarities and inaccuracies should not find a place there. Second is the opportunity television gives of opening doors: television does give people a chance to see things that they might not otherwise be able to see.

Television opens closed doors and throws up windows shut before. How many people, for example, have seen down a mine? Down a microscope? Seen life on a North Sea trawler when blizzards abound? How many people have seen inside a star's dressing room? And another satisfying thing is working with so many good colleagues: people who go about their work not only with their hands and minds but with their hearts. I watch the practical men and women, the engineers and cameramen, the lighting experts, the make-up girls, the carpenters, dressmakers, all using their specialised knowledge with great skill, and that gives me much pleasure. And then the artists: actors, musicians, painters, designers, all working because they want art to find a place on the screen, and viewers to be able to enjoy its pleasures.

And then, perhaps the most important satisfaction, the responsibility of working in an international medium—a medium which has viewers not only in Britain but in many parts of the world, a medium which will grow, and make, perhaps, one world for our children. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')

'In the Path of Lord Buddha'



Lumbini, the birthplace of the Buddha, 'is destined to become a lovely park once more, with fresh green lawns and groves of sal trees'

THE chief shrines of Buddhism in north India have long been strangely remote and silent places, very different from the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem where incense and chanting rise night and day, or from the Holy Ka'aba of the Moslems daily ringed about by processions of the faithful. For the Buddhist shrines are only now being fully reclaimed from centuries of oblivion, during which they were enveloped in the clutch of ever-thickening jungles or lost amid the millions of ruined Indian monuments.

But, in this year of the 2,500th anniversary, it is natural that there should be a new stimulus towards undertaking pilgrimages, and that pilgrims, in far greater numbers than ever before, should be planning to visit the places hallowed by their ancient scriptures and traditions.

My own pilgrimage took place in May, the month during which the full moon marks the Birth, the Enlightenment, and Final Passing of the Buddha. Religiously this is the ideal month, but it confronts the traveller with many hardships inseparable from the burning, blistering heat of high summer. At times I found the heat almost beyond endurance, but everywhere I encountered compensations in the form of astonishing kindness and hospitality. And if, now and then, my determination faltered I was quickly shamed by recollections of the awe-inspiring steadfastness of the ancient pilgrims from China, of whom I had often read.

These devout men, some 1,300 to 1,500 years ago, endured incredible hardships to seek what I was seeking at the small price of a few weeks' relative discomfort. Fa Hsien, Hsuan Chuang, I Ching, and others spent years upon the terrible overland journey from China to India. Across the burning deserts of Central Asia they followed paths marked solely by the bones of men and beasts who had preceded them. As they went their skin and flesh were withered by the sun, their tongues swollen and black with thirst. Later, in the mountains of Tibet, they faced a hell of cold-blue ice, treacherous snow-drifts, cruel rocks, and bone-piercing winds shrieking like demons amid the Himalayan crags.

The Seven Holy Places

In spite of all this they remained masters of themselves sufficiently to set down the most detailed descriptions of all they heard, saw, and endured with such good result that the whole world is indebted to them for the light they throw upon the history of Asia in that early period. My journey, made by train, bus, various species of horse-cart, and on horse-back or foot was a miracle of comfort compared with theirs.

It is difficult to visit the seven holy places in proper sequence, for the Lord Buddha spent much of his life wandering to and fro on foot, the better to spread his teaching of wisdom and compassion. But any description of such a pilgrimage ought clearly to begin with a recollection of the strange events surrounding the Lord Buddha's birth and to end with the mystery of his final absorption into Parinirvana. And so I shall begin my story with some account of the Garden of Lumbini.

2,580 years ago, in the small kingdom of Kapilavastu which bestraddled what is now the India-Nepal frontier, the Queen, Maya Devi, had an unusually vivid dream. So her husband, King Suddhodana, a great believer in omens, at once consulted his wise men as to its meaning; for the

JOHN BLOFELD, in this first talk in the series of five he is currently giving in the General Overseas Service, starts out on his scholar's pilgrimage in Northern India to visit the scenes of the Buddha's birth, enlightenment, teaching, and death. (The second talk, which is being broadcast this week, is introduced in a note on page 17)

Queen had beheld a lordly white elephant, who presently changed into a vapour and entered into her body. The opinion of the wise men was that a royal prince would be born, a lord of men, a conqueror of the world. But whether he would be as the kings of earth, magnificent in riches, glory, and armed might, or whether he would conquer the world in some unimaginable way by the power of the spirit was not manifest. The King was not pleased by the latter alternative, but the Queen just smiled and said little. From that day forth she became strangely tranquil and filled with a mysterious loveliness.

And when her time was nearly come she left the court to journey to her parents' home, as was the custom. On the way the royal procession came to the Garden of Lumbini, where gaily flowering trees and woodland sounds beckoned her to rest awhile. She alighted from the royal litter and walked about breathing deeply the fragrance of the blossom until suddenly her attention was caught by a magnificent sal tree, laden with scarlet flowers. Raising her right hand, she clasped one of the branches, and at that very moment knew that her child's birth would follow immediately. And it is said that in some mysterious way, while she was still standing supported by the sal tree, the prince was painlessly born: this prince, named Siddhartha, was he who later became the Buddha, the Enlightened One, and who is acknowledged by Buddhists as the greatest man ever born on this earth.

Asoka—Apostle of Buddhism

From the accounts in the ancient books Lumbini must once have been among the loveliest of pleasure gardens, but, alas, the little kingdom of Kapilavastu all too soon became a vivid illustration of the Buddhist teaching that all things are transitory. Less than a century after the birth the clan of Sakyas who ruled there were utterly destroyed and their city laid waste. Lumbini, sharing this fate, fell back into the ever-eager clutch of the surrounding jungle. So the Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hsien, arriving in the vicinity early in the fifth century A.D., says: 'The Kingdom of Kapilavastu is a great solitude; the people are scattered; wild elephants and lions are apprehended on the roads.'

The very whereabouts of the birthplace would now be unknown, were it not for the great Emperor Asoka. This splendid monarch, who lived in the third century B.C., was transformed by hearing Buddhist teaching from a bloodthirsty tyrant and conqueror into a humane ruler and ardent apostle of Buddhism. In the twentieth year of his reign he performed a great pilgrimage and set up immense stone pillars at the holy places with detailed inscriptions. The Buddha, even in his lifetime, had attained prodigious fame, and it is scarcely to be doubted that after the passage of much less than three centuries King Asoka had ample means to identify each spot correctly.

Lumbini, as I saw it, was still a lonely spot. One evening I arrived at Nautanwa, the terminus of a small railway pointing like a finger at

(Continued on page 10)



John Blofeld recording a talk for his BBC series, 'In the Path of Lord Buddha.' The photograph was specially taken by the New Delhi 'Statesman'

MARIE WORSLEY tells something of the history that is being embroidered into the hassocks or kneelers for Chelsea Old Church, London. An exhibition of the kneelers was recently organised at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to help raise funds for the church, now in reconstruction after being largely destroyed by bombs during the war

History in Embroidery at Chelsea Old Church



An eighty-year-old Chelsea Pensioner stitching on a frame at the exhibition

IT seems that a manor house existed in Chelsea as early as the reign of Edward III. In 1368, we are told, one Richard de Heyle leased the manor house to the Abbot of Westminster for £20, and while continuing to live nearby he also demanded two white loaves of bread each day, and two flagons of wine plus a robe of silk annually, all of which we have embroidered in petit point around his name.

The sixteenth century was for Chelsea an epoch of tragedy and glory, for a new manor house became the home of three of Henry VIII's Queens—Anne Boleyn, Katherine Parr, and Jane Seymour lived there—it was also the nursery of the young Princess Elizabeth, later the Tudor Queen. In 1529 Sir Thomas More, the Lord High Chancellor of England, settled in Chelsea with his large and clever family and walked with his royal master in his riverside garden. The events of 400 years ago still seem close to us today, and with twenty-five individual embroideries made for the More household this famous story will be passed on visibly to future generations.

In the seventeenth century the Lawrence chapel was built in the church, and here several generations of Lawrences were buried. This has an interesting link with the New World, for one of the family, Thomas Lawrence, emigrated to Maryland and was commissioned by the Crown as Secretary of the Colony at that time. At home in England he had been a social success: he had moved in court circles; he dressed lavishly, and he had a gay and flamboyant manner. In Maryland, however, he found himself embroiled in a series of tedious disputes concerning the fees of his appointment, and his own aggressiveness finally caused him to be thrown into prison, although Queen Anne, hearing of this, quickly ordered his release and reinstatement.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century fashionable life in Chelsea was coloured by the arrival from New England of William Penn's granddaughter, Philadelphia Hannah Freame, who married Viscount Cremorne and who, in her lovely riverside home, entertained Queen Charlotte, the consort of King George III. During their friendship the Queen and her daughters embroidered a flag bearing the Royal Arms which they later presented to Chelsea Old Church as a thanks offering for deliverance from a threat of invasion during the Napoleonic wars, and which hung there until the bombing.

A name which brings us nearer to our own time is that of Henry James, the great American-Englishman, who interpreted our two continents with such skill and



The Thames-side church is rapidly taking shape again, and this midsummer picture of the rebuilt east end gives little hint of wartime havoc

sympathy. His monument stands in Chelsea Old Church, and the embroidery to him, which was executed in Boston, shows that outstanding honour—the Order of Merit—held also by another great American-Englishman of today, T. S. Eliot, who lives amongst us now.

The personal effort that has gone into this whole scheme has been made in warm spirit of co-operation not only by parishioners but by many people who through some past association with Chelsea felt sympathetic towards the needs of the church and wanted to help in its reconstruction. The embroidery on the kneelers has been done mainly by amateurs, and because it has not been limited to those skilled in the art of design and embroidery young and old have found joy in its creation, and pride in its accomplishment. Sick people have found its effect soothing, lonely people have made friends over a common interest, and all have been glad to add their share of beauty to this ancient church.

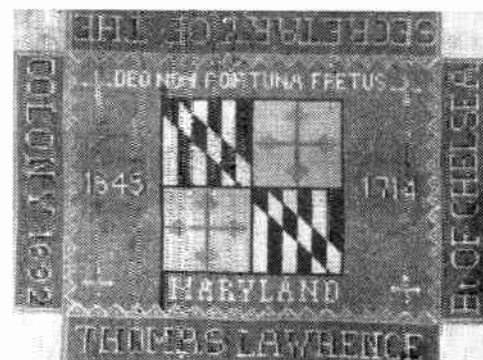
The project has meant delving into countless records in order that we might give to each person or family a significant symbol or an accurate heraldic device, and in so doing to visualise the people themselves.

In pre-Reformation times it was Pope Nicholas IV who gave the name of 'All Saints' to Chelsea Old Church. He was a patron of the arts, and so for this pious prelate who valued fine embroidery we have designed his arms and those of his royal contemporary King Edward I.

Those are only a few of the 200 people of Chelsea whose names, tumbling out of the pages of the past, have been embroidered with pride. To us in 1956 they are united in a fellowship of centuries which time can only strengthen. It is significant that in this age of unrest and realism peace and solace can still be found in the creation and application of beauty, proving that it is still possible to 'salvage something from the deluge of time,' and so leave a legacy for those who come after us. (Broadcast in the BBC's North American Service)



A kneeler embroidered to commemorate Henry James, the American author, whose monument stands in the Chelsea Old Church



Another kneeler perpetuating an Anglo-American link: it is for Thomas Lawrence of Chelsea, who emigrated to Baltimore

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 4



W. G. HOSKINS

The Changing English Countryside

W. G. HOSKINS, in this contribution to the current G.O.S. series, points out that the vast majority of people in England have centuries of countrymen behind them who made the familiar landscape of today: and today, he says, the countryside is going through its biggest change for 400 years

I SUPPOSE England is the most highly urbanised country in the world: four people out of every five live in towns big or small, and mostly big and ugly. And I suppose it is safe to say also that among the multitudinous hobbies of Englishmen and women gardening is easily the most widespread and deep-rooted.

City men in the lunch-hour stand and stare in seed-shop windows, and at the weekends hurry home to get in a long spell in the garden. We are at heart a nation of frustrated countrymen.

Five generations ago—not long in terms of English history—four people out of every five lived in the country, and of those who lived in the towns most lived in small places in sight and easy walking distance of green fields and woods and heaths. This enormous migration from country to town has taken place since about 1800, and it is a fundamental break not only in English social history but also in the private history of nearly every family in England. If you ask a random gathering of English men and women, as I have done, how many of them know where their great-grandfathers were born, very few can tell you for certain.

This extreme shortness of family memory would have struck an Elizabethan or Georgian farmer as most remarkable. They could probably have told you about their ancestors for many generations back, and most of them would have lived in the same parish or within three or four miles of it. But the great trek from the ancestral countryside to the early nineteenth-century towns uprooted millions of English families, obliterated the past after a generation or two, and established new roots in city streets and pavements.

The vast majority of us, then, have centuries of countrymen behind us. If you trace the pedigree of an ordinary family you get back to Stuart and Tudor farmers; and behind them, if you are lucky in your enquiries, you will discern the shadowy figures of medieval peasants; and behind them, again, there are the yet more distant generations of Saxon peasantry, back to the pioneers who entered into what was almost a complete wilderness and proceeded to make it—yard by yard and year after year—into the landscape of fields, hedges, lanes and paths, farmsteads, villages, mills, churches, cottages, and all the things that shine in the afternoon sun when we stand upon a hill and look over a wide and cultivated countryside.

They made almost every yard of this landscape: made it almost literally by hand, with only the most primitive tools—axe and mattock, spade, and saw—with no power but the power of human muscles until comparatively recent times, and the power of draught animals. We come from these villages, from hamlets, and from solitary farmsteads in the western and northern hills—the three fundamental modes of human settlement upon the land. Every English village has its distinctive history. It is such nonsense to say 'This place has no history,' when you think that thousands of ordinary people have lived here, got their living off the soil here, governed themselves and amused themselves, for some ten to fifteen centuries. And they have their own history, which we are only just learning to write.

The Very Beginning of Things

Why is the village there at all? Sometimes one can see the answer on the spot, for close to the parish church—too close to the churchyard for modern taste perhaps—one sees the ancient well, now covered by a pump, which was the very beginning of things, older even than the church, older than the oldest house in the place. Here was the natural source of water that was first seen by Saxon pioneers as they trudged into the silent countryside—silent so far as the human voice was concerned, at any rate.

The water they found has flowed unfailingly ever since, and continued to flow when the larger reservoirs of modern man have run dry at times. Then we understand precisely why the village is here, why it was planted at this spot. The prosaic village pump becomes an object of veneration, an historical monument from which the living waters still flow, to all who have an imaginative sense of the past.

We think, especially in exile perhaps, of the English village as something permanent and universal in our countryside. But it is neither. We have discovered in quite recent years that more than 1,000—perhaps as many as 1,500—villages and hamlets that once existed have disappeared from the face of the landscape. Usually we can rediscover their sites by following certain clues, but in some cases they have vanished without a trace. A whole book has been written about these lost villages. But in some parts of Britain, more especially on the western side—the Celtic West as it is sometimes called—the village has always been a rare thing. Here

men live in hamlets, that is little clusters of three or four farmsteads, or in completely isolated farmsteads.

Some of these solitary farmsteads were first created in the woods and on the moorland edges by Anglo-Saxon pioneers, and many more go back to the generations between the Norman Conquest and the Black Death. England had to be colonised just like any of the countries we used to speak of as 'the colonies' until recent years. We can regard the Romano-British, or the Celts as they are more commonly known, as the inhabitants of an under-developed country with millions of acres of land for the taking all around them, and waves of foreign settlers—Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Danes, Norwegians, and still other peoples from the European mainland—coming in to occupy and clear the virgin lands. England between the fifth century and the twelfth was a sort of Africa or Australia. Thousands of villages were created in this way, and the great majority of them have survived to the present day.

Downfall of the Country Houses

The countryside looks permanent and unchanging, but it is changing all the time beneath its superficial immobility, and we in England are now living through the biggest changes for more than 400 years. It is sad to see the downfall of the great country houses: it makes me think of the downfall of monastic civilisation in the sixteenth century.

But there is another side to this sad picture. Speaking as an historian, I believe that the ownership of land in England is now more widely spread than it has ever been in our history, certainly since the Norman Conquest, and I believe this to be a thoroughly good thing. And in general English farms are cleaner, better looked after, and more efficient than they have been for centuries.

For all the changes—many of them for the worse, as I think—England is still a good place to live in, and much of it is still unspoilt and beautiful, beautiful not in a grand way but with the associations and detailed lineaments of 1,500 years or more of this uninterrupted human use. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

'In the Path of Lord Buddha'

Continued from page 8

Nepal. Beyond the cloud-capped hills to the north lay mountainous wastes without rail or roadway. The little townlet boasted no hotel, but I was comfortably lodged in a Buddhist rest-house.

The next morning I set out on the back of a Nepal pony, my feet almost touching the ground, and the Hindu guide easily able to keep up with me at a steady walk. Soon we crossed the first of three shallow rivers flowing at right-angles to the misty line of mountains to the north. The water was dotted with Hindu villagers taking their morning bath, some laving their heads from copper vessels, others standing throat-deep and intoning prayers to the rising sun. All around was an immense rice-plain.

Nowhere was there any sign of jungle: only rice-fields, low mud-brick villages, and a few orchards. Presently, I caught sight of rather Chinese-looking people among the darker Indian villagers, and guessed we had crossed into Nepal. It took three hours to reach Lumbini.

Here, too, the jungle had been cleared. Indeed, it looked desolate and cheerless. Even virgin jungle would have seemed more park-like than these ugly scars of uncompleted archaeological work. The stump of the Asokan pillar, hewed to the ground by the invaders 800 years ago, was protected by an ugly iron railing and fronted by an insignificant Hindu temple. To either side were mounds of bricks raised years before by the Nepal Government in *stupa* form, but devoid of beauty. For a while my heart ached; but then my mood changed, for I began to see signs that Lumbini is again coming into its own. A fine domed temple with beautifully carved teak doors is arising, together with several rest-houses; an all-weather pilgrim's way is under construction, and the ruins of ancient monasteries are being patiently uncovered. Lumbini is destined to become a lovely park once more, with fresh green lawns and groves of sal trees.

Feeling much happier, I stood beside the stump of the Asokan pillar and shut my eyes. Suddenly it seemed that all about me was the fragrance of flowering trees and the songs of birds. In front of me stood a huge sal tree, weighed down with blossom, and upon the lowest bough lay the jewelled hand of the lady Maya Devi, Queen of Kapilavastu and mother of the Lord Buddha. I dared not let my thoughts roam further, but opened my eyes quickly, and turned to face the hot ride back with a sense of deep satisfaction and peace in my heart. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The castle was built a hundred years after William the Conqueror came to Britain. Among its noble owners in the Middle Ages was the Black Prince



On a steep-sided rock sticking out into the sea are the ruins of the castle of which some of the walls still stand with their windows and arches

Tintagel—Fact or Fiction?

RICHARD LONGLAND takes you to the north Cornish coast half-way between Bude and Padstow to consider the facts—or the fiction—associated with King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table

IT is easy enough to find the facts about Tintagel, because you can go and see them. On the north Cornish coast, half-way between Bude and Padstow, a steep-sided rock sticks out into the sea, and for miles on either side the massive cliffs rise sheer and dark, a line of white foam at their base: a savage coast where for hundreds of years ships, vainly seeking a harbour from the gales, have smashed their timbers to driftwood, for there are few friendly havens from any gales that blow from the west, the north-west, and the north.

On the rock itself, a rough square little more than 200 yards each way, are ruins. There is a castle of which some of the walls still stand with their windows and arches, and a few scattered groups of stone and turf huts, hardly more than bare foundations. Those are the remains of a monastery of about the year 500. As for the castle, it was built about a hundred years after William the Conqueror came to Britain. It did not have a very exciting history, as far as we know: no stirring sieges, no gallant rescues of imprisoned maidens, no enchanters, nor even an ogre. It seems to have been just a plain, workaday, useful castle, acting as guardhouse to the landing place, an important one, on the beach in the sheltered little cove down beside the rock. It was owned by various nobles, including the Black Prince, and when it fell into disuse in the fifteenth century it just quietly slid into a ruin, and Tintagel was once again empty and peaceful, with nothing but the mutter of the sea and the cries of the gulls and the whistle of the wind through the empty windows.

The Cavalryman Called King Arthur

And now for the fiction, or shall we say legend, because it is very difficult to separate the two. Tintagel is one of those places which form the background to the romantic and highly coloured story of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, a story which began to be written down in the twelfth century and which poets and story-tellers have been re-shaping ever since.

We know something about Arthur. He seems to have been a sort of cavalry general or brigadier, who may have become a king, and who had his own brigade or division of professional warriors and held back for a few years the invading Saxons somewhere at the end of the fifth century. Arthur's deeds and fights and victories, of course, were enshrined in tribal songs and ballads, and when the Celts were finally defeated and pushed into the west and over to Brittany they took these songs and stories of Arthur with them.

Round about the year 1100, with the birth of some kind of civilised life in Europe, Arthur and his Round Table suddenly became what you might call a best-seller. Every poet and writer took up this stirring story and re-shaped it for the particular noble he served, and this almost forgotten cavalryman—half Roman, half British—took on the guise of a medieval knight. In these stories Tintagel is the place where Uther Pendragon, the King of Britain, took possession of the widowed Countess of Cornwall who became the mother of Arthur. And if you let yourself

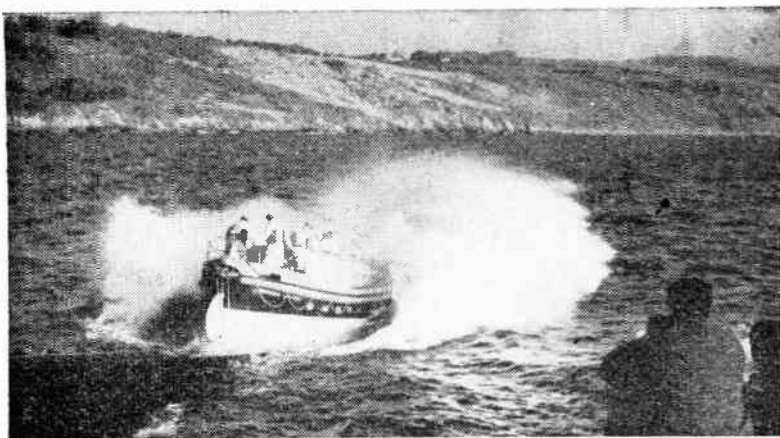


Penhallick Point, Tintagel, recently given to the National Trust: it lies to the south of the cliff property which the Trust has owned for many years

be influenced by the names of the teashops and curio-shops at Tintagel you are apt to think that the Round Table met there every Monday, just like any Rotary Club.

So in the end that is all there is of the legend of Tintagel as a part of the story of King Arthur and the Round Table. Yet I do not know that we can really laugh at it. So many legends these days are turning out to be authentic history after all. At Glastonbury there is the reputed burial-place of King Arthur and his queen. For years archaeologists and historians have laughed at the story, and said it was entirely false, and now only the other day a very famous archaeologist indeed said in a broadcast that it was very likely Arthur and his queen had been buried in that very spot after all. So maybe somebody in Arthur's band of knights did go to Tintagel and maybe pitched his tent there.

Meanwhile, let us enjoy that superb story that Sir Thomas Malory wrote and not worry too much if it was truth or legend or just plain fiction that Tintagel formed part of the tapestry against which moved Arthur and all that high-coloured chivalry of the last of old Britain. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



In 1955 lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution were launched nearly 600 times to go to the aid of seafarers off the coasts of Britain

500 RESCUES A YEAR

ROUND the shores of the British Isles there are 151 lifeboat stations. Each is equipped with a modern motor-lifeboat of special design, capable of sailing in the worst of storms, and saving lives from the cruel sea. British coastal waters are often dangerous, beset by rocks, shallows, and tricky currents. Without these lifeboats—many seafarers would never have been rescued from wrecked or sinking ships. Last year, for instance, there were nearly 600 lifeboat launchings, and 500 people were saved. And that is an average figure for most years. Altogether, since a national lifeboat institution was founded in 1824 its lifeboats have rescued more than 80,000 men, women and children.

Very few countries have such an elaborate system for saving life at sea, and the most remarkable thing about this system is that it is supported by a voluntary organisation. On the door of the headquarters of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution you can read the words: 'Supported solely by voluntary contributions.' And it is true: every penny that is spent on building new lifeboats, on lifeboat stations, on running costs, comes from donations and legacies.

A lot of money is needed: in 1955 alone the cost of the lifeboat service was £776,000. Yet it is even more remarkable that the institution managed to raise that amount, plus another £61,000 for its reserves. This figure shows that the British public has a strong feeling of respect—almost of affection—for the lifeboat crews, who without hesitation will launch their small boats into the teeth of a gale for the sole purpose of saving precious human lives.

When one reads of the fantastic experiences of some of these lifeboats one cannot help admiring the crews who risk their own lives on such humanitarian missions. For they too are volunteers. Most of them are fishermen familiar with the hazardous coastal waters through which they sail. The institution makes *ex gratia* payments to crews for each mission, and if they should lose their own lives the institution will look after the bereaved families they leave behind.

Groups of Voluntary Helpers

All over Britain you will find groups of voluntary helpers—my own mother is one of them—who have no connection with the sea yet spend a good deal of time raising money for lifeboat work. They organise bazaars, sales of work, flag days, and other fund-raising activities. There are collections in cinemas, donations from groups of workers in factories and the public services, and from other voluntary organisations; and, of course, there are occasional gifts from shipping firms who realise what sterling service is given by the lifeboats.

It is not merely a question of saving sailors from sinking ships. The list of emergency launchings last year shows that about a quarter were to save people from largish vessels that had run into trouble; another quarter were to help small craft—mostly motor-boats, small yachts, and fishing boats. But other lifeboats went out to help swimmers in difficulties, people cut off by rising tides, and to fetch sick people off remote islands, or take doctors to an isolated place. An increasing number of launchings these days are to pick up pilots and crews of aircraft that have come down in the sea.

In this work, as in other emergencies at sea, the lifeboats are getting more and more co-operation from helicopters, operated by the Services, which can pick people straight out of the sea, or lift them off wrecks which a lifeboat cannot reach. There were fifty-eight cases of such co-operation last year, and I am sure that the number will get larger as more and more helicopters are available.

There has always been something especially dramatic about shipwrecks and storms at sea, and among those who have proved themselves real heroes the men of Britain's lifeboat service have a place of honour. (NORMAN MACKENZIE in 'London Calling Asia')

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Geoffrey Bournemouth

IF you are fond of detective stories I can put you on to an absolutely first-rate travel book (travel and escape). It is *The Long Walk* by Slavomir Rawicz. The author was a young Polish cavalry officer at the beginning of the war. He survived the German invasion, only to be arrested by the Russians for no better reason than that his home was near the frontier and therefore he must be a spy. He was tried and sentenced to twenty-five years forced labour. Then came a nightmare train-journey which lasted a month and took him 3,000 miles into Siberia. This was followed by a forced march of forty days shackled to a long chain towed by a lorry. And so to the prison camp almost on the Arctic Circle. His mind was bent on escape, and escape he did, with six others. This takes up almost half of the book, and is good but hardly remarkable reading. But from the moment of the break-out, there comes a change in mood and style. A heroic simplicity is achieved for which the only word is Homeric. For the prisoners set out on a long walk indeed—4,000 miles through Siberia, Mongolia, across the terrible Gobi Desert, into Tibet, across the Himalayas, and so to India. They fell in with a seventeen-year-old Polish girl and felt it necessary to take her with them. Their delicacy with her, and her eventual death of exhaustion in the Gobi Desert are among the most moving parts of the book. Two of the men die before India is reached. An epic journey indeed, and wonderfully told. And now, the problem of detection: is it true? The author says 'Yes'; the publisher says 'Yes.' But the fact is that no proof in substantiation has yet been forthcoming. For myself, I believe it is true. But it does not really matter, because either way it is a most remarkable book.

And now for a very different sort of travel book, *The Lycian Shore*, by Freya Stark—different because it takes us as deeply into times long past as into foreign lands. It is the second instalment of her exploration of the Aegean coast of Turkey, seen as nearly as may be through the eyes of ancient Greece and to my mind it is even more perfect than the first book, *Ionia*, which I recommended strongly to you a year or two ago. Perhaps this even greater success has come because, like the old Greeks and Persians whose ghosts fill her mind, this time she travelled by sea—in a five-ton motor ketch owned by a consular friend of hers. Miss Stark was then reading the history of Alexander the Great, and she became anxious to learn something of the climate of that age—to discover what Alexander found in men's minds when he marched down from the Granicus in 334 B.C.

It must be good to have the Himalayas at your door, so that you can go and spend your holidays among them. This is the happy lot of G. D. Khosla, and in *Himalayan Circuit* he tells us of one such tour he made with a party of Indian officials and the wife of one of them. He himself is an Indian High Court Judge. The party was a large one, and the seven principal members with their necessary subordinates moved off from Kulu, north of Simla. Their objectives were the two wild valleys, lying beyond the main Himalayan range; their official purpose to see what the Government could do to improve the lot of their Mongolian inhabitants. Anthropologists will find much of interest in the description of the lives of these isolated people.

For the general reader, the descriptions of Himalayan scenery, of people, and of the daily incidents of travel are well done, often with quiet humour. The photographs are more than usually excellent, and there is an introduction by Pandit Nehru.

Anyone thinking of coming to Britain and wanting to visit places of real beauty and interest which are yet not on the usual tourist track might do worse than take as their guide *A Prospect of Britain* by Andrew Young. The author's interest in wild flowers has taken him all over Britain, from the Orkneys to the Isles of Scilly, and given him an unusually wide knowledge of the country. This he has clearly supplemented by equally wide reading. Altogether a highly suggestive and stimulating guide-book. But it should have had an index of place-names.

The Fremantle Diary, reprinted for the first time since 1863, is very easy and entertaining reading. It tells of the American Civil War as seen through the eyes of a young officer of the Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant James Lyon Fremantle. This young man, whose later career was quite undistinguished, had the happy idea of spending his leave as an observer of the Civil War from behind the Confederate lines. Of the battle of Gettysburg he has left the best eye-witness account, and the best portrait of General Lee. For the rest, the book is well worth reading for its lively picture of the old Deep South.

Pan Books put us further in their debt with cheap editions of Fitzroy Maclean's *Eastern Approaches* and Eric Shipton's *Upon that Mountain*, both grand books to get if you have not already read them.

The Long Walk, by Slavomir Rawicz (Constable, 15s.)
The Lycian Shore, by Freya Stark (John Murray, 25s.)
Himalayan Circuit, by G. D. Khosla (Macmillan, 18s.)
A Prospect of Britain, by Andrew Young (Hutchinson, 16s.)
The Fremantle Diary, by J. L. Fremantle (Andre Deutsch, 21s.)
Eastern Approaches, by Fitzroy Maclean (Pan Books, 3s. 6d.)
Upon that Mountain, by Eric Shipton (Pan Books, 2s. 6d.)

(This week 'Films to See,' a monthly review of current British films, will take the place of 'Books to Read' in the G.O.S. on Wednesday 15.45, and Thursday 00.30 and 05.00)

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

BRITAIN'S ROCKET TESTS

FOR the first time in ten years correspondents were recently able to visit Britain's main centre of research into rocket motors which are now being developed for guided weapons and the highest speed aircraft. It is the centre of the Rocket Propulsion Branch of the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Westcott, near Aylesbury. Among other things it is developing a motor for Britain's high-altitude research rockets intended to reach a height of 100 miles or so. The BBC air correspondent, Ivor Jones, visited the centre, and in his broadcast report he said:

'It is clear at Westcott that Britain is already getting ready to build a very long-range guided weapon capable of travelling perhaps many hundreds of miles at very high speeds. The evidence for this is that a test-house is being built there for the kind of rocket motors such a weapon would need. It looks like some-sort of Inca pyramid, with heavy concrete foundations and a steel superstructure about fifty feet high. It will be able to test new rocket motors—many times more powerful than anything now used in aeroplanes—in what would be their operational firing position. They will be anchored in it upright, with their exhaust pouring into a deep pit in the foundations. This is for the future; but even today we have some formidable motors.'

'We saw a Mayfly rocket, a slim cylinder only about ten feet long, but as powerful as the world's biggest jet engines. I saw it send out a brilliant stream of flame—pink, gold, and white—that spattered on a steel wall fifteen yards away. The Mayfly—used for boosting guided missiles—is driven by the explosive cordite.'

'We also saw the motor for Britain's high-altitude research rocket, due to reach up 100 miles in Australia later this year. The motor is called the Raven, and is eighteen feet long, and it looks a larger version of the Mayfly. It will be ready for test running in a month or so.'

'There were different types of rocket motor, too. One of them, the Gamma One, is a neat motor designed for fighter aircraft. It could fit under the bonnet of most motor-cars. It burns crude petrol, with hydrogen-peroxide, at an incredible rate.'

'As well as these rockets that burn at incredible heats, Westcott also has what it claims is probably the coldest room in the world. It is a test chamber that develops 120 degrees of frost and more. A few of us spent a minute there. Our breath filled the place with ice particles. After ten seconds I felt as if I were frozen inside a block of ice. The cold crept like some icy liquid through my light clothes and up my coat sleeves and trouser legs. And the oddest thing was that—even in that minute—my shoes got so frozen that my feet felt cold for half an hour afterwards.'

LONDON-YORKSHIRE MOTORWAY

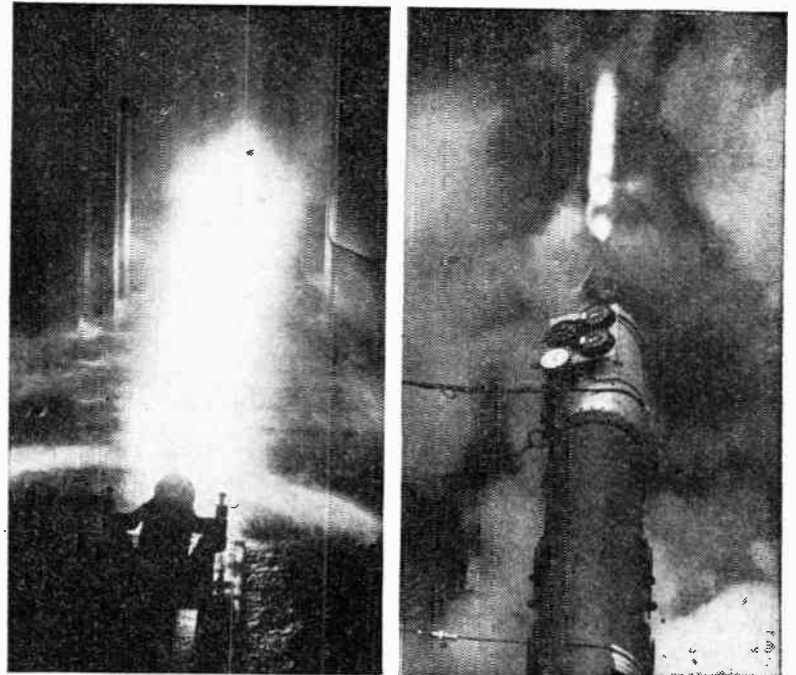
WHAT the new motorway from London to Yorkshire will look like was displayed in London in the form of a number of models which have been built of some of the kinds of road layout and bridges that will be used. The first section of the Great North Road—as you might call it—will run from the north end of the new St. Albans by-pass—when it is built—at a point south of Luton, northwards to near Ashby St. Ledgers in Northamptonshire. There will be an extra leg to the road to link up Birmingham traffic with it at Dunchurch in Warwickshire.

The models which were shown to correspondents at the Ministry of Transport in London have been approved, with some minor amendments, by the Royal Fine Arts Commission. At the showing the Minister, Mr. Harold Watkinson, interviewed by BBC reporter Ronald Robson, said:

'The London - to - Birmingham section will be in use as soon as ever we can get it done. The actual laying of the concrete and building of the bridges ought to be done, I think, in two to three years. The unknown factor is how long it will take me to clear the 136 objections to the actual buying of the land and line of the route. And, of course, everybody has got to be treated fairly. If we can get that through quickly I think it is possible that motorists might be able to use this first piece of motor-road in not much longer than five years from now.'



Mr. Harold Watkinson (left), with Sir Owen Williams, the architect, examining the model of an over-bridge for the London-Yorkshire motorway



Tests at the Rocket Propulsion Branch of the Royal Aircraft Establishment: a solid-propellant rocket motor, and (right) a liquid-propellant missile engine

'You are not only building the models—I take it that the actual planning is going on now?'

'Parallel with getting on with land acquisition we are doing all the working drawings; we are doing the soil surveys, the bills of quantities—everything—so that once we have got the land we shall be ready to build the bridges and lay the concrete.'

'What kind of objections are being raised?'

'Well, it's quite natural that when a road cuts off a piece of a man's farm or a bit of his garden he is going to want to look at it all carefully, and we try where we can to alter the line a little bit to meet objections, or give special access, but unfortunately—and it is quite right that it should be so—all these things take time. But I do hope that with co-operation we shall be able to buy the land in a reasonable period so that we can get on and build the road.'

GOODBYE TO KNOCKERS-UP

A SERVICE that has roused generations of workers in the Lancashire town of Oldham is going out of business, and one more link with a famous north-country tradition broken. The members of the Ratcliffe Street Watch have been paying sevenpence a week, collected every Friday night at their front door, and for that they get an urgent tattoo on the bedroom window anytime they like between five o'clock and six-thirty to herald the dawn of a new working day. Some of them had been roused in this way for forty years, and they still find it hard to believe that such a trusted old friend is disappearing, a victim of changing conditions. It is officially admitted the reason is the alarm clock!

Now the question arises: who knocks up the knockers-up? At Ratcliffe Street it is simple: the full-time men stay up all night, because for your sevenpence a week you also get a patrol in the early hours of the morning to make sure you have not forgotten to lock the front door. But at half-past four the full-time knockers-up go round and knock up the part-time knockers-up, and from then on it is a case of moving smartly through the streets.

There was a time not so long ago when 900 people relied on the long pole of the knockers-up to get them to mill and workshop on time, but now the membership is down to 400 and the watch is paying out more than it is drawing in. A colourful chapter of north-country working life is finally closing. It is planned to share out the cash reserves of £370. The knocking-up sticks will be sold and, in the words of Mr. Miller, 'A lot of owd folks will be grieved.'

TOM HEENEY



Her Majesty the Queen being welcomed by H.M. King Gustav of Sweden as she stepped ashore from the barge in which she had been rowed from the 'Britannia'



H.M. the Queen and the Duke at a reception given by the Commonwealth Ministers—the representatives of (left to right) India, Pakistan, the U.K., Canada, and S

Sweden Celebrates a Roy

Two broadcasters whose accounts were heard by overseas their impressions of the State Visit to Sweden of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, and of the Equestrian Olympic Games for w

THE STATE VISIT

I AM sure one of the things the Queen will remember most vividly about her State Visit to Stockholm—and will go on remembering even after the recollections of the ensuing pageantry on land have grown dim—is the way she came to the Swedish capital. For she and the Duke, in the Royal Yacht *Britannia*, had a first greeting from an unscheduled and phenomenally persistent fog which settled down on that arrival morning and just about obliterated the Swedish capital and the mid-western Baltic for hour after hour.

It was only when we were but an hour and a few miles from Stockholm itself that the weather changed, but then it changed dramatically. The sun blazed out, hot and dazzling, hundreds of yachts and launches raced alongside the now speeding *Britannia* in unofficial escort; watersides were crammed with cheering people; guns fired salutes; and hundreds of jet fighters of the Royal Swedish Air Force came screaming and wheeling over with a breath-taking welcome all of their own.

Then, in one of the waterways that penetrate the very heart of Stockholm, the ship came to rest; and the Queen and the Duke were rowed ashore in state—and eighteenth-century style—aboard Sweden's richly adorned royal barge that looks like a grand gondola with a miniature Louis Quinze drawing room for a cabin.

The King and Queen of Sweden were at the landing steps to greet the visitors; and there followed a State Drive through the crowded city which matched London's great processions in splendour of cavalry. The Queen and the Duke were received with full ceremony when they arrived at the massive royal palace, where every step of every staircase was lined by men of the State body-guards in dress of 300 years ago: Life Guards in breastplates, top-boots, and tunics and trousers made of great sheets of old chamois leather that was wonderful to behold.

A rare sight, too, was the State Banquet in the palace that night. Two hundred guests at one glittering table—fifty yards long!—I have never seen anywhere such magnificence of full-dress uniform and evening gown; such observance of Court graces preserved through the centuries.

Brilliant and Huge Social Gatherings

There were informal occasions during this visit, but it was remarkable for its brilliant and huge social gatherings: the gala opera; the Amaranth Ball in that wonderful Town Hall, where 1,800 people sat down to supper together in one room, and where there was a rare gathering of European royalties; and the supper and theatre party which King Gustav gave at his summer palace, Drottningholm—from which the Queen returned by water on a perfect Scandinavian summer's night, with the sun beginning to light the sky at one o'clock in the morning.

The formal State Visit lasted only three days; but the Queen and the Duke, joined now by Princess Margaret and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, stayed on in Stockholm for a week longer, living aboard the royal yacht instead of in the royal palace, and attending the equestrian events of the Olympic Games.

And wherever they went the Swedish people—who, I had been told, were 'undemonstrative'—waited at roadsides to get a glimpse of their visitors and to give them affectionate greeting.

GODFREY TALBOT



The Queen and King Gustav in the State Drive through the streets of Stockholm



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were received with ceremony at the palace



Queen Elizabeth II and Princess Margaret see Countryman III, which helped the British team to win the Gold Medal for the Three-Day Event



Her Majesty the Queen, with King Gustav of Sweden, led the royal procession for the opening ceremonies of the Equestrian Games of the XVIth Olympiad

and Sporting Occasion

to the BBC have written these postscripts recording the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh provided a beautiful and hospitable setting

EQUESTRIAN OLYMPICS

WHAT a setting Stockholm provided for the Equestrian Games of the XVIth Olympiad! Dressage and jumping took place in the stadium which was built for the Vth Olympiad in 1912. It is not large by some standards, but with its medieval-style Marathon Gate and its towering walled walls of mellow brick it must rank as one of the most beautiful riding arenas in the world.

The Endurance Phase of the Three-Day Event was held in rolling, wooded countryside some fifteen miles outside the city, but here, in spite of a drizzling rain for part of the time, the beauty of the surroundings was perhaps the last thing in our minds as we watched the drama which unfolded on the cross-country course. Many experienced horsemen felt that the endurance test was the most severe they had seen anywhere.

Riders of Twenty-Nine Nations

After the pageantry of the opening of the Games, with the lighting of the Olympic Flame and the great parade of the horses and riders of twenty-nine nations, the first part of the competitions was the Dressage phase of the Three-Day Event. From this Britain emerged with a clear lead. Britain came near to winning the individual gold medal for the event, too, and the tension could be felt in the Stadium when Lt.-Col. Frank Weldon took Kilbarry over the fences in the final phase. If he had done a clear round the gold medal was his.

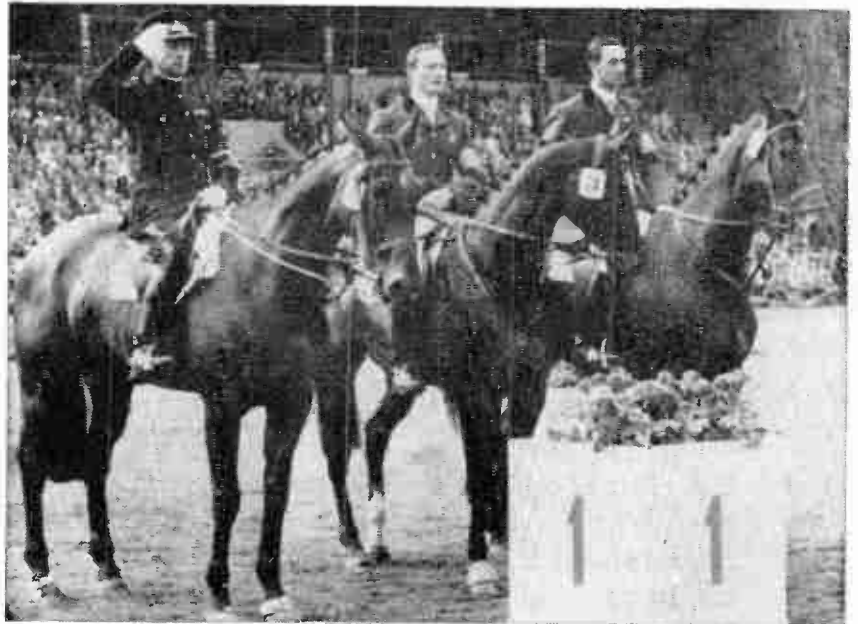
But the Three-Day is essentially an event where the team and the individual come before the individual. The British riders had operated superbly as a team.

The Grand Prix de Dressage brought a Swedish double gold, for Henri St. Cyr on Juli was placed first individual, and the Swedes also fielded the winning team. Britain did not figure as a team in the event, having only two riders—Mrs. H. L. Johnstone on Rosie Dream and Mrs. D. S. Williams riding Pilgrim. The second and third team-placings went to Germany and Switzerland.

The Grand Prix dressage is a field in which Britain has still a long way to go, but in the Grand Prix Jumping competition the British team was first in the front. In fact there was perhaps some disappointment that Britain did not collect at least the individual gold medal in the last event of the games. As it was, the team gained the bronze medal, Germany taking the gold, and Italy the silver. And much though every British rider there longed to see Miss Pat Smythe ride to victory, as the first British woman to compete in such an event in the Olympics, nobody was satisfied with the result in the individual placings. Hans-Gunther Winkler, of Germany, who won the gold medal riding Halla, was eliminated on his first round but insisted on riding his second round to help his team in the event. After receiving injections to deaden the pain he not only went over the course the second time but jumped a clear round, a feat equalled only by a member of the silver medal winning Italian team. This was Raimondo d'Inzeo on Merano, who came second in the individual placings.

And so we came to the strangely moving closing ceremony and the relighting of the Olympic Flame. It will burn again next for Equestrian Olympic Games in Rome in 1960.

RONALD ROBSON



The British Team that won the Three-Day Event. (Left to right) Lt.-Col. Weldon on Kilbarry, Bertie Hill on Countryman III, and Major Rook on Wild Venture

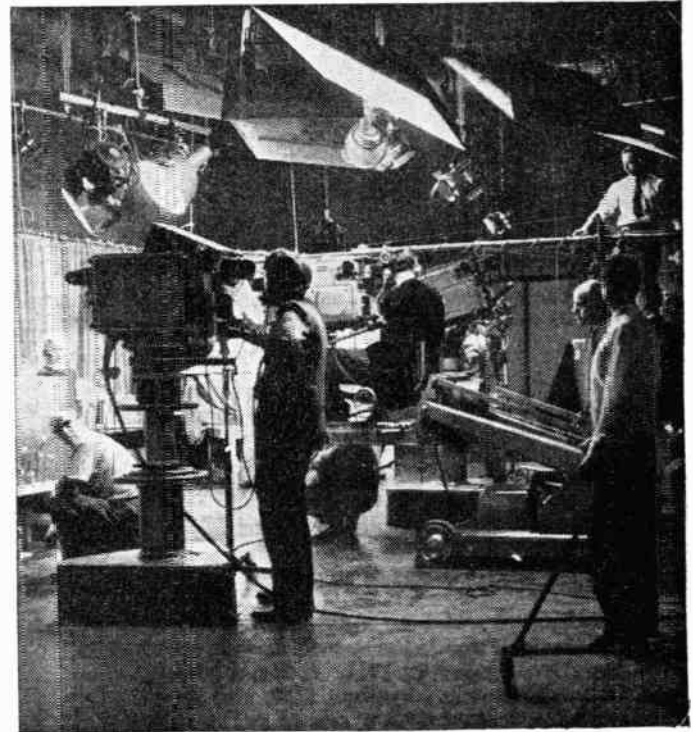
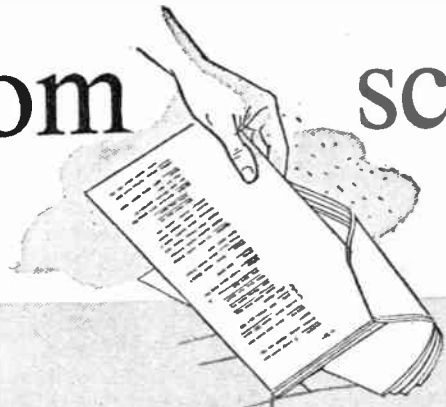


Henri St. Cyr on Juli, individual winner in the Grand Prix de Dressage



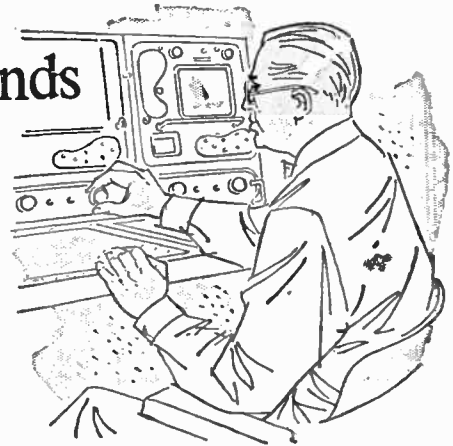
Hans-Gunther Winkler of Germany on Halla won the Grand Prix Jumping

From script to screen



through Marconi's experienced hands

Every item of equipment which transforms a sound or television programme from a conception in the author's and producer's minds to what is ultimately audible and visible on the monitor can be provided by Marconi's. Whether it be for a studio or O.B. vehicle, Marconi's not only make it, they will install it (including constructing the building or vehicle to house it), maintain it, operate it (or train operators in its use) and completely co-ordinate it with the whole system of which it forms a part.



*75% of the world's broadcasting authorities rely on Marconi equipment.
Marconi Television equipment is installed at all B.B.C. and I.T.A. Television Stations.*

Lifeline of Communication

MARCONI

Complete Sound and Television Broadcasting Systems



MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX

LB8

This Week's Listening

August 12-18

THE STORY OF COLONISATION

AT its greatest extent the Roman Empire stretched right across Europe from the river Clyde in Scotland to the river Euphrates in Mesopotamia, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. The heart of this Empire came into being during the 150 years before the birth of Christ, although some of its largest territorial gains were not made until the beginning of the second century A.D. It was an Empire which crumbled and perished between the fourth century and the sixth.

The Roman Empire will be the subject of the third talk in the G.O.S. series on 'The Story of Colonisation.' It will be given by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the distinguished archaeologist. 'If I were asked,' Sir Mortimer says, 'to name the outstanding qualities of mature Roman colonisation, I would say that they were law, peace, and tolerance.' He will be speaking about these qualities in his talk.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

'THE PLACE OF ENLIGHTENMENT'

IN his second talk in the series 'In the Path of Lord Buddha,' John Blofeld tells of his visit to the holiest of all Buddhist shrines in northern India: at Bodhgaya, some sixty miles to the south of Patna. There, behind a great tower of carved and polished stone, a simple slab marks the place where the young Prince Siddhartha attained Enlightenment—or Buddhahood—as he sat beneath the tree of which Sir Edwin Arnold wrote in *The Light of Asia*:

The Bodhi-tree (thenceforward in all years
Never to fade, and ever to be kept.

In homage of the world, beneath whose leaves
It was ordained that Truth should come to
Buddh.

It could be said that the tree has never faded, since John Blofeld found its descendant still shading the Place of Enlightenment. He also found in Bodhgaya many fellow-pilgrims and a certain lonely Chinese monk to whom his visit gave pleasure.

G.O.S.: Friday 15.45; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00

KEIR HARDIE CENTENARY

THE first man to enter the British Parliament under the banner of Labour was Keir Hardie. Other working men and trade unionists had got into Parliament before him—men like John Burns, for example—but they remained members of the orthodox Liberal Party. Keir Hardie played a great part in the development of British trade unions and in associating them with politics and the independent Labour Party, which he set on its feet.

Hardie was born in Lanarkshire on August 16, 1856, and soon went to live in a poor district of Glasgow. With his father unemployed the family knew very hard times. He had no schooling, but he taught himself to read. While he worked as a miner he contributed articles to local newspapers: soon he was a journalist and a miners' leader.

In 'The Man They Remember,' a programme compiled entirely from the words of people who knew him well, listeners can hear an account of Hardie's private and public life and an evaluation of his achievements.

G.O.S.: Thursday 01.00 and 18.30



Geraldo leads his orchestra in the first of a new series of 'Tip Top Tunes' on Monday, Thursday, and Friday

LONDON FORUM

WHEN Bertrand Russell, the eminent philosopher, and Lord Hailsham were considering what they should choose as their topic in 'London Forum' this week the literary periodicals were full of reviews of Sir Winston Churchill's *History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, the first volume of which had just appeared. A passage from Sir Winston's book seemed to offer a very suitable theme for the discussion.

It dealt with the Dark Ages of England when King Alfred faced, almost alone, the Danish invasion: 'The Saxons . . . very nearly succumbed completely to the Danish inroads. That they did not was due—as almost every critical turn of historic fortune has been due—to the sudden apparition in an era of confusion and decay of one of the great figures of history.'

As their guest in a discussion on the extent to which great men can turn back the tide of events, Lord Hailsham and Bertrand Russell have Isaiah Berlin. To his distinction as a philosopher and Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, he adds the reputation he gained in the second world war in the British Embassy in Washington and Moscow.

G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

'THE BEGGAR'S OPERA'

NO criticism can be made of *The Beggar's Opera*. It exists by itself, like a lonely moon, without rivals, without companions. You may, of course, say it is not as bright as the sun, but that will not bring it down. The story of the bold amours and sad misfortunes of the highwayman, Captain Macheath, cannot be told better because it cannot be told differently.

Gay wrote it, it seems, almost blindly, by luck. On the surface, *The Beggar's Opera* is an easy, playful affair—written, Walpole said, by a 'fat clown'—but underneath it is a shark. Almost every song had a row of teeth; and well might Walpole sneer, for the teeth were buried in him. It was an almost necessary sport of the Georgian wits to

attack and ridicule the corrupt, bribing administration of Robert Walpole.

It is hard for us now to comprehend the nuance of eighteenth-century satire, but we might remember as we watch the gay Captain Macheath that he was once thought 'dangerous' by a king and a 'devil' by an archbishop.

H. A. L. CRAIG
G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

'COMMONWEALTH OF SONG'

ONCE again the popular series of music and song provided by artists from different parts of the Commonwealth returns to the General Overseas Service. The BBC Revue Orchestra, under its South African conductor, Harry Rabinowitz, will provide the firm musical foundation for eight of the thirteen shows, while the BBC Variety Orchestra, under its conductor, Paul Fenculhet, will play in the remaining five shows.

The Bob Brown Singers will be in permanent residence, and the Kenny Powell Trio and the Frank Baren Trio will play in alternate weeks.

G.O.S.: Sunday 09.45 and 23.45; Wednesday 20.15

'THE CONVERSION OF MR. GROWSER'

THE characters in Toytown never vary in their truth to type, so it is quite impossible for Mr. Growser to be 'converted' in the usual sense of the word. To be converted implies a change of heart, an experience as impossible to Mr. Growser as a change of spots to a leopard.

Mr. Growser does not change his mind with a view to goodness: he changes his policy with a view to gain. In no other of the classic Toytown cycle of plays is his character so ruthlessly exposed.

G.O.S.: Sunday 13.15; Saturday 09.45

Radio Theatre presents

'THE CREEDY CASE'

IN *Macbeth* Shakespeare gives a couplet to one of the witches (appropriately or not, according to taste) stating that 'you all know security is mortals' chiefest enemy,' but security is a word which has acquired a special connotation in recent years. It is on its moral aspects that Edward Crankshaw's *The Creedy Case* really turns.

The time is the summer of 1943. George Scoresby, a distinguished young Army officer now relegated through wounds to a desk job at the War Office, is required to post to Delhi, without explanation or warning, a brilliant subordinate engaged on secret research work named Captain Creedy. When Scoresby jibs at the order, he finally gleans the information that Creedy is suspected of Communist affiliation and of passing over confidential information to the Russians.

At that Scoresby jibs with double vigour. For if Creedy is guilty of treason, surely he should be tried and punished, not sneaked away to the other side of the world? And, in any case, this is a time when the Russians are still supposedly our allies.

Mr. Crankshaw argues out the dilemma in dialogue of exceptional cogency, conveying the atmosphere of high-level intrigues and the nature of the Communist mind with skill.

PETER FORSTER
G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.25



Cyril Raymond



Monica Grey



David Enders

The stars playing in this week's 'Radio Theatre' production of 'The Creedy Case' by Edward Crankshaw

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade.

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, and British Honduras

GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	15310	19.60

West Indies

23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	17860	16.80
	15070	19.91

Falkland Islands
Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	17715	16.93
	15260	19.66

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish

23.00-00.30	17730	16.92
	15435	19.44

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	17790	16.86
	15447.5	19.42

Mexico

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
-------------	-------	-------

Malta
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
18.15-18.30	21660	13.85

(Thurs.)
(Sun.)

West Africa

20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97

(Thurs.)

Arabic
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	17860	16.80

Hebrew
Israel

16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian
Persia

10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific

Australia

GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72

New Zealand

06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12

Eastern
India, Pakistan, Ceylon

13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

(Tues., Wed.)

Far Eastern
China and Japan

GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	17860	16.80
11.00-11.30	17860	16.80
12.00-12.45	17860	16.80

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-18.30	21660	13.85
	(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)	
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-20.15	17810	16.84
14.15-20.15	21630	13.87

West Africa

04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	17715	16.93

North Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-17.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
20.00-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-17.15	25720	11.66
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
	(except Thurs.)	
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-05.00	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
04.30-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-20.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-00.30	17810	16.84
21.00-03.00	15310	19.60
23.00-03.00	11930	25.15

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

20.00-23.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
23.00-23.15	17860	16.80
23.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.45-00.30	17890	16.77
23.45-03.00	15070	19.91
00.30-03.00	11750	25.53

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-00.30	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	15360	19.53
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
21.00-22.15	21550	13.92

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	15360	19.53
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
21.00-22.15	17870	16.79

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific

09.30-14.15	15360	19.53
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91

South-East Asia

09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
02.00-02.15	17810	16.84
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

AUGUST 12

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents
 Cyril Raymond
 with Monica Grey
 and David Enders in
 'THE CREEDY CASE'
 by Edward Crankshaw
 A radio adaptation of the novel by
 the author in collaboration with
 Archie Campbell
 Peter Maltby, who tells the story
 Cyril Raymond
 Lucy Scoresby.....Monica Grey
 George Scoresby, her husband
 David Enders
 Brigadier Wilkinson.....Olaf Fooley
 A.T.S. Sergeant.....Molly Rankin
 Major-General Rodney Cawdor
 Allan Cuthbertson
 Commander Gerald Maltby, Peter's
 cousin.....Denis Goacher
 General Nixon.....Ronald Simpson
 Captain Creedy.....Brian Haines
 Lt-General Sir Reginald Scoresby,
 k.c.b., George's father
 Richard Williams
 Mrs. Creedy.....Margaret Wedlake
 Superintendent Maugan.Arthur Ridley
 Period: 1943. The Second World War
 Produced by Archie Campbell
 (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 From the
Promenade Concerts
LIVERPOOL
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Symphonic Suite: Scheherazade
 Rimsky-Korsakov
 (repeated on Thursday at 09.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the
 week by the Rev. John Palmer

05.00 INVITATION
TO THE OPERA
 'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 introduced by Stephen Williams
 on gramophone records

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 KEYS AND STRINGS
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
 and Cy Grant with his guitar

07.30 RESTORATION THEATRE
 A series of programmes illustrating
 the main themes of the drama of the
 Restoration
 Written and narrated
 by H. A. L. Craig
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 'The Beggar's Opera'
 (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
 Grieg (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG
 A programme of music and song pro-
 vided by artists from different parts
 of the Commonwealth
 with the Bob Brown Singers
 Compère, Robert Easton
 Producer, Glyn Jones
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)
 See note on page 17

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Christ Church Congregational
 Church, Morecambe, Lancashire. Con-
 ducted by the Rev. F. W. Bakewell

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
 with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
 Franklyn Boyd, Group One
 Nat Temple and his Orchestra
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
 with Vanessa Lee
 Edmund Hockridge
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN
'The Conversion of Mr. Growser'
 A Toy Town play
 by F. G. Hulme Beaman
 Larry, the Lamb.....Derek McCulloch
 Narrator
 Ernest the Policeman.Peter Claughton
 Mr. Growser.....Ralph de Rohan
 The Mayor of Toy Town..Felix Felton
 Captain Higgins.....Norman Shelley
 The Magician.....Stephen Jack
 Production by Josephine Plummer

13.50 app. Children's
Music in Miniature
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)
 See note on page 17

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 Bassoon Concerto in B flat (K.191)
 by Mozart
 played by Archie Camden
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conductor, John Hopkins
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 'FINKEL'S CAFF'
 introducing
 Peter Sellers
 as 'Eddie' the Manager
 with Sidney James,
 Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM
 'The Role of Great Men in History'
 with Bertrand Russell
 Lord Hailsham, and Isaiah Berlin
 In the chair: Edgar Lustgarten
 (repeated on Monday at 02.15)
 See note on page 17

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 with Jane Forrest
 Bryan Johnson
 (repeated on Saturday at 07.30)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from St. Peter's Church, Worcester.
 Conducted by the Rev. Romilly Craze
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Allen Ford
 with Edward Rubach (piano)

18.30 Radio Theatre presents
'THE CREEDY CASE'
 (See 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Festspielhaus, Bayreuth
 (inaugurated August 13, 1876),' by
 Harold Rosenthal
 'Hiherto Unpublished,' by Jack
 Werner
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn singing from
 Trinity Presbyterian Church, Bangor,
 Northern Ireland. Introduced by the
 Rev. John T. Carson

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 BILLY TERNENT
 and his Orchestra

21.45 PAKISTAN DAY
 (August 14)
 A special programme of
 Pakistani Folk Music
 Presented by Siddiq Ahmad Siddiqi
 (repeated Tuesday, 14.45 and 19.00)

22.15 George Cole
Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon
 in
'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anna Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Psyche the dog.....Percy Edwards
 (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade
 and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG
 (See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE
 and Announcements
 broadcast daily

GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92,
 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42,
 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
 05.45 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.84 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 19.53, 16.91, 16.84,
 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
 19.54 on: 16.79, 13.92 m.
 20.54 on: 31.88, 25.09, 16.77 m.
 22.54 on: 25.15 m.
 22.58 app. on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60,
 16.84, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.

A programme summary for the
 Western Hemisphere is broadcast
 at 19.35 approx. on 1960 m. cover-
 ing programmes for the period
 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies
 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian
 writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands
 16.15-16.45 Calling the
 Falkland Islands

Latin America
 In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 by J. de Castilla
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa
 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn - singing from
 Trinity Presbyterian Church, Bangor,
 Northern Ireland. Introduced by the
 Rev. John T. Carson

Central and South Africa
 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNU'S (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag
 Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic
 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew
 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian
 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

AUGUST 13

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
'New Records'
Presented by Roy Bradford

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'I Remember Africa'—a talk
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 The Billy Mayerl
Rhythm Ensemble

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
and Talk

Mauritius

17.15-17.30 Calling Mauritius
(On 13.87 m.)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.50 London Letter
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 Music Programme
19.00 'As I See It': a talk
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
15.50 Music Round the World
16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30

LYRICS

FROM THE CHINESE
by Helen Waddell
Arranged and introduced
by Val Gielgud

followed by an interlude at 00.40

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
from St. Peter's Church, Worcester.
Conducted by the Rev. Romilly Craze

01.30 THE LONDON LIGHT
CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Michael Krein

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM
'The Role of Great Men in History'
with Bertrand Russell
Lord Hailsham, and Isaiah Berlin
In the chair: Edgar Lustgarten

02.45 KEYS AND STRINGS
featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
and Cy Grant with his guitar

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Grieg (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
Vanessa Lee
Edmund Hockridge
Introduced by John Wing
Produced by Neil Sutherland
(repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TIP TOP TUNES
played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
featuring Top of the Hits
Meet the Band
The Geraldo Glee Club
(Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder)
Composer's Corner
Spotlights the music of
George Gershwin
From the Song Shop
Rosemary Squires
The Tip Toppers
Geraldo Salutes
Songs with Strings
with the voice of Roy Edwards
Dancing Through:
A cavalcade of non-stop music
Introduced by
Geraldo and David Miller
(repeated Thurs., 19.30; Fri., 10.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of country customs and
country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Grieg (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL
Jean Pougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist
Carmen Prietto

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE LAST DETAIL'
by Ralph Barker
adapted by the author from the book
'Down in the Drink'
True stories of the Goldfish Club
Briefing Officer.....Garard Green
Jordan.....Roger Delgado
Voice.....Virginia Johnson
Paulton.....Stuart Nichol
Vachon.....Stephen Jack
Bigoray.....William Nagy
Grant.....Marvin Kane
Barry.....Harry Towb
Produced by David Porter
(repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

12.00 THE CENTRAL BAND
OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
Conducted by
Wing Commander A. E. Sims,
Organising Director of Music,
Royal Air Force

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the
North of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Charlie Chester in
'A PROPER CHARLIE'
with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer
Len Lowe, Marian Miller
and the Radio Revellers

14.45 From the Third Programme
'THE BIOGRAPHY OF
MUHAMMAD'
by Bernard Lewis
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

7—Sonata Form
(second programme)
Pianist, Lanar Crowson
(repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
3—The Roman Empire
by Sir Mortimer Wheeler
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
A visit to the seaside to meet some of
the Variety stars appearing there this
summer

with them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
(repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

17.30 CARIBBEAN
FARM JOURNEY

Hilary Phillips
introduces recordings collected
in the West Indies
(repeated Tues., 02.30; Wed., 10.00)
See article on page 3

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Colin MacInnes
The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written to
the Club

19.00 THE CHURCH
ON THE NIGER
by the Rt. Rev. C. J. Patterson
Bishop on the Niger
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 HOME AND AWAY
A programme of music and song
from the four corners of the earth
with Audrey Brice (contralto)
Ranken Bushby (baritone)
and the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RESTORATION THEATRE
A series of programmes illustrating
the main themes of the drama of the
Restoration

Written and narrated
by H. A. L. Craig
Produced by R. D. Smith
'The Beggar's Opera'
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

21.00 Cricket
DERBYSHIRE
v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the second
day's play at Derby
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by
Grieg, Mozart, and Beethoven
on gramophone records

22.15 DANCE MUSIC

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Roy Bradford

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the
North of England

General Overseas Service

For wavelenghts and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

AUGUST 14

GMT
00.15 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Allen Ford with Edward Rubach

00.30 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 3—The Roman Empire by Sir Mortimer Wheeler (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
 Vanessa Lee
 Edmund Hockridge

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 CARIBBEAN FARM JOURNEY
 Hilary Phillips introduces recordings collected in the West Indies (repeated on Wednesday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Grieg (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 (See 00.30)

05.15 STRICT TEMPO DANCE MUSIC
 played by Billy Ternent and his Orchestra

05.45 ACCORDION MUSIC
 (on gramophone records)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 7—Sonata Form (second programme)
 Pianist, Lamar Crowson (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 From the Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Symphony No. 5 in E minor (From the New World).....Dvorak

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Colin MacInnes
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 DANCE MUSIC

12.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'
 by H. Rider Haggard
 Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald
 Episode 5: The Battle
 Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
 Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
 Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
 Captain Good, r.n.....Richard Williams
 Infadoos.....Errol John Twala
 Gagoos.....Orlando Martins
 Foulata.....Patience Collier
 Nadia Cattouse
 Production by Archie Campbell (repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)

13.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 PAKISTAN DAY (August 14)
 A special programme of Pakistani Folk Music
 Presented by Siddiq Ahmad Siddiqi (repeated at 19.00)

15.15 From the Promenade Concerts
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Julius Katchen (piano)
 Piano Concerto in F.....Gershwin

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Huntingdonshire

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 17.15

17.20 BBC REVUE ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 From the Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Nicanor Zabaleta (harp)
 Prélude and Cortège (Le Coq d'Or)
Rinsky-Korsakov
 Harp Concerto.....Milhaud

19.00 PAKISTAN DAY
 (See 14.45)

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers
 Presented by C. F. Meehan (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE TOM JENKINS ORCHESTRA
 with Gerald Crossman (accordion)

21.00 Cricket DERBYSHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the last day's play at Derby

21.05 ROLAND PEACHEY
 and his Hawaiianairs

21.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
 A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer
 with them will be Reginald Dixon
 The George Mitchell Singers (repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 THE CHURCH ON THE NIGER
 by the Rt. Rev. C. J. Patterson
 Bishop on the Niger

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Festspielhaus Bayreuth (inaugurated August 13, 1876),' by Harold Rosenthal
 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner (repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'
 (See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

Special Services

For wavelenghts see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
 (On 30.55 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 The Church on the Niger
 by the Rt. Rev. C. J. Patterson
 Bishop on the Niger
 23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain
 by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
 Episode 5
 Hymns and Their Music. Sung by the St. Martin Singers. Conducted by W. D. Kennedy Bell
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Grieg (records)

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
 (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World
 (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Entertainment
 Sinbad
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 15

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)**North America**15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin AmericaIn Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
Sports Diary: West African Diary:
A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 Between the Lines
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted**Central and South Africa**

16.15 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

In Afrikaans16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
01.00-04.15 THE NEWS
01.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 CHOPIN
played by Julius Isserlis (piano)

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
To provide the music are:
Joan Turner, Senprini
Ronnie Carroll
and The Hodley Ward Trio
To provide the comedy are:
Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth
The George Mitchell Choir
Script by Gene Crowley
Produced by Alastair Scott-Johnston
(repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Huntingdonshire

02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
7—Sonata Form (second programme)
Pianist, Lamar Crowson

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Grieg (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 HOME AND AWAY
A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth
with Audrey Brice (contralto)
Ranken Bushby (baritone)
and the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'THE LAST DETAIL'
by Ralph Barker
adapted by the author from the book 'Down in the Drink'
True stories of the Goldfish Club
Briefing Officer.....Garard Green
Jordan.....Roger Delgado
Voice.....Virginia Johnson
Paulton.....Stuart Nichol
Vachon.....Stephen Jack
Bigoray.....William Nagy
Grant.....Marvin Kane
Barry.....Harry Towb
Produced by David Porter
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert Music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
Joyce Allen and Maisie Balch10.00 CARIBBEAN FARM JOURNEY
Hilary Phillips
introduces recordings collected in the West Indies10.30 'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'
A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summerwith them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Huntingdonshire11.30 STRICT TEMPO DANCE MUSIC
played by Billy Ternent and his Orchestra12.00 Cricket LANCASHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS
A commentary on the first day's play at Manchester
followed by an interlude at 12.35

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP 'Onitsha Cathedral'

David Anderson, Director of the British Council for the Eastern Region, will tell of the new cathedral for Eastern Nigeria that is being built in the old and colourful town of Onitsha
Messages from children to their parents abroad

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE TOM JENKINS ORCHESTRA
with Billy Bell (guitar)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Radio Theatre presents Cyril Raymond with Monica Grey and David Enders in 'THE CREEDY CASE'
by Edward CrankshawA radio adaptation of the novel by the author in collaboration with Archie Campbell
Peter Maltby, who tells the story
Cyril Raymond
Lucy Scoresby.....Monica Grey
George Scoresby, her husband
David Enders
Brigadier Wilkinson.....Olaf Pooley
A.T.S. Sergeant.....Molly Rankin
Major-General Rodney Cawdor
Allan Cuthbertson
Commander Gerald Maltby, Peter's cousin.....Denis Goacher
General Nixon.....Ronald Simpson
Captain Creedy.....Brian Haines
Lt.-General Sir Reginald Scoresby, k.c.b., George's father
Richard Williams
Mrs. Creedy.....Margaret Wedlake
Superintendent Maugan
Arthur Ridley
Produced by Archie Campbell15.45 FILMS TO SEE
by Gordon Gow

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Bernard Braden in 'BACK WITH BRADEN'
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
Script by
Ray Galton and Alan Simpson
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAConducted by Basil Cameron
Helen Watts (contralto)
Joan and Valerie Trimble (two pianos)
Geraint Jones (organ)
Sonata (Cantata No. 31) Der Himmel Lacht.....Bach
Concerto No. 1 in C minor for two pianos and strings.....Bach
Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G for strings.....Bach
Arias: 'Wohl euch ihr auserwählten Seelen (Cantata No. 34); Du Herr, du Krönst allein das Jahr (Cantata No. 187).....Bach
Organ Concerto in G minor (Op. 4, No. 1).....Handel
Suite from The Water Music
Handel—Harty

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

A programme of music and song provided by artists from different parts of the Commonwealth with the Bob Brown Singers
Compère, Robert Easton
Producer, Glyn Jones

21.00 Cricket LANCASHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the first day's play at Manchester
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 'FINKEL'S CAFF'
introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by the Gypsy Tearoom Ninetet
Production, Pat Dixon
(Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern' by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY AUGUST 16

GMT
00.30 FILMS TO SEE
 by Gordon Gow

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 'THE MAN THEY REMEMBER'
 People who met Keir Hardie, the first Labour Member of Parliament, recall his life and work and personality on the occasion of his centenary
 Produced by Archie P. Lee
 (repeated at 18.30)
 See note on page 17

01.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Grieg (records)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 RECITAL
 by Joan Sutherland (soprano)
 Inia Te Wiata (bass)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Provost of Bradford

05.00 FILMS TO SEE
 by Gordon Gow

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

05.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Festspielhaus, Bayreuth (inaugurated August 13, 1876),' by Harold Rosenthal
 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner

07.30 George Cole
 Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon in
 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Script by Godfrey Harrison
 David Bliss.....George Cole
 Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill
 Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon
 Penny Gay.....Petula Clark
 Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 From the Promenade Concerts LIVERPOOL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Symphonic Suite: Scheherazade
Rimsky-Korsakov

10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'
 (repeated at 20.15)

11.45 BILLY MAYERL
 at the piano

12.00 Cricket LANCASHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Commentary on the second day's play at Manchester

12.35 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 From the Promenade Concerts BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Johanna Martzy (violin)
 Violin Concerto in D.....Brahms

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE LONDON LIGHT CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Michael Krein

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)

15.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 G. J. Renier
 Professor of Dutch History,
 London University
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the MIDLANDS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 A miscellany of music and song
 Soloist, Andy Cole
 Production by Leonard Trebilco

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'THE MAN THEY REMEMBER'
 (See 01.00)

19.15 ACCORDION MUSIC
 on gramophone records

19.30 TIP TOP TUNES
 played by
 Geraldo and his Orchestra
 featuring Top of the Hits
 Meet the Band
 The Geraldo Glee Club
 (Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder)
 Composer's Corner
 Spotlights the music of
 George Gershwin
 From the Song Shop
 Rosemary Squires
 The Tip Toppers
 Geraldo Salutes
 Songs with Strings
 with the voice of Roy Edwards
Dancing Through:
 A Cavalcade of non-stop music
 Introduced by
 Geraldo and David Miller
 (repeated on Friday at 10.30)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)

20.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 Cricket LANCASHIRE v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Manchester

21.05 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Grieg (records)

21.20 MUSIC FROM THE CONTINENT

22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Joyce Allen and Maisie Balch

22.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 (See 15.15)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Colin MacInnes
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter

20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music from the Films
 19.40 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

AUGUST 17

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30 Radio Newsreel
15.45 Land and Livestock
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Colonial Commentary
20.30 The Rendezvous Players
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Announcer's Choice
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.50 Profile: a talk
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES

Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Basil Cameron
Yfrah Neaman (violin)
Phyllis Sellick (piano)

Overture, The Merry Wives of Windsor.....Nicolai
Scherzo, L'Apprenti Sorcier.....Dukas
Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso Saint-Saëns
Havanaise.....Saint-Saëns
Marche Slave.....Tchaikovsky

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions

G. J. Renier
Professor of Dutch History,
London University
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 'THE LAST DETAIL'

by Ralph Barker
adapted by the author from the book 'Down in the Drink'
True stories of the Goldfish Club
Briefing Officer.....Garard Green
Jordan.....Roger Delgado
Voice.....Virginia Johnson
Paulton.....Stuart Nichol
Vachon.....Stephen Jack
Bigoray.....William Nagy
Grant.....Marvin Kane
Bary.....Harry Towh
Produced by David Porter

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Grieg (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 THE CRICKETING COUNTIES

followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'FINKEL'S CAFF'

introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by
the Gypsy Tearoom Ninety
Production, Pat Dixon
(Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern'
by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Beethoven and Ravel
on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 DEEP HARMONY

Directed by Allen Ford
with Edward Rubach (piano)

10.00 RESTORATION THEATRE

A series of programmes illustrating the main themes of the drama of the Restoration

Written and narrated
by H. A. L. Craig

Produced by R. D. Smith

'The Beggar's Opera'

(For cast see Sunday, 07.30)

10.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Thursday, 19.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD

A Christian approach to daily life
by the Provost of Bradford

11.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

12.00 Cricket

LANCASHIRE

v. THE AUSTRALIANS

Commentary on the third and last day's play at Manchester

12.35 NEW RECORDS

Presented by Roy Bradford

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth
with Audrey Brice (contralto)
Ranken Bushby (baritone)
and the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilém Tausky

14.00 Great Tom

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 ROLAND PEACHEY

and his Hawaiianairs
with Charles Granville

followed by an interlude at 14.40

14.45 Tony Fayne

and David Evans are

'CALLING THE STARS'

and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment
To provide the music are:

Joan Turner, Semprini
Ronnie Carroll

and The Hedley Ward Trio

To provide the comedy are:
Tony Fayne, David Evans
Harry Worth

The George Mitchell Choir
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

15.45 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'

A series of five talks in which John Blofeld relates his experiences as a scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist shrines of Northern India

1: Bodhgaya—

The Place of Enlightenment

(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 RECITAL

by Joan Sutherland (soprano)
and Inia Te Wiata (bass)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 GRAND HOTEL

Jean Pougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist
Carmen Prietto

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood

Promenade Concerts

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Andor Foldes (piano)

Beethoven

Overture: Leonora No. 3

Piano Concerto No. 1 in C

Symphony No. 4 in B flat

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'

by H. Rider Haggard
Adapted as a serial for broadcasting
by Alec Macdonald
Episode 5: The Battle

Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
Captain Good, R.N. Richard Williams
Infadoos.....Errol John
Twala.....Orlando Martins
Gagool.....Patience Collier
Foulata.....Nadia Cattouse

20.45 CHOPIN

played by Julius Isserlis (piano)

21.00 Cricket LANCASHIRE

v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the third and last day's play at Manchester

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 DANCE MUSIC

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme 'THE BIOGRAPHY OF MUHAMMAD'

by Bernard Lewis

23.45-00.15 Bernard Braden in

'BACK WITH BRADEN'

with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
Script by Ray Galton and
Alan Simpson

Produced by Pat Dixon

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

AUGUST 18

- GMT**
00.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters
- 00.30 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
 A series of five talks in which John Blofeld relates his experiences as a scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist shrines of Northern India
 2: Bodhgaya—
 The Place of Enlightenment
 (repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
 Bassoon Concerto in B flat (K.191)
 by Mozart
 played by Archie Camden
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conductor, John Hopkins
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'**
 Script by Gale Pedrick
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**

- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Grieg (records)
- 05.00 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
 (See 00.30)
- 05.15 THE TOM JENKINS ORCHESTRA**
 with Gerald Crossman (accordion)
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 RECITAL**
 by Joan Sutherland (soprano)
 Inia Te Wiata (bass)
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 SANDY MACPHERSON**
 at the theatre organ
- 07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 with Jane Forrest
 Bryan Johnson
 Produced by John Simmons
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN**
 'The Conversion of Mr. Growser'
 (For cast see Sunday, 13.15)
- 10.20 app. Children's Music in Miniature**
- 10.30 'A LIFE OF BLISS'**
 (For cast see Thursday, 07.30)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES**
 Extracts from editorial comment
 by leading British weekly papers
- 11.45 CHOPIN**
 played by Julius Isserlis (piano)
- 12.00 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE**
- 12.15 Cricket**
ESSEX v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 Commentary on the first day's play
 at Southend
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 14.00 Great Tom**
RADIO NEWSREEL
- 14.15 SPORT**
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
- 16.45 SPORT**
- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**

SPORT

Between 14.15 and 16.00,
 16.45 and 17.00, and 17.15
 and 17.30 it is hoped to broad-
 cast reports and commen-
 taries on:

Cricket
ESSEX
 v. **THE AUSTRALIANS**
 at Southend

A COUNTY
 CHAMPIONSHIP
 MATCH

★
 Motor Racing
INTERNATIONAL
 MEETING
 at Oulton Park, Cheshire

- 17.15 SPORT**
- 17.30 THE CENTRAL BAND OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE**
 Conducted by
 Wing Commander A. E. Sims,
 Organising Director of Music,
 Royal Air Force
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 19.00 'CALLING THE STARS'**
 (See Friday, 14.45)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Roy Bradford
- 20.45 KEYS AND STRINGS**
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
 and Cy Grant with his guitar
- 21.00 Cricket**
ESSEX v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the first
 day's play at Southend
 followed by an interlude at 21.05
- 21.15 From the Promenade Concerts**
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Kathleen Long (piano)
 Symphony No. 88 in G.....Haydn
 Concertino for piano and orchestra
 Jean Francaiz
 Symphony No. 2.....Malcolm Arnold
 (Conducted by the composer)
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
 and Programme Parade
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'**
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

- ## Special Services
- For wavelengths see page 18
- ### North America
- GMT**
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice
- ### West Indies
- 23.15-23.45 Commentary
 An end-of-the-week programme
 reflecting a West Indian viewpoint
- ### Latin America
- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities
 of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS
- ### West Africa
- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
 Stop Press Rhythm
 Presented on gramophone records
 by Rex Harris
- 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson**
 at the theatre organ
- ### Central and South Africa
- 16.15 Composer of the Week**
 Grieg (records)
- In Afrikaans**
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag
 (Sports Talk)
- ### Malta
- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio
- ### Arabic
- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Listeners' Forum
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 19.40 British Trade: a talk
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS
- ### Hebrew
- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press
- ### Persian
- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Meet the People
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Don't just
 hope for
 the best
 whisky



ensure
 it by
 saying

WHITE HORSE
SCOTCH WHISKY



Ask for
 it by
 name!

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR AUGUST 12-18

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY**Pacific**

- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 **Radio Newsreel**
06.25 **Programme Parade**
06.30-07.00 **Special Programmes**

Far Eastern

- 09.00 **Programmes in Japanese**
09.15 **News in English**
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 **Close down**
10.30 **News and Programmes in Indonesian**
11.00 **News and Programmes in Japanese**
11.30 **News and Programmes in Vietnamese**
12.00 **News and Programmes in Kuoyu**
12.30 **News in Cantonese**
12.45 **News and Commentary in Malay**
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 **Home News from Britain**
13.15-13.45 **News and Talks in Thai**
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 **News and Commentary in Burmese**

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**

TUESDAY**Eastern**

- 13.45-14.15 **Sandesaya**
A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Ham Se Puchhiye**
(Question and Answer)
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **Batchit**
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Sairbin**
(Brief Excursion)
14.55 **Waqiat-i-Alam**
(World Forum)
15.05 **Chaudhri Fateh Bin Walaayat Men**
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

WEDNESDAY**Eastern**

- 13.45-14.15 **Radio Zankar**
A Marathi magazine programme World Survey; Radio Zankar miscellany, including Indian Independence Day in London
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Chalta Sansar**
(Radio Magazine)
including Indian Independence Day in London; and Voluntary Societies; 7-The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **Ap Ka Patra Mila**
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Anjuman**
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY**Eastern**

- PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**
14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 **Tamizhosai**
A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; Indian Independence Day; London Sangam (discussion); 'The Role of Trades Unions Today'

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **London Letter**
14.55 **Sunne ke Baten**
A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.05 **Masai-i-Hazira**
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

FRIDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Prasangik Rupak**
(Topical Feature)
14.35 **Music Programme**
14.40-14.45 **London Ka Khat**
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Radio Magazine**
15.05 **Ap Ke Jawab Men**
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SATURDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 **Bichitra**
A Bengali magazine programme Discussion: 'The Place of Religion in Modern Life'

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Bachchon ki Laye**
A programme for children
15.00 **Radio Se Angrezi**
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 95
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SUNDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Mahila Samaj**
A programme for women
The Jackson Family—9
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **Gyan Vigyan**
(Science Survey)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Aj Ka Khel**
Tonight's play
'Othello'—7
by William Shakespeare
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

MONDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

- 14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Vidyarthi Mandal**
(Students' Programme)
Famous English Theatres: 2—The Old Vic
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha**
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 **Sehat aur Safai**
(Health and Happiness)
14.00 **Behnon Ki Khidmat Men**
(Women's Programme)
15.05 **Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men**
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 **'What I Believe'**
Speaker: Peter Sebastian, J.P.
13.30-14.00 **Asian Club**
'How the Mind Works'
Speaker: Sir Cyril Burt

Monday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.45 **Children in Verse**
13.30-14.00 **Asia on the Air**

Tuesday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **'Shaw Festival'**
Scenes and prefaces to mark the centenary of the birth of George Bernard Shaw
Author's Preface
13.30-14.00 **Scenes from the Play**
'The Devil's Disciple'

Wednesday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Through Eastern Ears**
13.30-14.00 **Asia and the West**

Thursday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Rhythm Patterns**
13.30-14.00 **International Press Conference**
A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Editorial Opinion**
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 **Week-end Review**
A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 **Brief Excursion**
Round and about Britain with the BBC's mobile recording unit
A Visit to London Zoo
13.40 **Programme Parade**
A preview of the week's programmes with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 **The World of Science**
A weekly survey of the latest developments

ASIAN CLUB. Sir Cyril Burt, Emeritus Professor of Psychology at London University, will answer questions on Sunday on 'How the Mind Works.' Sir Cyril was a pioneer in England in using the now-common techniques and tests in measuring intelligence in children. He has conducted many studies in adult and social psychology and in statistical analyses to discover whether there was any relationship between the intelligence and the size of the family or social class. He says that a good mind is like a good library: a large room is needed to start but it needs to be filled with books.

SHAW FESTIVAL. Bernard Shaw wrote *The Devil's Disciple* while he was still seeking fame as a dramatist. It is therefore one of his most straightforward, easily-assimilated plays. He himself insisted that it was a popular melodrama, without any novelty. Whatever the formula, it is infallibly effective in the theatre. On Tuesday, Kenneth More plays the part of Dick Dudgeon.

ASIA AND THE WEST. In Japan in 1867 a new set of leaders started a deliberate and systematic modernisation of Japan which made her a world political power in less than forty years. To economists and historians recent Japanese history makes a fascinating study of the intense application of western experience to an Asian background. Whether this Japanese experience is relevant to the other countries of Asia is the subject to be discussed on Wednesday by Bruce Miller, W. Arthur Lewis, and Professor W. J. Beasley.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for August 12-18

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia			
09.15-11.00	.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15	.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	.....	9690	30.96
Indonesia			
09.15-10.30	.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)			
09.15-10.30	.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)			
11.00-11.15	.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15	.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand			
13.00-13.15	.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15	.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	.....	9690	30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon			
13.00-14.00	.....	17755	16.90
14.15-16.50	.....	15435	19.44
15.45-16.50	.....	17755	16.90
(15.30-16.50 Sat.)			
Australia			
13.00-13.15	.....	9690	30.96

12.30 English Magazine presents people and events in the North of England

13.00 The News

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel

14.15 Charlie Chester in 'A Proper Charlie'

14.45 From the Third Programme. 'The Biography of Muhammad' by Bernard Lewis

15.15 Pattern and Design in Music by Jeremy Noble

7: Sonata Form: Second Programme

15.45 The Story of Colonisation 3: 'The Roman Empire' by Sir Mortimer Wheeler

16.00 The News

16.09 Commentary

16.15 Blackpool Night

16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Tuesday, August 14

09.15 The News

09.30 This Day and Age

09.40 From the Editorials

09.45 Programme Summary

09.50 Theatre Organ

10.00 Music for You

Eric Robinson and his Concert Orchestra

Commonwealth Club

10.30 The News

11.00 Commentary

11.15 Sports Round-Up

11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers

11.30 Forces' Favourites

12.00 Dance Music

12.30 Letter from America

12.45 Ulster Magazine

13.00 The News

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel

14.15 Listeners' Choice

14.45 Pakistan Day

A special programme of Pakistani Folk Music. Presented by Siddiq Ahmad Siddiq

15.15 Orchestral Concert

15.45 This Day and Age

16.00 The News

16.09 Commentary

16.15 Dance Music

16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Wednesday, August 15

09.15 The News

09.30 Science Review

09.40 From the Editorials

09.45 Programme Summary

09.50 Piano Playtime

Joyce Allen and Maise Balch

10.00 Caribbean Farm Journey

Hilary Phillips introduces recordings collected in the West Indies

10.30 Blackpool Night

11.00 The News

11.09 Commentary

11.15 Sports Round-Up

Report from South-East England

Huntingdonshire

11.30 Strict Tempo Dance Music

12.00 Cricket

Lancashire v. The Australians

A commentary on the first day's play

12.35 Interlude

12.45 Work and Worship

'Onitsha Cathedral'

David Anderson, Director of the British Council for the Eastern Region, will tell of the new Cathedral for Eastern Nigeria; Messages from children to their parents abroad

13.00 The News

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel

14.15 Radio Theatre presents... Cyril Raymond with Monica Grey and David Eiders in 'The Creedy Case' by Edward Crankshaw

Peter Forster writes on page 17

15.45 Films to See

16.00 The News

16.09 Commentary

16.15 'Back with Braden'

16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Thursday, August 16

09.15 The News

09.30 This Day and Age

09.40 From the Editorials

09.45 Programme Summary

09.50 Orchestral Concert

The Archers

11.00 The News

11.09 Commentary

11.15 Sports Round-Up

11.25 Report from The North of England

11.30 'What's the Form?'

11.45 Billy Mayerl at the piano

12.00 Cricket

Lancashire v. The Australians

Second day's play

12.35 Welsh Magazine

13.00 The News

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel

14.15 The London Light Orchestra

14.45 Serious Argument

15.15 Invitation to the Opera

15.45 'This Day and Age'

'Democracy in India'

A recording of a speech made last February in New Delhi by Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of the Republic of India

16.00 The News

16.09 Commentary

16.15 Listeners' Choice

16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Friday, August 17

09.15 The News

09.30 Our Way of Life

Speaker: G. J. Renier, Professor of Dutch History, London University

09.40 From the Editorials

09.45 Programme Summary

09.50 Deep Harmony

Directed by Allen Ford with Edward Rubach (piano)

10.00 Restoration Theatre

13: The Beggar's Opera

Tip Top Tunes

10.30 Gerald and his Orchestra

11.00 The News

11.09 Commentary

11.15 Sports Round-Up

11.25 Report from the Midlands

11.30 'God and His World'

by the Provost of Bradford

11.45 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

12.00 Cricket

Lancashire v. The Australians

Last day's play

12.35 New Records

Presented by Roy Bradford

13.00 The News

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel

14.15 Roland Peachey and his Hawaiianairs with Charles Granville

14.40 Interlude

14.45 Calling the Stars

15.45 'In the Path of Lord Buddha'

by John Blofeld

2: Bodhi Day!

The Place of Enlightenment

16.00 The News

16.09 Commentary

16.15 Chamber Music

16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Saturday, August 18

09.15 The News

09.30 This Day and Age

09.40 From the Editorials

09.45 For Children

'The Conversion of Mr. Growser.' A Toytown Play by S. G. Hulme

10.20 app. Children's Music in Miniature

10.30 A Life of Bliss

11.00 The News

11.09 Commentary

11.15 Sports Round-up

11.25 Report from the West Country

From the Weeklies

Chopin

played by Julian Isserlis (piano)

12.00 The Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble

12.15 Essex v. The Australians

A commentary on the first day's play

12.30 Scottish Magazine

13.00 The News

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel

14.15 Summer Sport

It is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on: Cricket: Essex v. The Australians and A County Championship Match; Motor Racing: International Meeting at Oulton Park, Cheshire

16.00 The News

16.09 Commentary

16.15 The Archers

16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15	17870 16.79
09.00-09.15	21720 13.81
11.00-11.30	21720 13.81
12.00-12.45	11820 25.38
12.00-12.45	15310 19.60
12.00-12.45	21720 13.81

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45	.....	11820 25.38
11.30-12.45	.....	15310 19.60
11.30-12.45	.....	21720 13.81
13.45-14.00	.....	9690 30.96
13.45-14.00	.....	15310 19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00	.....	7120 42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00	.....	9690 30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00	.....	9690 30.96
13.15-14.00	.....	15310 19.60
14.15-14.30	.....	15310 19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45	.....	17755 16.90
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily

09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese

10.15-10.30 English by Radio (Sunday only)

10.30-11.00 News and News Talk in Indonesian

11.00-11.30 News and Programmes in Japanese

11.30-12.00 News and Talks in Vietnamese

12.00-12.30 News and Programmes in Kuoyu

12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese

13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai

13.45-14.00 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)

(Sunday: 'The Naturalist', produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 7: 'Popular Fallacies in Natural History' (Saturday: Stars on Parade)

14.00-14.15 News and News Talk in Hindi

11.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)

11.15-14.45 Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)

11.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)

15.15-15.30 News in Urdu

15.30-15.45 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)

(Sunday: 'The Naturalist', produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 7: 'Popular Fallacies in Natural History')

The 'London Calling' World Time Chart

	Difference in hours from GMT
ADEN	add 3
AFGHANISTAN	add 4½
ALASKA:	
Ketchikan to Skagway	deduct 8
Skagway to 141 deg. W. long. ...	deduct 9
141 deg. W. long. to 162 deg. W. long.	deduct 10
162 deg. W. long. to Westernmost point	deduct 11
ALGERIA	add 1
ARGENTINA	deduct 3
ASSAM	add 5½
AUSTRALIA:	
Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania	add 10
N. Territory, S. Australia	add 9½
W. Australia	add 8
AZORES	deduct 1
BELGIAN CONGO:	
Leopoldville, Coquilhatville ...	add 1
Orientale, Kivu, Katanga, Kasai, Ruanda-Urundi	add 2
BERMUDA	deduct 3
BOLIVIA	deduct 4
BORNEO:	
Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak ...	add 8
BRAZIL:	
East, including all Coast	deduct 3
West	deduct 4
BRITISH GUIANA	deduct 3½
BRITISH HONDURAS	deduct 6
BRITISH NEW GUINEA	add 10
BURMA	add 6½
CAMBODIA	add 7
CANADA:	
Newfoundland	deduct 2½
Atlantic Zone	deduct 3
Eastern Zone	deduct 4
Central Zone	deduct 5
Mountain Zone	deduct 6
Pacific Zone	deduct 7
CEYLON	add 5½
CHILE	deduct 4
CHINA:	
Chang Pei (Mountain), Harbin ...	add 8
Chung Yuan (Central), Shanghai ...	add 8
Lungtsu (Szechuen), Chungking, Lanchow	add 8
Sinzang (Tibet), Lhaza, Tihwa ...	add 8
Kung Lung (Mountain), Suiting ...	add 8
COLOMBIA	deduct 5
CYPRUS	add 2
DUTCH GUIANA	deduct 3½
DUTCH NEW GUINEA	add 9½
EQUADOR	deduct 5
EGYPT	add 2
ETHIOPIA	add 3
FALKLAND ISLANDS	deduct 4
FIJI ISLANDS	add 12
FORMOSA	add 9
FRENCH CAMEROONS	add 1
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA	add 1
FRENCH GUIANA	deduct 4
FRENCH INDO-CHINA	add 8
FRENCH MOROCCO	GMT
FRENCH WEST AFRICA:	
French Guinea, Mauretania, Senegal	GMT
French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Togoland	GMT
Niger Colony	GMT
Dahomey	add 1

The programmes of the BBC's Overseas Services are announced and printed in 'London Calling' in Greenwich Mean Time. This chart shows the hours to be added or subtracted to convert GMT to the clock-time in your part of the world.

The time differences given are those known at the date of going to press—June 28, 1956. A new edition will be published every three months and any intermediate changes will be notified in 'London Calling.'

PLEASE KEEP THIS CHART



GAMBIA	GMT
GIBRALTAR	add 1
GOLD COAST	GMT
GREECE	add 2
GREENLAND:	
Scoresby Sound	deduct 2
Angmagssalik and West-Coast except Thule	deduct 3
Thule Area	deduct 4
GUAM	add 10
GUATEMALA	deduct 6
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	deduct 10
HONG-KONG	add 9
INDIA	add 5½
INDONESIA:	
North Sumatra	add 6½
South Sumatra	add 7
Java, Indonesian Borneo	add 7½
Celebes	add 8
Molucca Islands	add 8½
IRAQ	add 3
ISRAEL	add 3
ITALY	add 1
JAPAN	add 9
JORDAN	add 2
KENYA	add 3
KOREA	add 8½
LAOS	add 7
LEBANON	add 2
LIBERIA	deduct 3
LIBYA:	
West (Tripolitania)	add 2
East (Cyrenaica)	add 2
MACAO ISLAND	add 9
MADAGASCAR	add 3
MADEIRA	GMT
MALAYA	add 7½
MALTA	add 1
MARSHALL ISLANDS	add 12
MAURITIUS	add 4
MEXICO:	
Mexico generally	deduct 6
Lower California and Pacific Coast only	deduct 7
Baja California Norte	deduct 8
MOZAMBIQUE	add 2
NEW ZEALAND	add 12
NICARAGUA	deduct 6
NIGERIA	add 1
NYASALAND	add 2

PAKISTAN:	
Western	add 5
Eastern (East Bengal)	add 6
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	deduct 5
PARAGUAY	deduct 4
PERNIA	add 3½
PERU	deduct 5
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	add 8
PORTUGUESE GUINEA	deduct 1
RHODESIA, N. and S.	add 2
RIO DE ORO	GMT
SALVADOR	deduct 6
SAMOAN ISLANDS:	
British (West)	deduct 11
U.S. (East)	deduct 11
SAUDI ARABIA	add 3
SEYCHELLES	add 4
SIERRA LEONE	GMT
SOMALILAND	add 3
SOUTH AFRICA	add 2
SPANISH GUINEA	add 1
SPANISH MOROCCO	add 1
SUDAN	add 2
SYRIA	add 2
TANGANYIKA	add 3
TANGIER	GMT
THAILAND	add 7
TUNISIA	add 1
TURKEY	add 2
UGANDA	add 3
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:	
Eastern Zone	deduct 4
Central Zone	deduct 5
Mountain Zone	deduct 6
Pacific Zone	deduct 7
URUGUAY	deduct 3
VENEZUELA	deduct 4½
VIETNAM	add 7
WEST INDIES:	
Bahamas	deduct 5
Barbados	deduct 4
Cuba	deduct 5
Curaçao	deduct 4½
Dominican Republic	deduct 5
Haiti	deduct 5
Jamaica	deduct 5
Leeward Islands	deduct 4
Puerto Rico	deduct 4
Trinidad, Tobago	deduct 4
Windward Islands	deduct 4
ZANZIBAR	add 3

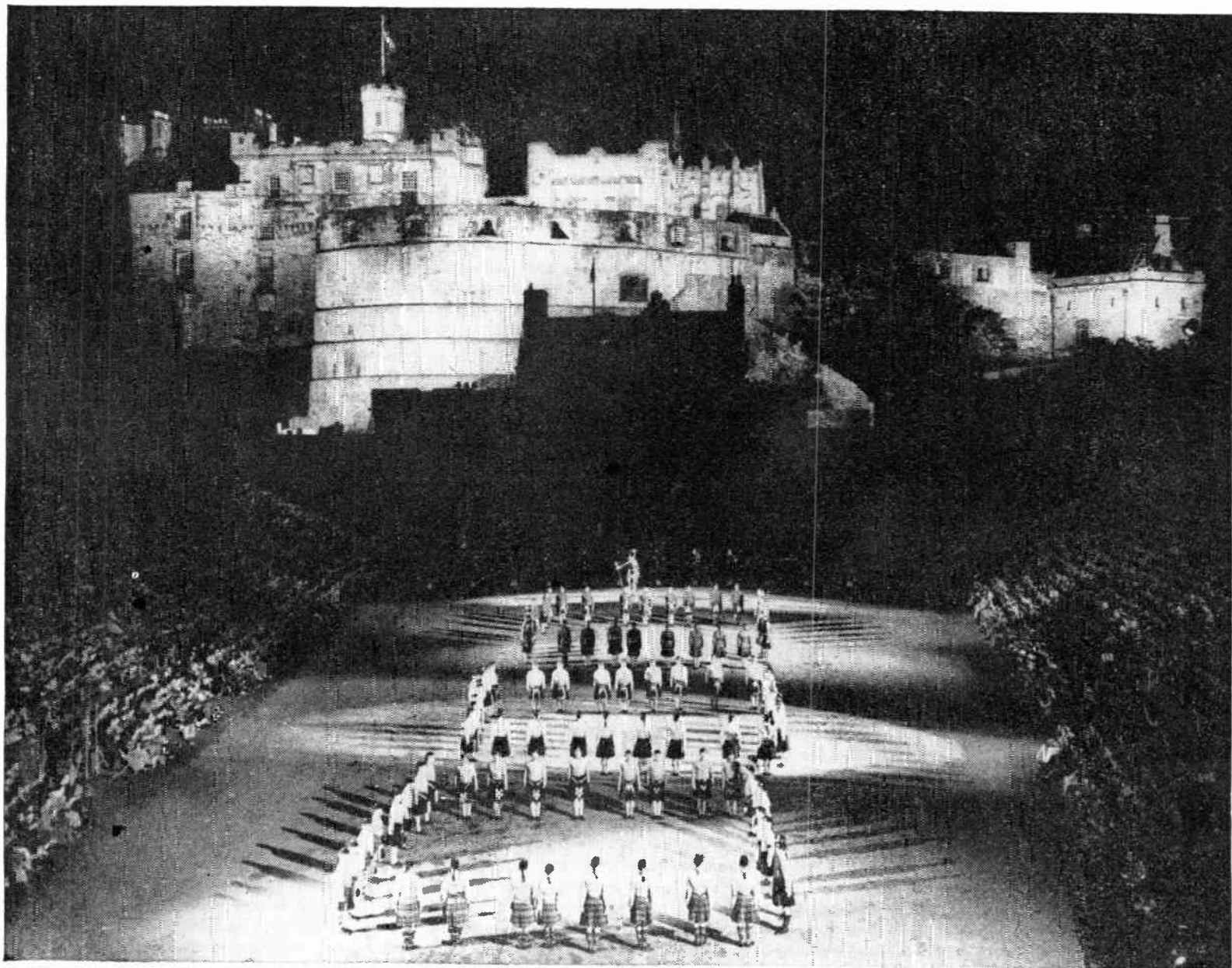
LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 876. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

The opening ceremony of the tenth Edinburgh International Festival, attended by Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, will be the subject of a G.O.S. report with recordings on Monday. During the week there will also be broadcasts of Sir Thomas Beecham conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Usher Hall and of Rosalyn Tureck in a pianoforte recital at Freemasons' Hall. An introduction to the festival is on page 3. Our cover picture is of Edinburgh Castle floodlit for the festival's Military Tattoo

THE FIFTH TEST

John Arlott sets the scene at the Oval (page 5)

MARIUS GORING

as Malvolio in a broadcast of 'Twelfth Night'

WELSH FOLK SONGS

introduced and sung by Osian Ellis, the harpist

Commonwealth 'Films to See'—an illustrated G.O.S. film review: pages 14 and 15

EMITAPE



The WORLD'S FINEST MAGNETIC RECORDING TAPE

Used by the leading broadcasting organisations and for recording the world's greatest artists by "His Master's Voice", Columbia and Parlophone.

EMITAPE '77' for Professional applications—'88' for General Purpose and '99' Long Play.

EMITAPE is obtainable on a range of spool sizes suitable for all standard, professional and domestic tape recorders.

EMITAPE is manufactured in the largest tape factory in Europe by a company with over 50 years experience in the science of sound recording and reproduction.

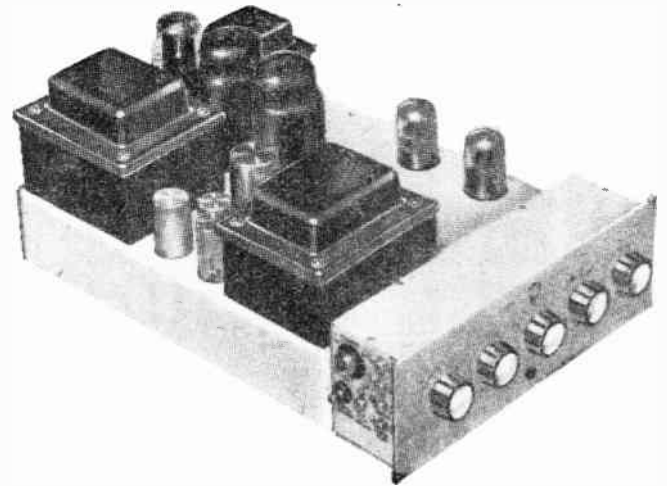
EMITAPE is the Magnetic Recording Tape with the world-wide reputation.

Emitape provides a sound basis for your recording.

E. M. I. INTERNATIONAL LTD.
HAYES · MIDDLESEX · ENGLAND



EX28



Pye Hi-Fi — the new sound in home entertainment

All the atmosphere of a live musical performance reproduced in your own home, with the sound exactly adjusted to your needs—that is the magic that a Pye High Fidelity system can bring to your enjoyment of recorded or broadcast music. And the heart of the system is the amplifier. The Pye HF25 (above) has an undistorted output of 25 watts and facilities for radio tuner, microphone, record and tape players. The Pre-Amplifier with copper control panel is alternatively available housed in a luxury walnut veneered cabinet. Full details from any Pye Dealer—or from the address below.

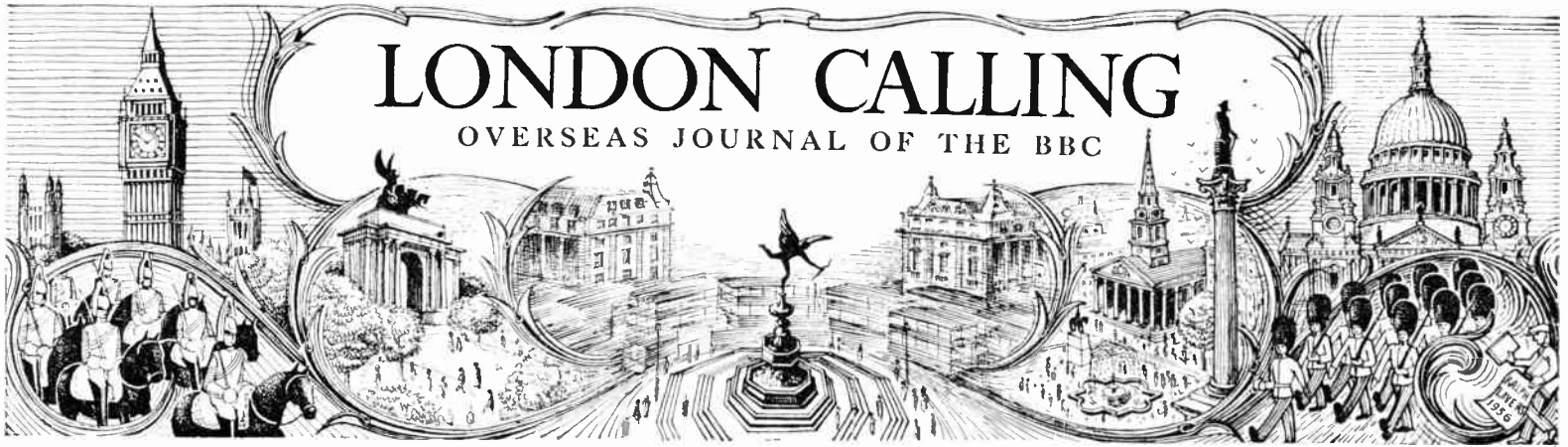
Take it home with you!



HIGH FIDELITY
AMPLIFIER
SYSTEM

MODELS HF25 and HF25A

PYE LIMITED · CAMBRIDGE · ENGLAND



CONTENTS

BRITISH ELECTRONICS ARE STILL BOOMING
By John Davy..... 4

THE OVAL—SCENE OF THE FIFTH TEST
By John Arlott..... 5

THE TRINIDAD OIL DEAL
By Willy Richardson..... 6
Commons Debate on the Deal
By Princess Indira..... 6

AN IMPERIAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
By Hilary Phillips..... 7

BODHGAYA—THE PLACE OF ENLIGHTENMENT
By John Blofeld..... 8

FAREWELL TO THE THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE
By Peter Roos..... 9

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 5
THE TRUTH ABOUT THE BRITISH CLIMATE
By Professor Dudley Stamp..... 10

A MILLION COMMUTERS
By Michael Davie..... 10

20TH-CENTURY SPANISH PAINTERS
By Hardiman Scott..... 11

A MORNING WITH 'SECONDARY V'
By Lord Hemingford..... 12

'OUR TOWN OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED'
By Cyril Ray..... 13

SOME COMMONWEALTH 'FILMS TO SEE'
By Gordon Gow..... 14

FREE SPEECH IN THE OPEN AIR
By Sam Pollock..... 17

WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA..... 18

THIS WEEK'S LISTENING
A Radio Round-Up..... 19

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.... 20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor. LONDON CALLING. Broadcasting House, London. W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page sixteen

The Edinburgh Festival

DAVID GRIFFITHS, in this introduction to the tenth International Festival at Edinburgh, looks back on some of the artistic triumphs of the past decade and mentions some of the highlights promised during the present season (see footnote for G.O.S. broadcast times)

ON Sunday, August 19, the tenth International Festival will be opened at Edinburgh with a service of praise and thanksgiving in St. Giles's Cathedral.

The history of the Edinburgh Festival over the past ten years is a tribute to the foresight, imagination, and courage of a band of pioneers led by Lady Rosebery, Rudolph Bing of Glyndebourne, and Sir John Falconer, who was the Lord Provost of that time.

These were the people who believed that there was a place for art, music, and drama even in a materialistic age, and looking for halls and theatres, for accommodation for visitors, and, above all, for a background of dignity and beauty, they found these things in Edinburgh.

Such a setting alone would be worth visiting, even if the initial standard of artistic excellence had not been maintained. Fortunately there has been no falling away. Rudolph Bing, the first artistic director, has passed on to New York, but his work has been ably carried on by Ian Hunter and now by Robert Ponsonby.

A catalogue of the names of the famous writers and performers whose work has gone to the making of these ten festivals would be voluminous. Many of them come again and again and are now old friends, for none have outstayed their welcome. Glyndebourne has borne the burden of opera, and with the names of John Christie and Carl Ebert we recall vivid productions of Mozart and Verdi, Rossini and Strauss. The Hamburg State Opera on their previous visit brought no less than six operas. This year we welcome their return with works representative of four composers: Mozart, Cornelius, Strauss, and Stravinsky.

Ballet for all Tastes

Ballet has ranged far afield to Yugoslavia, Denmark, America, and Japan, and is now bringing us the Ram Gopal Indian Ballet in the world première of *The Legend of the Taj Mahal*. From nearer home comes Ninette de Valois' Sadler's Wells Ballet, with Margot Fonteyn and Michael Soames. New works in the programme include Searle's *Noctambules* and a production of *The Miraculous Mandarin* with music by Bartok. For those whose tastes are more conservative there is *Coppélia*, *Les Sylphides*, and *Swan Lake*.

Art exhibitions this year are devoted to Braque and to 'The Dance in Indian Art,' worthy successors to those of earlier years in which we have studied Raeburn and Ramsay, and the art of France, the Netherlands, and Spain. Along with these one must not forget the unofficial attractions of what has come to be called 'the

Fringe.' Many of these collections of art and craftsmanship are of absorbing interest, and one remembers amongst other things silver in rich profusion and Paisley shawls.

In the festival proper they have, of course, produced Shakespeare and Shaw, T. S. Eliot's *Cocktail Party* and *The Confidential Clerk*, Eric Linklater's *The Atom Doctor*, and last year the incomparable Edwige Feuillère in *La Dame aux Camélias*. Shakespeare comes again in 1956 but this time from Canada, with the Stratford Ontario Festival Company's production of *Henry V*. Henry Sherek brings back Bernard Shaw in *Fanny's First Play* and introduces Dylan Thomas's *Under Milk Wood*.

A Bridie Play

Another new feature is the Piccolo Teatro of Milan, with new productions of plays by Goldoni and Pirandello. It is good to see the Edinburgh Gateway Company's presentation of James Bridie's *The Anatomist* in the official programme, for Edinburgh owes much to the Gateway, as does Scotland to James Bridie.

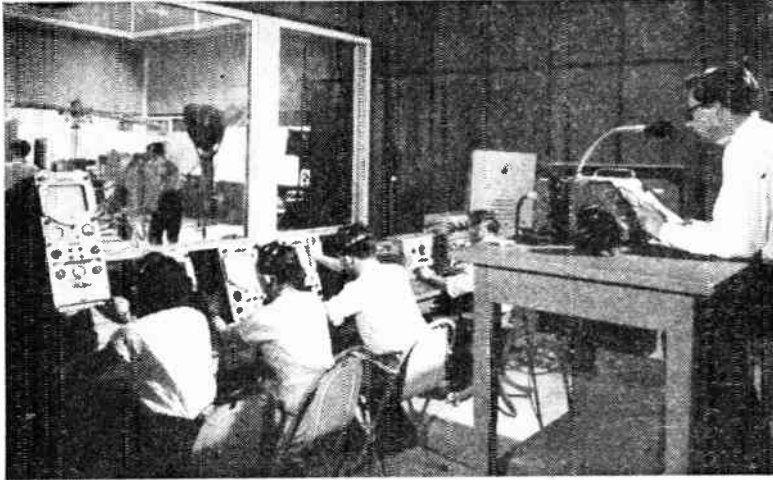
At the Assembly Hall in the first week of the festival George Scott-Moncrieff's *Pleasure of Scotland*, an entertainment of dancing, singing, and piping, will be part of Scotland's own contribution to her international festival, and as we look back over the past ten years we must not forget Tyrone Guthrie's triumphant reincarnation of Sir David Lindsay's *Ane Satyre of the Thrie Estaites*.

In the field of music the past ten years have brought to Edinburgh the orchestras and the conductors of Vienna and Berlin, of America, Denmark, and Holland, of France, Switzerland, and Italy; the cream of our own British orchestras; the choirs of Rome, Milan, and Huddersfield; the singers and the soloists and the instrumental ensembles which filled the mornings with delight at the Freemasons' Hall.

Kathleen Ferrier and Bruno Walter are no longer with us, but we welcome the return this year of Sir Thomas Beecham, Irmgard Seefried, Rosalyn Tureck, and Isaac Stern. We look forward especially to the visit of Sir Arthur Bliss, the Master of the Queen's Music, whose overture *Edinburgh* will be presented for this occasion, and above all we are graciously honoured at this the tenth festival by the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen.

Edinburgh International Festival
Opening Ceremony in St. Giles's Cathedral. G.O.S.:
Monday 00.30, 04.45, 12.00.
Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Sir
Thomas Beecham. G.O.S.: Monday 20.15.
Bach Recital. G.O.S.: Wednesday 10.00

British Electronics Are Still Booming



The control room of the British-built television station which was recently opened in Baghdad, Iraq: part of the studio can be seen through the glass panels

WHEN I think of the Radio Show I am always reminded of an iceberg. Glittering cheerfully above the surface in the exhibition halls is a wonderful array of radio and television equipment winking under the arc-lights: electronics, they seem to say, were invented for your enjoyment; here are the latest results—and very impressive they are, too. But take a look below the surface, and you come upon a vast industry which supports not only electronics for entertainment—electronics in its party clothes, as it were—but also electronics in a thousand industrial and scientific applications, with a place in almost every factory and laboratory, ship, and aircraft, electronics with its overalls on.

Before the war the British radio industry was almost wholly devoted to producing radio transmitting and receiving equipment. Exports of electronic equipment in 1938 were worth about £2-million. During the war the demands of the Services trebled the industry's productive capacity. Every aircraft, tank, and ship, every military unit needed some form of radio equipment. When radar appeared on the scene elaborate installations were developed for detecting approaching aircraft and ships, and for guiding attacking air forces onto the target and home again.

In 1946, one year after the war ended, the radio industry's exports were worth more than £7-million—three times the 1939 figure. Today they are worth much more than £30-million. It has been an impressive expansion. Scientific discovery and development have played a vital part in this growth. The radio industry is certainly one of the most research-minded in Britain, and spends hundreds of thousands of pounds in its laboratories every year. What are these new developments?

First, techniques of radio-communication have developed almost beyond recognition. Pre-war transmitters were cumbersome, valves had to be water-cooled, and engineers had to be constantly in attendance. Modern transmitters, like those being installed in the British Post Office's new station at Rugby, have air-cooled valves—which need much less space—and are largely remote-controlled.

Exploitation of Very High Frequencies

Another important trend has been the exploitation of higher and higher frequencies, and the introduction of frequency modulation. The BBC's frequency-modulated sound broadcasts can now be received by forty per cent. of the British population, and anyone who has heard them will vouch for the beautiful clarity of reception. Very high frequency—or V.H.F.—radio links are revolutionising communications, especially in sparsely populated areas of the world. One such link was recently completed between Nakuru in Kenya and Jinja in Uganda, 230 miles apart. It provides thirty-six simultaneous speech-channels and can be easily extended. Its capital cost works out at about £450 a mile. In comparison, a standard twelve-channel cable laid across the same mountainous country would have cost £900 a mile.

Short-range two-way radio such as is used by taxi firms, fire brigades, the police, tug-boats, and large industrial firms, has developed astonishingly since the war. Firms operating vast factory areas are finding that they can make quite surprising savings by keeping in touch with lorries, trucks, cars, and even individuals with the help of mobile radio.

A different though related field of development is radar. All major airports and the majority of civil aircraft are now equipped with one or more types of radar. With some of the latest devices navigation has become child's play even over long distances, and blind landings can be made at airports in conditions which would have kept aircraft grounded before the war. The equipping of ships and ports with marine radar is proceeding fast.

JOHN DAVY, Scientific Correspondent of the London 'Observer,' discusses some of the developments which have contributed to the post-war expansion of Britain's electronics industry, whose achievements will once again be highlighted at the Radio Show opening at Earls Court, London, this week

Much of the recent research in radar is, of course, secret, because of its military applications. The specifications which radar engineers are now having to meet for modern jet aircraft, and especially for guided missiles, read like pure science-fiction. A modern anti-aircraft missile fired from the ground accelerates to well over 1,000 miles an hour in a second or two. The vibration is unbelievable—like the inside of a colossal pneumatic drill—and would shatter any normal electronic equipment in a fraction of a second. But high-performance radar sets which fit into a tiny space, perhaps not much bigger than a bowler hat, have been developed to stand up to these frightful conditions.

The problem of packing complex equipment into tiny spaces has given a great boost to research on 'miniaturisation.' Two inventions which are making a vital contribution to this, and to which the radio industry is devoting a great deal of attention at the moment, are transistors and printed circuits. Transistors are tiny substitutes for radio valves: the most familiar form consists essentially of a wafer of extremely pure germanium. They are robust, long lasting, compact, and produce next to no heat. They are ideal for things like guided weapons and hearing aids, but they are gradually appearing in all kinds of other equipment. A 'transistorised' wireless-set is on the market in America.

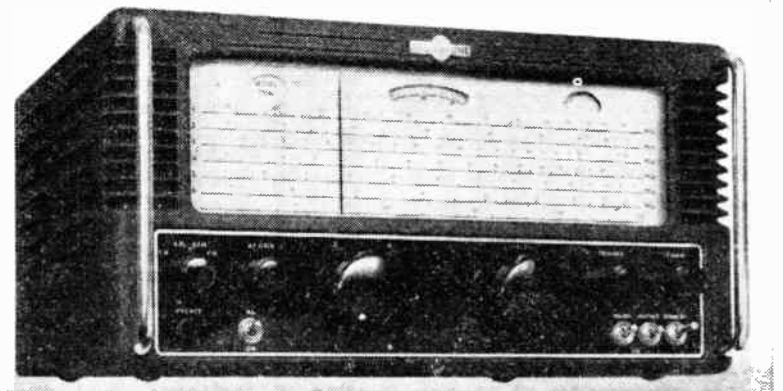
Printed circuits were invented during the war by a German refugee in Britain, Dr. Paul Eisler. They consist basically of a pattern of thin copper-foil 'wires' printed on to a sheet of insulating material. They have two advantages: they are ideal for mass-production, as they can be made by an application of conventional printing techniques; and quite complex circuits can be fitted into a very small space.

Increasing Demand for Computers

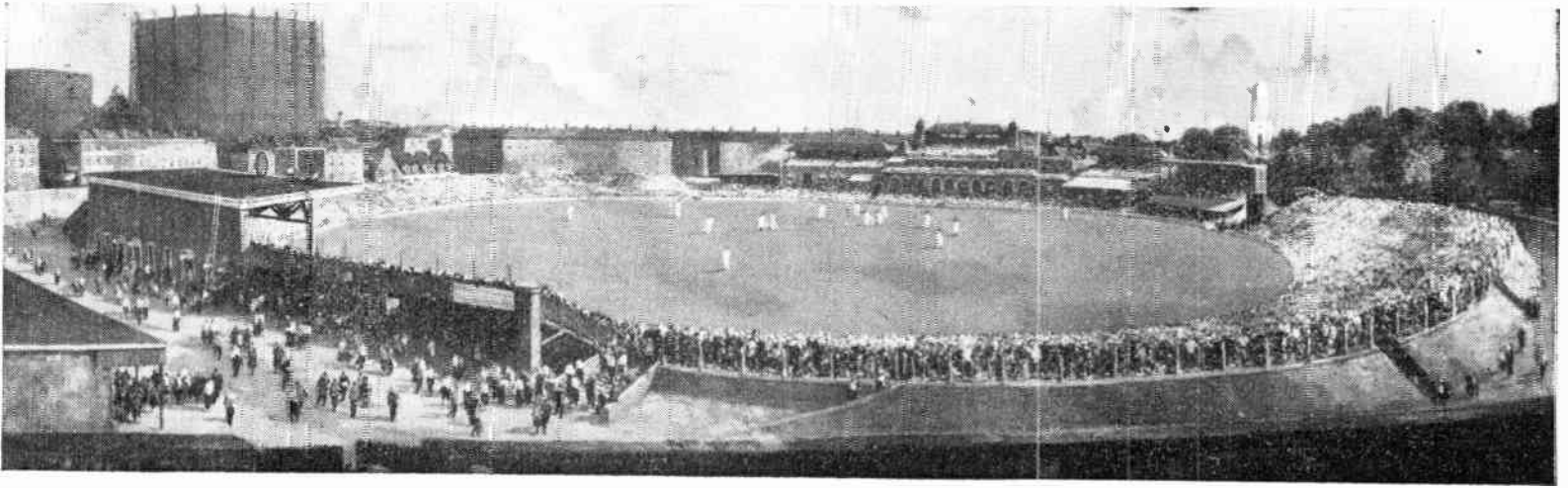
Both transistors and printed circuits have found immediate application in another and exceedingly important sphere of electronics, namely, electronic computers. The uses of these machines are only just beginning to be explored. They are already used for making scientific calculations which would require days or years of laborious work by any other method; for keeping accounts, and other office work; for weather forecasting; for the automatic control of machine tools; and for a host of other purposes. Several kinds of computer are being commercially produced, and though they are still fairly expensive they are going to be increasingly in demand.

This survey would not be complete without mentioning the vital role of electronics in atomic energy. Only electronic equipment is fast enough and sensitive enough to detect and count the rays and atomic particles emitted by radio-active substances. Special electronic instruments are essential for controlling every atomic reactor; for detecting radio-active isotopes being used in laboratories and in industry for hundreds of different purposes; for prospecting for uranium; and so on. In fact, where there is radio-activity you can be pretty sure you will find a piece of electronic equipment nearby. The demand for such instruments is clearly going to increase rapidly, and there are signs that British firms are going to be able to build up a substantial export trade in this field.

Perhaps I have said enough to indicate something of the scope and scale of the electronics industry today. Most of the developments I have mentioned have occurred within the past ten years or so. There is no doubt that the next ten years will bring many more. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



V.H.F. receiver: the use of very high frequencies ensures very clear reception, and has opened the way to cheaper and faster communications in many areas



The Oval—the traditional setting for the last Test in each rubber—from a painting by Charles Cundall at this year's Royal Academy Summer Exhibition

The Oval—Scene of the Fifth Test

JOHN ARLOTT, one of the BBC's team of Test commentators, recalls some of the traditions and glories of the south-London cricket ground where England and Australia meet on Thursday for their final match in the season's series. (Details of G.O.S. commentaries can be found in a note on page 19)

SO we come to yet another Oval Test match. The Oval, if you wish, or, more sympathetically and more accurately, Kennington Oval. Lord's is Lord's, somehow isolated behind its wall from the rest of London, the capital village of cricket—international, not local. The Oval, however, is part of south London: the red buses running round it; the tall blocks of flats, the gasholders, and the distant spires looking down on it; the great chimneys sending their soot gently over it to settle on that rather grimy, essentially Cockney turf.

Not a comfortable ground, you might say, although the recent improvements mean that of the 30,000 people the ground can contain 18,000 to 20,000—including members—can watch from the relative comfort of wooden seats. Just as its walls do not seem to shut out the world outside, so within the ground the pavilion is not the distant sanctum that it is at Lord's but somehow very near the spectators.

The Oval Test match nowadays is synonymous with 'the last Test,' but it was also the scene of the first Test match ever played in England.

That England v. Australia match took place at the Oval after many shifts and failures to arrange an international match on September 6, 7, and 8, 1880. To read that score sheet now is to conjure up a procession of almost mythical figures of great players.

Lord Harris was captain; W. G. Grace went in first—and incidentally scored 152—with his brother E. M. Grace, 'the coroner'; the third Grace brother—G. F.—went in at number nine, the only occasion on which three brothers have ever played in a Test. G. F.—Fred—caught the Australian hitter, Bonner, off so towering a skyer that the batsmen completed their second run before it came into his hands. Alas, it was G.F.'s last first-class match: he made a pair of spectacles; and only a month later, at the age of thirty, he was dead.

The First Test Australia Won

It was at the Oval, too, in 1882, that Australia first won a Test in England: that memorable game which has been rehearsed almost ball by ball by some of the greatest of cricket writers. It was, as in 1880, the only Test match of the season; that Australian team has been described as their country's greatest XI. Still from that first home Test of two years earlier England had 'W.G.'—top scorer with 32 in England's unsuccessful attempt to score 85 to win in the second innings. There, too, were the legendary Yorkshireman, Ulyett—'Happy Jack'—the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, the wicket-keeper who once took off his pads to take four Test wickets as an under-arm bowler; A. G. Steel, of the prodigious leg-breaks; Barlow, the great stone-waller.

The Australians with Blackham—'the prince of wicket keepers'—and Massie, who hit 55, won through the great bowling of Spofforth—7 for 46 in the first innings, 7 for 44 in the second: the 'Demon Bowler' indeed! At the end of the match there appeared that historic obituary notice in the *Sporting Times*: 'In Affectionate Remembrance of English cricket, which died at the Oval on 29th August, 1882, deeply lamented by a large circle of Sorrowing Friends and Acquaintances. The body will be cremated and the Ashes taken to Australia.' This notice coined the term 'the Ashes.'

My own first great cricket memory is of that August day in 1926 when England won the Ashes from Australia after fourteen years. Of recent years rubbers against Australia, West Indies, South Africa, and Pakistan have gone to the Oval for final decision. There again, in 1953, the Ashes came back to England after almost twenty years; the West Indies won

their first rubber in England; and Pakistan made history by drawing the rubber with England.

It has become the ground of farewells. In 1930 Jack Hobbs played his last Test match against Australia on the turf which had been the scene of so much of his great cricket. On the Australian side in that match, Sir Donald Bradman made 232: so as one giant stepped off the stage his successor stepped on to it. Bradman in his turn was to say farewell to the Oval. In 1948 the crowd stood all the way round the ground and cheered him to the wicket in his only innings of Australia's win.

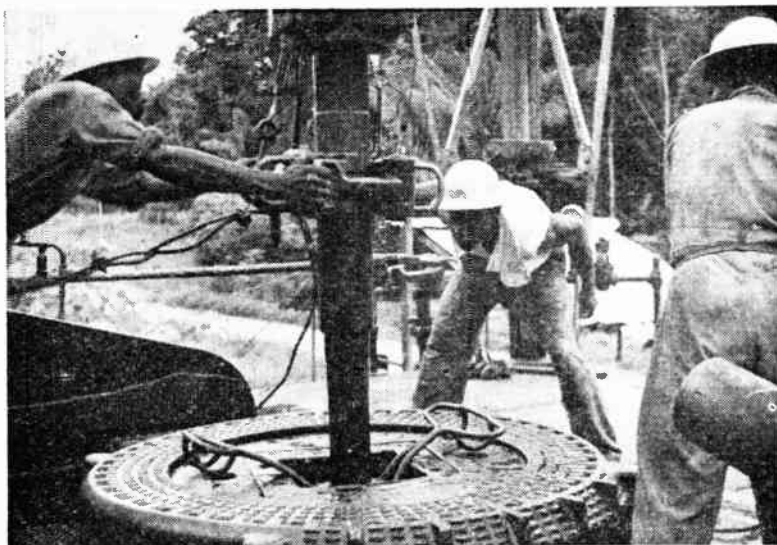
It was a most moving moment. Sir Donald was a sternly realistic cricketer, but I have often wondered if even his shrewd eyes were a little misted by the warmth of that reception. Surely he had never before in his career failed to spot a googly such as that with which—second ball—Hollies bowled him for one of the few ducks he ever made in Tests.

For seventy-six years now the Oval Test has been played on a strip never varying more than six feet either way, directly ahead from the players' gate at the bottom of the pavilion steps. As the players walk out the grimy little Oval sparrows and the flock of pigeons move to let them through. In through the Hobbs Gates to the game, and there is little Bert Strudwick on his way to keep score—a link in the long chain of Test-match history at the Oval. This week sees that saga continued.



In 1880 W. G. Grace batted at the Oval in the first Test ever played

In 1948 Sir Donald Bradman bade farewell to Test cricket at the Oval



Preparing to drive a drill-pipe deeper at a Trinidad Oil Company well: one advantage of the take-over will be to provide capital for new explorations

THE TRINIDAD OIL DEAL

WILLY RICHARDSON, who is himself a Trinidadian by birth, discusses in this 'Commentary' the possible effects on the economic and social life of the island of the offer by an American firm to buy out the Trinidad Oil Company

THE offer of the American Texas Oil Company to buy out Trinidad Oil was the signal for an orgy of speculation and doubt. Why should an apparently successful company choose to sell out at that precise moment? I say 'apparently' because only recently when I visited the company's refinery in Trinidad it seemed in full swing and very impressive to look at: the storage-tanks, the giant cat-cracker, the large pipelines to the pier, all painted in silver and gleaming in the sunlight. And we know that in 1955 it provided the Trinidad Government with almost twenty per cent. of its revenue. But according to Mr. Vos, the chairman of Trinidad Oil, the company does not have adequate resources to expand its activities—for example, the recent explorations for new sources of oil both on land and sea.

This offer may silence for a while the Jeremiahs who have been claiming for years that the oil-wells of Trinidad would soon run dry. But it is true that the industry is now going through a stage of secondary recovery, which costs considerably more than the primary drilling operations when the oil is flowing freely. So that when the Texas Oil Company made its very handsome offer it found Mr. Vos willing to negotiate.

The concern which has been caused in Britain is not difficult to understand. But what do the people of Trinidad feel about a deal which affects them more directly than anyone else? Before the deal goes through the company will be asked to accept certain undertakings with regard to continuity of production and the maintenance of industrial relations as established, and so on. But, given even these undertakings, how is it going to benefit the people of Trinidad?

A Greater Supply of Money, but . . .

It will mean, for one thing, a greater supply of money in Trinidad itself, and other material benefits in an island which already has the highest standard of living of any British West Indian territory. There is the additional factor that since the war every attempt has been made to woo American capital into the Caribbean by tax concessions and other facilities, and already there is a considerable amount of investment in the area—in bauxite, in textiles, and in the tourist industry. The size of this transaction does, however, provoke anxieties that were never felt when the smaller enterprises were being launched.

The first of these relates to the fact that most of the people of Trinidad are coloured. Will the presence of the Texas Oil Company mean an increase of racial discrimination, which has been dying out gradually during the years? Since the war the United States has made a great attempt to put its own house in order, but anyone who has spent any time in a southern town, as I did quite recently, knows that many southern states still have legalised discrimination. Both the United Kingdom and the Trinidad Governments have stated that they will insist on a no-discrimination clause, and one hopes that there will be no difficulties in this respect.

With regard to proposed safeguards, one wonders how they will be imposed. One can only hope that oil-men in Trinidad will have no desire to isolate themselves from the rest of the community. More subtle and difficult to combat will be the pressure caused by the supply of easy

dollars within the territory. During the last war Trinidad was a United States base, and no one will dispute the social upheaval that this occasioned. In the long run only Trinidadians can decide at which point they will interrupt any drift towards Americanisation, which some deplore. At the same time it is only fair to note the advantages which American capital has brought to Puerto Rico, an island which many West Indians regard both as an example and a goal.

Naturally the presence of a large American concern in any West Indian island becomes a matter of importance to a much wider area than hitherto, for with the federal arrangements which are now going forward whatever happens in one territory is bound to affect the others. Will it mean the possibility of jobs for workers from the other islands? Will it affect the decision as to where the federal capital should be? This deal can have far-reaching consequences for the people of the West Indies. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Services*)

THE COMMONS DEBATE

JUST over three and a half hours were devoted to the Trinidad oil debate in the House of Commons—and several speakers deplored the fact that more time had not been allowed. I felt, however, when it was all over, that the four Front Bench spokesmen and the nine back-benchers who took part in the discussion had said all that there was to be said on this vital issue—for the moment, anyway.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Macmillan, had little to add to his statement when he first announced the proposed sale of the Trinidad Oil Company to a Texas firm, and Mr. Harold Wilson, who was the Opposition's first speaker in the debate, resorted to a recent and effective trick he has developed of diverting attention from the main issue by a series of entertaining wisecracks and witticisms.

He did not approve of the Trinidad deal at all: he called it 'a regrettable transaction,' and said that the Chancellor had not told the House what possible advantage the deal would be to Britain. On the other hand Mr. Wilson had no reply to the sniping of Conservative back-benchers who maintained that Britain should not be a 'dog in the manger.' Since she could not provide the capital investment herself, why should she deny the Trinidad Oil Company this chance of expansion? It was a 'galling decision to Britain's national pride,' but it was the right idea.

The Main Issue at Stake

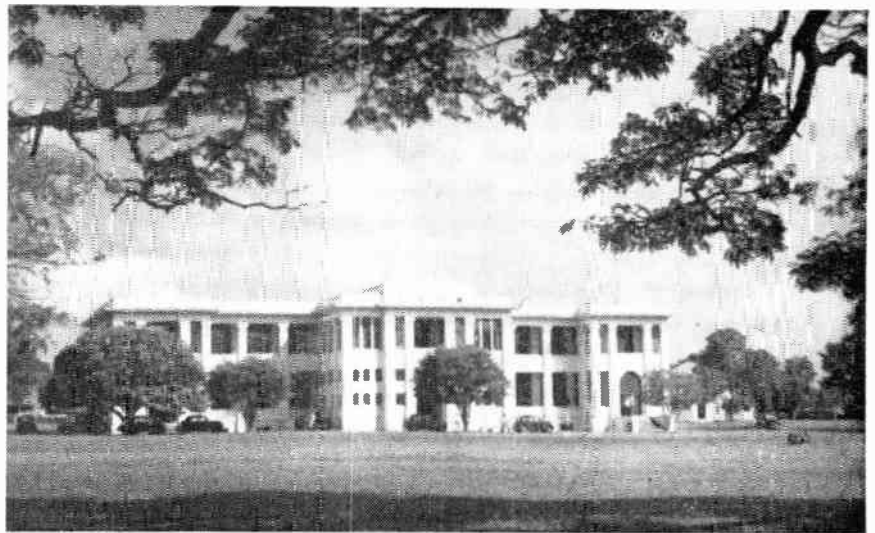
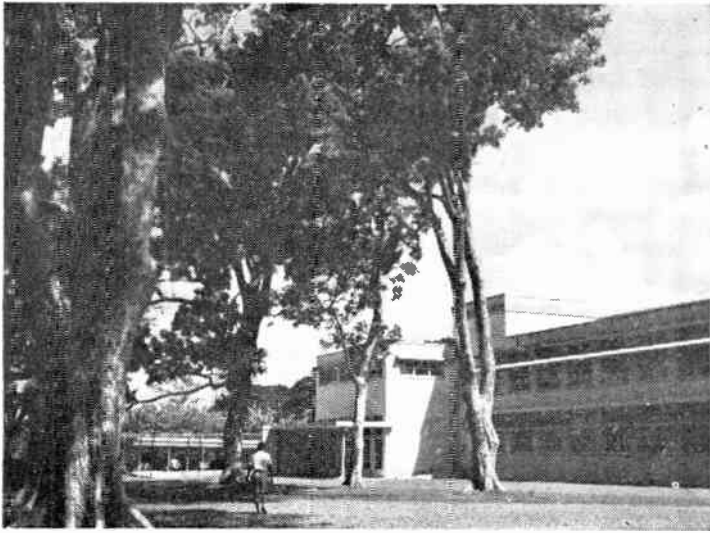
When Mr. Wilson sat down those nine back-benchers, Conservative and Labour in turn, held the floor between them for a good hour and a half. And several times the debate degenerated into a good old Parliamentary rough and tumble with personal accusations hurled back and forth across the floor of the House. Points of order were constantly raised, and the Deputy Speaker had to use a firm hand more than once. The serious issues seemed to be forgotten as party capital was made, first by one side, then by the other. And I felt it was a case of a good time being had by all, until the closing speeches brought the House back to the main issue.

First came Mr. James Griffiths for the Opposition, and then the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, who wound up for the Government. Until these last two speeches the attendance in the chamber had been only fair, but towards the end of the debate members began filing in, and for the last twenty minutes or so the House was packed. Mr. Griffiths' main point was that the Government should not go forward with the deal until the autumn elections in Trinidad. But Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that the consent of the Governor of Trinidad and his Council had been obtained and that was enough. He saw no point in postponing the deal until the autumn.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd was clearly in a hurry to get on with his speech in order to finish at seven o'clock, when the division which the Opposition had insisted upon was due to take place. But Labour members interrupted him constantly and called upon him repeatedly to expand upon and develop the safeguards which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had mentioned earlier in his statement.

These undertakings which the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Trinidad are asking the Texas Oil Company are, first, that the Trinidad refinery is operated at full economic capacity, and if possible, expanded; second, that exploration in Trinidad is intensified; third, that existing oil resources in Trinidad are exploited on the basis of sound operating practice at the maximum economic rate; fourth, that industrial relations are maintained on the basis of existing and established practice; fifth, that there is fair treatment of existing personnel and training of as many local men as possible to take high positions in the company; and, finally, that there is no racial discrimination in any of the company's plant and the rights of local persons are respected.

The precise form of these safeguards, said the Minister, was a matter for discussion between the governments of the United Kingdom and Trinidad, and the Texas Company. These discussions would be held as soon as possible. At the end of the debate the House divided, and the Opposition's no-confidence motion was defeated by sixty-eight votes. (*PRINCESS INDIRA in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The new biology building, and (right) the main block: many old students of the college look back upon their time there as the best in their lives

An Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture

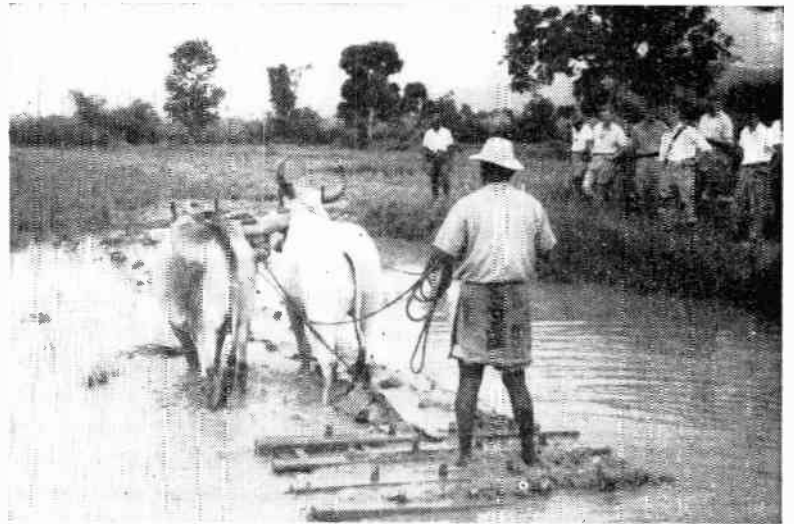
HILARY PHILLIPS, who has recently returned from a tour of the West Indies, describes some of the activities of the institution just outside Port of Spain, Trinidad, which has become a centre of research and education for agricultural students from all over the world. A G.O.S. programme on the college can be heard on Monday at 17.30 and 23.15, and on Tuesday at 10.00

RECENTLY at one of our agricultural shows I met a young Nigerian. When I told him that I had just returned from a visit to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad he became very excited. 'My time there was the best in my life,' he said. I found much the same reaction when I talked to present students at the college.

ICTA is the world centre for research and education in tropical agriculture. It is at St. Augustine, about half an hour's drive in the heavy traffic out of Port of Spain. Academic standards are high. For example, a Colonial Officer probationer, studying for the Diploma in Tropical Agriculture, must already hold a degree in agriculture, or an honours degree in science before he begins, and in addition he must have completed a year's post-graduate course at Cambridge (or, more recently, Reading or Wye). There are also undergraduates at ICTA. They come mostly from all over the Caribbean, but many other parts of the world are represented. The ninety-two students at the college come from nineteen different countries and all around the world today there are Directors of Agriculture and eminent agriculturists who are past students of the college. Friendships made at ICTA are put to practical use in later years by these people, many of whom maintain their links with one another and with the college.

Students do project work on the farm, and this is not always closely related to the job which they expect to have after their course is ended. They are encouraged to broaden the base of their training, and this has its advantages, as in the case of the ex-student bound for Tanganyika who found himself on arrival unexpectedly in charge of a newly opened citrus-propagation station.

An immense amount of research is going on at ICTA. In four days of intensive interviewing at the college I found it quite impossible to cover



A class watching a practical demonstration in preparing land for rice growing

all the ground. Of special interest, I thought, was a long-term practical experiment organised by Dr. A. L. Jolly which takes the form of a series of trial peasant-farms. The experiment has shown that a three-acre farm can earn for the farmer and his wife a net income of more than £350—just five or six times the normal Trinidad income for such a place.

Work on bananas, cocoa, and soils has been going on for many years. Now the research into these three important subjects is co-ordinated by the newly formed Regional Research Centre at ICTA which is studying common problems in various parts of the Caribbean. For instance, Mr. N. W. Simmonds is trying to breed new disease-resistant strains of banana, an arduous business demanding great perseverance. Last year he brought back almost 100 collections of wild banana from south-east Asia and the Pacific. Now, after trying a good many thousand varieties, he thinks they have three or four which look 'quite promising.'

Mr. T. A. Jones told me how in British Guiana two men have been able to survey the soils over an area of 1,200 square miles. An expert, it seems, can look at an aerial photograph, and put it, in Mr. Jones's words, into 'a meaningful picture, as far as the soil is concerned.'

In the West Indies cocoa is commonly grown under a shade crop—usually bananas—to begin with, until the cocoa gets too big. But I learned from Mr. D. B. Murray that on very fertile soils good crops of cocoa can be grown with very little shade—even with none at all.

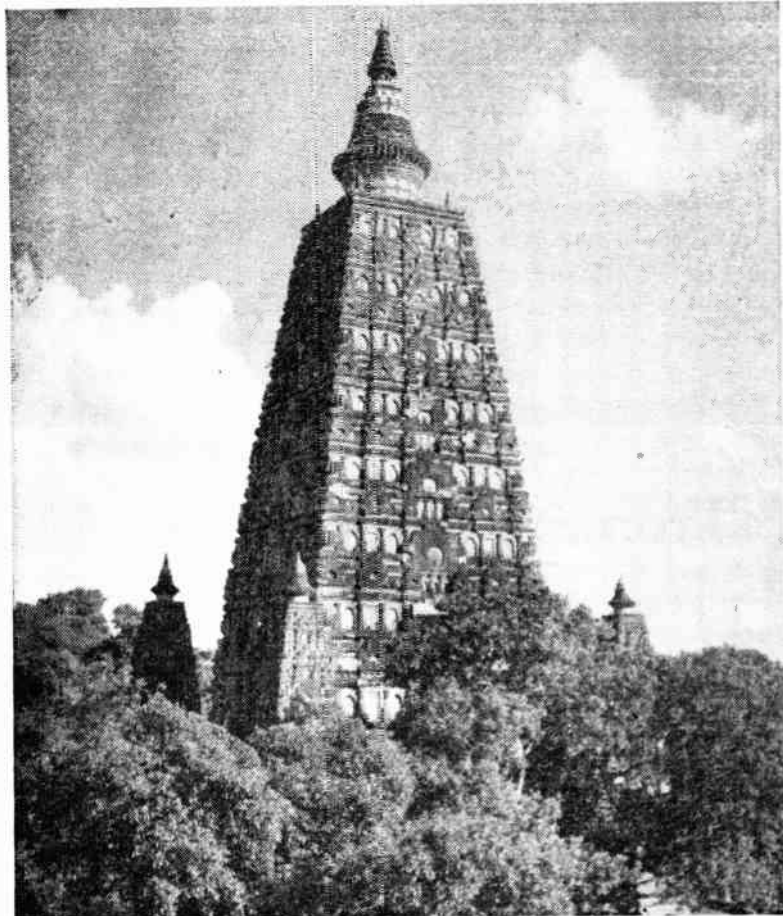
At the weekend Dr. Herklots, the principal, casts the cares of the college aside for a few hours and disappears into the country with Mrs. Herklots, to return triumphant with a bird, a picture of which is duly sketched and painted with skill for a book on the birds of the island.

Running ICTA is a complex job. Dr. Herklots told me that a sense of humour was essential. Judging by his annual reports he has one. For instance, in the 1954-55 report there is a note about the inadequate addressing of mail. A postcard arrived, postmarked Devon, and addressed to nobody in particular inscribed: 'Lots of love from Auntie.' The report continues: 'Eventually the right nephew was discovered without consulting the principal, who has an aunt, in the nineties, in Devon.'



On one of Trinidad's cocoa estates students watch a demonstration of the variation in cocoa-pods: measuring the weight of fresh beans

Bodhgaya—the Place of Enlightenment



The tower which marks Buddha's Place of Enlightenment at Bodhgaya

THE holiest of all Buddhist shrines is Bodhgaya, a village in the province of Bihar, not far from Patna. For Buddhists no place in the world is so evocative of feelings of profound reverence and delight, for there the Prince Siddhartha attained to that Enlightenment which is called Buddhahood—a direct, intuitive understanding of the formless Reality underlying the universe of form. Buddhists regard this Enlightenment as the greatest event in the history of the world: from it stems the whole of the Lord Buddha's teaching, which has convinced at least a third of the human race that every individual may ultimately gain the power and knowledge which will enable him to transcend the world of form and to achieve direct experience of Reality. So my thoughts as I approached this holy place were charged with deep emotion.

Surroundings of a Dream-Like Quality

On the day of my arrival I reached the Gaya railway station soon after sunrise, and during the seven miles' journey to Bodhgaya itself the soft light and fragrance of the Indian dawn lent a dream-like quality to my surroundings.

Villagers fresh from their morning bathe were setting out for their fields, the women clothed in brightly coloured saris clanked heavy jewellery and anklets of wrought silver. Rumbling ox-carts blocked the road, the white, humped oxen wearing such expressions of gentleness in their great, liquid eyes that it was easy to understand why Hindus regard them as manifestations of the divine. Once I came upon an enormous elephant being respectfully groomed by its human servitors. The huge, docile beast seemed to be actually smiling.

I found Bodhgaya to be a dusty one-street village fronting the group of Buddhist and Hindu temples clustered near the splendid tower which marks the Place of Enlightenment. First I went to one of the rest-houses for breakfast, and here I met a Buddhist monk who looked unmistakably European.

He explained that he was a German who had walked or hitch-hiked overland all the way from Sweden to India, braving extreme cold to which his thin, yellow robes were not at all well adapted, and sometimes the scorn of people who found his appearance odd. Though entirely dependent on charity for his food he even talked calmly of continuing his walk to Japan *via* Burma and Thailand.

Next to the rest-house was a Tibetan *gompa* or monastery, where lamas in blood-red cassocks welcomed me and invited me to the main shrine-room. This was gay with gilded statues and a profusion of richly coloured silken carpets and hangings. As we stood there talking I was surprised

JOHN BLOFELD, in the second talk in the series he is currently giving in the General Overseas Service, records his impressions of the holiest of all Buddhist shrines at Bodhgaya, in northern India, where Buddha achieved the state of Enlightenment. (The third talk, which is being broadcast this week, is introduced in a note on page 19)

by the entrance of a group of Hindu pilgrims—country folk likely to know almost nothing of Buddhism—who began prostrating themselves to the ground before the Buddha statues. Such is Asia! Muslims apart, Asians find nothing astonishing in offering their respects at the shrines of several faiths.

From the Tibetan *gompa* I walked out into the burning sunshine to seek the Place of Enlightenment and enter upon the supreme experience of my pilgrimage. But first I studied the great *vihara* which fronts the actual Place of Enlightenment. I saw a magnificent tower of carved and polished stone, tapering from a wide square base to a slim cylindrical neck and pointed top 170 feet above the ground. It reminded me of an immensely elongated pyramid, and I recognised it as substantially the very building I had read about in the account written by the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Chuang some 1,300 years ago. In those days Buddhism was still flourishing in India. So he found the tower decorated with golden figures and splendid silver and gold ornaments.

The Wonderful Scene of Long Ago

But in the twelfth century invading central Asian hordes reduced it to a heap of bricks, along with the thousands of other monuments of India's greatness. Then it was lost to history until the nineteenth-century Burmese kings interested themselves in the holy place. After that fate added a curious twist to the tower's destiny; for when the Burmese King Thibaw lost his throne to the British it fell to Christians—the then British Government of India—to restore this holiest of Buddhist shrines. The work was completed under the supervision of Sir Alexander Cunningham, an archaeologist to whose ability and zeal the Buddhist world owes many debts.

The tower, despite its magnificence, is but a prelude to a simple monument lying just behind. This is a horizontal slab of carved stone which covers the actual spot where the Lord Buddha did final battle with ignorance and won supreme enlightenment. It is shaded by a Bodhi tree which is the descendant at one remove of the world-famed Bodhi tree which offered shade to the Lord Buddha during the culmination of the mystery of Enlightenment. As Buddhist pilgrims reverently lay their foreheads upon the stone memorial the sacred associations of the place enable them to visualise the wonderful scene of long ago.

With what Wordsworth calls the 'inward eye' they behold the gentle Prince Siddhartha renouncing the promise of great empire, the love of wife and child, and the sensuous luxuries of his court for the austere life of a forest-dwelling hermit.

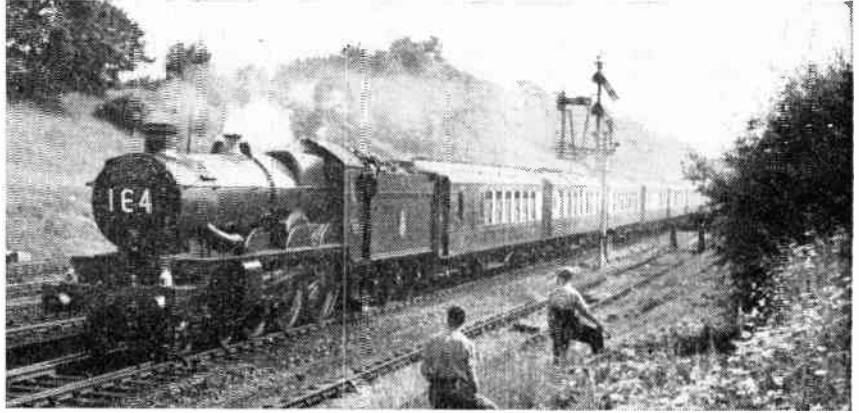
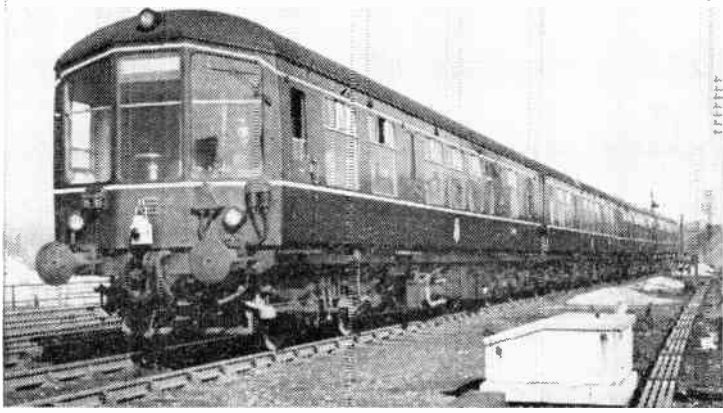
They see him wandering in the jungles for seven years, ever seeking the secret of life and death, until at last he seats himself cross-legged beneath the Bodhi tree and declares his unshakable determination to succeed, using the words: 'Indeed, let only skin and bones remain; let the flesh and blood of this body dry up; never will I abandon this seat without attaining the state of supreme enlightenment.'

One of the ancient Chinese pilgrims records with apparent faith a legend that when the world was formed a now-invisible diamond-hard and indestructible throne, the Vajrasana, arose from the ground in this place; without which earth could not remain, for it would be unable to support the spiritual weight of a supremely enlightened being, a Buddha. True, I myself did become sensible of a spiritually charged atmosphere of holiness and peace—an experience commonly encountered by pilgrims at the moment of paying reverence at that sacred spot.

After a while I reluctantly turned away to explore some of the other monuments, including a lovely sandstone railing charmingly engraved with figures, medallions, and flowers, somewhat in the style of the Asokan period. Many of the Buddha statues round about have been sadly mutilated by invading armies, and others are now worshipped by the local people who suppose them to represent gods.

Later I was bidden to dinner by a Chinese monk, who was so delighted to find a single human being able to talk his language that he prepared enough food for at least twelve people, though only three guests were bidden. Before lunch I happened to mention that I was leaving that evening; and this made him so melancholy that he did not eat a single mouthful of the feast he had cooked with his own hands. Before I left he offered me the priceless gift of some ochre-tinted leaves from the Bodhi tree, which Buddhists naturally treasure.

That night I felt tired out and went early to bed. Before I slept my thoughts travelled back to the holy seat beneath the Bodhi tree, and I recalled some of the first words spoken by the Lord Buddha after his Enlightenment. They express his certainty that the delusion of self has at last been revealed and conquered, thus eliminating all danger of rebirth into this unreal and sorrow-fraught world, and thus ensuring final peace in Nirvana. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



New vehicles and new services on British Railways: a diesel train on the Bradford-Leeds run, and (right) the South Wales Pullman train on its daily run

FAREWELL TO THE THIRD-CLASS CARRIAGE

PETER ROOS, commenting on the decision of British Railways to do away with third-class carriages in their trains as part of a general plan to increase travel efficiency in Western Europe, recalls some earlier and more revolutionary episodes in railway history

THIRD-CLASS travel on British Railways has disappeared. It sounds as though a social revolution of the first magnitude has occurred: actually it is nothing of the kind; all that has really happened is that third class has been redesignated second class. Travel in Britain will not cost any more on this account, for fares in the new second class are those now charged for third-class travel.

The change is part of a general plan by the railways of Western Europe—except those of Spain, Portugal, and Greece—to reduce the number of classes to two: first and second. This will simplify through bookings, by land and sea, between the various countries. Even so, behind the announcement there is a fascinating story of social change, a change which began more than a hundred years ago and has not been publicly acknowledged until now.

Why, it may be asked, did we have only a first and third class? What happened to the second class which, by inference, must have existed at some time or other? In the really early days of railways there were, on some lines, as many as four different classes. Often whole trains were restricted to the use of passengers with first-class tickets. In one of my early Bradshaw timetables, beneath the London and Southampton service of 1841 there appears this footnote: 'The first-class trains take first-class passengers only, except a limited number of servants in livery.' On another page there is a very ambiguous note. It reads: 'The Sunday trains are all mixed.' And elsewhere the would-be traveller is warned: 'The Manchester 7 a.m. train is the only one by which passengers can go to London in wagons.' I expect they were duly thankful for that.

In the mid-1840s, forty-one out of every hundred passengers travelled first class, forty-two went second class, and the remaining seventeen used the much-to-be-avoided third class. At that date third-class passengers usually travelled in open wagons in slow trains which also conveyed merchandise. These were carefully timed to make sure they failed to connect with other trains. If possible travellers were left stranded for the night at whatever outlandish spot the company could find. The object was, of course, to dissuade people from travelling third class.

Second-class carriages were provided with seats upholstered in stiff leather, but these were a distinct improvement on open trucks. The first-class vehicles were very much like the coaches to which the gentry had long been accustomed.

The consequence of all this was that the railways failed to attract the vast middle-class public. In 1884, therefore, by an Act of Parliament now known as Gladstone's Act, after the famous statesman, the railways were compelled to give third-class passengers carriages with seats, protection from the weather, and an average speed of twelve miles an hour—for a fare not exceeding a penny a mile.

This had the immediate effect of increasing the number of third-class passengers. But the Act was not a popular measure with the companies, who continued to provide only the bare necessities. Things drifted on until, in 1872, the Midland Railway Company exploded a bombshell: they announced that henceforth they would admit third-class passengers to all their trains. And in 1875 they not only abolished the second class altogether—they also reduced first-class fares to second-class level.

This was revolution indeed! Other companies were forced to follow. More than three in every four passengers now travelled third class. By the turn of the century the figure had risen to nine out of ten. And the latest report of the British Transport Commission shows that nowadays all but about two in every hundred passengers travel third class, or, as it now becomes, second class.

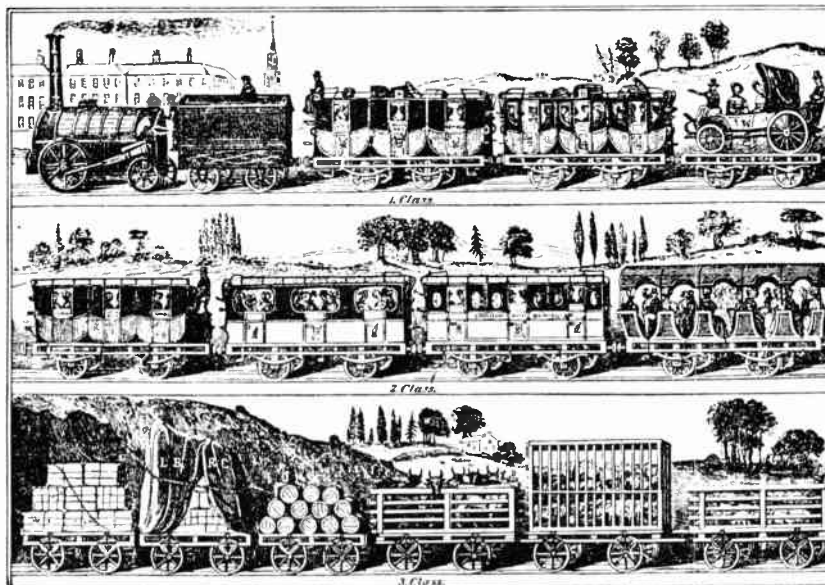
Tremendous Improvement in Rolling Stock

Personally I think the most revolutionary aspect of the whole business has been the tremendous improvement in the rolling stock. Today the new second class of British Railways compares more than favourably with its counterpart anywhere. Of course, I know the question of decoration is largely a matter of opinion. We often argue among ourselves as to whether the brass luggage-racks and teak exteriors of the old Great Northern coaches were to be preferred to the more graceful curves and chocolate-and-cream colouring of those on the Great Western. But despite this partisan loyalty to the past we are pretty well agreed that the modern all-steel carriage takes some beating. It has no doors that open directly to the chilly outside air; its deep windows give a good, clear view of the passing scene; and the hardly perceptible glide with which British trains start and stop, due to the universal adoption of continuous brakes and screw couplings, is something we are always ready to boast about.

One feature at least persists from the past into the present, and that is the railway compartment. Apart from carriages built for dense suburban traffic most British rolling stock is still of the compartment type. This, too, is a survival from the early days. Originally, passengers were permitted to take their own coaches by train, and flat wagons were provided by the companies for the purpose. The railway carriage derives

from this practice and the early examples were little more than several coach bodies placed side by side on a common chassis.

We seem now to have reached a significant stage in the development of inland transport. In the past year or so British Railways have been turning over more and more of their lines to diesel and in a few cases to electric traction. This process will continue until, in due course, steam locomotives become things of the past. Those of us who regard them with affection will regret the passing of old friends. We in Britain were the first country in the world to employ steam locomotives, and we have already made sure we shall not be the last to enjoy the economy and comfort that newer sources of power make possible. (*Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services*)



An artist's impression of the three classes of comfort on railways in 1831

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 5



DUDLEY STAMP

The Truth about the British Climate

DUDLEY STAMP, Professor of Social Geography in the University of London, in another contribution to the current G.O.S. series clears up some misunderstandings among strangers about the British weather: 'We can,' he says, 'claim in Britain that we have almost the ideal climate of the world'

IT is a curious thing that our British weather and our British climate are very much misunderstood by strangers. American visitors, for example, who come to Britain seem to expect to find thick fogs—or pea-soupers, as they used to be called—at almost any time of the year, and if they come around Christmas they are quite disappointed if the ground is not white with snow. Our Victorian fiction is probably to blame for this, because it is almost impossible to imagine Sherlock Holmes in his Baker Street flat without a thick fog outside; and, of course, we think from novels by Dickens of people enjoying a white Christmas.

As a matter of fact fogs are really much rarer in Britain than in many countries of the world; even the foggiest localities do not have fog more than two per cent. of the total time in a year; and as for Christmas, well, a white Christmas is really quite rare. With regard to fogs we have got this new trouble which we call 'smog.' That is particularly associated with towns, and we believe it to be due to the exhaust gases from the new motor-vehicles. That is not really, then, climate.

We can, I think, claim in Britain that we have almost the ideal climate of the world. Now why is that? It is first of all never too cold for outdoor work and exercise. The Englishman loves living in his own home—the Englishman's castle—and on a fine frosty morning in winter it is very delightful to go out for a brisk walk to get warm. Again, in the winter sport and work normally continue, only occasionally interrupted by hard frosts. And then in summer it is never too hot: sun-bathing is sought rather than shelter in the shade.

What do these things mean in figures? We can say this: the thermometer practically never drops to nought degrees Fahrenheit—one or two possible records excepted. So that if the thermometer drops below twenty degrees Fahrenheit—that is, twelve degrees of frost—there will be headlines in the newspapers about it. Similarly, in summer it is doubtful whether the thermometer has ever risen above 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade; and, again, if it rises to over ninety there will be headlines in the newspapers.

Then, of course, another thing: we get rain throughout the year—some people say too much. But the point is that if there is no rain for as long as fifteen days that is officially called a drought. When one remembers that in many countries of the world there is no rain for six months or more you will see that drought is really non-existent. As the result of this amount of rainfall no irrigation is really needed for any of our crops; a few special vegetable crops may be watered, but by and large irrigation is not necessary.

How is our weather caused? I think we should say first that in Britain we lie in the westerly wind-belt, so that most of our weather originates over the Atlantic to the south-west, and that is one of the difficulties in forecasting weather. We have a passage of depressions

over our islands, but the forecasters are never quite sure whether they are going to swing to the north, swing to the south, or whether they will pass right over the heart of the British Isles. When a depression is coming we know we see light feathery clouds in the sky, then the heavy rain clouds come, and then, perhaps, strong but warm south-westerly winds and a downpour of rain. The rain passes into drizzle and, perhaps, fine weather again, and then as the front, as we call it, has passed we get the down-draught of much colder air with clearing up showers from the north, and then fine weather again.

You can see that that sequence does give us great variety, but it goes on and on and on often throughout the year. Of course, we can turn that, if you like, into modern ideas when we think in terms of air masses, and we can say that for much of the year we are under the influence in Britain of warm moist air from the south-west: M.T.—maritime tropical—air we call it. At other times we are under the influence of C.A.—continental Arctic—or even C.P.—continental Polar—that is cold air from the north. Occasionally in the winter we get really cold air from the poles, and occasionally in summer a mass of C.T.—that is continental tropical—air coming right the way from north Africa.

What does this give us? In the winter we find that the eastern half of Britain is comparatively cold; the western half, facing the Atlantic, relatively warm. In summer it is different: it is the south which is warm and the north which is cold, and so in the extreme south-west of the British Isles we have the greatest equability of climate, where it is mild in the winter and warm in the summer. In that part of the country, with an average temperature which never drops below forty-three or forty-four degrees, the grass grows throughout the year; the cattle will feed out in the open right in the middle of the winter.

It also means that as far as rainfall is concerned in the hilly regions of the west one gets more than sixty inches rainfall, and that is really too much. Over much of the Midlands and the lower ground in the west the rainfall is between thirty and sixty inches. That is a little too much for the ripening of crops but it is ideal for the growth of grass, and that is why so much of Britain is occupied by either temporary or permanent grass, and why the country seems so green to strangers throughout the year. Only in the east of England, where the rainfall is less than thirty inches, we find the conditions that are really right for the ripening of wheat and of other grain.

I suppose there is one thing which I ought to say against our climate: we do not really have quite enough sun. Along the south coast of England there is an average of about five hours of sunshine per day throughout the year, but I am afraid in some of the northern areas around Manchester and the Highlands of Scotland it is less than three hours per day. That, perhaps, is our one main disadvantage. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

THERE has just been published a plump and immensely expensive book which gives the result of a recent census of the population of London. It has taken five years to collate the census findings and print them, but I must say the result seems well worth the time, expense, and trouble. The book exposes London as neatly as if the city had been X-rayed.

It tells you that there were nearly 11,000 wives in London aged from fifteen to nineteen—very young for English wives—and that two-thirds of male Londoners between twenty-five and twenty-nine are married. It tells you that only half the population of 8,348,023 was actually born in London; that half a million come from overseas; that only two cities in Ireland contain more Irishmen than London; that 50,000 Poles, 35,000 Germans, and 24,500 Russians are domiciled in London. It tells you that there are 625 Londoners who were born at sea.

Besides this agreeably useless information, the book also contains some astonishing statistics about the quantities of people who live outside the city and come into London to work every day of the week.

No less than 950,000 people make long journeys every day of their working lives into central London. Every year more people come in from farther away. The aggregate number of hours and money consumed by this daily flood in and out of the city is fantastic: five years ago—and things have certainly got worse since then—the time spent in travel by all the workers of central London was the equivalent of the time spent at work by something like a fifth of them. The cost is correspondingly vast.

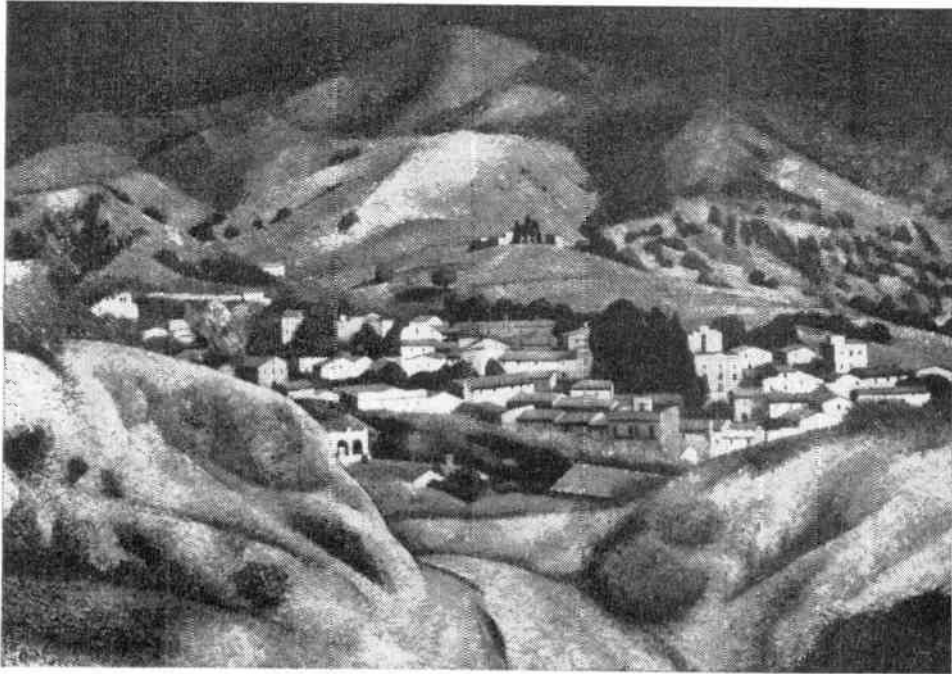
A Million Commuters

It must be admitted that sometimes this daily journey is a misery. This is especially so in winter when the million commuters get up in total darkness, perhaps go to the nearest railway station in pouring rain, crowd into steaming carriages for an hour, and then jostle and shove their way to their offices *via* the underground railway system.

Bad weather and crowded trains apart, commuting becomes a way of life. I used to travel regularly to London from a small town fifty miles out. Each carriage was like a small club: the same men sat there every morning in the same places; they all knew one another; they relaxed, smoked, read the papers, chatted. For an hour they were free of trouble and entirely their own masters, out of the range of their wives, their bosses, and the telephone.

Most people travel in complete silence, a national characteristic I am often grateful for when I recall a train trip I made once in Portugal when one man talked solidly for five hours when I was trying to sleep. The silence of English travellers leaves the way clear for reading, which is how most commuters occupy themselves, and to judge by the number of newspapers consumed daily by travellers in and out of London it would seem likely that they are the best informed group of people in the world.

What is most striking about London commuters is the way in which each man keeps himself to himself. One scarcely ever even hears an argument on a commuters' train. Windows are opened and shut by mutual consent, after a general poll of opinion in the carriage has been taken. (MICHAEL DAVIE *in the BBC's Far Eastern Service*)



'Taya,' an oil painting by Miguel Villa, a Catalan who was born in Barcelona in 1905



'The Washerwomen,' by José Gutiérrez Solana (1885-1945)

20th-Century Spanish Painters

HARDIMAN SCOTT tells of an exhibition at the Arts Council Gallery, in London, at which some eighty works by thirty-one artists gave the British public a first overall impression of painting in Spain: 'strongly Spanish, yet strongly individual'

DURING the past few years in Britain we have been lucky enough to see a great many exhibitions of paintings—classical and modern—from famous collections all over the world. As far as modern painting is concerned one country had been almost unrepresented: Spain. Apart from the paintings of Picasso, we had seen almost nothing of the work of twentieth-century Spanish painters. Now eighty pictures, the work of thirty-one contemporary Spanish artists, have been on show to the public at the Arts Council Gallery in London, and the exhibition is going on to Glasgow and Sheffield.

From what I could tell, at any rate from these paintings, Spain must be among the few countries which has not got caught up in what you might call international ideas in art—the kind of fashions you can find everywhere. It is true there were paintings of the kind you could find in any capital in the world, but most of them seemed as though they could only have come from Spain: they were strongly Spanish, and yet the interesting thing is they were strongly individual. The fierce light of Spain, the atmosphere, and especially the burnt-earth colours, they were to be found in nearly all the paintings, even in some of the abstract paintings.



'Gypsy in Blue,' by Isidro Nonell (1873-1911), a friend of the young Picasso

For the most part the Spaniard paints what he can see, but he gives it his own individual twist. Among the older generation there was Nonell (he died in 1911), who devoted a lot of his time to painting gypsies. He was a friend of the young Picasso, and there was a fine sombre painting, *Gypsy in Blue*, which might almost have been a very early Picasso.

Then there was Solana, right in the tradition of Velasquez and Goya, a realist and a dramatic painter. His *The Washerwomen*—its patterning of white and black and the intricate balancing of the folds in the clothing—was one of the finest paintings in the exhibition. Quite different but just as exciting is the work

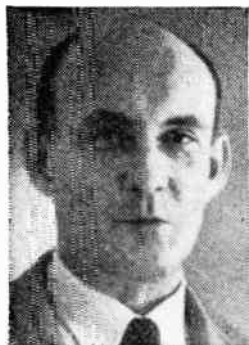


'Nocturne,' an oil painting in lively colours by Rafael Zabaleta (born 1907)

of Gutiérrez Cossio, who is still alive—indeed I saw him at the exhibition. He is almost wholly concerned with the play of light.

Then, among the middle generation, I think perhaps the most outstanding painter is Zabaleta. In his paintings, *Peasant* and *Nocturne*, his figures are not natural or real: they are rather primitive. It is as though a very sophisticated peasant had been painting. *Nocturne*, for instance, shows some reclining figures in the moonlight: beautifully moulded forms, carefully balanced shapes, and all painted exactly in the most brilliant blues and greens and pinks.

Then there is Brotat Vilanova, who is just thirty-three. His *Paradise* is charming and naive: it is a kind of decorative Garden of Eden which looks almost like a tapestry. Among the youngest painters the abstract works left me a little cold and they were not very Spanish, but it was worth looking at a painting by the youngest in the exhibition: Vaquero Turcios, who is only twenty-three. His *Doric Landscape*—rocks, pillars, and a white bull—seems a return to more realistic painting without losing any individuality. Altogether, it was an exciting exhibition, quite fierce with the spirit of Spain. (Broadcast in the BBC's 'Radio Newsreel')



LORD HEMINGFORD

A Morning with 'Secondary V'

LORD HEMINGFORD, a former Principal of Achimota College, Gold Coast, in this talk contributed to 'I Remember Africa,' a current series broadcast in 'Calling West Africa,' delves into his memories of twenty years ago to recall the most delightful surprise he ever had during his long teaching career

I REMEMBER a morning at Achimota twenty years ago when the Vice-Principal called me to his office and said that as Sandy Fraser was unwell he wanted me to take Secondary V's Scripture period. He added that they were studying the book of *Amos*, but that I might teach what I liked. So I scratched my head, quickly made a plan, and twenty minutes later entered one of those upper classrooms near

the clock-tower from which you look over the Accra plains, on the one side to the sea and on the other to the Akuapem hills.

I can see the class now: some twenty boys in cream-coloured, open-necked shirts and chocolate-coloured shorts, and about six girls in green uniform dresses. Their average age was perhaps eighteen or nineteen—anyway, much higher than you would find in Secondary V today. They came from every part of the Gold Coast Colony and Ashanti, but none from the Northern Territories.

To me they were an unfamiliar class, for all my regular teaching was in the teacher-training department; but I knew a few of the boys who belonged to Livingstone House, of which I was housemaster, and some old friends—girls as well as boys—to whom in the Lower Primary School ten years earlier I had taught reading and writing and numbers, clay-modelling and knitting. In little more than a year's time they would all be taking the Cambridge School Certificate Examination.

The Music—and Meaning—of a Poem

They were surprised to see me, and after we had exchanged greetings I explained my presence. I then said that I was going to recite to them an English poem called *The Scribe* by a living poet, Walter de la Mare; and I asked how that might be linked with religious knowledge. As most of them were studying Latin, someone soon pointed out the connection between 'scribe' and 'scripture.' I then recited the poem twice:

What lovely things
Thy hand hath made,
The smooth-plumed bird
In its emerald shade,
The seed of the grass,
The speck of stone
Which the wayfaring ant
Stirs, and hastes on.
Though I should sit
By some tarn in Thy hills,
Using its ink as the spirit wills
To write of Earth's wonders,
Its live willed things,
Flit would the ages
On soundless wings
Ere unto Z
My pen drew nigh,
Leviathan told,
And the honey-fly;
And still would remain
My wit to try—
My worn reeds broken,
The dark tarn dry,
All words forgotten—
Thou, Lord, and I

Secondary V instantly appreciated the music of the poem but not its meaning, which indeed would present difficulty to most English pupils; so we spent the greater part of the forty minutes' period discussing it. They saw to whom the poem was addressed—'What lovely things *Thy* hand hath made.' They found little difficulty in 'the smooth-plumed bird in its emerald shade,' and none in 'the seed of the grass.' More easily than an English class they could picture 'the wayfaring ant' stirring 'the speck of stone.' I had to tell them that 'tarn' means a lake and is often used of lakes in the north of England that are cupped by hills.

It was probably an Ashanti, with memories of Lake Bosomtisi, who explained why the poet spoke of 'the *dark* tarn' and likened its waters to ink. He found a religious meaning in the word 'willed' in 'Its live willed things'; and when we came to 'flit' in 'Flit would the ages on soundless wings' a girl helped us by a homely question about the anti-mosquito mixture with which we sprayed the walls of rooms.

'Leviathan' took us to Psalm 104, and I suppose it was a Fante from Cape Coast or Sekondi, a Ga from Accra, or perhaps a Ewe from Keta who knew what the great sea-monster was. 'The honey-fly' reminded us of the tiny flies that attacked the mangoes at the back of Livingstone House and elsewhere.

And finally we came to the last lines about the even greater wonders, God and Man:

And still would remain
My wit to try—
My worn reeds broken,
The dark tarn dry,
All words forgotten—
Thou, Lord, and I.

The class insisted that I should write the poem on the board so that they might copy it. I did so, and as the bell rang for the end of the period I remarked that anyone who wanted to keep a poem for ever committed it not only to paper but to memory. Then I said good-bye and went away, happily reflecting that it had been a good lesson. In teaching it I had done nothing more than any sensible teacher of English would have; but it *had* been a bright idea to choose that lovely poem of de la Mare's. And what an intelligent, responsive class Secondary V were! I was sorry to think that I should not meet them again.

Some days later, however, Sandy was still off duty; I happened again to be free; and once more Mr. Blumer requested me to take Secondary V's Scripture. This time I went with notes for a lesson on *Amos*, but before beginning it asked with a challenging smile if anyone could say *The Scribe*, for I thought there might perhaps be a few literary enthusiasts who would deserve a pat on the back. To my amazement the whole class rose to their feet and with beaming faces repeated the poem.

That was the most delightful surprise I have ever had in a classroom, and I still marvel at it. The poem had nothing to do with Secondary V's course: it would not help them to pass the School Certificate. I had not set it for prep: I had only hinted at the general value of learning by heart. They certainly had not learnt it to please or impress me, for we never expected that I would enter their classroom again. And fancy *all* of them had learnt it! It was not that time hung heavy on their hands. Not only were they working for the certificate—to be taken in a language not their own—their leisure time was crammed.

They had to clean their dormitories and do physical training before breakfast, tend their house gardens, take their turn as waiters in the dining halls, and play games, usually football or cricket for the boys, netball or rounders for the girls. Some had responsibilities as house-monitors. Some belonged to the orchestra; some would be learning parts for house plays, some preparing speeches for the debating society, others practising their tribal drumming and dancing. Most gave one afternoon a week to social service, treating sores or weighing babies at the village dispensary, teaching games to village children who had not the chance of going to school, visiting the patients in the Labadi leper settlement, the Accra lunatic asylum, or Korle Bu Hospital.

Three Qualities of the West Africans

But I am telling you of this incident not only because it was exceptional but also because it was typical. I do not mean that all pupils in every class were always equally pleasing—of course they were not. But I do mean that this incident might have occurred at any secondary school in the Gold Coast, and, I fancy, any in West Africa. And it illustrates three qualities that I think the West Africans have. The first is enthusiasm. I remember how the students' eagerness for learning would suddenly fuse with their gay vitality and produce a flame of enthusiasm that brought warmth and energy to their work.

The second is their sense of community. They, perhaps more than most people, love the heightened pleasure that an emotion or an activity gains when shared with a whole group. They have, I believe, an inward craving for unity. The third quality of which I am thinking is love of beauty. I remember some of them finding beauty in drawing or carving, some on the potter's wheel or the weaver's loom, and nearly all of them in music and in words, for they have the good fortune to be rhythmical to their fingertips, rhythmical to the tips of their dancing toes. Much of their attention today is given to politics, naturally and rightly. But since a nation's life does not consist in politics alone they are wise to go on cultivating beauty.

In 1948 I returned to the Gold Coast after an absence of eight years at a time of tension and rioting when anti-British feeling was in the air, and some of the large shops in Accra were looted and burnt. One day I entered a small store to buy a tin of cigarettes. The other customers when they saw me stopped talking and looked away glumly, except for a tall well-built man who repeatedly glanced at me. As I turned to him his eyes twinkled, a smile spread over his face, and he said: 'Sir, I know you.' Then he fascinated everyone in the store and made us all at ease with one another by sweeping off his hat, drawing himself up, and saying: 'What lovely things Thy hand hath made, the smooth-plumed bird in its emerald shade . . .' (Broadcast in 'Calling West Africa')



The seventeenth-century bridge across the Tweed at Berwick: behind it can be seen the new road-bridge



Men of the King's Own Scottish Borderers at the gateway to the barracks—the oldest in England

'Our Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed'

CYRIL RAY visits the town on the Border and explains how it came about that for 400 years in Acts of Parliament and in treaties the British Government always spoke in the name of 'England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and our town of Berwick-upon-Tweed'

I HAD to drive up to Scotland, and as I came to the Tweed at Berwick I had to remind myself all over again that this was not the Border: not quite and not yet. I was still in England, and I would still be in England for nearly four miles the other side of Berwick. I had to remind myself of all this because you come to the river, with its three fine bridges, and there is the grey old town with its fortifications standing high on the northern bank, and it really does look as though you are leaving one country for another, England for Scotland.

But Berwick-upon-Tweed changed hands thirteen times in the Middle Ages—they say up there that it has stood more sieges than any city in the world except Jerusalem—and the last time it changed hands left it with the English on the battlements and the Scots retreating northwards, and Berwick-upon-Tweed is in England still. But only in a rather special sense: the city had been shuttlecocked backwards and forwards so many times that lots of people at home and abroad were never quite sure whether it was in England or in Scotland, and so for 400 years in Acts of Parliament, and declarations of war, and treaties of peace, just to make quite sure, the British Government always spoke in the name of 'England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, and our town of Berwick-upon-Tweed.'

And that is how the story got about that Berwick is at war with Russia. What happened, the story goes, is that when Britain went to war in 1854—the Crimean War—the declaration was in the name of Great Britain and Ireland and Berwick-upon-Tweed, but that when peace was made the custom had been abandoned. Only Great Britain and Ireland made peace. And so it has become a sort of local legend and local joke. When Marshal Bulganin came on his state visit to Britain people said: 'Well, it is a great pity, but, of course, he cannot come to Berwick.' I am sorry to be the one to demolish an ancient legend, but it is not really true, you know. Yes, it could have happened, but it did not.

'A Very Understandable Pride'

But it is true that the city was mentioned all by itself in royal proclamations, and there is a song they are very proud of in Berwick that goes like this:

Which of all other spots in the country can say,
Alone, independent, she stands here today—
She's a nation herself for, pray you, take heed,
It's Great Britain, and Ireland, and Berwick-on-Tweed.

It is a very understandable pride, in a city as ancient as this, and I must say the city lives up to its long tradition, with its ruined castle and its ancient walls. In fact there is every kind of history in every kind of building. Just look at the three bridges: one built in the seventeenth century for horsemen and lumbering coaches; one built by Robert Stephenson himself, more than 100 years ago, for the tall-chimneyed railway trains of the 1840s; and one built between the wars, the longest road-bridge in the country, for men like me in motorcars.

The barracks are the oldest in Britain still in use, built at a time when the kings of England quartered the French lilies on their coats of arms—you can see it over the barracks gate. Look at the sentry on duty: a Scots bonnet and tartan trews, because this is the depot, four miles inside England, of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. How is that for burying the hatchet? (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Today the castle looks out over the peaceful valley of the Tweed, but in the medieval wars between English and Scots it changed hands thirteen times



The Royal Border Bridge at Berwick was built by Robert Stephenson more than 100 years ago to carry the railway across the Tweed into Scotland



'The Back of Beyond' is a documentary about a postman's round in Australia



'Corral,' produced by the National Film Board of Canada, is a bri



Ralph Richardson plays the part of a clergyman in 'Smiley,' an Australian film



In 'Smiley' Colin Petersen plays the title-role and 'Chips' Rafferty a police-sergeant

Some Commonw

GORDON GOW reviews a number of document prize-winning Indian film, 'The Ballad of the Pa Ealing Films, he discusses the opportu

A GOOD way to soothe itchy feet is to go and see a film that whis you away to a remote landscape and a new atmosphere. Of cour the chances are that if the film is sufficiently well made you w come away with your feet itching more than ever. But what I mean that of all the substitutes for travel the film is best: far better, I thin than a book or a snapshot. It is the nearest you can come to feeling rig there on the spot without being right there on the spot. The countries the Commonwealth keep up a steady supply of films like this: films th give people in Britain and other parts of the world a lively impressio places that are unfamiliar but should not be.

In *The Snows of Aorangi*, from New Zealand, we can watch t red and blue jackets of skiers moving in vivid pin-points of rhyth against the white slopes of Mount Cook. *Hot Earth*, from the sar country, takes us inside the crater of a volcano. In this film we are al to study at close quarters the thermal activity of the earth that has be harnessed to perform a useful purpose, like supplying a hospital Rotorua with steam, or providing the necessary heat to cultivate an orch

Corral, from Canada, is a film without speech. It uses visual poet accompanied by the music of a guitar, in its brief study of a cowb roping and riding a half-wild horse in the foothills of Alberta. Ne Zealand and Canada make short documentaries like this particularly we They are financed, as a rule, by the government or by some commerc firm, but it is surprising how often the film-maker is given elastic terr of reference and allowed to exercise his imagination.

Documentary with an Epic Quality

The art of making a government-financed film without obvious pr paganda is demonstrated in *Pumiceland*, a New Zealand documentary th was showing in London recently. The purpose is to explain, and perha to justify, government expenditure on a huge scheme for bringing life a vitality to the Central Plateau in the North Island, which was ove whelmed by a volcano eruption 2,000 years ago. The task of converti a desolate waste covered with pumice into rich farmland assumes dramatic quality through a treatment that breaks away from the stodg formal style of a routine documentary.

There are beautifully composed shots of ploughs turning the earth, 1 leasing fertile soil to the air and the sunlight. The sound-track backs 1 the dramatic camerawork rather too earnestly: 'The land was surveye says the commentator, and immediately there is a flourish of trumpets th would probably cause a surveyor to blush with embarrassment. B visually *Pumiceland* gives an epic quality to the laborious work of 1 generating the barren earth.

A good example of the commercially sponsored film without dir



of a cowboy roping and riding a half-wild horse in the foothills of Alberta

15th 'Films to See'

made in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand and a
 an interview with Jack Rix, an associate producer of
 or film-making in Commonwealth countries

advertising is the Australian documentary, *The Back of Beyond*, an informative and artistic representation of life in the vast northern areas of the continent, where people have learned to accept an isolated existence. Some of them are as far as ninety miles away from their nearest neighbours. The sharp photography sees a strange beauty in the deserted landscape traversed by a postman on his extensive round. Vignettes of the characters he meets are etched in crisply and naturally, and one is not reminded that the bill for *The Back of Beyond* was footed by a petrol company. Presumably we are intended to assume that the postman's ramshackle van is fueled by the sponsor's product.

An Australian documentary with a very topical note that has not arrived in English cinemas yet but that we are looking forward to is *Melbourne—Olympic City*, a Cinemascope film made by the Department of the Interior to give the world a glimpse of the Victorian capital where the Olympic Games are to be held this year.

Experimental Specimens of the Cartoon

The majority of Commonwealth films are documentaries, but Canada also has some interesting and highly experimental specimens of the cartoon film. *The Romance of Transportation* is one that uses witty animated figures and a droll commentary to put across some hard facts about the development of transport in Canada from the days of the canoe and the ox-cart up to the most futuristic kind of aircraft. *The Romance of Transportation* is an educational pill coated with well-refined sugar. It has a laugh-while-you-learn technique that could be studied to advantage by film-makers anywhere in the world.

More experimental still are the cartoons of the Canadian artist, Norman McLaren, who has made a number of little films without using a camera. He draws his animated figures right on to the film itself, and sometimes he even draws or scratches the soundtrack of the film to build up an accompaniment of artificial percussion-music. His films have titles like *Blinkity Blank*, *Boogie-Doodle*, and *Hoppity Pop*. Of course, I can only mention a few individual films. The supply is considerable. Inevitably it includes a good deal that is commonplace, but the quantity of really imaginative short films from the Commonwealth is sufficient to earn a heartening number of awards at the film festivals in Cannes and Venice and Edinburgh.

On the other hand the feature film is almost non-existent in most Commonwealth countries, with the exception of India, which has a prodigious supply for the home market, and just this year an Indian film, *Pathar Panchali* ('The Ballad of the Path'), has received one of the awards at the Cannes Festival. It is the story of a peasant family in
 (Continued overleaf)



A shot from 'The Snows of Aorangi': an avalanche sliding off the face of Mt. Cook



'Pumiceland' is a New Zealand documentary about a scheme to turn a desolate waste covered with pumice on the Central Plateau, North Island, into prosperous farmland

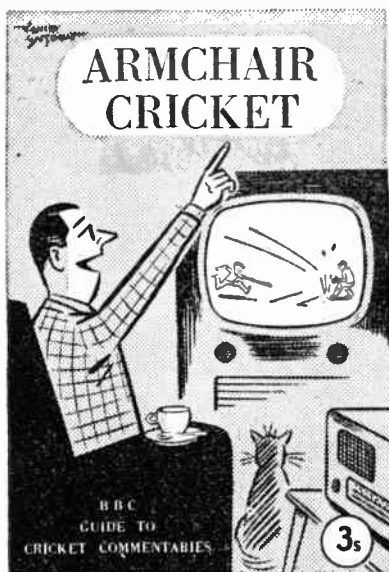


Tourists on a trip through the Waimangu thermal valley in New Zealand—a shot from 'Hot Earth,' which shows how volcanic heat can be harnessed by man

For sportsmen everywhere

Armchair Cricket

A BBC GUIDE TO CRICKET COMMENTARIES



'Armchair Cricket' is a new BBC publication specially compiled for all listeners to BBC cricket commentaries and broadcasts. The illustrated contents include a full-length review by Brian Johnston of the cricket commentator's work and problems. Antony Craxton describes the BBC Television producer's task, and Roy Webber writes on 'Scoring for the BBC.' There are drawn plans of England's major cricket grounds and a full glossary of cricket terms.

PRICE 3/- sterling

You can obtain 'Armchair Cricket' by sending a remittance of three shillings sterling to BBC Publications, London, W.1, England, or it can be ordered through your newsagent.

A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (II), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto; W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 15
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434
CEYLON:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingsons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0. Australia and New Zealand £4-5-0 sterling. Special rate to H.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.

Commonwealth 'Films to See'

Continued from page 15

Bengal, with no professional actors in the cast (in this sense it has something in common with the Italian neo-realist school), and international critics at Cannes were loud in their praise of it.

Some feature films have been made in South Africa and Australia from time to time; but financial considerations, and perhaps a diffidence about competing with Hollywood imports, have made Commonwealth countries reluctant to broach the feature film on anything like the level acceptable to a world audience. However, a number of English films have been made, wholly or in part, on location overseas. South Africa has been a popular location spot.

Just lately there is a new spate of English film-making in Australia, too, which interests me especially because I am an Australian myself. *Smiley*, from the novel by Moore Raymond, was filmed entirely in Australia by the English director, Anthony Kimmins. *Smiley* is a nine-year-old boy, and the story is about the pranks he gets up to in order to earn himself enough money to buy a bicycle. Mostly it is comedy, but there is a touch of mystery when the youngster gets involved unwittingly in a plan to smuggle opium to the aborigines.

Familiar Names in the Cast

The local police-sergeant who unravels this part of the plot is played by 'Chips' Rafferty, who became well known internationally when he appeared in *The Overlanders* some years ago. Other familiar names in the cast are Ralph Richardson and John McCallum: they both happened to be in Australia for theatre seasons at the time *Smiley* was being made. Anthony Kimmins had the film ready for a London premiere in July.

Meantime another English company—Ealing—is starting work in Australia on *The Shiralee*, from the novel by D'Arcy Niland. Peter Finch, an actor who spent most of his life in Australia and who has been doing some extremely good work in British films lately, is going out to play the lead. It is the part of a swagman travelling in the outback with his small daughter, who is the *shiralee* of the title. The word is an aboriginal one meaning a burden, and the small daughter is the swagman's burden. The story concerns his estrangement from her mother and his changing attitude towards the child. At first he finds her a nuisance, but circumstances alter this point of view. *The Shiralee* is being directed by Leslie Norman, and the associate producer is Jack Rix.

* * * * *

Just before he left for Australia recently Jack Rix was invited along to the studio, and was asked if this were just going to be a brief location trip, as is sometimes the case, or if they would be making the bulk of the film in Australia.

Rix: Oh yes, we certainly will; we shall do all the exteriors in Australia. After all you can't find Australian-looking countryside in England, and we want to get the wild expanses of Australia. I should say two-thirds of it will be made out there. Then we shall come back to the studios to do the interiors afterwards.

Gow: I think Australia as represented in films is invariably all outback. Will you have any shots of the cities in this one?

Rix: I'm very glad to say we shall, because so many Australians have said to me in the past: 'I don't know why you can't make films about Sydney and Melbourne and Brisbane—why it always has to be the wilds.' So this time I'm glad to say that, although not many, there are some scenes which will be played in Sydney.

Gow: Good; I think it's a splendid idea to let people know if you can that we are thoroughly civilised in our metropolitan life out there, and that Australian cities are compared very frequently with American cities.

Rix: Personally, I'm very fond of Sydney: I think it's a wonderful place, a great flourishing city; in fact, I think Australia is a great flourishing country with a tremendous future ahead of it.

Gow: Will the Ealing policy in future continue to incorporate a number of films made in Commonwealth countries? Is it going to be part of the policy to make films when you can in Commonwealth countries?

Rix: Undoubtedly it will be. Of course, we can't say we're going to make a series of films in Africa or Canada or anywhere else, because you've got to find the subject first. But as far as we are concerned we think that stories with a Commonwealth setting are good box-office, and I would say that whenever a chance presents itself we shall be only too happy to go out to any part of the Commonwealth to make a film.

Gow: This is an encouraging sign. There is every reason why films should be made in Commonwealth countries: the interest of the unfamiliar scene, the advantage of good clear light for outdoor photography. Many parts of the Commonwealth have that advantage. Perhaps in time writers might be commissioned to develop stories with Commonwealth locations specifically in mind. Perhaps eventually the Commonwealth countries themselves will develop permanent schools of indigenous feature film-makers. In the meantime there is a great deal to admire in the way of indigenous documentaries, and these alone are a strong indication of the possibilities ahead. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Marble Arch, London, where the standard of oratory—and of heckling—is very high Tower Hill came: the prophet of a lost cause or of a future triumph?

Free Speech in the Open Air

SAM POLLOCK gives some examples of London's popular forums—at Marble Arch and Tower Hill—'where the city workers eat their sandwiches with a sauce of rhetoric poured forth by advocates of every idea under the sun'

EVERY visitor to London knows the Marble Arch, the familiar London landmark which stands near the Oxford Street end of Park Lane. But not everyone, I imagine, knows that the popularity of this area as a parade ground of the capital's idlers and sightseers is many centuries older than the institution of 'Speakers' Corner,' the open space in Hyde Park which lies beneath the shadow of the Marble Arch, and which resounds nightly, and on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, with the eloquence of the propagators of a thousand and one religious, political, and cultural nostrums.

The Marble Arch almost exactly marks the site of Tyburn Tree, where many a gallant highwayman or other enemy of society as then constituted paid, as we say, the last penalty. And since our ancestors, according to a foreign observer, loved a hanging above all things, and since our ancient laws ensured a long and continuous run of that form of entertainment, one can imagine a trip to Tyburn in those days had all the attractions of a trip to Brighton or Southend for their descendants.

It was also noted by a foreign observer that the English 'dearly loved a lord,' and if they wanted to gratify both passions at once they only had to resort to Tower Hill, a couple of miles away, where the central figure of the entertainment—especially in the gory days of Henry VIII—was likely to be a noble politician who had backed the wrong horse—or backed it before it was due to win.

Oddly enough Tower Hill, like the Speakers' Corner which was once Tyburn Tree, is also today one of our popular forums, where the city workers eat their sandwiches with a sauce of rhetoric poured forth by advocates of every idea under the sun. But perhaps not so oddly. For though Speakers' Corner and Tower Hill have their quota of apostles of faiths that are more or less established they are in the main the forums of causes that are lost or whose triumph lies in the future—which was the case with many of the political offenders who addressed their last words to the audiences at both centres in the days when unsuccessful politicians had more to lose than their deposits.

Wandering from platform to platform one Sunday afternoon, I could not help thinking how lucky several of the speakers were to have been born in this day and age. Listening, for example, to a Scottish Nationalist speaker—and please, Scottish readers, this was not one of the lost causes I had in mind—but listening to this speaker's examination of the claims of Her Majesty to govern the Northern Kingdom I could not help reflecting on the rough treatment which would have been his certain fate at the hands of Her Majesty's undoubted Scottish ancestor, King James VI and I. The Stuart equivalents of the two policemen who stood smiling benevolently on the edge of the crowd would have had him in the Tower before he could have said 'Scots wha hae.'

Next to the Scottish Nationalist an earnest young man

was going to the opposite extreme in advocacy of world government, much hampered by an Irish heckler who wanted to discuss the Irish record of Oliver Cromwell, and (unwittingly, no doubt) by the hymn-singing of a Salvation Army meeting on his other side. Further along still a supporter of Government by the People contended with a speaker who wanted Poetry—lots of it—for the People. And dotted all over the place were spokesmen, not only of the hundred religions known in Britain (which a French wit has contrasted with the one sauce we know) but of every religion known on earth, and of every race anywhere which is alleged to be suffering from tyranny or injustice.

The standard of oratory at Speakers' Corner is, I think, remarkably high. After all, it was here and at like spots all over London when he was spouting for Socialism that Bernard Shaw acquired some of his command of language—and of an audience—and I can believe some of his knowledge of common speech and phrases which he used so well in his plays. For the orators at Speakers' Corner have to be listeners, too—not only to the hecklers but to those who button-hole them after they have descended from their platforms, to engage in a verbal fencing-match, on the level ground and on level terms. It must have been something like this, I have thought, when the crowd gathered around Socrates in the market-place of Athens, or around St. Paul in the same place when he spoke of 'the Unknown God.'

A Regular Cross-Talk Act

The heckling (apart from an occasional monomaniac like my Irish friend) is of as high a standard as the speaking. For the hecklers are, so to speak, professionals, too, and as regular in their attendance as the speakers. Some of them attach themselves to a particular platform, and with the speaker offer the audience a sort of Massa Bones and Massa Janson cross-talk act which is one of the regular attractions for those who know and frequent their Speakers' Corner.

It is impossible to imagine a harder or a more efficient school for the beginner in the world of oratory, and listening to some of the young men of the just-down-from-the-university type battling for their chosen causes I could imagine that still in this 'deep end' of public speaking there is many a hitherto mute inglorious Shaw learning his job.

There are, of course, comic turns as well, but these, I think, are the mere jam which covers—if I may put it that way—the very health-giving pill which institutions like Speakers' Corner administer to our body politic. The change from the scaffold on which holders of minority views died by the law for their faith to the platform on which, under the protection of the law, they can now propagate their views, however unpopular or near treasonable, is a parable of something pretty big that has happened to Britain in what is, historically speaking, a short span of years.

'Jaw-jaw,' said Sir Winston Churchill once, speaking of international conferences, 'is better than war-war.' That is true nationally, of course, as well as internationally. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



A non-stop oratory, but 'jaw-jaw is better than war-war'

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade.

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	15310	19.60

West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	17860	16.80
	15070	19.91

Falkland Islands		
Sunday only		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86

Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	17715	16.93
	15260	19.66

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	17730	16.92
	15435	19.44

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	17790	16.86
	15447.5	19.42

Mexico		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09

Malta		
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		(Thurs.) 13.85
18.15-18.30	21660	13.85
		(Sun.)

West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
		(except Sat.)
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		(Thurs., Sat.)

Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	17860	16.80

Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72

New Zealand		
06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12

Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
		(Tues., Wed.)

Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	17860	16.80
11.00-11.30	17860	16.80
12.00-12.45	17860	16.80

South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
*10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-18.30	21660	13.85
		(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85

Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-20.15	17810	16.84
14.15-20.15	21630	13.87

West Africa		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
*10.30-20.15	25720	11.66
18.00-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	17715	16.93

North Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-17.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
20.00-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
*10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
*10.30-17.15	25720	11.66
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
		(Sat.)
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		(except Thurs., Sat.)
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38
21.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-05.00	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
04.30-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
09.30-21.00	21630	13.87
*10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
*10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	21470	13.97
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
*10.30-20.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15*	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-00.30	17810	16.84
21.00-03.00	15310	19.60
23.00-03.00	11930	25.15

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-23.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
23.00-23.15	17860	16.80
23.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.45-00.30	17890	16.77
23.45-03.00	15070	19.91
00.30-03.00	11750	25.53

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-00.30	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53

Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	15360	19.53
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
21.00-22.15	21550	13.92

New Zealand		
06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	15360	19.53
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
21.00-22.15	17870	16.79

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific		
09.30-14.15	15360	19.53
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91

South-East Asia		
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92

India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
02.00-02.15	17810	16.84
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

* Opens 10.00 August 22 only

This Week's Listening

'PALACE AND DEER PARK'

THE most imposing and most often visited of all the Buddhist shrines in Northern India is that at Sarnath, near Benares. Here, in the King of Benares' deer park, the Buddha preached his first sermon—'setting in motion,' as Buddhists call it, 'the Wheel of the Law.'

When John Blofeld visited Sarnath in the course of his scholar's pilgrimage he was delighted to discover that the park had again been stocked with deer. He found, in fact, that much of Sarnath's ancient glory had been restored, and in his third talk in the series 'In the Path of Lord Buddha' he makes particular reference to a fine example there of Indian sculpture.

This part of John Blofeld's journey also took him to what is now the village of Sahet-Mahet but was once Sravasti, the capital of a powerful kingdom, and one of the principal centres in which the Buddha taught his followers. In reflecting on his visit to the ruins of Sravasti he recalls the story of a wealthy disciple who bought a prince's palace to provide fitting accommodation for his beloved Teacher.

G.O.S.: Friday 15.45; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00

BUDDHIST SCULPTURE IN INDIA

THE Buddhist scriptures were mostly the work of learned and devout men. But the extraordinarily vital Buddhist sculptures of India were carved by illiterate guild-craftsmen, living in close contact with the superstitions and folklore of ordinary people. In 'From the Third Programme' John Irwin, who is Assistant Keeper of the Indian Section at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, analyses the significance of the specifically Buddhist contribution to Indian sculpture.

He believes that Buddhism, with its spirit of tolerance, was a social rather than a philosophic influence in India. Early Buddhism, in his opinion, 'prepared the way for a tremendous release of popular forces which were soon to transform its original character as a monastic order to that of a popular religion with a cult, incorporating the beliefs, practices, and modes of worship characteristic of the traditional cults of the soil.' Mr. Irwin illustrates his analysis of this development with descriptions of Indian Buddhist sculpture.

G.O.S.: Monday 14.45; Friday 23.15

'TWELFTH NIGHT'

WRITTEN about 1600 and printed in the First Folio in 1623, *Twelfth Night* is said to have been Shakespeare's farewell to comedy: the last carefree play he wrote before entering the tragic darkness in which lurked *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*.



Marius Goring

The romantic story of the four lovers and of Viola impersonating her brother was not new: it may be found in the *Historie of Apollonius and Silla*, which Barnabe Riche took from Banello's Italian tales or from Belleforest's French translation. But the comic characters (if Malvolio is accepted as comic) are wholly original creations.

And how Shakespeare must have loved them, sharing, as they did, in his last fling in the sunshine!

In the G.O.S. production this week Marius Goring will play the part of Malvolio, Peter Coke will play Orsino, and Gwen Cherrell will be heard as Olivia.

G.O.S.: Wednesday 14.15; Thursday 01.00 and 18.30

THE INDIANS AS COLONISERS

THE Indian peoples throughout history have been great colonisers. The whole story of the penetration of the Indian sub-continent in the first millennium B.C. by the Aryan-speaking peoples from the north is one of colonisation in its broadest political and cultural senses.

Indian adaptability to new countries and conditions has been demonstrated again and again in the past 200 years. Tamil labourers have made possible the plantation development of Ceylon, and Indian communities are flourishing in areas as far

apart as Trinidad and Fiji, British Guiana and Tanganyika.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the existence of the massive remains of Hindu culture in South-East Asia had given rise to the view that in the early centuries of the Christian era armies from India conquered large parts of South-East Asia and established Hindu empires.

But scholars now reject this hypothesis in favour of the view that Indian colonisation of this great area took a cultural and commercial rather than political form. C. H. Phillips, Director of the School of African and Oriental Studies in the University of London, will discuss the Indian drive East in his contribution to the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation.'

G.O.S.: Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

SHAW'S 'PYGMALION'

THE famous tea-party scene from Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion* will be the first of a series of programmes in the G.O.S. celebrating the centenary of Shaw's birth. Wendy Hiller, now leading lady at the Old Vic, will play Liza Doolittle, the part she took with brilliant success in the film made under Shaw's personal supervision.



Wendy Hiller

Liza, a Cockney flower-girl, is taken up by a professor of phonetics who bets that within six months he can pass her off as a duchess at an ambassador's party. He wins his bet, but not without some comic moments. One of them is at the earlier tea party, which happens to be Liza's first appearance in society.

With artificially perfect elocution she keeps up a flow of appalling small talk. The climax comes when she sweeps out with the devastating line saying she is going home by taxi.

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Tuesday 20.15; Friday 10.00

Radio Theatre presents

'HEAVEN IS MY DESTINATION'

GEORGE Brush is a young travelling salesman from Kansas, an eccentric whose peculiarities (for so they must seem in the American Middle West in the mid-1930s) include an unwillingness to accept interest from a bank, a doctrine of voluntary poverty, and a highly personal interpretation of Gandhi's teachings about non-violence.

To some George is a credulous crank, even a menace: to others he is the stuff of which saints are made. Not that he worries about being different; as he says himself: 'I didn't put myself through college for four years and go through a difficult religious conversion in order to have the same ideas as other people have.'

The trouble arises when George starts to put his theories into practice under existing conditions: when, for example, he actually helps a shopbreaker in the hope of shaming him into reform, or when he conscientiously forces a girl he once wronged into renewing an unhappy relationship because he thinks it is morally right. In fact, one way and another, George Brush is a lineal descendant of Voltaire's *Candide*, who also went on a voyage through the world and learned of the difference between what ought to be and what is.

Thornton Wilder wrote this cautionary story as a novel in 1934. There is obvious serious comment on human behaviour here, but Wilder's approach is distinguished by his genial good humour.

The wit is not cruel wit, as witness the delightful scene after the shop-lifting episode between George, trying to explain his attitude, and a kindly but very, very puzzled judge.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30



Sir Thomas Beecham conducts the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Edinburgh Festival on Monday in a performance of Brahms's Second Symphony

WELSH FOLK SONGS

THE well-known harpist, Osian Ellis, will introduce and sing a programme of folk-songs from Wales to his own harp accompaniment this week. The traditional music of Wales includes harp music, folk-songs and dances, ballads, and that characteristic Welsh style known as penillion singing. Collections of Welsh folk-music appeared in the eighteenth century, and there is manuscript material in existence from earlier periods. In 1908 the Welsh Folk Song Society was founded to collect and publish folk-songs, carols, and ballads.

The harp music is best known inside Wales and includes such well-known airs as *David of the White Rock* and *March of the Men of Harlech*. These and others have become folk-music by adoption, though they originated among professional bards and harp players.

The 'songs of the people' had not the formality of bardic productions: they were based on common experiences and paid much homage to the beauties of nature. Many of the songs had a love theme; others were full of plaintive longing, others again rhythmically accompanied the work of ploughing, or labour at the smithy, or the gallop of the horse. Nursery songs and lullabies were sung to the children and survive in the ancient. *Suo-gan* (Hush Song) and *Sleep, my pretty child*.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 13.45; Wednesday 00.15; Friday 20.45

FOR THE CHILDREN

A NEW serial by 'Sea Lion' involving 'Tiger' and 'Snort' begins on Sunday. H.M.S. *Magician*, a brand-new atomic submarine, ran into a gale while being towed from the Clyde to Devonport. The hawser parted, and she disappeared. Shortly afterwards the Admiralty learned that she had been stolen.

And that is where the two 'snotties' come into the story: Midshipman 'Snort' Kenton and Midshipman 'Tiger' Ransome have a lot to do with getting her back.

G.O.S.: Sunday 13.15; Saturday 09.45

THE FIFTH TEST

THE fifth Test match between England and Australia begins at the Oval ground in London on Thursday. Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton will be broadcast at 12.00, 14.15, 16.15, and 17.15 on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Summaries of play by Alf Gover will go out at 12.30 and 17.30 on each day, and an eye-witness report at 21.00.

On Monday and Tuesday this week the Australians will be ending their match against Essex at Southend. Eye-witness reports on the day's play will be broadcast at 21.10 on Monday and at 21.00 on Tuesday.

Sam Pollock writes: 'In my contribution to the LONDON CALLING Cricket Number under the title of 'At the Court of King Willow' I made reference to a new design of cricket ball produced by Messrs. Thomas Twort and Sons, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent. The improved balance of the new ball, I now learn, is obtained not by altering the seams—as I suggested—but by the introduction of two sets of specially designed linings which compensate for the irregularity normally caused by the seams.'

SUNDAY

AUGUST 19

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents

Arthur Hill in
 'HEAVEN'S

MY DESTINATION'

A novel by Thornton Wilder
 Dramatised for broadcasting
 and produced by Wilfrid Grantham
 George Brush.....Arthur Hill
 Blodgett.....John McLaren
 Mrs. McCoy.....Natalie Benesch
 Bohardus.....Allan McClelland
 Queenie.....Bessie Love
 Herb.....Harry Towb
 Louie.....Peter Cloughton
 Roberta.....Peggy Hassard
 Lottie.....Tucker McGuire
 Judge.....Macdonald Parke
 Nurse.....Cecile Chevreau
 Burkin.....Manning Wilson
 Mr. Southwick.....Victor Fairley
 Hawkins.....John Gabriel
 Morrie.....Michael Turner
 Gaoler.....Leonard Trolley
 Gruber.....Gordon Davies
 Hotel Manager.....Dick Vosburgh
 Dr. Bowie.....Bryan Powley
 Elizabeth.....Daphne Dyer
 Narrator.....Guy Kingsley Poynter
 (repeated at 18.30)

Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 From the Promenade Concerts

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis.....Vaughan Williams
 Variations on a Hungarian Folk Song
 Kodaly

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'

A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. John Palmer

05.00 INVITATION TO THE OPERA

'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 KEYS AND STRINGS
 featuring Tollefsen with his accordion
 and Cy Grant with his guitar

07.30 The Tea-Party Scene from

'PYGMALION'

by G. B. Shaw

Liza Doolittle.....Wendy Hiller
 Higgins.....William Fox
 Mrs. Higgins.....Joan Hart
 Colonel Pickering.....Owen Berry
 Mrs. Eynsford Hill.....Ena Moon
 Clara.....Hilda Schroeder
 Freddy.....Oliver Neville
 Parlourmaid.....Jane Hilary
 Narrator.....Wensley Pithey
 (repeated Tues., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)

See note on page 19

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Verdi (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

Artists from the Commonwealth of Nations gather in London to send greetings in song to their folk at home and to listeners in the Motherland

Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces

Eula Parker (Australia)
 John Hauxwell (New Zealand)
 George Browne (West Indies)
 Margaret Ashton (Australia)
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from Iona Abbey, conducted by the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., L.L.D., Dean of the Thistle and Chapel Royal in Scotland.
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Bernard Braden in

'BACK WITH BRADEN'

(repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR

Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
 Vanessa Lee
 Edmund Hockridge
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

'The Stolen Submarine'

An adventure of the Midshipmen Tiger and Snort by 'Sea Lion'

1-'H.M.S. Magician'

Professor Rockingham

Denys Blakelock
 Engineer-in-Chief... Geoffrey Wincott
 Director of Naval Construction

Leslie Heritage
 Sir Ralph Horncross... John Gabriel
 Lady Horncross... Joan Henley
 'Wiggs' Poston... Jonathan Field
 Midshipman 'Snort' Kenton

Derek Hart
 Midshipman 'Tiger' Ransome
 John Clarke-Smith

Captain of H.M.S. Norwich
 Geoffrey Lumsden

Commander Stewart... William Fox
 Commander Leonard

Philip Cunningham
 Lieutenant-Commander Lawson

John Glen
 Lieutenant Sugden... John Stone
 Radio commentator... John Snagge

Production by Eve Burgess
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

See note on page 19

followed by an interlude at 13.55

14.00 Great Tom

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO

Piano Concerto by Reizenstein
 played by Franz Reizenstein
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conducted by Maurice Miles
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 'FINKEL'S CAFE'

introducing

Peter Sellers

as 'Eddie' the Manager
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 DEEP HARMONY

Directed by Allen Ford
 with Edward Rubach (piano)
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC

Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 with Jane Forrest
 Bryan Johnson
 (repeated on Saturday at 07.30)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from the Sacred Heart and St. Ia Roman Catholic Church, St. Ives, Cornwall. Conducted by the Rev. Fr. Austin W. Delaney

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE CHAMELEONS

Directed by Ron Peters

18.30 Radio Theatre presents

'HEAVEN'S

MY DESTINATION'

(See 00.30)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Georges Enesco (1881-1955),' by

Yehudi Menuhin

'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan

van der Gucht
 (repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 BILLY TERNENT

and his Orchestra

21.45 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Verdi (records)

22.00 FOLK MUSIC

OF MANY LANDS

8: Yugoslavia

22.15 George Cole

Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon

in

'A LIFE OF BLISS'

Script by Godfrey Harrison

David Bliss.....George Cole

Anne Fellows.....Diana Churchill

Tony Fellows.....Colin Gordon

Penny Gay.....Petula Clark

Psyche the dog.....Percy Edwards
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade

and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people

interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH

OF SONG

(See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE

and Announcements

broadcast daily

GMT

04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92,

24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42,

16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.

05.45 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.84 m.

09.20 on: 19.91, 19.53, 16.91, 16.84,

13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.

10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.

19.54 on: 16.79, 13.92 m.

20.54 on: 31.88, 25.09, 16.77 m.

22.54 on: 25.15 m.

22.58 app. on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60,

16.84, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.

A programme summary for the

Western Hemisphere is broadcast

at 19.35 approx. on 1960 m. cover-

ing programmes for the period

21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

AUGUST 20

GMT 00.30 **The Tenth EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL**
A report with recordings of the opening ceremony attended by Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh (repeated at 04.45 and 12.00) See article on page 3

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
from Iona Abbey. Conducted by the Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D., Dean of the Thistle and Chapel Royal in Scotland, Preacher, the Rev. George F. Macleod, M.C., D.D., Chaplain to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of Her Majesty's visit to Iona

01.30 SOUTH SEA SERENADERS
Directed by Ernest Penfold

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 KEYS AND STRINGS
featuring Tollefsen with his accordion and Cy Grant with his guitar

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 The Tenth EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
(See 00.30; repeated at 12.00)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
Vanessa Lee
Edmund Hockridge
Introduced by John Wing
Produced by Neil Sutherland (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
played by Geraldo and his Orchestra featuring Top of the Hits
Meet the Band
(Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder)
Composer's Corner
From the Song Shop
Rosemary Squires
The Tip Toppers
Geraldo Salutes
Songs with Strings
with the voice of Roy Edwards
Introduced by Geraldo and David Miller (repeated Thurs., 19.30; Fri., 10.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Verdi (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL
Jean Pougnet and the Palm Court Orchestra with this week's visiting artist Constance Shacklock

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE REUNION'
The true story of a holiday told by Reg Johnston
Written for radio and produced by Philip Donnellan (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

12.00 The Tenth EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
(See 00.30)

12.15 MILITARY BAND MUSIC
on gramophone records

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the South of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Loyd Neel

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Charlie Chester in 'A PROPER CHARLIE'
with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer, Len Lowe, Marian Miller and the Radio Revellers

14.45 From the Third Programme 'BUDDHIST SCULPTURE IN INDIA'
John Irwin, Assistant Keeper of the Indian Section at the Victoria and Albert Museum, considers its significance in the understanding of Buddhism (repeated on Friday at 23.15) See note on page 19

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
8—Rondos
Pianist, John Simons (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
4—The Indian Drive East
by C. H. Phillips
Director of the School of African and Oriental Studies, University of London (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00) See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer
with them will be Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers (repeated at 21.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

17.30 IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
Hilary Phillips introduces recordings made by staff, students, and research workers at the College in Trinidad (repeated at 23.15; Tuesday, 10.00) See article on page 7

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

19.00 SCOTTISH CHURCHES WITHIN THE WORLD CHURCH
Reflections on return from Geneva by the Rev. Robert C. Mackie, D.D., (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 HOME AND AWAY
A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with Estelle Valery (soprano) Charles Craig (tenor) and the BBC Concert Orchestra Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Edinburgh International Festival ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham, Bt. Symphony No. 2 in D.....Brahms
From the Usher Hall, Edinburgh
followed by an interlude at 21.00 app.

21.10 Cricket ESSEX v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Southend

21.15 Kenneth McKellar in 'A SONG FOR EVERYONE'
with Louise Mason
Augmented
BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Michael Collins
followed by an interlude at 21.40

21.45 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
(See 16.15)

22.15 DANCE MUSIC

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
(See 17.30; repeated Tuesday, 10.00)

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the South of England

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
'Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.' Hilary Phillips introduces recordings made at the college in Trinidad

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'I Remember Africa'—a talk
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Pavilion Players
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorshigh (Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltense Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.50 London Letter
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 Music Programme
19.00 'As I See It'—a talk
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
15.50 Music Round the World
16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

AUGUST 21

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
Episode 6
'What's the Story?'
by the Rev. James Welch
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Verdi (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
Sinbad
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters

00.30 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION

4—The Indian Drive East
by C. H. Phillips
Director of the School of African
and Oriental Studies, University of
London
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 MELODY HOUR
Frank Cordell with his Orchestra
Vanessa Lee
Edmund Hockridge

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

02.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Roy Bradford

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Verdi (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
(See 00.30)

05.15 STRICT TEMPO
DANCE MUSIC
played by Billy Ternent
and his Orchestra

05.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 DEEP HARMONY
Directed by Allen Ford
with Edward Rubach (piano)

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape

8—Rondos
Pianist, John Simons
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Verdi (records)

10.00 IMPERIAL COLLEGE
OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
Hilary Phillips introduces recordings
made by staff, students, and research
workers at the College in Trinidad

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written
to the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 DANCE MUSIC

12.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA
by Alistair Cooke

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S
MINES'
by H. Rider Haggard
Adapted as a serial for broadcasting
by Alec Macdonald
Episode 6:
Solomon's Treasure Chamber
Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
Garakool.....Patience Collier
Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams
Foulata.....Nadia Cattouse
Infadoos.....Errol John
Production by Archie Campbell
(repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)

13.45 OSIAN ELLIS
introduces and sings
folk songs from Wales
to his own harp accompaniment
(repeated Wed., 00.15; Fri., 20.45)
See note on page 19

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 From the
Promenade Concerts

LIVERPOOL PHILHARMONIC
ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Basil Cameron
Wagner

Overture: The Flying Dutchman
Excerpts from Act III (The Master-
singers)
The Ride of the Valkyries (The Val-
kyrie)

Singers:
Elizabeth Fretwell.....Eva
Janet Howe.....Magdalena
James Johnston.....Walter
Karl Kamann.....Hans Sachs
Gwend Lewis.....David
(repeated on Friday at 01.00)

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of country customs and
country music presented on gram-
ophone records by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Buckinghamshire

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
followed by an interlude at 17.15

17.20 MARCHING
AND WALTZING

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 From the
Promenade Concerts
LONDON
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Basil Cameron
Ida Haendel (violin)
Dvorak

Overture, Carnival
Violin Concerto in A minor
(repeated on Thursday at 09.45)

19.15 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
8—Yugoslavia

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers
Presented by C. F. Meehan
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 The Tea-Party Scene from
'PYGMALION'
by G. B. Shaw

Liza Doolittle.....Wendy Hiller
Higgins.....William Fox
Mrs. Higgins.....Joan Hart
Colonel Pickering.....Owen Berry
Mrs. Eynsford Hill.....Ena Moon
Clara.....Hilda Schroeder
Freddy.....Oliver Neville
Parlourmaid.....Jane Hilary
Narrator.....Wensley Pithey
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
by Muirhead and Sons
(Grangemouth) Pipe Band
Pipe-Major John Smith

21.00 Cricket
ESSEX v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account of the last
day's play at Southend
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Ravel and Sibelius
on gramophone records

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SCOTTISH CHURCHES
WITHIN THE WORLD CHURCH
Reflections on return from Geneva by
the Rev. Robert C. Mackie, D.D.

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Georges Enesco (1881-1955)' by
Yehudi Menuhin
'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan
van der Gucht

23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S
MINES'
(See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 22

GMT 00.15 OSIAN ELLIS
introduces and sings folk songs from Wales to his own harp accompaniment (repeated on Friday at 20.45)

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Faync and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment (repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Buckinghamshire

02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
—Rondos
Pianist, John Simons

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
by Muirhead and Sons (Grangemouth) Pipe Band
Pipe-Major John Smith

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 HOME AND AWAY
A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth
with Estelle Valery (soprano)
Charles Craig (tenor)
and the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'THE REUNION'
The true story of a holiday told by Reg Johnston
Written for radio and produced by Philip Donnellan (repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 LIGHT ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
on gramophone records

10.00 EDINBURGH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
Rosalyn Tureck (piano)
Bach
Partita No. 1 in B flat
Partita No. 6 in E minor
From the Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Buckinghamshire

11.30 STRICT TEMPO DANCE MUSIC
played by Billy Ternent and his Orchestra

12.15 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald (repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)

12.45 BETWEEN THE LINES
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 MAJESTIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Lou Whiteson with Bruce Trent

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Marius Goring in 'TWELFTH NIGHT' or 'What You Will' (Part 1)
by William Shakespeare
Orsino, Duke of Illyria.....Peter Coke
Sebastian, brother to Viola.....Simon Lack
Antonio, a sea-captain, friend to Sebastian.....Olaf Pooley
Another sea-captain, friend to Viola.....Michael Turner
Gentlemen attending on the Duke:
Valentine.....Denis Goacher
Curio.....Rolf Lefebvre
Sir Toby Belch, kinsman to Olivia.....Brewster Morgan
Sir Andrew Aguecheek.....Heron Carvic
Malvolio, steward to Olivia.....Marius Goring
Fabian, a gentleman in the service of Olivia.....Allan McClelland
Maria, Olivia's gentlewoman.....Marjorie Westbury
Priest.....James Thomason
Singer, David Galliver
Prologue
at the Court of Queen Elizabeth I
written by Paul Dehn
and spoken by Marius Goring
Music composed and conducted by Christopher Whelen
Production by John Gibson (repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)
See note on page 19

15.15 Racing THE EBOR HANDICAP
A commentary on the race at York followed by an interlude at 15.35 app.

15.45 BOOKS TO READ

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Bernard Braden in 'BACK WITH BRADEN'
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
Script by
Ray Galton and Alan Simpson
Produced by Pat Dixon (repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Max Rostal (violin)
Overture: Russian and Ludmilla Glinka
Violin Concerto,Shostakovich
Symphony No. 4 in F minor Tchaikovsky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
Artists from the Commonwealth of Nations gather in London to send greetings in song to their folks at home and to listeners in the Motherland
Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
Eula Parker (Australia)
John Hauxwell (New Zealand)
George Browne (West Indies)
Margaret Ashton (Australia)
and the Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by the Frank Baron Trio and the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Paul Fenoulhet
Produced by Glyn Jones (United Kingdom)

21.00 Racing THE EBOR HANDICAP
A recorded commentary on the race at York

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 'FINKEL'S CAFE'
introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by
the Gypsy Tearoom Ninetet
Production, Pat Dixon
(Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern' by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT 16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavara Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa Sports Diary: West African Diary: A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 Between the Lines
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNT'US (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

AUGUST 23

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
by Vaniberto Moraes
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
Scheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music from the Films
19.40 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Arts Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Fifth Test Match

As an addition to the G.O.S. coverage listeners may be able to receive the Special Australia Transmission on the match from 10.15 to 17.45 GMT on 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

GMT

00.30 BOOKS TO READ**00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL****00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS****01.00 Marius Goring in 'TWELFTH NIGHT' or 'What You Will' Part 1**

by William Shakespeare
Orsino, Duke of Illyria...Peter Coke
Sebastian, brother to Viola...Simon Lack
Antonio, a sea-captain, friend to Sebastian...Olaf Pooley
Another sea-captain, friend to Viola...Michael Turner
Gentlemen attending on the Duke:
Valentine...Denis Goacher
Curio...Rolf Lefebvre
Sir Toby Belch, kinsman to Olivia...Brewster Morgan
Sir Andrew Aguecheek...Heron Carvic
Malvolio, steward to Olivia
Marius Goring
Fabian, a gentleman in the service of Olivia...Allan McClelland
Maria, Olivia's gentlewoman...Marjorie Westbury
Priest...James Thomason
(repeated at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 COMMENTARY****02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE****02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND****02.30 RECITAL**
by Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
Andre Navarra (cello)
Ernest Lush (piano)**03.00 Close down****04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'**
A Christian approach to daily life by the Provost of Bradford**05.00 BOOKS TO READ****05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING**
A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race**05.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE****06.00 THE NEWS****06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news**07.00 THE NEWS****07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 Cricket WEATHER REPORT**
from The Oval

followed by an interlude at 07.20 app.

07.30 George Cole Diana Churchill and Colin Gordon in 'A LIFE OF BLISS'

Script by Godfrey Harrison
David Bliss...George Cole
Anne Fellows...Diana Churchill
Tony Fellows...Colin Gordon
Penny Gay...Petula Clark
Psyche, the dog...Percy Edwards
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down**09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS****09.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON**

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Basil Cameron
Ida Haendel (violin)
Dvorak
Overture, Carnival
Violin Concerto in A minor

10.30 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.35)

followed by an interlude at 10.55

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 ALBERT DELROY TRIO

12.00 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the first day's play at The Oval

12.30 app. Summary
by Alf Gover

12.35 WELSH MAGAZINE**13.00 THE NEWS****13.09 Home News from Britain**

13.15 From the Promenade Concerts BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Clive Lythgoe (piano)
Piano Concerto No. 2
Humphrey Searle
Suite: Matinées Musicales
Rossini—Britten

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary
(See 12.00)

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)**15.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA**
'Heroes, heroines, and villains'

A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY**

16.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Bosworth Monck
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the MIDLANDS**17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**

17.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary
by Alf Gover
followed by an interlude at 17.35

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore**18.00 THE NEWS**

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'TWELFTH NIGHT'
Part 1
(See 01.00)

19.30 TIP TOP TUNES
played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30; repeated on Friday at 10.30)

20.00 THE NEWS**20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)

20.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA
An eye-witness account of the first day's play at The Oval

21.05 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Verdi (records)**21.20 MUSIC FROM THE CONTINENT****22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME**
Derek Cox**22.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA**
(See 15.15)**22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
and Programme Parade**23.00 THE NEWS**

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

AUGUST 24

Fifth Test Match

As an addition to the G.O.S. coverage listeners may be able to receive the Special Australian Transmission on the match from 10.15 to 17.45 GMT on 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

GMT

00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES

Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: Stanley Maxted

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

by Harold Nicolson

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00

From the Promenade Concerts
LONDON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Basil Cameron
Wagner

Overture: The Flying Dutchman
Excerpts from Act III (The Master-singers)
The Ride of the Valkyries (The Valkyrie)

Singers:

Elizabeth Fretwell.....Eva
Janet Howe.....Magdalena
James Johnston.....Walter
Karl Kamann.....Hans Sachs
Gwent Lewis.....David

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
Bosworth Monck
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 'THE REUNION'

The true story of a holiday told by Reg Johnston
Written for radio and produced by Philip Donnellan

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 Wavelength changes for Iraq and Persia, the Central Mediterranean, Central, South, and North Africa

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

by Harold Nicolson

05.15 THE CRICKETING COUNTIES

followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'FINKEL'S CAFE'

introducing

Peter Sellers

as 'Eddie' the Manager

with Sidney James

Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor

Music supplied by the Gypsy Tearoom Ninetet

Production, Pat Dixon

(Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern' by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket

WEATHER REPORT

from The Oval

07.20 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Berlioz, Liszt, and Glazunov on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 Wavelength changes

for Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, South and South-East Asia, the Middle East, and East Africa

10.00 The Tea-Party Scene from 'PYGMALION'

By G. B. Shaw

(For cast see Tuesday, 20.15)

10.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD

A Christian approach to daily life by the Provost of Bradford

11.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

12.00 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the second day's play at The Oval

12.30 app. Summary by Alf Gover

12.35 NEW RECORDS

Presented by Roy Bradford

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with Estelle Valery (soprano) Charles Craig (tenor) and the BBC Concert Orchestra

Conductor, Vilem Tausky

13.45 Wavelength changes

for the Middle East and East Africa, Central Mediterranean, Central, South, and West Africa and Western Mediterranean

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary

(See 12.00)

14.45 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'

and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment

(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

15.45 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'

A series of five talks in which John Blofeld relates his experiences as a scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist shrines of Northern India

3—Palace and Deer Park

(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary
(See 12.00)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Wavelength changes for Iraq and Persia, and North Africa

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary by Alf Gover

17.55 Kenneth McKellar in 'A SONG FOR EVERYONE'

with Louise Mason

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood

Promenade Concerts EBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent

William McAlpine (tenor)

Denis Matthews (piano)

Overture: Prometheus

Song with Orchestra: Adelaide

Piano Concerto No. 4 in G

Symphony No. 2 in D

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'

by H. Rider Haggard

Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald

Episode 6:

Solomon's Treasure Chamber

Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler

Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman

Gagool.....Patience Collier

Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams

Foulata.....Nadia Cattouse

Infadoos.....Errol John

Production by Archie Campbell

20.45 OSIAN ELLIS

introduces and sings folk songs from Wales to his own harp accompaniment

21.00 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

An eye-witness account of the second day's play at The Oval

21.05 Wavelength changes

for Australia, New Zealand, Central, South, and West Africa, and the Western Mediterranean

21.20 DANCE BAND

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme 'BUDDHIST SCULPTURE IN INDIA'

by John Irwin

23.45-09.15 Bernard Braden in 'BACK WITH BRADEN'

with Benny Lee, Annie Ross

Franklyn Boyd, Group One

Nat Temple and his Orchestra

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including

15.00 Programme Summary

15.05-15.10 From the Editorials

15.30 Radio Newsreel

15.45 Land and Livestock

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09-16.15 Commentary

17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including

18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies

19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary

A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY

23.07 Review of today's papers

23.15 Radio Gazette

23.30 Music Programme

23.45 Latin-America in Britain

00.00 THE NEWS

00.15-00.30 World Affairs

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)

01.00 THE NEWS

01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)

02.00 NEWS SUMMARY

02.07 Review of the Press

02.15-02.30 World Affairs

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY

23.05 Programme Summary

23.06 Radio Panorama

23.20 Musical Interlude

23.30 World Affairs

23.45 Trade and Finance

by John Whitehouse

00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic

20.30 The Pavilion Players

20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

In Afrikaans

16.30 AANDNUUS (News)

16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

(Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an

04.00-04.15 THE NEWS

04.45 Reading from the Qur'an

05.00-05.15 THE NEWS

17.00 News Headlines

17.05 Reading from the Qur'an

17.15 Question and Answer

17.35 Announcer's Choice

17.55 Programme Parade

18.00 NEWS and News Talk

18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)

18.40 Music Programme

19.00 Arab Newsletter

19.15 News Headlines

19.20 Music Programme

19.35 English by Radio

19.50 Profile: a talk

20.00 Music Programme

20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS

16.35 Parliamentary Review

16.40-17.00 British Album

A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review

15.45 A Documentary Feature

16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

AUGUST 25

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America**GMT**

- 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Stop Press Rhythm
 Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)
 16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
 Verdi (records)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Listeners' Forum
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 19.40 British Trade: a talk
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Meet the People
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Fifth Test Match

As an addition to the G.O.S. coverage listeners may be able to receive the Special Australia Transmission on the match from 10.15 to 17.45 GMT on 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

GMT

- 00.15 Wavelength changes for North, Central, and South America, and the West Indies and Mexico
 00.30 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA' by John Blofeld
 3—Palace and Deer Park (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS****01.00 CONCERTO**

Piano Concerto by Reizenstein played by Franz Reizenstein and the BBC Northern Orchestra

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 COMMENTARY****02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE****02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY****02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'**

Script by Gale Pedrick

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 Wavelength changes for Iraq and Persia, the Middle East and East Africa, Central Mediterranean, Central, South, and North Africa****05.00 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**

(See 00.30)

05.15 THE TOM JENKINS ORCHESTRA**06.00 THE NEWS****06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 RECITAL**

by Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
 Andre Navarra (cello)
 Ernest Lush (piano)

07.00 THE NEWS**07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 Cricket WEATHER REPORT**

from The Oval

07.20 Wavelength changes for Australia and New Zealand**07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**

Eric Jupp and his Orchestra with Jane Forrest and Bryan Johnson

08.00 Close down**09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS****09.45 FOR CHILDREN**

'The Stolen Submarine'
 1—'H.M.S. Magician'
 (For cast see Sunday, 13.15)
 followed by an interlude at 10.25

SPORT

Between 15.00 and 16.00 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on:

Cricket**THE FIFTH TEST at the Oval**

★

Association Football

The second half of one of the day's Scottish League matches

10.30 'A LIFE OF BLISS'

(For cast see Thursday, 07.30)

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY****11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES**

Extracts from Editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

11.45 Wavelength changes for the Far East, South and South-East Asia, the Central Mediterranean, West Africa, and the Western Mediterranean**12.00 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the third day's play at The Oval

12.30 app. Summary by Alf Gover

12.35 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**13.00 THE NEWS****13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE****14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL****14.15 Fifth Test Match**

Further commentary

15.00 SPORT**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 Fifth Test Match**

Further commentary

16.45 Wavelength changes for Iraq and Persia, the Middle East and East Africa, Central, South, North, and West Africa**17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA**

Further commentary

17.30 Summary by Alf Gover

17.35 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS**18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 SPORTS REVIEW****19.00 'CALLING THE STARS'**

(See Friday, 14.45)

20.00 THE NEWS**20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 NEW RECORDS**

Presented by Roy Bradford

20.45 KEYS AND STRINGS

featuring Tollefson with his accordion and Cy Grant with his guitar

21.00 Fifth Test Match

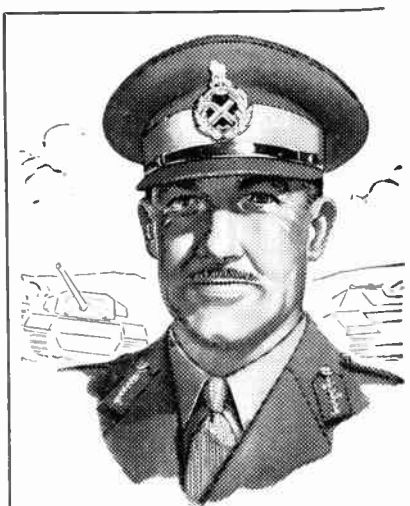
An eye-witness account of the third day's play at The Oval

21.05 Wavelength changes for Australia, New Zealand, North, Central, and South America, the West Indies and Mexico**21.15 From the Promenade Concerts**

- BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by John Hollingsworth
 Shura Cherkassky (piano)
 Invitation to the Dance
Weber-Johnstone
 Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini, for piano and orchestra
Rachmaninov
 Suite from the Ballet, Carte Blanche
John Addison
 (conducted by the composer)
 Movements from Ballet Suite, Façade
William Walton

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade****23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'**

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson, Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

THOSE WHO COMMAND - DEMAND...

QUEEN ANNE

SCOTCH WHISKY



HILL THOMSON & CO LTD
 Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1790

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR AUGUST 19-25

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

Pacific

GMT
Fifth Test Match
England v. Australia
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
 10.15-17.45 Commentaries on the day's play at The Oval
On 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

DAILY

Pacific

06.00 **THE NEWS**
 06.09 From the Editorials
 06.15 Radio Newsreel
 06.25 Programme Parade
 06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
 09.15 News in English for listeners in the Far East
 09.30 Close down
 10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
 11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
 11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
 12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
 12.30 News in Cantonese
 12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
 13.00 **THE NEWS**
 13.09 Home News from Britain
 13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
 14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Mahila Samaj
 A programme for women
 The Day's Work: 4—Hospital Almoner
 14.30 Music Programme
 14.35-14.45 Gyan Vigyan
 (Science Survey)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
 14.45 Aj Ka Khel
 Tonight's play 'Pygmalion' by G. B. Shaw
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Vidyaarthi Mandal
 (Students' Programme)
 The Long Vac. Term at Cambridge
 14.30 Music Programme
 14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha
 (Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
 14.45 Sehat aur Safai
 (Health and Happiness)
 14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
 (Women's Programme)
 15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
 (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
 A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
 (Question and Answer)
 14.30 Music Programme

14.35-14.45 Batchit
 (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
 14.45 Sairbin
 (Brief Excursion)
 14.55 Waqiat-i-Alam
 (World Forum)
 15.05 Chaudhri Fateh Bin Walayat Men
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
 A Marathi magazine programme
 World Survey; Questions in the Air; Interview
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Chalta Sansar
 (Radio Magazine)
 including Voluntary Societies: 8—National Institute for the Deaf
 14.30 Music Programme
 14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
 (Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
 Magazine programme for East Bengal
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
 14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
 A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; A Summer Day; Visitors' Book; Across the World

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 London Letter
 14.55 Sunne ke Baten
 A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
 15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
 (Topic of the Week)
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
 14.15 Prasangik Rupak
 (Topical Feature)
 14.35 Music Programme
 14.40-14.45 London Ka Khat
 (London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
 15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
 (Mail Bag)
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
 14.15-14.45 Bichitra
 A Bengali magazine programme
 Places and People (Edinburgh Festival); London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
 A programme for children
 15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
 (English by Radio)
 'Listen and Speak'
 Lesson 97
 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
 Speaker: R. H. Ward
 13.30-14.00 Asian Club
 A weekly audience programme

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Children in Verse
 13.30-14.00 English Writing

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 'Shaw Festival'
 Scenes and prefaces to mark the centenary of the birth of George Bernard Shaw
 Author's Preface
 13.30-14.00 Scenes from the Play
 'Man and Superman'

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Through Eastern Ears
 13.30-14.00 Question Time
 Speakers:
 Mrs. Mary Stocks
 Dennis Gray Stoll
 and Claud Mullins

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Rhythm Patterns
 13.30-14.00 International Press Conference
 A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
 13.25 Editorial Opinion
 Taken from British and other papers
 13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
 A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Brief Excursion
 Round and about Britain with the BBC's mobile recording unit
 A visit to BBC Archives Department
 Guide and narrator, Stephen Black
 13.40 Programme Parade
 A preview of the week's programmes with recorded extracts
 13.45-14.00 The World of Science
 A weekly survey of the latest developments

SHAW FESTIVAL. Part of the immensely long scene in hell from Bernard Shaw's *Man and Superman* will be presented on Tuesday. It is Shaw at his most Shavian. Don Juan, the libertine, eloquently harangues Dona Ana (one of the girls who were once his victims), her father (whom he killed in a duel), and the Devil, on the subject of the 'Life Force' with some lively interruptions.

THROUGH EASTERN EARS. Wednesday's speaker will be Raden Soedeoro from Indonesia. Mr. Soedeoro is now at Cambridge University but before resuming his academic studies he was a broadcaster in the BBC's Indonesian Service. Although his specialist subject in economics is public finance, his interests and hobbies range from sports to Javanese dancing.

BRIEF EXCURSION. When the BBC started to make its own recordings in 1935 it began to build up for broadcasting purposes, a library of historical recordings. It has preserved ancient phonograph cylinders, rescued from junk-shops or dusty attics, of the voices of such famous people as Gladstone, Tennyson, and Florence Nightingale. The recorded voices of Gandhi and of all the great literary figures have been added to the collection, which also includes recordings of historic occasions. Stephen Black will introduce Saturday's programme, and will interview the people who work in the library and who are responsible for deciding which recordings shall be kept permanently for future broadcasts.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for August 19-25

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	11725	25.59
<small>(13.00-17.05 Aug. 25)</small>		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	9690	30.96
<small>(14.00-17.05 Aug. 25)</small>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30	7120	42.13
<small>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</small>		
09.15-10.30	9690	30.96
<small>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</small>		
11.00-11.15	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	11725	25.59
<small>(13.00-17.05 Aug. 25)</small>		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	9690	30.96
<small>(14.00-17.05 Aug. 25)</small>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00	17755	16.90
14.15-16.50	15435	19.44
<small>(14.15-17.05 Aug. 25)</small>		
15.45-16.50	17755	16.90
<small>(15.30-17.05 Aug. 25)</small>		
Australia		
13.00-13.15	9690	30.96

Sunday, August 19		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Verdi (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Light Music	
10.15	'What Price Freedom?'	
5:	The "Authoritarian" Alternative, by Salvador de Madariaga	
10.30	Religious Service from Iona Abbey	
11.00	The News	
11.09	Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.30	'Back With Braden'	
12.00	Melody Hour Frank Cordell with his Orchestra	
13.00	The News	
13.09	Home News from Britain	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Concert Hour 'Finkel's Calf'	
15.15	introducing Peter Sellers	
15.45	Deep Harmony	
16.00	The News	
16.09	Commentary	
16.15	London Forum	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	
Monday, August 20		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Verdi (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Monday Miscellany	
10.30	In Town Tonight	
11.00	The News	
11.09	Commentary	
11.15	Sports Review	
11.30	The Reunion The true story of a holiday told by Reg Johnston	
12.00	The Tenth Edinburgh International Festival A report, with recordings, of the Opening Ceremony (See page 3)	

12.15	Military Band Music	
12.30	English Magazine	
13.00	The News	
13.09	Home News from Britain	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Charlie Chester in 'A Proper Charlie'	
14.45	From the Third Programme 'Buddhist Sculpture in India' by John Irwin	
15.15	Pattern and Design in Music by Jeremy Noble 8: Rondos	
15.45	The Story of Colonisation, 4: 'The Indian Drive East', by Professor C. H. Phillips	
16.00	The News	
16.09	Commentary	
16.15	Blackpool Night	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	
Tuesday, August 21		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Composer of the Week Verdi (on records)	
10.00	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Hilary Phillips introduces recordings (See page 7)	
10.30	Commonwealth Club	
11.00	The News	
11.09	Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers	
11.30	Forces' Favourites	
12.00	Dance Music	
12.30	Letter from America	
12.45	Ulster Magazine	
13.00	The News	
13.09	Home News from Britain	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Listeners' Choice	
14.45	Orchestral Concert	
15.45	This Day and Age	
16.00	The News	
16.09	Commentary	
16.15	Dance Music	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	

Wednesday, August 22		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Science Review	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Light Orchestral Music	
10.00-10.30	MUSIC (On 7120 kc/s., 42.13 m., and 9690 kc/s., 30.96 m. only)	
10.00-11.00	Edinburgh International Festival Rosalyn Tureck (piano) Bach	
11.00	The News	
11.09	Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from South-East England Buckinghamshire Billy Ternent and his Orchestra	
12.15	The Laughter Makers	
12.45	Between the Lines	
13.00	The News	
13.09	Home News from Britain	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Marius Goring in 'Twelfth Night' (or 'What You Will') by William Shakespeare Part 1 Peter Forster writes on page 17	
15.15	Racing The Ebor Handicap A recorded commentary from York	
15.35	Interlude	
15.45	Books to Read	
16.00	The News	
16.09	Commentary	
16.15	'Back with Braden'	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	

Thursday, August 23		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Orchestral Concert	
10.30	The Archers	
10.55	Interlude	
11.00	The News	
11.09	Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from The North of England	

11.30	'What's the Form?'	
11.45	Albert Delroy Trio	
12.00	Fifth Test Match England v. Australia First day's play at the Oval (See page 5)	
12.35	Welsh Magazine	
13.00	The News	
13.09	Home News from Britain	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Fifth Test Match	
For Australia and Pacific Areas Cricket		
England v. Australia The Fifth Test Match Thurs., Fri., Sat.		
	kc/s	m.
10.15-12.45	11725	25.59
10.15-17.45	9725	30.85
14.45-17.45	7260	41.32

14.45	Serious Argument	
15.15	Invitation to the Opera	
15.45	This Day and Age by Harold Nicolson	
16.00	The News	
16.09	Commentary	
16.15	Fifth Test Match	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	

Friday, August 24		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Our Way of Life Speaker: Bosworth Monck	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Light Music 'Pygmalion' by George Bernard Shaw The Famous Tea Party Scene	
10.30	Tip Top Tunes	
11.00	The News	
11.09	Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the Midlands	
11.30	'God and His World' by the Provost of Bradford	
11.45	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ	
12.00	Fifth Test Match England v. Australia Second day's play at the Oval	
12.35	New Records	
13.00	The News	
13.09	Home News from Britain	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Fifth Test Match	
14.45	Calling the Stars	
15.45	'In the Path of Lord Buddha' by John Blofeld 3: Palace and Deer Park	
16.00	The News	
16.09	Commentary	
16.15	Fifth Test Match	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	

Saturday, August 25		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	For Children	
10.30	A Life of Bliss	
11.00	The News	
11.09	Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the West Country	
11.30	From the Weeklies	
11.45	Records	
12.00	Fifth Test Match England v. Australia Third day's play at the Oval	
12.35	Scottish Magazine	
13.00	The News	
13.09	Home News from Britain	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Fifth Test Match	
15.00	Sport including commentaries on: Cricket: Fifth Test Match; Association Foot- ball: Second half of a Scottish League Match	
16.00	The News	
16.09	Commentary	
16.15	Fifth Test Match	
16.45	Records	
17.00-17.05	Programme Summary	

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45	11820	25.38
12.00-12.45	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45	11820	25.38
11.30-12.45	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00	7120	42.13
<small>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</small>		
10.30-11.00	9690	30.96
<small>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</small>		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45	17755	16.90
<small>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</small>		

Daily

09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio (Sunday only)
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio (Monday to Friday) (Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 8: 'Penguins') (Saturday: Stars on Parade)
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio (Monday to Friday) (Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 8: 'Penguins')

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 877. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



SIMON AND LAURA

Moira Lister and Hugh Burden will play the name parts in this weekly comedy series which continues the adventures of Simon and Laura Foster, the flamboyant couple from the theatre created by Alan Melville in his popular play. The first episode of the series, written by Ted Taylor and produced by Leslie Bridgmont, will be heard by listeners to the General Overseas Service this week

BRITISH HONDURAS

A programme on the development of the only British territory in Central America (page 5)

SISTER ANGELICA

Victoria Sladen will sing in Puccini's neglected one-act opera with Nora Swinburne as the narrator

GREAT BRITAIN v. THE U.S.S.R.

Commentaries by Rex Alston and Harold Abrahams on the international athletics contest at the White City, London

The Centenary of the Victoria Cross: Illustrated Feature on Pages 14 and 15

Beatrice Webb's Diaries, 1924-1932

EDITED AND INTRODUCED BY MARGARET I. COLE

This significant volume of the Diaries covers a period of vital transition in the Webbs' attitude to the Soviet Union, and unprecedented developments in the Labour Party. "An incomparable historical record" (*The Observer*). Illustrated. 25s. net

Risk and Gambling

BY JOHN COHEN and C. E. M. HANSEL

"This extremely interesting little book explores the virtually virgin topic of how, on the basis of necessarily partial and imperfect knowledge, we make up our minds and decide upon one course of action rather than another" (*The Times Educational Supplement*). 14s. net

Personality and Group Relations in Industry

BY MICHAEL P. FOGARTY

The author is celebrated for his writings on industrial planning. "A book which will stir the laggards into modern methods for though it is a specialist personnel managers' text-book it is not too specialised to frighten away a managing director" (*Liverpool Post*). 30s. net

LONGMANS

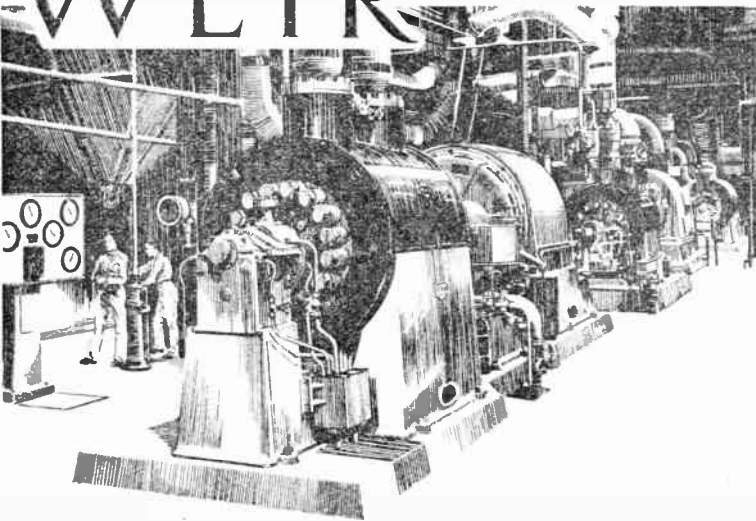


It is more than two hundred years since Drambuie was first brought to Scotland by Bonnie Prince Charlie. The pleasant custom of drinking a liqueur becomes, with Drambuie, part of a tradition that has its origin in the colourful days of the eighteenth century.

Drambuie

The Drambuie Liqueur Co Ltd York Place Edinburgh

WEIR



ELECTROFEEDERS

for highest pressures and temperatures

Made in standard sizes and capacities in ring section and barrel casing designs. Noted for high efficiency and reliability. As specialists we welcome consultation on all problems relating to boiler feed pumping and feed heating. Land Catalogue No. OF.38 and Marine Catalogue No. OF.30 sent on request.



COURSES IN ENGLISH

for overseas students

By taking one of the special courses provided by Pitman's College School of English, overseas students and visitors can acquire a good command of English in the shortest possible time. Expert tuition is provided in carefully graded daytime classes. Special preparation for Pitman's College Diploma for Proficiency in English. Write for prospectus and full details.

LEARN ENGLISH IN LONDON

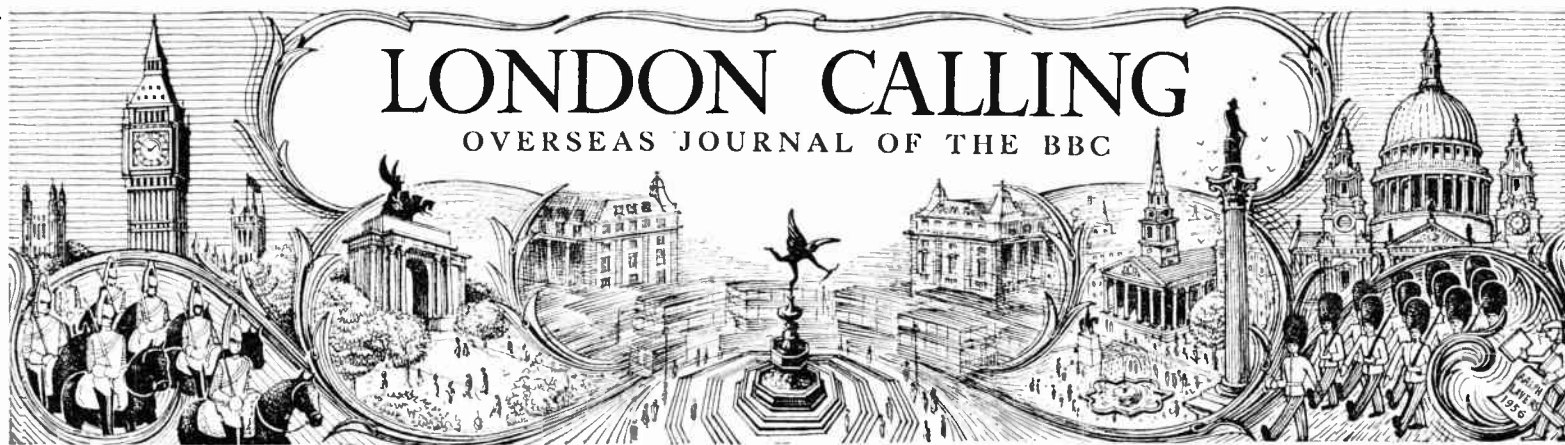
PITMAN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

DEPT. 15, DEVON HOUSE, 171-177, GT. PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: LANgham 6150

LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC



Meeting of the British Association

ROSEMARY JELLIS outlines the origin and aims of the British Association for the Advancement of Science whose meeting at Sheffield this week—attended by some 1,500 scientifically minded visitors—will be reflected in broadcasts to overseas listeners (details at foot of page)

THIS week the city of Sheffield will open its doors to some 1,500 scientifically minded visitors. Among them will be well-known scientists, teachers, students, school-children, and self-chosen representatives of the many thousands of people who are not practising scientists but who want to know more about the findings of science.

These 1,500 visiting members, many of them regular followers of the British Association as it moves each year to set up its seven-day 'camp' in a different city, will probably be joined by at least as many more from Sheffield itself. British Association meetings, particularly in the north of England, and in Scotland, can always be relied upon to draw a large attendance.

When the British Association was founded in 1831, a time of great expansion of scientific knowledge, it had two main aims, both of them well expressed by one of its founders, the Rev. Vernon Harcourt, a canon of York and a devoted student of chemistry. The first of these aims was to bring together scientists working in different fields.

As Mr. Harcourt put it: 'As the facts and speculations in any department of knowledge are multiplied, the study of it has a tendency to engross and confine the views of those by whom it is cultivated. . . .

'The chief interpreters of nature have always been those who grasped the widest field of inquiry, who have listened with the most universal curiosity to all information, and felt an interest in every question which the one great system of nature presents.'

Keeping Scientists in Touch

His warning is even more urgent 125 years later. Specialisation is increasingly necessary within the frontier-posts of knowledge as they are moved farther on and more widely apart. But somehow they must be kept in touch with one another, and the British Association is still helping to do it.

At last year's meeting one speaker expressed the same thought in the idiom of the twentieth century: 'If we're too deep down to see what the other chap's doing we'd better put up a periscope and find out.'

The second aim of the British Association was to spread an understanding of philosophy (we would say 'science') among laymen. On this point, too, Mr. Harcourt is still topical, perhaps because the development which he foresaw is not yet complete:

'Scientific knowledge has of late years been more largely infused into the education of every class of society, and the time seems to be arrived

for taking advantage of the intellectual improvement of the nation. Let philosophy at length come forth and show herself in public; let her hold court in different parts of her dominions; and you will see her surrounded by loyal retainers, who will derive new light and zeal from her presence and contribute to extend her power on every side.'

Nowadays, through the Press and radio, the British Association has an audience outnumbering by millions the little group of 200 'friends of science' which first assembled in York in 1831. We hope that, for the benefit of scientists

and laymen alike, more and more of this great audience will become friends of science.

Not all of the interest of a British Association meeting can be shared with the distant audience, though, within Britain, television helps to extend the range.

There is always much to be seen, particularly in a great industrial centre like Sheffield, where the university, the city, and industry combine to show the visitors their contributions to scientific and technical progress and to take them out to explore the beautiful hills and valleys of the Peak District.

There is much, however, that can be shared. The Presidential Address is always the occasion for a survey of an important subject by a distinguished scientist, and this year's President, Sir Raymond Priestley, formerly Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Birmingham, has chosen a theme of great interest to many people: 'Twentieth-Century Man against Antarctica.' A special version of his address will be broadcast this week.

Discussion on Polar Physiology

Sir Raymond, who as a young man went with both Scott and Shackleton to the Antarctic, is now directing the research work of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey while Dr. Fuchs is away leading the British Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition.

This theme will be followed up by a discussion on the new science of polar physiology—the reaction of man to life at extremely low temperatures.

There will also be a review of plans and preparations for the International Geophysical Year, a survey of the growth of the science of biochemistry, and—appropriately in Sheffield—an account of steel-making since Bessemer, who first developed the process on which so much of Sheffield's industry is built.

Another major subject will be the problem of education in under-developed countries. It is hoped that one of the speakers will be Mr. Philip Sherlock, Vice-Principal of the University of the West Indies.

These and other themes will find their place in 'Science Review' and in 'This Day and Age' in the next few weeks, and in this way it is hoped to keep overseas listeners among the friends of science who derive pleasure from the British Association's meetings.

CONTENTS

REFLECTIONS ON THE LONDON 'SEASON' <i>By Sir Harold Nicolson</i>	4
BRITAIN'S HONDURAS— 'THE EMPTY LAND' <i>By Willy Richardson</i>	5
MY FAITH IN THE GOLD COAST <i>By Kenneth Bradley</i>	6
SIXTY YEARS OF THE CINEMA <i>By A. M. Abraham</i>	7
SRAVASTI AND SARNATH— 'PALACE AND DEER PARK' <i>By John Blofeld</i>	8
THE FISHING INDUSTRY IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA <i>By D. W. Le Mare</i>	9
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 6 BRITAIN'S UNITY IN DIFFERENCE <i>By the Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot</i>	10
BERKELEY CASTLE— 800 YEARS OF HISTORY <i>By Charles Brewer</i>	11
PRESERVING PERISHABLE FOODS WITH ANTIBIOTICS <i>By Dr. J. H. Taylor</i>	12
HERE AND THERE <i>Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'</i>	13
THE CENTENARY OF THE VICTORIA CROSS <i>By Hardiman Scott and Godfrey Talbot</i>	14
BOOKS TO READ <i>By Bruce Miller</i>	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.I. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates

Twentieth-Century Man against Antarctica: a special version of the Presidential Address to the British Association by Sir Raymond Priestley.
G.O.S. 'This Day and Age.' Thursday 15.45, Friday 00.30 and 05.00
'London Calling Asia.' 'The World of Science.' Saturday 13.45

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON looks back without regret on the disappearance of certain English social habits of sixty years ago. 'I am grateful to destiny,' he says, 'that being born in an age of transition I was not afflicted by a preference for nineteenth-century modes'

Reflections on the London 'Season'

THE other afternoon, returning from luncheon, I decided to cut across Hyde Park. I entered by the gate in Park Lane and walked slowly to Hyde Park Corner and out through the great stone screen designed by Decimus Burton. It was a lovely afternoon, and the rhododendrons were pink and scarlet. My mind was filled with memories of things past. It was, I reflected, the month of June, and as such what used when I was a boy to be called the height of the season. Today there is no longer any season and no longer any height.

At least not for me. From time to time I observe in the newspapers a paragraph headed 'The Season's Dances' which contains a list of the balls to be given in the next few weeks. I observe that these balls do not take place in the houses of those who give them but in some public place of entertainment. Moreover, it is seldom that a single hostess gives a dance on her own, since she generally combines with some other person to give a joint dance for their débutante daughters. I suppose that if I were still a person who went to dances I might be invited to one of these entertainments. But I am not invited. Thus what remains of the season leaves me aside.

Strawberries and Champagne on the Stairs

I suppose that even today young women who have had their coming-out parties, even been presented at Court, sit on the steps of the staircases in between the dances and are brought strawberries and cream by their partners, and glasses of champagne. I suppose that happens. But for me the houses where I used to dance in the good days of King Edward are all museums or turned into flats or motor show-rooms, and the grandeur of that world has departed for ever.

On the very path that I was at that moment traversing, on the section between Stanhope Gate and the garden of Apsley House, as well as on the path on the opposite side of the road, there used when I was very young to occur a strange social ceremony. It was called 'Church Parade' and occurred every Sunday between twelve-fifteen and one. The great family landaus would drive round the park in the interval between morning church and Sunday luncheon.

The father and mother would sit there straight and stiff, greeting their friends as they passed; the children would huddle in the seat opposite, feeling bored. Occasionally some very smart little victoria would pass in and out of these great family battleships, with a pair of smart cobs in glistening harness, and beside the coachman a little boy in tight, white breeches and a top hat who was called a 'tiger.' Some of the church-goers preferred to walk during that half-hour, and up and down the parade they would saunter in top hats and bonnets, gazing at the flow of carriages up and down. Then we would all return to our respective houses and have a large Sunday meal.

A Purple Bonnet with Mauve Feathers

Now did this really happen or am I just imagining? When I think back upon it I realise that I am dating the ceremony too late. It did not occur so much in the days of King Edward: it occurred in the last decade of Queen Victoria's reign. I am sure of this when I think back, since I see myself dressed in a little Eton jacket, with a top hat and a wide, stiff collar—a uniform which I discarded when I reached the age of fifteen. It must therefore have been in 1896 or 1898. Purple my mother's bonnet was, with feathers of light mauve: very ugly I thought it at the time and very ugly I think it now; I prayed ardently that we should not encounter one of my own school-fellows on that parade.

It seemed strange to me as I passed the statue of Byron sulking behind its railings that I should have witnessed this remote and vanished world: that I who was still alive and walking quite quickly, with the same feet and hands, should have strolled along that very path sixty years ago, regretting that my dear mother had an ugly bonnet, and wondering, I suppose, what we should have for luncheon.

You see, in those days the royal parks were closed to public vehicles and open only to the glistening equipages of the rich and great. The old eighteenth-century tradition had persisted, and although the clothes of British women were uglier than the clothes of French women, and although in most British—no: here I shall say 'English,' since in Scotland the food was good—in most English homes the cooking was almost as bad as it is today, the carriages and horses were the finest in the world. Everything shone and glistened; the panels of the huge landaus shone as brightly as the flanks of the horses or the hats of the coachmen and the footmen; the harness shone with wax and metal-polish; the whole world sparkled.

But it was a heavy world. I am glad that I grew out of it when I reached the age of eighteen. People of my own age will agree that we have been granted a unique experience. We have witnessed the passing of a civilisation in the space of our own life-time. Generally such changes

occur gradually. There survive, for instance, letters written at the time of the collapse of the Roman Empire—the letters, for instance, of Sidonius Apollinaris who lived in Gaul in the time of the last of the Roman emperors—from which it is clear that in spite of the onrush of the barbarians most of the old customs and habits lingered on for generations.

Rich landowners still lived in luxurious villas and were served by slaves; they still were carried through the streets of the town in litters, and they still scribbled down their engagements on a roll of papyrus which they held in their hands. People like Sidonius were aware that the old order was passing; they were shocked when they visited the court of Theodoric at Bordeaux to observe that the Visigoth princes wore togas as if they were authentic Roman citizens; but they did not realise that the Empire had completely collapsed and that the world henceforward would belong to barbarians who put rancid butter on their hair.

We western Europeans of my generation have in the space of fifty years seen the world change over: power has shifted from Berlin and London to Moscow and Washington; the landaus, the victorias, and the broughams have been relegated to museums or farm stables; the fumes of petrol destroy the scent of the azaleas in the parks; and few people remain in London on Sundays, and none of them between twelve-fifteen and one walk slowly up and down the pathway outside Apsley House. When I recall those days I can still feel the tightness of my Eton collar around my neck, I can still feel the tightness of a top hat across my forehead: I rejoice that my collar is soft today and that no longer is it necessary to wear any hat at all.

As I said before, there is one thing which has today almost vanished, and which before the first war was a delightful institution, the passing of which I much regret. I refer to week-end parties. How beautiful and exciting it was to leave the office on Saturday afternoon, to drive in a hansom cab to the railway station, and to arrive on some June evening at some great country house, not knowing who was to be there. The week-end party provided time to get to know one's fellow-guests. There was dinner on Saturday, and a lovely, easy Sunday, sitting in the rose garden or playing golf.

By Dinner Time on Sunday . . .

By the time dinner had arrived on Sunday a sense of intimacy had been established: one knew that one had made friends for life; one made engagements to meet again in London during the coming week. But now when week-ends are rare and restricted how is it that young people ever get to know each other? Obviously they must devise some sort of means, since I observe that they are all on Christian-name terms, which in my day was considered improper and even vulgar. But how they achieve this intimacy, and where and when, passes my understanding.

Now you younger people who may be reading may feel that I am an old man regretting the past. Certainly I am an old man, but I do not regret the past. I was not made for the past. I did not like dressing up in tight clothes or going to dances or paying calls. What I liked was wearing slack clothes and going off alone, or with only one companion, hiking down the Rhine or motoring in a precarious little two-seater down to Italy. Comfort I have always cared for, but what sensible man could possibly desire grandeur? A cottage path is for me a more satisfying object than the vast herbaceous borders and the mighty cedars of the Victorian and Edwardian epochs. I was always bored by Society, I always detested the Season; but I much enjoyed the company of my friends, and I am still enabled to enjoy that.

Yet it may be that I am like Sidonius and blind to the fact that the whole world has altered, that nobody except a Basuto chieftain today wears a top hat, and that, with the distribution of incomes, private comfort will become for my grandchildren a rare opportunity. Yet they, unlike the grandchildren of Sidonius, will be accorded at least a minimum welfare. And those who depend upon privacy will always be able to create it for themselves, if not perhaps in a boudoir of silk and satin, then at least in some hollow in the wood.

Thinking of these things, I passed under the archway of Hyde Park Corner and was faced by the roar and rattle of Piccadilly traffic. The landaus and barouches of fifty years ago did not perhaps make quite as much noise or emit that oily smell; but when they did move onwards they moved slowly. There was none of that delighted spring with which a taxi of today hails the coming of the green light. Clop, clop, clop, the older horses made on the pavements; the hansom cabs made a brisker, quicker sound; but it was a slow business—believe me, it was as a business very slow indeed. And being an impatient person I hate slowness. So I am grateful to destiny that being born in an age of transition I was not afflicted by a preference for nineteenth-century modes. I have no wish at all to stroll slowly in the Park between church time and time for luncheon. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The harbour at Belize, the capital: more than 20,000 of the colony's 80,000 people live there

British Honduras Today

WILLY RICHARDSON introduces a programme to be broadcast in the General Overseas Service this week on 'the only British territory in Central America.' The British Colonial Development and Welfare Organisation, as he explains, is giving aid and advice for a programme of economic expansion

'The Empty Land'—Monday 23.15 and Wednesday 10.00 and 18.30

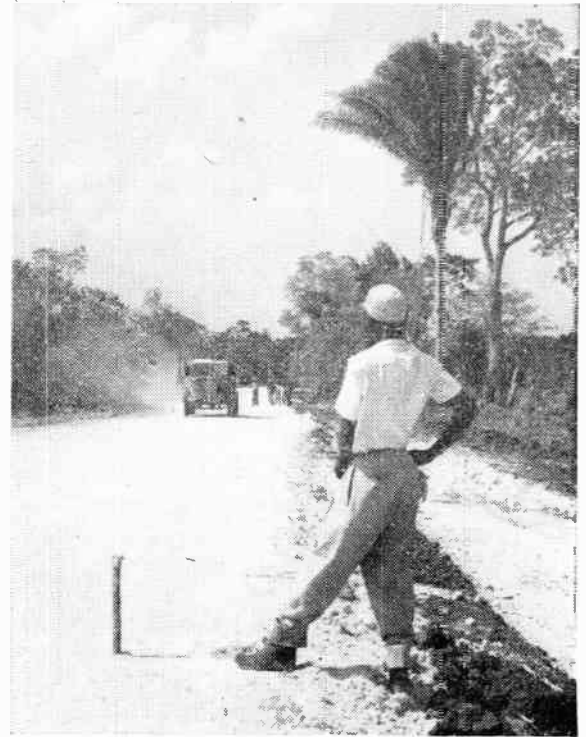
ONE of the most interesting aspects of the discovery of the Americas was the creation of a frontier civilisation. In the richer areas the frontier was pushed further and further west to the shores of the Pacific. But today there are still marginal territories where opportunities abound for anyone who is willing to work hard or take risks.

British Honduras is one of these. It lies on the western edge of the Caribbean, a lean slice of land bordered by Guatemala and Mexico, the only British territory in Central America. Many kinds of people live in this country. Some of them are recent arrivals, pioneers who have come within the past two centuries to settle in the villages and towns along the coast—Europeans, Caribs, Asians, Creoles, and Mestizos. Fortunately these comparative newcomers have not ousted the indigenous people, the Mayas, and they manage to live side by side in apparent harmony. They all seem to share a natural reserve, but nevertheless strangers soon feel that beneath the shyness there is genuine friendliness.

The British influence is not obvious at first sight, but as one learns more of the country one begins to see occasional signs of it. Among the most recent buildings in Belize, the capital, is the Baron Bliss Institute. It is a modern concrete structure with a flat circular roof, and stands out among the brown roofs of Belize. The institute owes its origin to a wealthy invalid who spent the last years of his life fishing around the Cayes which lie outside British Honduras. Baron Bliss never went ashore,



Archaeological work in progress on ancient Mayan dwellings: Mayan Indians, the original inhabitants of Honduras, once had a flourishing civilisation



Agricultural development depends largely on the building of roads: a stretch of new road near Orange Walk

but he was so taken by the friendliness of the Hondurans who came out to his boat that he bequeathed his money to help develop their country.

Unfortunately one man's generosity is not sufficient to solve the many problems that the country faces today. What are these problems? Last May I spent the best part of a week in British Honduras, and was able to see some of its difficulties. For years an appreciable portion of the country's revenue was derived from the timber trade, particularly mahogany. But until quite recently no efforts were made at conserving the forests, and the stocks became sadly depleted. There was, too, always the possibility of a sudden fire sweeping through the pine forests.

It is always an expensive business repairing the damage caused by a natural disaster, as was seen when hurricane 'Janet' hit the northern part of British Honduras last year. The British Government immediately put through a special grant of £800,000 for rebuilding the town of Corozal and its environs, and this will be a tremendous boost over the next three years. But a journey across the country reveals tremendous deficiencies.

Partly responsible for the country's poverty have been the traditional methods of farming. The Indians have a simple system of burning the bush before planting, moving constantly from one patch of land to the next. Attempts are now being made to educate these farmers and to demonstrate to them ways in which they can produce more to their own and the country's benefit.

There are many parts of British Honduras which are inaccessible because of the lack of roads. Markets are rudimentary, and not until there is an adequate network of roads across the land will the fullest agricultural development be possible. The Humming Bird Highway, which cost more than 2,000,000 dollars, has already proved its value every mile of the way, especially to the citrus industry in this area.

Perhaps the most limiting factor of all is the size of the population. There are about 80,000 people in all in a country the size of Wales. The obvious answer is not one completely accepted by the people of British Honduras. They feel that to encourage immigration would not of itself solve any of their problems. Until there are jobs available no artificial increase of the population will be considered. The Government's view is that if present attempts to attract more capital are successful it will be time enough to think of opening their doors to immigrants.

Where would these immigrants come from? One does not have to look far. The islands of the Caribbean are only too anxious to find any avenues for their surplus populations.

Another hope is that British Honduras will join the British Caribbean Federation. Recent constitutional advances have brought British Honduras within easier reach of other Caribbean territories, and federation could confer mutual benefits on all.

For the present, British Honduras is about to embark on a development programme with financial assistance and advice from the British Colonial Development and Welfare Organisation in the hope that the economic and political development of the country will run on parallel lines. It would be very exciting if the next fifty years saw the blossoming of a modern civilisation in a land where once the Mayan Indians came to an early flowering.



KENNETH BRADLEY

My Faith in the Gold Coast

KENNETH BRADLEY, Director of the Imperial Institute, in his contribution to the 'I Remember Africa' series speaks of the two years he spent in the Gold Coast, and in this personal message addressed directly to the people of that country he says: 'The challenges which you have to face will not end with self-government: they are only just beginning. I am sure you will meet them and win as you always have'

IT is nearly eight years since I left the Gold Coast, and I only lived there for just over two, so you will understand that I had some hesitation in accepting the invitation of the BBC to contribute to this series. I could not help wondering whether anybody in the Gold Coast would remember me at all, out of that long stream of British officials which has flowed through the Gold Coast for nearly a hundred years. One or two friends, of course, will remember me, and some of the older generation of chiefs and other public men with whom I used to work, and with whom, I hope, some memory of me will linger.

In the history of any country except the Gold Coast eight years is a very short time, but with you so much has happened. You have crammed into this little space of time enough to fill fifty years in the peace-time history of any older country. You are, if I may say so, a very exciting people. And to me, when I met you ten years ago, you were particularly exciting. I came among you from the other side of Africa, where I had been working for fifteen years or more with the people of Northern Rhodesia—or rather, with the remnants of the people, for more than half of them had been wiped out by the Arab slave-traders from Zanzibar during the nineteenth century.

'A New Africa of the Future'

Most of those who were left were still very much at the beginning of things. They had very little education and very little money, and in politics, when I left, they were still learning the rudiments of democracy in their Native Authorities and had not got as far as the Legislative Council. You, I found, were a hundred years ahead of those central Africans. I felt as though I had somehow fallen asleep and woken up in a new Africa of the future where many of the dreams and hopes which I had had for my African friends in Rhodesia had suddenly come true.

I found, for example, Achimota. There was no Achimota in Northern Rhodesia. There the idea of a great secondary school like that was still a dream, but in the Gold Coast I found it, built more than twenty years before and long since grown into the finest African school in the whole continent: a school in which the best of Africa and the best of Britain had been very happily blended. Everything was exciting like that: the schools, the hospitals, the first-class roads, the wealth of the country—with its cocoa, gold, timber, and all its other resources—and the prosperity which all these things had brought to the people.

In 1941 I only knew two chiefs in Northern Rhodesia who owned motor-cars, and neither of them could afford to buy the petrol on which to make them go. One harnessed oxen to his and used it as a kind of cart; the other used his for sleeping in when he got tired of sleeping in his hut. In the Gold Coast, so many of the people seemed to have bigger and more expensive cars than I could possibly afford myself.

Wonderful Opportunity to Work Together

And how exciting it was to meet and work with African colleagues in the Executive and Legislative Councils. That was the period when for the first time your people had an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council. The Gold Coast was the first country in Africa south of the Sahara to achieve that, and very proud of it you all were. It was the first great step towards the fully democratic government which you have today. I remember telling you in a broadcast from Accra what a wonderful opportunity it gave to us all to work together for the Gold Coast; and judging by the headlines in the newspapers next day most of you agreed with me.

Since then our peoples have continued to work together, and the achievement has been great. Some of us, and some of you, too, are a little worried now lest the fulfilment of your dreams for the Gold Coast may be spoilt or delayed by the political troubles which you are having just at present. I hope you can solve them, and I believe you can. I was never one of those who doubted the ability of the Gold Coast to make its new democracy work, or who thought that democracy came to the Gold Coast too soon or too fast. I had worked with you and knew what you could do.

I remember one of your most distinguished judges telling me that the Gold Coast people would always rise to a challenge, just as they had risen to the challenge of Achimota when Guggisberg had prophesied so great a future for it. I remembered that particularly when I was chairman of the committee which told the Secretary of State in 1947 that the Gold Coast wanted to have its own university college on Legon Hill, for Guggisberg had foretold it, and it is there now; and one day before I die

I want to go out and see it, for that is yet another dream of mine come true. I remember standing with that committee on the top of Legon Hill and saying what a glorious site it would be and how lovely and cool the breeze was off the sea. One of the members of the committee gathered his cloth about him and said he thought it would be too cold and that the students would get pneumonia. But they do not, do they?

Yet not all my happiest memories of the Gold Coast are those of work and official occasions. I remember the very early days of the Gold Coast Club, which some of our African friends founded with us because we thought there ought to be a club where we could meet. We had no money and no building, and we used to meet sometimes at the British Council, and sometimes, I remember, under the trees by the racecourse. I wonder if the club still exists and whether it now has a club-house of its own? I hope so. I remember, too, bathing in the moonlight and riding in on a great wave that sparkled across the sea like a many-stranded chain of diamonds; and dancing all one long, very hot afternoon with the people of a village who had invited me to their harvest festival. What fun it all was!

And, talking of harvest festivals, what a splendid festival they make of it at Krobo! Chief Matekole once invited me to that. I often think of it because the ceremonies there seemed to me so typical of all that is most fascinating in the life of the country. I suppose all the most important people in the Gold Coast today are trying to achieve the same thing: a marriage between their traditional culture and the principles and techniques of Western civilisation. Your statesmen, your artists, your teachers, your chiefs are all in their different spheres faced with this very difficult problem.

What has this to do with a harvest festival at Krobo? Well, there were all the chiefs of the neighbourhood gathered together, sitting in a great circle under their state umbrellas, dressed in their most gorgeous robes, with all their gold regalia, and surrounded by their linguists and most distinguished followers. And there was Chief Matekole himself, in silver and purple, and before the local priests came out in their simple, white cloths to pour the libation and scatter handfuls of the harvest grain upon us, Matekole made a speech to us.

He spoke first in his own language and then repeated his words to us in his faultless English, and he used a microphone and loudspeakers so that not only all of us could hear him but the thousands of his people who were listening in the background. There you had the marriage of African tradition with western techniques.

A Sign of Gratitude

Yet there was more to it than that, because when he spoke to his people and to us the Chief explained that the purpose of this African religious festival was exactly the same as that of the harvest festivals held in the Christian Church. The people had come together to thank God for all the good things of the earth which He had given them. He also explained to us why the priests were showering us with grain. It was, he said, the custom of his people always to return a small part of any gift to him who gave it, as a sign of gratitude.

This is what the priests were doing as they scattered the grain upon us and upon the ground. They were returning a little of the harvest to the gods. It seemed to me, an Englishman, to be a very valuable custom, and one that should be preserved for ever in the Gold Coast. As the Chief left his chromium-plated microphone and sat down again on his ceremonial stool under his umbrella I thought how admirably the whole festival had brought together one or two of the good and useful things in the African and the Western ways of life.

And that, I think, is really what I wanted to say to you. On three occasions recently in London African friends from the Gold Coast have spoken to me of this same problem of how to weld together the cultures of Europe and West Africa. One was a professor at your university, the second a politician, and the third was a young and brilliant sculptor. All of them said to me: 'You cannot help us to find the answer to this problem, and we ourselves have yet to find it.'

I think that is true, and I think that if you do find the answer it will help you to solve all your political and other problems too, because if a people have good principles to guide their lives by, and good ideals to work for, they can usually get their politics right, but if their values are wrong their politics go wrong too, and nobody can be happy.

Your people and mine have both contributed to the achievements of the Gold Coast. We have faith in you, and I hope that you have faith in us. The challenges which you have to face will not end with self-government: they are only just beginning. I am sure you will meet them and win as you always have, and we shall still be glad to help you if you will allow us to. (Broadcast in 'Calling West Africa')



The cinema's prophets: (left to right) Lucretius and Ptolemy noticed the persistence of vision; Ibn el Haitham and Leonardo described the 'camera obscura,' and Kircher the magic lantern; Plateau produced the first moving image

SIXTY YEARS OF THE CINEMA

A. M. ABRAHAM gives his impressions of a London exhibition organised under the auspices of 'The Observer' newspaper which reviewed the progress and achievements of the art of film-making from the beginnings of the 'moving picture' to the present day—a fascinating story of human invention, talent, and industry'

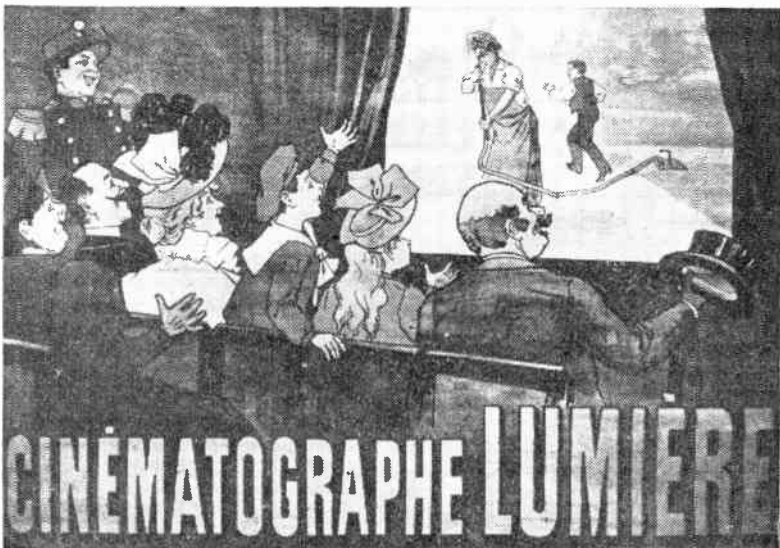
SIXTY years of the cinema—but is the cinema only sixty years old? What about the shadow plays of China and India and Indonesia, which were such a highly developed art in the East so many centuries ago? I am serious when I say this: and film historians will agree with me, I am sure, that the history of the cinema goes much farther back than the day the Lumière brothers first demonstrated the 'cinematograph' in London.

One room in this exhibition is in fact devoted to this ancient art of the moving picture, the moving shadow. Here in this room are shown a number of interesting pictures from the shadow plays of the East. The exhibition thus, in fact, goes much beyond the past sixty years. Of course, it is correct technically to say that the cinema is sixty years old, because photography is the basis of the cinema, and photographic moving pictures were invented only sixty years ago.

The growth and development of films in these sixty years is a fascinating story of human invention, talent, and industry. In this exhibition one can see the different phases of this development. An enormous collection of stills, historical documents, and models have been assembled in the different rooms, and it is all arranged chronologically. In the modern section a very interesting thing to see is a miniature studio built by the British company, J. Arthur Rank Productions, showing the whole process of how a film is made today.

When moving pictures were first shown even their inventor, Lumière, did not think they had much of a future. He thought that people would soon tire of the novelty of moving pictures: 'the craze might last six years, perhaps less. But it did not happen that way. There was always something new that was happening in the cinema to keep it going. The films that Lumière made were a sort of early newsreel: the arrival of a train at a platform, a fire in a building, and so on.

Then came the American director, D. W. Griffith. He is the famous



The Lumière brothers in France were the first people to give public showings of films on a commercial basis: an early poster advertising their business



Kenneth More looking at posters for the film 'Reach for the Sky' in which he stars—a display illustrating the role of posters in film publicity



Four rooms were entirely given over to the American cinema in its various stages: in the 'America since 1927' room 'Westerns' were given their due place

creator of *The Birth of a Nation*, a film classic made in 1915. This film is one of the main attractions in a long selection of films of historical importance that will be shown at the exhibition. Griffith was the first master of the cinema technique, and it was he who started many of the accepted practices in acting and in photography. For instance, he was the man who introduced the close-up. After Griffith came the other great names of early Hollywood days—directors and actors like Chaplin, Valentino, Eric von Stroheim, Mary Pickford, Gloria Swanson—and soon after we were in the modern age of sound films or talkies.

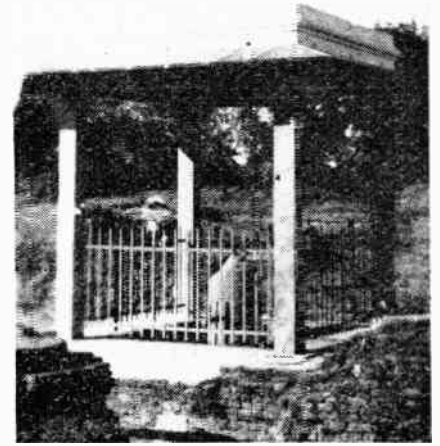
The interesting thing about the history of the cinema is that with every new development there were sceptics who gloomily prophesied the end of films. When sound was introduced many people thought it would finish cinema as a visual art. Of course, nothing of the sort happened: the film has withstood all crises. Indeed, every crisis rather than affecting the film adversely gave new life to it.

Today the cinema is again at a critical stage. There is the competition offered by television, there is competition within the industry itself, there is the mounting cost of production. But it is this very crisis that is causing progress in the cinema today: new artistic values are forming, new experiments are being tried. We are seeing a renaissance of the film in many countries: after the war there was the revival of the Italian cinema; more recently there has been the exciting entry of Japan into the international field. A new phase has just begun in Russia and in India. All this is having a tremendous influence on the art of the film.

One thing is certain: the cinema of the future will be less and less dominated by any particular country or studio: it will be a world cinema. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



The ruins of the temple at Sarnath, one of several buildings devastated seven or eight centuries ago



The stump of the pillar erected at Sarnath in the third century B.C. by the Emperor Asoka on the site of Buddha's first sermon

Sravasti and Sarnath—'Palace and Deer Park'

JOHN BLOFELD, continuing his scholar's pilgrimage to the Buddhist shrines in northern India, visits two centres which were the scene of some of Buddha's most important teaching. The fourth talk in 'In the Path of Lord Buddha' is introduced in a note on page 17

OF all the Buddhist shrines the most frequently visited is Sarnath, chiefly because it is so easily reached from the world-renowned city and tourist centre of Benares. The road from the city is highly picturesque; it is bordered here and there by walled gardens in which some of the buildings are ornamented with stucco peacocks. You can imagine my astonishment when a life-like peacock I particularly admired suddenly emitted a raucous scream and flapped its way to the ground. I had not realised that flesh-and-blood birds nested among their stucco counterparts. Along the road, too, there were trains of camels laden with farm-produce, who superciliously ignored the modern traffic. The Buddhist scriptures abound in stories of birds and beasts, and their presence all around me in India helped me to bridge the gap of 2,500 years.

I saw at once that modern Sarnath is by far the most imposing of the Buddhist shrines. Though I find simplicity and relative solitude more conducive to the Buddhist contemplative spirit, I reflected that a great world religion does require a few large centres with facilities for the study and propagation of the doctrine. I first made my way to the focal point of the whole sacred park: the stump of the Asokan pillar, set up in the third century B.C. to mark the spot where the Lord Buddha preached his first sermon or, as Buddhists say, where he set in motion the Wheel of the Law.

The first sermon contains the fundamentals of the whole of the Buddhist doctrine; it teaches the Middle Way between the extremes of sensual pleasure and self-mortification; and it includes the Four Noble Truths: namely, that life is inseparable from suffering; that craving and its attendant lusts are suffering's cause; that extinction of craving leads to the end of suffering; and that this can be achieved by the Noble Eightfold Path—a method of controlling thoughts, words, and actions so as to cultivate compassion, to destroy craving, to attain inner serenity, and to enter into that direct experience of Reality called Nirvana.

'Piercing the Veil of Dreamlike Forms'

The Buddha regarded the world of the senses as a barrier between ourselves and Reality, and he sadly recognised that birth, sickness, old age, death, pain, unsatisfied desire and its counterpart, aversion, are the common lot of human beings. Yet he was no pessimist, for he taught that our pleasures and pains are an ever-shifting mirage, an ever-changing dream, behind which lies Reality, unchanging, serene, utterly satisfying. And he taught the methods of piercing the veil of dreamlike forms, revealing the face of Reality.

Nor was the Lord Buddha a puritan teaching us to shun happiness as though it were a crime: he was an advocate of serenity and non-attachment. Thus, there is no harm in my enjoying the foaming splash of some mountain waterfall unless the enjoyment is allowed to give birth to an unquenchable longing for it when I am forced to live, say, in one of London's noisier suburbs. Buddhism is not a running away from life but a means of rising above the circumstances of life so as to become impervious to the sorrow and disappointment inherent in the transitoriness of life.

To commemorate the first sermon, delivered in what was then the King of Benares' deer park, part of Sarnath has again been stocked

with deer: this seems to me quite the most delightful result of the vast programme for Sarnath's improvement. The sacred park is so well cared for that I could hardly visualise the appearance of Sarnath as it was near the turn of the present century, when the whole area was described as being divided between thick jungle and a breeding ground for pigs, full of filth. Presumably, the jungle had been allowed unimpeded growth since the destruction of the Asokan pillar and neighbouring monasteries by fanatic Central Asian hordes seven or eight centuries before.

Prior to that Sarnath had been a great religious centre. The ancient Chinese pilgrims speak of flourishing monasteries there, and Hsuan Chuang of the seventh century describes the Asokan pillar as 'bright and shining as a mirror, its surface glistening and smooth as ice.'

Example of Indian Classical Art

Fortunately, not only the stump of the Asokan pillar remains but also its magnificent capital, housed in the Sarnath museum. This is one of the finest examples of Indian classical art I have ever seen. I was delighted with this seven-foot-high block of polished sandstone, sculptured into the form of vigorous, life-imbued lions sitting back upon a plinth, and below them an inverted lotus and life-like animals—elephant, bull, horse, and lion. I tried to imagine its splendour when viewed from the foot of its supporting pillar, seventy feet high and of the same highly polished stone.

Today much of Sarnath's ancient glory has been revived, largely owing to the work of private Buddhist organisations and to the help provided by the Government of India. Besides the ancient *stupas*, the deer park, and the museum I especially admired the many beautiful Asokan-style railings of austere simple grey-brown sandstone, polished till it glitters in the brilliant sunshine. The most lavishly decorated building is a temple which reminded me of one of those oblong Christian churches with the steeple rising over the high altar at the further end; but there is no close resemblance, for the cool stone architecture is purely Indian, and the soaring tower looks more like a thin, elongated pyramid than a church steeple.

Inside I found many treasures, including colourful frescoes of scenes from the Lord Buddha's life, and a great gilded bell from Japan, whose deep-toned, long-drawn note is followed by a melodious humming which evokes a feeling of deep solemnity. The peoples of India and further Asia take prayer to mean an attunement of the mind to the all-pervading Infinite. They find this easier to achieve with the help of deep-toned bells or gongs, or the melody of gigantic drums.

Relics play their part in Buddhism. Many of these, considering their age, are surprisingly well authenticated. For the Buddha at the time of his death was already so widely esteemed throughout the kingdoms of north India that after his cremation the rulers competed for the honour of housing his relics. These were placed in caskets of crystal or other precious materials beneath splendid monuments with inscriptions on stone. Within the past century or so archaeologists, many of them Englishmen devoted to India, have with the help of these inscriptions discovered undoubtedly authentic relics of the Buddha and his disciples. The relics at Sarnath are exhibited each year on full-moon night in November. They are placed in a lovely silver casket and carried in procession by representatives of many nations, colourfully dressed in their national costumes.

From Sarnath the Buddha story takes us to Sravasti, where the

(Continued on page 10)

The Fishing Industry in South-East Asia

D. W. LE MARE, Director of Fisheries of the Federation of Malaya, describes some of the work which his department has been doing to help fishermen improve their methods of catching, preserving, and distributing fish, which forms a main source of protein food for the peoples of South-East Asia

OVER a considerable part of the fishing industries of the British territories in South-East Asia, that is to say in the Federation of Malaya, in Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo, it is no longer correct to say that the people are very backward. In the past ten years many considerable developments have taken place. How has this come about?

First of all it is necessary to have trained and skilled staff. Many members of the staff have had additional training under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation and the Colombo Plan. This staff has been equipped with a variety of seaworthy craft and fishing gear, with laboratories and workshops ashore.

The work which has been accomplished has always been with the help and co-operation of the fishermen themselves, for one of the fundamental factors in all development work is that it shall be realistic and directly related to the economic needs and human aspirations of the fisherfolk. In all this work, too, we must acknowledge the willing help of many commercial concerns in pioneering new equipment for the tropics.

Intensive Programme of Mechanisation

First, let us turn to fishing boats. It has been necessary to carry out an intensive programme of mechanisation, and many experimental craft of varying sizes have been constructed which combine the practical needs of the fisherman with the advantages both in economy of operation and in ease of running and maintenance of the modern diesel-engine. Without going into the details of lines and the making of models, let me give but one example of a fleet of about thirty fishing boats, all with modern diesel-engines and with new and modified nets, which caught more than 10,000 tons of migratory shad, known as the *hilsa* in India and Burma, or the *ikan terubok* in the countries which speak Malay.

This occurred in the six months from September, 1954, to February, 1955, and all this fish was packed in ice and distributed all over the country by fast road-transport, and was available to the public anywhere at the equivalent of sixpence a pound in first-class condition. All fresh fish must be in first-class condition in Malaya, for the Malayan housewife is exceptionally particular as to the quality of the fish which she purchases for her family. While fish is a staple food in Malaya there are many villages in remote areas or on secondary roads, so that the problems associated with fulfilling the wishes of the housewife are many.

To get small quantities of fish in first-class condition to remote villages cheaply enough for the agricultural people to be able to afford it, has led to a number of simple but effective insulated containers being made. These are of corrugated iron, or of an aluminium alloy, and are insulated with glass fibre or with blown and vulcanised rubber or granulated cork. They must be large, strong, and effective enough to make them economically profitable. Finally, they must be able to keep iced fish at a temperature within a few degrees of freezing for twenty-four hours, even though



The Fisheries Department has designed a number of types of cheap and simple diesel-engined boats: fishermen sorting out their nets on one of the new craft



Breeding fish in ponds is an ancient practice in Malaya, but the Government helps by importing specially suitable stock—like this Chinese grass-eating carp

it may be put out into the tropical sun at midday, either on the carrier of a bicycle or, for instance, on the middle seat of an up-river canoe.

Let us turn to nets. The traditional method of preserving nets is by steeping them in an infusion made from the bark of mangrove trees. This is good, cheap, and easy. But for certain types of twine it has been found in temperate seas that an oily solution of organic copper salts or copper soaps are a better preservative. By experiment and demonstration we have been able to show the fishermen where these methods will apply, so that they will get a better life from their nets.

Not only are we concerned with fresh fish but with marine by-products. In South-East Asia we are making a paste from the plankton—from a species of small crustacean which occurs in enormous quantities in certain places and at certain seasons. This is caught with straining nets made of China-grass, and then fermented with salt and put into an electrically or diesel driven mincing machine two or three times: the result is something like a dark purple cheese. It is packed in plastic wrappers with the maker's trademark and sold as a nutritious and tasty condiment known as *belachan*.

Of course, *belachan* is not new, but the improved manufacture and processing, with packing in hygienic polythene wrappers which keeps it fresh and moist, are. We have perfected methods of quick freezing tropical fish, so that after appropriate storage they cannot be distinguished from sea-fresh specimens, and can satisfy the discerning eye and palate of the Malayan housewife even after six months. Malayan fish are now being canned, and the delicious curries so much relished by many Asians will soon be finding their way on to world markets, but the problems associated with the chemical erosion of tinsplate by the spices call for the combined skill of chemists and engineers.

Turning an Art into a Science

In many parts of the world fish-oil is made from fish waste. But in Malaya we are now experimenting with the catching of fish for the specific purpose of turning it into fish meal. And the purposes for which we are intending the meal are as chicken food, pig food, vegetable fertiliser, fertiliser for choice flowers such as orchids, and, finally, as a basis for human food, either mixed with seasoning and spices to make condiments or as a flour to be incorporated in biscuits or stews. But in doing all this we must keep an eye on costs and the relative availability of fresh fish: while it is acknowledged that we must set protein to the people, it must be cheap.

Now something about the actual fish farming, the breeding and rearing of fish in special ponds. Of course, the rearing and breeding of fish in ponds is as old in Asia as Asia itself. It is a fascinating procedure by means of which food can be made available in inland areas. It has been going on for many centuries, and in the last few years we have been making a study of what is virtually an art in order to try and make it a science. And all this in order to increase the supply of food which the world needs so much in many heavily populated areas. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 6



WALTER ELLIOT

Britain's Unity in Difference

THE RT. HON. WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., in another contribution to the current series in the General Overseas Service, points out that the differences in the origins of the English, Irish, and Scots, are reflected in the political, social, and religious institutions which these peoples have framed

THE United Kingdom is made up not only of Englishmen, Welshmen, Irishmen, and the Scots—about whose various origins and make-up there may be some argument. The United Kingdom is made up of the national, political, and social organisations which these people have framed, and there is no doubt whatever about the separate identities of these. The United Kingdom consists, therefore, of a mosaic of separate, sharply angled parts fitting together. It is not an amalgam, and does not desire to be one. The proudest boast of the United States is to call itself a melting pot. Such a description would lead to an uproar of protest from any audience within our four seas. It would, by the way, be equally unpopular in Canada.

This unity in difference is an idea which has spread widely over the Commonwealth. The idea was rather charmingly put by André Maurois. He said: 'England is not one person. It is a man and his wife. It is always the wife who answers the telephone. But she never does anything without consulting her husband.' The same idea appears less charmingly in Europe's description, 'perfidious Albion.' Europe is never quite sure who has finally got hold of the telephone.

These differences are not only political: they run deep down into the fibre of our constituent units. They are reflected in sport, in culture, in education, in religion. In sport, for example, the English public is as passionately interested in cricket as is the American public in baseball or the Spanish public in bull-fighting. But cricket plays no part in the sporting life of Scotland at all. Very few parts of Scotland have ever seen a game of cricket played; any interest in the game is purely academic or dilettante; the metaphors drawn from cricket are, to a Scotsman, quite meaningless. Scotland's national game—apart from football, which is now international—is golf, a game played by the working classes in Scotland and by the upper classes everywhere else.

As for culture, the Welsh, for example, sing naturally. They sing when waiting at a station for a train. They sing at the opening or closing of a political meeting, at a lunch, at a football match, anywhere, without the least difficulty, without the least self-consciousness. Whereas an Englishman bracing himself up to sing in public is like a dog attempting to walk on its hind legs: one watches the performance with a mixture of apprehension and of pity. The Irish and the Scots regard singing as a professional matter. They admire, but they do not participate, except in church where they sing the psalms.

The differences in education, in religion, go deeper. The English are by nature a hierarchical people: they enjoy rank and order; in schools they like to segregate themselves, one class from another. In religion they crystallise out in an infinite series of well-understood orders, from churchwardens to archbishops. The Scots, on the other hand, are egalitarian

in each of these aspects of life, in religion especially. There they refuse passionately any idea of gradation. Their form of church government is essentially the General Assembly, a great gathering of clergy and lay elders, held each year, and each year with a differing chairman, to whom no form of precedence other than that of a chairman is allotted. It would take too long to describe the religion of the Irish or of the Welsh.

On all these subjects Wales and Ireland have a furious approach of their own. Wales has a certain ambivalence of envy and admiration towards England. She has in some respects a tenacity of national institutions, such as language, which surpasses even that of the Scots: Welsh is a living language for a great part of the nation, while Gaelic in Scotland is not. Northern Ireland is preoccupied with the remainder of Ireland to the south in a fashion familiar abroad but almost incredible to the tolerant and easy-going English: the Northern Ireland Government, for example, has remained continuously with one party for some thirty years on this one issue of maintaining their separate existence.

All these differences produce a power of comprehension on a variety of levels, a flexibility of understanding, which is from time to time of great service in enabling Britain to get into touch with other countries and groups across the world.

The feverishly cherished border, the boundary of the national soil, of the fatherland, one step across which is a mortal insult, a mortal peril—that is certainly unknown in England, because their land frontiers have not been subject to a serious retreat in war for 1,000 years. But it is realised along the Welsh border, along the Scots border, along the Irish border, as a man knows the threshold between his door and the street. And so Europe, and the East, can find in Britain men who appreciate as they do the irrational but magnetic pull of frontier issues.

There is not time to do more than mention the differences which the different legal systems embody. The Scots system derives from the Roman-Dutch law; the divergences between that and English law are so great that not merely such things as inheritance and marriage but the crucial issues of life and death are treated differently on either side of a line running along a totally unguarded, totally un sentinelled demarcation.

These differences are not trivial. They have their importance for the rest of the world in the existence of the vast English tolerance in the midst of the intolerance, the passions, of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Wales. The balance between the two, the interplay of the forces concerned, has had much to do with the place which the United Kingdom has come to occupy in recent history. The Commonwealth is, after all, rather a remarkable political phenomenon. It cannot rest on tolerance alone: understanding is also necessary. The different attitudes towards life which I have touched upon so briefly give at the centre a hearth upon which both of these fires can burn. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

'Palace and Deer Park' (Continued from page 8)

teachings laid down in the first sermon were more fully elaborated during the years that followed. For the Lord Buddha's habit was to interrupt his endless travels during the rainy season and to spend the time carefully instructing his disciples.

At Sravasti he passed no less than twenty-four of the forty-five rainy seasons between his Enlightenment and death. This once famous capital of the mighty Kosala kingdom is now a mere village called Set-Mahet, situated in the Gonda district of the former United Provinces. I found the remains of the ancient city lost in thick jungle, but its once massive walls and towers are still indicated by certain undulations and hillocks.

I arrived there from Balrampur in an *cku*, a light, single-horse vehicle in which the passenger, if alone, sits cross-legged beneath a canopy and may fancy himself a minor Hindu deity ensconced in a flimsy shrine. With the sweet-faced, elderly Burmese monk who met me I had no language in common, but he hobbled around with me, smilingly identifying the ruined monuments by name. Both of us happened to be carrying red Burmese sunshades, which the local Hindu peasants apparently took for symbols of sanctity, for many who darted forward to touch the venerable monk's knee, and thereby take to themselves a little of his merit, also touched my knee, from which I fear but little virtue flowed.

Sravasti has many delightful associations, of which the following story is a good illustration. Anathapindika, a rich merchant, at his first

meeting with the Lord Buddha became an ardent disciple. So he invited his Teacher to reside sometimes at Sravasti with his followers, but could find no place worthy of such guests except the Jetavana Garden belonging to Prince Jeta. This prince, unwilling to part with his lovely place, tried to silence Anathapindika's importunities by saying jokingly: 'All right, you can have the place, but the price must consist of enough gold coins to cover every inch of the ground.' To his astonishment this offer was promptly accepted. This shamed the prince into reducing the price by half, for he was awed by the usually canny merchant's measureless love for the Lord Buddha. A fine monastery was then built to accommodate the large retinue of monks; and the Lord Buddha showed his appreciation by returning again and again.

Stories of this kind illustrate the tremendous impact made by the Lord Buddha's personality on his contemporaries. He had to decline an offer of half King Bimbisara's kingdom at their very first meeting. And the number of wealthy people—princes, merchants, great ladies, and courtesans—who were willing to sacrifice everything for their Teacher, or to embrace a life of poverty and renunciation in emulation of his own example, is the greatest testimony to his noble qualities.

A character so well compounded of wisdom, tolerance, manly strength, compassion, measureless resolve, and untroubled serenity can seldom have had its counterpart in this world. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The castle was built by Robert Fitzhardinge of Bristol, ancestor of the Berkeley family, who had received the grant of the manor from King Henry II

Berkeley Castle—Eight Hundred Years of History

CHARLES BREWER tells of a visit to a castle overlooking the River Severn between Bristol and Gloucester which enjoys the unique distinction of being the only one in England to have been occupied in unbroken succession for eight centuries by the descendants of the man who built it

IT was a grey, misty, winter's afternoon as I walked up to the gatehouse of Berkeley Castle—grey weather which perhaps matched one's somewhat grey thoughts, for here in a room built into the castle's keep the unhappy King Edward II was fiendishly put to death in 1327. That thoroughly bad Queen, Isabella, and her paramour, Mortimer, ordered the kind-hearted and compassionate Lord Berkeley away on some pretext, and installed their paid assassins to do this dreadful deed with red-hot irons.

The medieval castles of England, among their many purposes, usually served that of a prison, and Berkeley was no exception. But in a number of respects it is undoubtedly unique among British fortresses. In the first place, it is the only castle in the land which has been held and occupied unbrokenly for 800 years by descendants of the man who built it. In 1153 Henry II handed the Manor of Berkeley over to Robert Fitzhardinge of Bristol, and he became the ancestor of the Berkeley family. It was he who raised these massive walls.

And that brings me to the second unusual characteristic of Berkeley Castle. Normally the stone-walled keep was erected on top of the mound strong-point. Only at Berkeley and Farnham was the keep constructed so that the mound was entirely enclosed within it, resulting in a truly impregnable fortress of unusual size. Again, Berkeley was the scene of the last battle in England between individual land-owners and their private armies when 500 years ago William Berkeley safeguarded his right of occupation of the castle in conflict with a rival claimant.

A Fourteenth-Century Kitchen

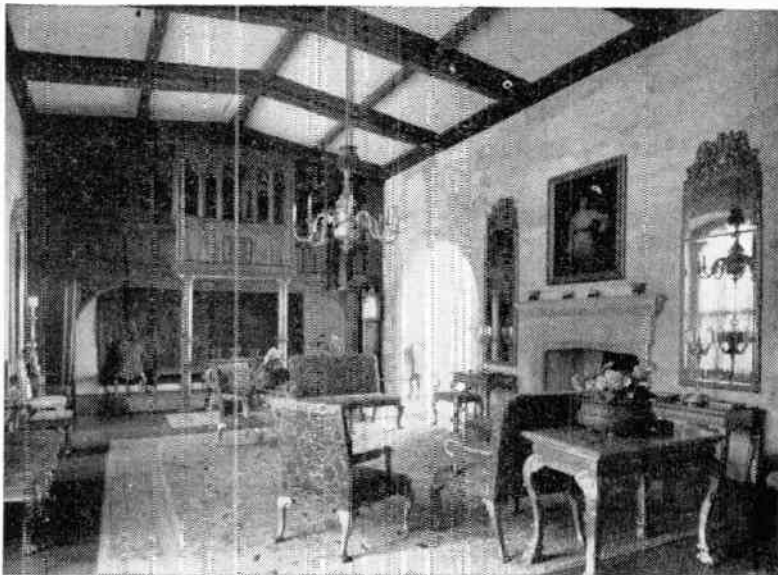
In the long drawing room the gilt furniture is upholstered in tapestry worked by the wife of the fourth Earl of Berkeley. An old painting shows the Berkeley coat-of-arms flying from the mast-head of one of the wooden ships of England. The glorious coloured ceiling of St. Mary's Chapel in the castle carries quotations from the *Book of Revelations*, translated from Latin into English in 1380 by Lord Berkeley's chaplain, a Cornishman named Trevisa—nearly 200 years before William Tyndale translated the Bible. And, to speak of more material things, the fourteenth-century kitchen at Berkeley is a rare example of its kind.

The castle stands on a rocky hillock close to the River Severn. The castle keep faces the only high ground near at hand—the churchyard of Berkeley town. Just now I called the keep an impregnable fortress. But it was in the churchyard that during the Civil War Cromwell set up his guns and in three days blew a breach in those same walls. But he restored the castle to the Berkeley family, subject to an enlargement of the breach as a safeguard against further resistance. And there, to this day, that safeguard remains.

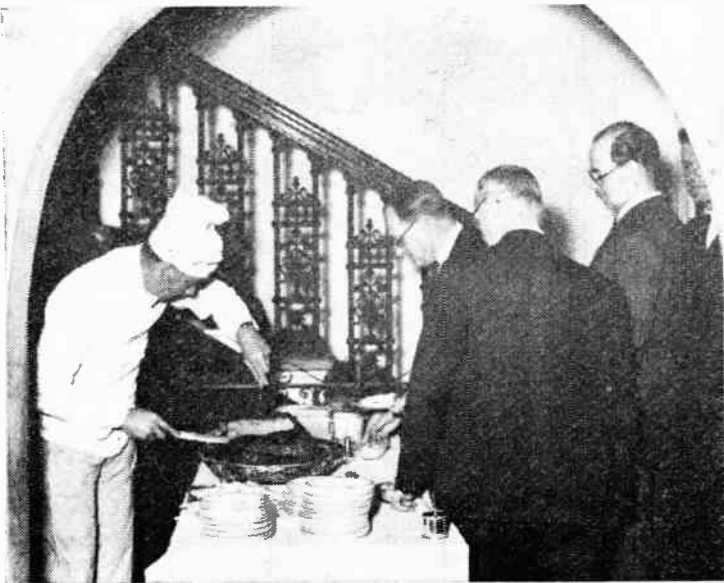
I was shown over the castle by young Mr. John Berkeley, who resides there. I could not help wondering, as he and I walked round that keep and through that gatehouse, whether his thoughts ever cast back over those 800 years, whether he ever pictured his ancestors as young men of his own age—maybe in medieval chain-mail or in colourful Tudor doublet and hose; in Royalist plumed hat, lace, and high boots, or in Georgian full-skirted coat with flowered lappets—and all stepping through that same gatehouse from their ancestral home on their lawful occasions. It struck me as something of which he must be very proud—of which, indirectly, we as a nation should be very proud. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The keep entirely encloses the mound of the original Norman fortress on the site: Edward II is said to have been murdered in a room over its entrance



In the long drawing room are embroideries by the wife of the fourth Earl



'Delicious—remarkably tender' was the verdict on the first cargo of beef treated with aureomycin: the sampling took place at Butchers' Hall, Smithfield

Preserving Perishable Foods with Antibiotics

THE other evening in London (said C. L. Boltz) I went to eat at a Burmese restaurant. My wife and I ate several Burmese dishes, and then we came to the sweets. What could we have? I asked the proprietor, and he told me that we could have mango slices. Mango slices in London, nearly 7,000 miles from where the mangoes grow: how could it happen? You know the answer as well as I do. The mangoes had been preserved by putting them in an airtight tin after they had been cooked and were still hot. This canning is but one modern way of preserving food. Because of several preserving techniques people in London can eat food from all over the world, from Antarctic whale to Chinese liches and Australian lamb.

Preservation like this is a modern development, and one particular sort of preservation enabled me to eat beef in London that had been killed nearly two months earlier in New Zealand. You yourself know what a problem this preservation is, especially in hot climates. To very many people ways of preserving perishable foods, especially meat and fish, are very important indeed. There are many thousands of people who never taste meat because they cannot get it fresh. In fact, one of every two people in the world live where there is really not enough food, and part of this is due to the difficulty of transporting perishable food because it soon goes 'off' and becomes uneatable.

Keeping Spoilage Bacteria at Bay

This is not the only aspect of it. There is the great financial loss in countries like the United States because of the amount of food that spoils in transit. Many ways have been tried to preserve food, especially meat and fish. The oldest is probably salting: salt-fish is known the world over. Other food preservatives are used, such as benzoic acid and sorbic acid. In addition, scientists have recently tried radiating food with electronics; refrigeration is now widespread; and today there is still another.

But I will let a scientist tell you more about this: Dr. J. H. Taylor is a microbiologist who advises the Lederle Laboratories on many of their activities. These laboratories have recently started to use yet another method of food preservation, the one used on the New Zealand beef I ate. Dr. Taylor will tell you about ways of preserving food, and especially the new process he is now concerned with.

DR. TAYLOR: The new process that I am concerned with extends the freshness of foods by treating them with very small quantities of an antibiotic. The evidence already available suggests that this process will considerably facilitate the handling and distribution of a variety of perishable foods. To appreciate the significance of this development let us consider briefly the changes which lead to the spoilage of meat and fish products. As soon as an animal is killed a very wide variety of bacterial species contaminate the meat. While the animal is alive these spoilage bacteria cannot enter the living cell, but as soon as the animal is killed chemical changes take place to allow the bacteria to feed on the cells.

The spoilage bacteria get into the meat mainly during the stages of handling and processing. It is for this reason that most meat handled under clean, hygienic conditions will keep longer than that which is grossly contaminated. If one could imagine meat being protected from all microbial contamination it would remain fresh for a very considerable

period of time. The rate of bacterial spoilage increases with the degree of contamination and also with the storage temperature. It is, therefore, not surprising that most methods of food preservation depend either upon reducing storage temperature, as with refrigeration, or applying some agent which will directly delay bacterial growth.

In recent years antibiotics such as penicillin, streptomycin, and so on have become widely used in the treatment of human and animal bacterial diseases, and as such they have interested the food technologist as perhaps being able to prevent the growth of food-spoilage organisms. Very briefly, an antibiotic is the product of growth of a micro-organism, and when in very great dilution it has the property of inhibiting the growth of other micro-organisms. An outstanding feature of most antibiotics is that although they are very effective in inhibiting the growth of certain types of bacteria they are relatively non-toxic to the consumer, and do not impair the quality of foods so treated.

At last, then, it appears as though we have available a group of substances, some of which will be ideal for the preservation of perishable foods. Recently a new group of antibiotics has been developed with the ability to inhibit the growth of a wide range of micro-organisms. These so-called 'broad spectrum' antibiotics are known chemically as the tetracyclines. They are both highly effective and relatively non-toxic, and they thus open up interesting new possibilities. One of this group of compounds, chlortetracycline, known also as aureomycin, has been shown to inhibit the growth of up to ninety-nine per cent. of poultry spoilage organisms, while other members of the group are less effective but still inhibit the majority of spoilage organisms.

Already they have been used to extend the freshness of red meat, poultry, and fish, while their possible use in milk, eggs, and other animal products is being investigated. As the rate of spoilage increases with temperature, so antibiotic treatment may add an extra one to two days to the storage life of meat at tropical temperatures, or an extra one to two weeks at refrigeration temperature. The precise method of application varies with each type of food product, and the benefits obtained vary with the product treated and also the temperature at which it is stored.

Doubling the Storage Life of Poultry

In the normal processing of poultry in America, for example, it is a common practice to dip the birds in iced water immediately after killing in order to reduce the body temperature. Subsequent storage life has been shown to be extended by incorporating as little as ten parts per million of chlortetracycline in this cooling water. The antibiotic is absorbed into the superficial tissues of the bird and subsequently delays the development of surface contamination. Such birds will then stay fresh for up to three weeks at chilled temperatures. This is at least twice as long as they would last without the antibiotic treatment.

The preservation of beef carcasses has been achieved in tropical countries by post-mortem infusion with an antibiotic solution, or by injection of the live animal immediately before slaughter. In certain of the South American countries, where meat must normally be consumed within about twenty-four hours of slaughter, meat treated with chlortetracycline has been shown to be fresh after seventy-two hours' storage at atmospheric temperature. An interesting result of this treatment is that by allowing meat to hang for a few days at this temperature the normal process of tenderisation is able to take place, whereas usually this is not possible.

In the more temperate climates it may be sufficient simply to spray the surface of the carcasses with an antibiotic solution to delay surface spoilage. This procedure may be of use as an adjunct to chilling in the long-distance transport of meat.

Perhaps one of the most interesting applications of antibiotics is in preserving the freshness of fish. In Great Britain work carried out by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has already demonstrated that ice containing four to seven parts per 1,000,000 of chlortetracycline will extend the freshness of fish by an extra seven to ten days. We are about to undertake further work to evaluate this treatment under large-scale experimental and commercial trawling conditions. Not only will this procedure ensure a fresher product for the consumer and less wastage due to bacterial spoilage but it could also permit fishing vessels to stay at sea for longer periods and fish in distant waters which have so far been out of reach.

Very briefly, then, these are the benefits to be expected from antibiotics in the preservation of perishable foods. Much more experimental work remains to be done, but already it can be stated with confidence that this new development represents a very important advance in the science of food technology.

Now, of course, antibiotics are well known in a number of places, and I am sure it must come to everybody's mind that antibiotics do sometimes have side effects, and they will ask whether this treatment of the meat with the antibiotics holds any danger at all for the people who eat the meat. That is something which has been investigated very intensively over the past five years, and we have found in almost every case that as soon as antibiotic-treated meat or fish is cooked the antibiotic is completely destroyed. In view of that, there appears to be no harm, although this requires a good deal of investigation. At the present time we are making a very careful examination of the long-term feeding of antibiotics to human beings. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

JOAN OF ARC PAGEANT

OVER 500 years ago, in 1431, Joan of Arc was burnt at the stake in Rouen, and it was not until twenty-five years after her death, after another formal trial, that her innocence was declared. People of Rouen have been celebrating the fifth centenary of that declaration, and thousands of country people from the villages of Normandy crowded into the city to see the processions, the pageantry, and the religious ceremonies. With these celebrations was combined the official reopening of the cathedral of Rouen, which has now been restored after the damage done by Allied bombers during the war.

I was in the stand in the old market place itself, very close to the actual spot where the poor nineteen-year-old child paid the unjust penalty of a sublime faith in her own country. The statue marking the actual spot was surrounded by a mass of white and light-blue flowers, the colours of Joan's battle standard. Looking at the ancient buildings around Rouen one has an almost bodily sense of history, a feeling which grew from the beginning of the procession to its tragic end. For each phase there was, of course, a different Joan, from the peasant girl sitting under a tree to the resigned martyr awaiting her fate. But somehow the physical differences between the successive Joans did not seem to matter.

The sinister approach of Joan's English guards, armed archers followed by others bearing faggots for the burning, was cleverly accentuated by the dull thud, thud, thud from the drums marching at their head.

I must say that I felt almost relieved when French friends spoke kindly to me afterwards. And it was certainly a pleasure to see at the following day's ceremony in the same place a smart guard of honour from the two British naval minesweepers who had specially come to Rouen for the occasion. I saw, too, the Union Jack alongside a banner with the words in English: 'Homage to Joan of Arc.' These had been brought over by a deputation of British men and women as a private gesture of their own. I, for one, was glad of it, and even more so to learn that the same groups and their supporters had paid £1,000 for a window to Joan's memory in the cathedral.

It was a happy coincidence that enabled the cathedral to be thrown at long last entirely open for public worship on this occasion, but it was a coincidence due only to the inspired devotion and skill of the chief architect, M. Chauvel, the contractor, M. Landry, and all the engineers and masons who had thrown their whole hearts into the job during the past ten years: a job that included the repair or restoration of more than half of the entire inner structure. A lot still remains to be done, by the way, to the outside.

THOMAS CADETT

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

AFTER being closed for reasons of economy for four years the museum of the Public Record Office in London has been reopened, and many famous documents, including the Domesday Book, are on view once more. Most important of the new exhibits is a replica of Magna Charta, signed by Henry III on February 11, 1225. This is the final and definitive form of the charter signed by King John and the barons in the meadow between Staines and Runnymede on June 15, 1215.



A visitor looking at the Domesday Book, one of the priceless exhibits on show at the recently reopened Public Record Office Museum in London



Joan of Arc depicted on horseback in a pageant staged at Rouen to mark the 500th anniversary of her rehabilitation: 200 people took part in the pageant

A household account book checked and signed by Elizabeth of York, Henry VII's queen, shows an entry which starts: 'Item—for six yards of black velvet for a gown for the Queen.' It goes on to give the price as 9s. 8d. a yard, and the total as 62s. 10d., which is 4s. 10d. too much. The Queen passed this error, but then Roman numerals are not the easiest things to multiply, and multiplication itself was a comparatively unfamiliar art in those days.

The indictment on which John Palmer, better known as Dick Turpin, was hanged, is also exhibited for the first time. Described as a labourer, he is accused of stealing a black mare—the famous Black Bess. She was worth £3, and was stolen with a filly foal worth 20s. from Thomas Creasey at Weldon in Yorkshire. The document is dated March 1, 1739, and shows that although Dick said he was innocent he was found guilty and hanged at York.

RAY COLLEY

PLANT PROTECTION

SCIENTISTS from forty countries came to England for the second International Conference on Plant Protection at the Fernhurst research station in Sussex. There were altogether more than 200 delegates, and the subjects discussed included means of combating weeds, insect pests, and plant diseases which together account for the loss of something like half the world's crops every year. For the first time at a conference of this kind closed-circuit television was used to enable the speakers to illustrate their talks. I went along to the research station to talk to Doctor Holmes, the Plant Protection Technical Director.

'Now farming is becoming more and more a scientific business,' I asked him, 'do you think the increasing use of weed-killers and insecticides and so on is having a bad effect on the standards of farming?'

'Generally speaking, I do not think so. At one session of the conference it was stressed that good husbandry must go with the use of chemicals in this particular field. Now good farmers are the people proud of good husbandry, are the people who are mostly using the chemicals. It is the poorer farmers who do not take much notice of good husbandry anyway who are not using the chemicals. I think the object in the future is to educate the poorer farmers not only to use chemicals but to use good husbandry first.'

'A question now from the consumer's point of view: is there any danger at all that this increasing use of chemicals will affect the quality of the crops?'

'The risk that the produce itself may be harmed has been recognised for some time by the manufacturers of the chemicals, and certainly the responsible companies do carry out long-term experiments to make quite certain that there are no long-term ill effects on the crop. Similarly, since the working parties under the chairmanship of Sir Solly Zuckerman, there has been official recognition of the hazards and official action to minimise any danger from that point of view.'

I then went out into the market garden to see some of the machines in operation, and spoke to Doctor F. W. Lane, who looks after the mechanical side of the research station. He said:

'I should explain that quite apart from being in charge of the machinery and looking after the equipment we have on the estate we are also responsible for and do a considerable amount of development work. For example, this machine here is, if you like, the last in line of several machines that have all been developed with a view to reducing the volume of spray liquid that is used for spraying an acre of fruit trees.'

HUGH DRIVER



The entrance to the Marlborough House exhibition, where more than 1,000 relics of V.C.s, including many portraits and pictures, were arranged in chronological order



Bugle captured in Korea in the action in which Colonel Carne won his V.C.



Souvenirs of Wing-Cdr. Guy Gibson who led the raid on the Moehne Dam



An early tank in which a lieutenant won a posthumous V.C. in France in 1918



A water colour of Queen Victoria presenting one of the first V.C.s on June 26, 1856

The Centenary of

Three hundred V.C.s from all over the Commonwealth are on display in Hyde Park and an inspection by the Queen to mark the centenary of the award of the first V.C.s 100 years ago. And at Marlborough House an exhibition of relics connected with the wearer of a V.C. Both events

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

WEARING a tight-waisted, scarlet jacket with something of a military cut, and a skirt of blue serge, Queen Victoria stood in Hyde Park almost exactly a hundred years ago and pinned on to the tunics of sixty-two sailors and soldiers the first Victoria Crosses ever to be awarded. You could see that very tunic and skirt in an exhibition which was opened by the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, in London.

The V.C. Centenary Exhibition had been set up in Marlborough House, where Queen Mary used to live. I cannot imagine that there has ever been an exhibition before that has brought together so many front-page stories to be told so modestly by their relics, because every single thing in this exhibition had a story behind it of some 'significant act of valour'—to quote Queen Victoria's original warrant.

The relics covered every sort of thing connected with a winner of the Victoria Cross: portraits, paintings depicting the scene when he won his Cross, articles of uniform or the personal weapons he used—everything, in fact, from a tie-pin to a tank.

Altogether, 1,347 V.C.s have been won, three of them double V.C.s, and two of these were won by doctors. They are made with the metal from guns captured from the Russians during the Crimean war. Two of these guns, their huge barrels all ridges and knobles, flank the entrance to Marlborough House. The first V.C.—it was made retrospective—was won on June 21, 1854, by Lieutenant C. D. Lucas of the Royal Navy. There are pictures illustrating the occasion: he picked up a live shell which had been thrown on to his vessel and tossed it overboard.

Most Remarkable Actions of War

At the other end of the time-scale were the scarlet tunic, pipe banner, and claymore of Major K. Muir of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who won the V.C. in 1950 in Korea, and a stone carving done by Colonel Carne of the Gloucesters while he was a prisoner-of-war in Korea. Between the two is the history of most remarkable actions of war. You can see the tunic, breeches, battered cigarette case, and bits of the aircraft of Capt. Albert Ball, the air ace of the first world war. He destroyed forty-three German aeroplanes.

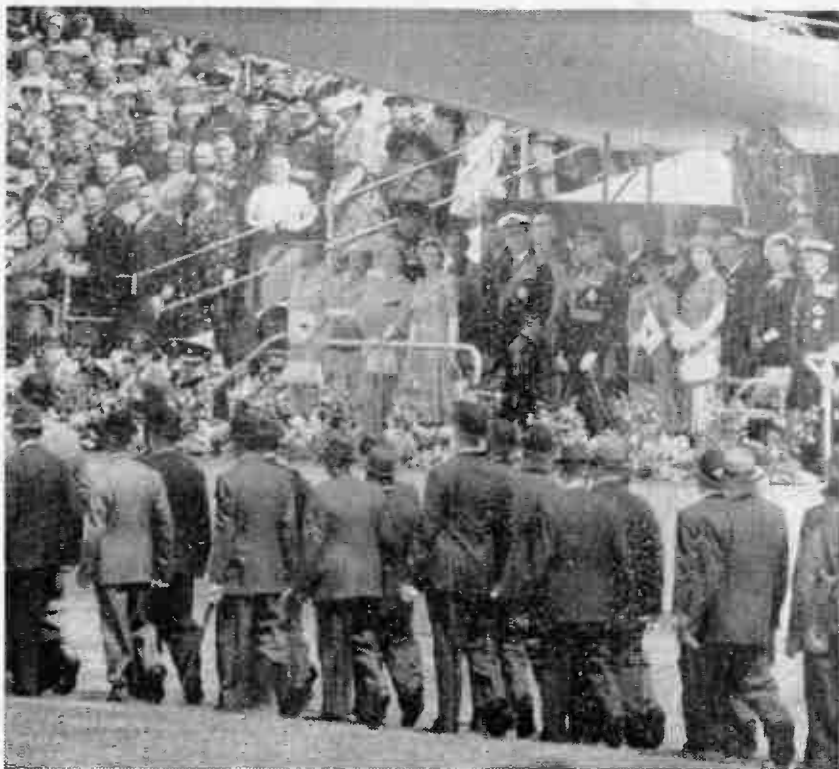
In an adjoining room was the actual model of the Moehne Dam on which Wing-Commander Guy Gibson and his comrades were briefed before their furious attack that earned them the name of Dam Busters. More than two years afterwards Leading Seaman Magennis, a diver in a midget submarine, attacked a Japanese cruiser, his own craft being jammed beneath the enemy vessel. So there was little room for him to work to fix his limpets on to the bottom of the cruiser. Then later, when one of the limpet carriers would not release itself from his craft, although he was exhausted he dived again and freed it. There was his rubber diving suit—just one of many relics commemorating bravery.

Then, again, there was the story of the first V.C. awarded to a civilian: that was at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny, when Mr. T. H. Cavanagh put on native clothing—now looking rather tattered—and passed through the rebel lines to get relief.

HARDIMAN SCOTT



M. the Queen, accompanied by Lord Freyberg, inspecting the Hyde Park parade



At the end of the parade the 300 V.C.s marched smartly past the royal dais in order of countries: Lord Freyberg, the commander, was at their head, and a score of V.C.s in wheel-chairs at the rear

The Victoria Cross

gathered in London this summer for a parade in the centenary of the first award of its kind 100 was set up of relics covering every sort of thing described in the 'Radio Newsreel' reports below

HYDE PARK PARADE

IT was the best summer day of the year so far: people were even grateful for the shade of the splendid trees which framed that level grass parade-ground of Hyde Park. When the V.C.s marched on in the blazing sun the thousands of spectators stood and applauded, and those thousands included not only relatives and friends of the heroes, Londoners and holiday visitors to London, but also, at and near the royal dais, members of the Royal Family, the Prime Minister, Commonwealth Prime Ministers, members of the Cabinet, members of the Lords and the Commons, Lord Mayors and Mayors, and Service chiefs.

On they marched to the music of the band with Lord Freyberg, commander of the parade, at their head: men in dark civilian suits and bowler hats and trilbies, rows of medals glinting on their chests; here and there a V.C. still in uniform—tall Lance-Corporal Speakman, for instance, who won his V.C. in Korea.

A Tremendous Spectacle

The parade formed up by countries, and behind the ranks of the V.C.s were guards of honour from all the Services and massed bands. The arrival of the Queen was heralded by a fanfare, and the orders for a Royal Salute rang out. The arrival of Her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, was a tremendous spectacle.

Presently, from the royal dais, the Queen walked out to inspect the parade. And a thorough inspection it was, too, lasting twenty-two minutes, Her Majesty stopping to talk with many of the men, including those heroes in the wheel-chairs, for they, too, were lined up with military precision on the grass. Then the Queen went over and walked along the line of relatives of posthumous V.C.s—women and children proudly wearing the medals of brave men now dead. Then, before the V.C.s marched past at the end of the ceremony, the Queen addressed the parade, and here are some of Her Majesty's words:

'We are not a warlike nation. But whenever war has come our fighting men have shown a standard of courage which has inspired the respect of all nations and the dread of the aggressor. In all the changes of these 100 years that courage has not changed. No one in 1856 foresaw how in our time the citizen will take his equal place in war beside the professional fighting man. The tradition of courage has in this century become the common inheritance of all citizens of the Commonwealth.

'In the past century 1,344 men have won the Victoria Cross, three of them more than once. They were men of all ranks, and they came from all walks of life. They were of different colours and creeds; they fought in many lands and with many different weapons; but their stories are linked by a golden thread of extraordinary courage. Each man of them all gave the best that a man can give, and all too many gave their lives.

'But on this proud occasion let us not forget that courage in battle is only one side of war's account. Do not let us think that it cancels out the suffering and misery which man, whether willingly or unwillingly, has inflicted on man. We must all pray and strive to secure that the account may now be closed.'

GODFREY TALBOT



The Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, and Sir Walter Monckton, Defence Minister, examining a bound copy of the citation lists presented by Brig. E. G. Thurburn (right)

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Bruce Miller

THE books I am going to talk about are all published in Britain, but are all concerned with countries in Europe. Together they seem to me to illustrate some of the problems of the British approach to Europe. The first is *Germany's Eastern Neighbours*, by Elizabeth Wiskemann. Miss Wiskemann is one of the most accomplished British writers about Central and Eastern Europe: her book on the Rome-Berlin Axis, for instance, is the standard work in any language. She knows the confused pattern of European inter-relationships as few others do. In this book she throws light on the problems raised by the post-war frontier between Eastern Germany and Poland, and the new frontier between Germans and Czechs. Miss Wiskemann has to take her story back to the beginning of this century and beyond to explain the complications set up by the frontiers of 1945. Today in Britain, I think, we regard these frontiers as unimportant compared with the line drawn down Europe between the Communist countries and the West. But the lesson of Miss Wiskemann's book is that the long-standing antipathies, enthusiasms, and latent patriotism of the various people involved have not been conjured out of existence by the division between Communist and non-Communist Europe: they remain, and still constitute a threat to peace.

Empire of Fear, by Vladimir and Evdokia Petrov, is a very different book. This is an account of life in the Soviet Union, and particularly in its secret police, by the two former Soviet citizens, the Petrovs, who defected from Russian service in Australia two years ago. It is, I think, a good book as such books go. The personalities of the two Petrovs come out clearly and give an impression of truth. At times there is a tendency to over-dramatise things, but that is probably inseparable from defectors' stories. The Petrovs do not disguise the fact that it was fear that made them give up the Soviet service, and that it is only since their defection that they have acquired any particular affection for Western ways. Two things stand out from their story. The first is the impression they give of the MVD, or NKVD, or OGPU—the secret police—as a career which people in the Soviet Union aspire to enter as someone in the Western world might think of going into a bank. It is a special portion of the civil service, no more; the fact that it carries out killings,

and spies continually on people with a view to exposing their lack of enthusiasm for the Soviet state, is an incidental matter. The other thing that stands out is the universal quality of fear in the Soviet Union—fear of work-mates, fear of one's family, fear of the police, fear of the government, fear of foreign aggression, fear of capitalist revenge.

Now two books about France—*Modern France*, by F. C. Roe, and *France 1940-1955*, by Alexander Werth. The first of these is sub-titled 'An Introduction to French Civilisation,' and is concerned more with the unpolitical aspects of life in France; the second, on the other hand, is exclusively political. Professor Roe's book I enjoyed because it gave me my first clear picture of the French legal system, the French education system, and some of the attitudes towards life that Frenchmen share and foreigners find hard to penetrate.

Mr. Werth's book is much longer and more ambitious, and has excited much comment in Britain, favourable and unfavourable. It is a political history of France between the establishment of the Vichy regime in 1940 and the fall of M. Mendès-France's cabinet in 1955. Mr. Werth was not in France for all this period, but he was for most of it. Before the war he was known as a penetrating commentator on French affairs; and this book is clearly an attempt to re-establish himself in that position. I do not think it succeeds, but it is a notable attempt. Its main defect is that although it is extremely long and detailed it is history written by a gossipy journalist; not by someone who is trying to see events against their full background. Yet I do not want you to think that this is a bad book. It has gusto and vitality, and it reveals a complex personality more interesting than that of any other writer in my list of books.

My final book is *Cyprus Challenge*, by Percy Arnold, an account of Cyprus ten or twelve years ago by an English journalist who ran a newspaper in the island then. It is well written, amusing, astringent, and illuminating about Cyprus now, although the events it deals with are over. For it shows how long-standing are the grievances which Greek Cypriots are now voicing, and shows how difficult it has been for the British administrators of Cyprus to recognise that they were dealing with a European people with a Western cultural tradition older than their own, and how galling this has been to Cypriots of Right and Left alike.

Germany's Eastern Neighbours, by Elizabeth Wiskemann (Oxford University Press for the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 30s.)

Empire of Fear, by Vladimir and Evdokia Petrov (André Deutsch, 18s.)

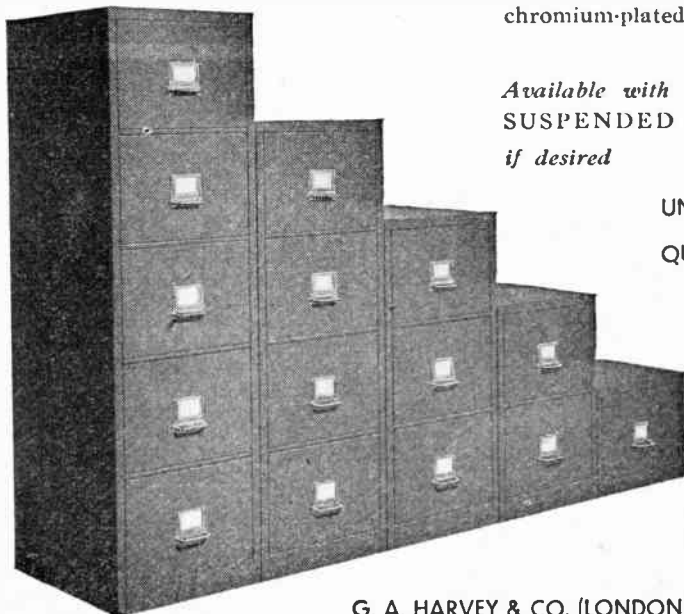
Modern France, by F. C. Roe (Longmans, 21s.)

France 1940-1955, by Alexander Werth (Robert Hale, 35s.)

Cyprus Challenge, by Percy Arnold (Hogarth Press, 21s.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 15.45, Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00

Built for Heavy Duty



Substantially constructed for heavy duty, Harvey Steel Filing Cabinets have an inner framework of vertical steel channels welded together to give maximum strength and durability. This framework also ensures efficient support for the drawers, which glide smoothly and quietly to their fullest extent, despite heavy loading.

Stove enamelled Olive Green or Scarborough Grey (alternative colours to order), with chromium-plated card holders and handles.

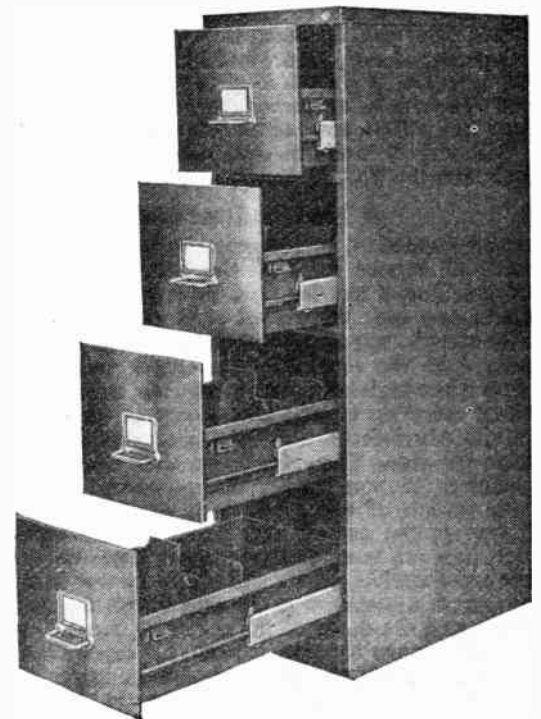
Available with
SUSPENDED FILING CHASSIS
if desired

UNITS OF 1 TO 5 DRAWERS

QUARTO & FOOLSCAP SIZES

Please ask for Catalogue
No. LC800

Harvey



**STEEL
Filing Cabinets**

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD., Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.7, England. Grams & Cables: 'Cheaper, Wol., London'

This Week's Listening

'CLOISTER AND CAVE'

ASK anyone to name some of the world's famous universities and the answer will almost invariably include Oxford, Cambridge, the Sorbonne, Heidelberg, Harvard, Yale. . . . Yet not one of these could claim to house and teach, entirely free of charge, 10,000 students at a time. This was once the record of Nalanda in northern India.

The university of Nalanda derived from a Buddhist monastery founded in the third century B.C., and one of its illustrious students (in the seventh century A.D.) was the Chinese pilgrim, Hsuan Chuang. The site of this ancient university was, therefore, a natural point for John Blofeld to gravitate towards in the course of his scholar's pilgrimage in northern India. At this stage of his journey he also took the opportunity of seeing what remains of the cave near Rajagriha in which the first Great Buddhist Council was held.

John Blofeld's talk, 'Cloister and Cave,' will be the fourth in the G.O.S. series, 'In the Path of Lord Buddha.'

G.O.S.: Friday 15.45; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00

THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM

A HUNDRED years after the death of the Prophet Muhammad in 632 the frontiers of the Islamic Empire stretched from the Atlantic Ocean across Spain, North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia to the borders of India.

These vast territories were ruled by Muslim Arabs who had overwhelmed the ancient kingdom of Iran and had wrested many provinces from the Christian Byzantine Empire. Today that empire has ceased to exist, although Islam remains as a religion and a culture throughout the territories over which the Arab Caliphate originally held sway.

Bernard Lewis will be speaking in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation' about the historical expansion of Islam during the early Middle Ages. Mr. Lewis is Professor of History of the Near and Middle East at London University, and he has written many articles and books on both Islamic and Turkish history. His talk this week was specially recorded at the University of California, where Mr. Lewis has recently been teaching and completing some research on the Crusades.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

'ANDROCLES AND THE LION'

SHAW'S hilarious comedy is based on an old fable about the Roman persecution of the early Christians. Androcles is one of them: he is a little Greek tailor who meets a lion and extracts a thorn from its foot.

Later he is taken to Rome with a batch of other Christians. They are given the choice of making a nominal sacrifice to the goddess Diana or else being torn to pieces by lions in the gladiatorial arena. Androcles refuses to make the sacrifice; but the lion turns out to be his old friend, and they leave the arena together.

Bernard Shaw explains that in the Roman era 'a Christian martyr was thrown to the lions not because he was a Christian, but because he was a crank: that is, an unusual sort of person; and multitudes crowded to see the lions eat him, simply because they wanted to see a curious and exciting spectacle.'

In the last act of *Androcles and the Lion*, which forms this week's contribution to the G.O.S. Shaw Festival, Androcles is played by Richard Goolden, famous for his 'little man' parts. Leonard Trolley is the lion.

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY CONTROVERSY

IN 1715 a correspondence started between Leibnitz, the great German writer and philosopher, and Dr. Samuel Clarke, a Cambridge mathematician who had at one time been domestic chaplain to Queen Anne. In the correspondence, Clarke was acting as spokesman for Sir Isaac Newton, for it was Leibnitz's attack on the 'experimental philosophy' of Newton that started this exchange.

This 'literary discussion' will be the subject of a talk by Stephen Toulmin, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Leeds, in the series 'From the Third Programme.'

G.O.S.: Monday 14.45; Friday 23.15

Aug. 26—Sept. 1

THE FIFTH TEST

THE fifth Test match between England and Australia is due to end at the Oval ground, London, on Monday and Tuesday. It will be the last Test of this season's series. On both days Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton will be giving commentaries at 12.00, 14.15, 16.15, and 17.15, and Aif Gover will sum up play at 12.30 and 17.30. Eye-witness reports will be broadcast daily at 21.00.

The Australian tourists have two further fixtures this week. On Wednesday they begin a three-day match against the Gentlemen of England at Lord's, and an eye-witness report will go out daily at 21.00. On Saturday they are meeting an England eleven at Hastings in a match which will be the subject of commentaries at 12.15 and in the course of the afternoon, and a report at 21.00.

'MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE'

THE setting for *Mistress of the House* has been described as 'the most wonderful of all Elizabethan houses,' and no one who has seen Hardwick Hall can fail to ponder on the character of its builder—that 'E.S.' who set her initials on the very roof-top as a triumphant challenge to all the world. The spirit of Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury—the fabulous Bess of Hardwick—still broods over the great house in Derbyshire.

The author of the play, Elizabeth Dawson, says: 'The first time I went there, one rainy Sunday in 1954, I could not help wanting to know more about this extraordinary woman who had impressed her personality so firmly on bricks and mortar that 300 years seemed just a moment between us.'

'Elizabeth was born the red-headed, strong-willed, and beautiful daughter of John Hardwick, humble country squire, and died the founder of a great family and builder of four magnificent houses.'

'The tale of her four marriages, each more ambitious than the last, her passion for building, and her overwhelming desire for power and possessions would provide enough material for half a dozen plays. I chose to write about the last and most ambitious of all her "works"—the attempt to secure the crown of England for her tragic granddaughter, Lady Arabella Stuart.'

G.O.S.: Thursday 01.00 and 18.30

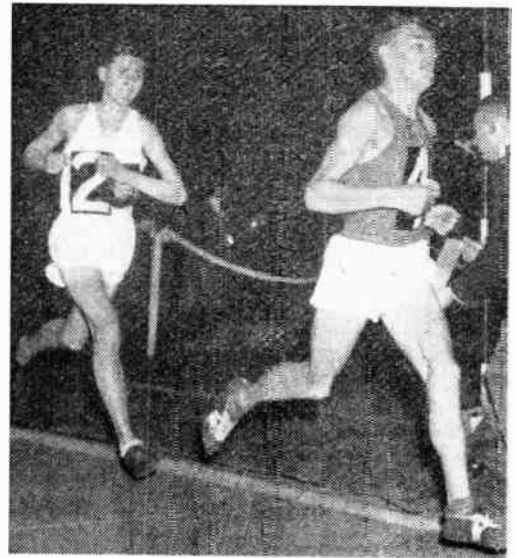
'SISTER ANGELICA'

ON purely musical grounds *Sister Angelica* does not deserve its neglect, a neglect not shared by its two companions of the triptych of one-act operas completed by Puccini in 1918, the grimly dramatic *The Cloak*, and the refreshingly humorous *Gianni Schicchi*. Nor can its story be accused of lacking strong drama: a nun commits suicide after hearing of the death of her illegitimate child.

Nevertheless, the convent setting (the opera is for women only) and, still more, the last-minute escape from bitter reality into a slightly sentimental, consolatory cloudland, i.e., a vision of the Virgin holding out a little child, have stood in the way of the opera's general acceptance.



Victoria Sladen takes the title-role, and Nora Swinburne (right) is the narrator, in this week's production of Puccini's opera 'Sister Angelica'



Flashback to the 1954 London-Moscow meeting: A. Anufryev leading K. L. Norris during a lap in the 10,000 metres; Norris went on to win for London

Visions of this kind—and indeed several incidents that precede it—are better imagined and 'felt' by the listener than seen, so that this week's broadcast in the G.O.S. should win the opera more converts than a stage production.

G.O.S.: Sunday 12.00; Monday 05.00; Tuesday 01.00

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS

TWO years ago a Russian team labelled Moscow, but in reality representing all Russia, beat London in a floodlit match, the highlight of which was the wonderful 5,000 metres race between Chataway and Kuts which the Englishman won by a foot or two.

Last September the first full International between the two countries took place in Moscow, where at the Dynamo Stadium the field events gave the Russians a comfortable victory. This year's match, which will be Great Britain's last home International before the Olympic Games, will be described by Rex Alston and Harold Abrahams, who will be the BBC's representatives in Melbourne.

They will be giving an eye-witness account on Friday and Saturday at 21.05, and commentaries in the course of Saturday afternoon.

NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA

THE National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain will be heard from the Edinburgh International Festival, conducted by Walter Susskind, on Friday at 19.00. Their programme opens with Berlioz's overture, *Le Corsair*.

The National Youth Orchestra of Great Britain is now in the ninth year of its existence, and its achievements are acknowledged to be of a remarkable and sustained quality. It was founded by Ruth Railton: she selected 120 young musicians from auditions for 2,000 boys and girls, and formed them into an orchestral team. In 1953 the Queen Mother became patron of the orchestra.

The members of the orchestra meet during every school holiday, three times a year, for study, instruction, and practice, and well-known instrumental musicians act as professors for the various sections.

THE STORY OF THE PROMS

The Story of the Proms is the title of an illustrated BBC publication which traces the history of the Promenade Concerts from their inception in 1895 at the Queen's Hall in London. It tells how Robert Newman's ideal of educating the British musical public achieved realisation through the unflagging energies of Sir Henry Wood and of the sponsorship, from 1927 onwards, of the BBC. Today the Promenade Concerts have become a national institution, unrivalled anywhere else in the world. In *The Story of the Proms* also there is information about all the orchestras and conductors who have appeared at the Proms, and the new works that have been played. Among the contributors, Basil Cameron writes on Sir Henry Wood and W. W. Thompson on Robert Newman. *The Story of the Proms* can be obtained through your local agent or, in case of difficulty, directly from BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1, price 2s. 6d. sterling, post free.

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras	GMT	kc/s	m.
	15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
	17.00-21.00	17700	16.95

West Indies

23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)	GMT	kc/s	m.
<i>In Spanish</i>	01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
		12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>	23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
		11800	25.42

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)	GMT	kc/s	m.
<i>In Spanish</i>	23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
		12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>	23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
		11860	25.30

Mexico	GMT	kc/s	m.
<i>In Spanish</i>	01.00-02.30	11955	25.09

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97 (Thurs.)
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97 (Sun.)

West Africa

20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97 (except Mon., Tues.)
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97 (Thurs.)

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria	GMT	kc/s	m.
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09	
	15070	19.91	
	15420	19.46	
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09	
	15420	19.46	
	17790	16.86	
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42	
	17790	16.86	
	21660	13.85	

North Africa	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53	
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92	

Hebrew

Israel	GMT	kc/s	m.
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42	
	17700	16.95	
	17790	16.86	
	21660	13.85	

Persian

Persia	GMT	kc/s	m.
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86	
	17860	16.80	
	21530	13.93	
	21710	13.82	
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42	
	17700	16.95	
	21660	13.85	

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific

Australia	GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08	
	15210	19.72	
New Zealand	06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12	

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon	GMT	kc/s	m.
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86	
	21640	13.86	
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95	
	21710	13.82 (Tues., Wed.)	
14.00-15.30	17790	16.86	
	21640	13.86	
	21660	13.85	

Far Eastern

China and Japan	GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86	
11.00-11.30	21640	13.86	
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86	

South-East Asia	GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82	
	25750	11.65	
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95	
	21710	13.82	
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86	
	21640	13.86	
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95	
	21710	13.82	

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91	
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84	
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97	
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66	
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87	
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84	
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85	
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80	

Iraq, Persia	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42	
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79	
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87	
16.00-20.15	17810	16.84	
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80	

West Africa	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85	
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95	
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84	
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66	
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84	
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09	
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85	

North Africa	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92	
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85	
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95	
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84	
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85	
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97 (except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)	
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38	
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88	

Central and South Africa	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92	
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85	
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95	
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97	
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85	
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97 (Mon., Tues.)	
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97 (except Thurs.)	
17.00-20.15	21470	13.97 (except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)	
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38	
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88	

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88	
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80	
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91	
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84	
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84	
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87	
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85	
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80	
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97 (except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)	

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71	
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49	
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85	
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84	
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85	
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09	

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico	GMT	kc/s	m.
21.00-23.15	17700	16.95	
21.00-00.30	15310	19.60	
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15	
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53	

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)	GMT	kc/s	m.
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92	
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77	
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91	
23.00-23.15	15210	19.72	
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91	
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53	
00.30-03.00	9410	31.88	

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)	GMT	kc/s	m.
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79	
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61	
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92	

Australia	GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30	
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82	
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91	
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91	
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92	
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80	
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92	
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77	

New Zealand	GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-08.00	11820	25.38	
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46	
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86	
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91	
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91	
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92	
10.30-11.30	15360	19.53	
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85	
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79	
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61	

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific	GMT	kc/s	m.
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86	
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91	
10.30-14.15	15360	19.53	

South-East Asia	GMT	kc/s	m.
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65	
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91	
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92	

India, Pakistan, Ceylon	GMT	kc/s	m.
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53	
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42	
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65	
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91	
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92	

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

AUGUST 26

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.25 Wavelength changes for North, Central, and South America, the West Indies and Mexico
00.30 Radio Theatre presents
Marius Goring in
'TWELFTH NIGHT'
 or 'What You Will'
 (Part 2)
 by William Shakespeare
 Orsino, Duke of Illyria.....Peter Coke
 Sebastian, brother to Viola.....Simon Lack
 Antonio, a sea-captain, friend to
 Sebastian.....Olaf Pooley
 Another sea-captain, friend to Viola
 Michael Turner
 Gentlemen attending on the Duke:
 Valentine.....Denis Goacher
 Curio.....Rolf Levebvre
 Sir Toby Belch.....Brewster Morgan
 Sir Andrew Aguecheek.....Heron Carvic
 Malvolio.....Marius Goring
 Fabian.....Allan McClelland
 Feste.....Toku Townley
 Olivia.....Pamela Alan
 Viola.....Gwen Cherrill
 Maria.....Marjorie Westbury
 Priest.....James Thomason
 Production by John Gibson
 (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)

02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 From the
Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Anthony Pini (cello)
 Elgar
 Introduction and allegro for strings
 Cello Concerto in E minor
 (repeated on Tuesday at 19.30)

03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the
 week by Father J. Broderick, S.J.
05.00 INVITATION
TO THE OPERA
 A programme of gramophone records
 introduced by Stephen Williams
05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 FROM THE BIBLE
06.30 SPORTS REVIEW
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 INTERLUDE FOR MUSIC
 Dill Jones Trio
07.30 Act 3 from
'ANDROCLAS AND THE LION'
 by George Bernard Shaw
 Androcles.....Richard Goolden
 Lavinia.....Jill Balcon
 Ferrovius.....Raf de la Torre
 Emperor.....Wilfrid Walter
 Captain.....Peter Howell
 The lion.....Leonard Trolley
 Editor.....Richard Walter
 Metellus.....Bryan Kendrick
 Christians.....Beth Boyd, Jane Hilary,
 Sheelah Wilcocks, Owen Berry
 Narrator.....Paul Hardwick
 (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Chopin (records)
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG
 Robert Easton (United Kingdom)
 introduces
 Margaret Ashton (Australia)
 Laurie Payne (Australia)
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from St. James' Road Methodist
 Church, Southampton. Conducted by
 the Rev. Arnold Bellwood
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.30 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)
12.00 'SISTER ANGELICA'
 An opera in one act
 Music by Puccini
 Narrator, Nora Swinburne
 Sister Angelica.....Victoria Sladen
 The Princess, Sister Angelica's aunt
 Janet Howe
 The Abbess.....Catherine Lawson
 The Monitor.....Janet Fraser
 The Mistress of the Novices
 Dora Capoy
 Sister Genevieve.....Edith Oslor
 Produced by David Harris
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)
 See note on page 17

13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 FOR CHILDREN
'The Stolen Submarine'
 by 'Sea Lion'
 2-'The Viper Shows His Hand'
 Midshipman 'Snort' Kenton
 Derek Hart
 Midshipman 'Tiger' Ransome
 John Clarke-Smith
 Alison Horncross.....Dudy Nimmo
 Barbara Horncross.....Dorothy Gordon
 Sir Ralph Horncross.....John Gabriel
 Lady Horncross.....Joan Henley
 'Wiggs' Poston.....Jonathan Field
 Admiral.....Laidman Browne
 Prof. Rockingham.....Denys Blakelock
 Lieut. Sugden.....John Stone
 Lieut.-Cmdr. Lawson.....John Glen
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)
 followed by an interlude at 13.55

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 BY HEART
 Poems selected by Patric Dickinson
'Lyrics of Lord Byron'
 followed by an interlude at 14.30
14.35 EDINBURGH
INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
 Myra Hess (piano)
 Sonata in C minor, Op. 111.....Beethoven
 followed by an interlude at 15.05
15.15 'FINKEL'S CAFE'
 introducing
Peter Sellers
 as 'Eddie' the Manager
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)
15.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 LONDON FORUM
16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 (repeated on Saturday at 07.30)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 Held on the occasion of the Inter-
 national Rally of Youth Hostellers
 held in Princes Street Gardens, Edin-
 burgh, on August 12
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE
18.30 Radio Theatre presents
'TWELFTH NIGHT'
 Part 2
 (See 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)
20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09
20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Eric Coates (born August 27, 1886),'
 by Mark Lubbock
 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by
 Harold Rosenthal
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)
20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing
21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10
21.15 BILLY TERNENT
 and his Orchestra
22.00 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
9: Austria
22.15 Moira Lister
and Hugh Burden
with James Hayter in
'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode One
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter
 Eleanor Summerfield
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)
22.45 Programme Parade
and Interlude
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison
23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG
 (See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE
 and Announcements
 broadcast daily

GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92,
 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42,
 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
 05.54 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.97,
 13.84 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92,
 13.87, 13.84, 11.66 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97 m.
 15.54 on: 24.80 m.
 19.54 on: 31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.
 22.09 on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91 m.
 22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91,
 19.61, 19.60, 16.84, 16.79,
 16.77 m.

A programme summary for the
 Western Hemisphere is broadcast
 at 19.35 approx. on 16.95 m. cover-
 ing programmes for the period
 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian
 writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the
 Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing from St.
 Catherine's Church, Pontypridd,
 Glamorganshire. Introduced by the
 Rev. Glyn Parry Jones

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIETS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag
 Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

AUGUST 27

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 'The Empty Land'
 A feature programme on
 British Honduras
 Compiled and narrated
 by Willy Richardson
 Produced by Victor Poole

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.30 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 I Remember Africa—a talk
 West African Voices
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDUUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Porsnoorsigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
 and Talk

Arabic

03.15 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.50 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 Music Programme
 19.00 'As I See It': a talk
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.45 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 15.50 Music Round the World
 16.00 Reading
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Fifth Test Match

As an addition to the G.O.S. coverage listeners may be able to receive the Special Australia Transmission on the match from 10.15 to 17.45 GMT on 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

GMT

00.30 'MODEL ENGINEER'
 BBC microphones visit this year's exhibition in the New Horticultural Hall, Westminster
 (repeated on Wednesday at 04.45)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE

Held on the occasion of the International Rally of Youth Hostellers held in Princes Street Gardens, Edinburgh, on Sunday, August 12. Conducted by the Rev. Ronald Selby-Wright, r.d., d.d.

01.30 LONDON LIGHT CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Michael Krein

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 INTERLUDE FOR MUSIC
 Dill Jones Trio

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Chopin (records)

05.00 'SISTER ANGELICA'

An opera in one act

Libretto by Gioacchino Forzano
 English version by Herbert Withers

Music by Puccini

Narrator, Nora Swinburne
 Sister Angelica.....Victoria Sladen
 The Princess, Sister Angelica's aunt
 Janet Howe
 The Abbess.....Catherine Lawson
 The Monitor.....Janet Fraser
 The Mistress of the Novices
 Dora Capey
 Sister Genevieve.....Edith Osler

BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Orchestra
 Conducted by Leo Wurmser
 Produced by David Harris
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by

Geraldo and his Orchestra
 featuring Top of the Hits

Meet the Band
 The Geraldo Glee Club
 (Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder)

Composer's Corner

From the Song Shop

Rosemary Squires

The Tip Toppers

Geraldo Salutes

Songs with Strings

with the voice of Roy Edwards
 (repeated Thurs., 19.30; Fri., 10.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Cricket

WEATHER REPORT

from The Oval

followed by an interlude at 07.20

07.30 MERCHANT NAVY

PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.45 COUNTRY DANCING

Gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK

Chopin (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL

Jean Pougnet
 and the Palm Court Orchestra
 with this week's visiting artist
 Redvers Llewellyn

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison
 Edited and produced
 by Trafford Whitelock

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE NINTH LEGION'
 by Edward Grierson

John Littlemore.....Ian Lubbock
 Mr. Caucus.....James Thomason
 Mary Littlemore.....Betty Linton
 Roger.....Colin Gibson
 Bette.....Janette Richer
 Three Professors.....Eric Anderson
 Produced by H. B. Fortuin
 (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

12.00 Fifth Test Match

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the fourth day's play at The Oval

12.30 app. Summary by Alf Gover

12.35 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

presents people and events in the West of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS

(Concert music)

Presented by Boyd Neel

14.00 Great Tom

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Fifth Test Match

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary

14.45 From the Third Programme

'AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY

CONTROVERSY'

by Stephen Toulmin
 Professor of Philosophy
 at the University of Leeds

(repeated on Friday at 23.15)

See note on page 17

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN

IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

9—Minuets, Ländler, and Waltzes

Pianist, Colin Kingsley

(repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE STORY OF

COLONISATION

5—The Expansion of Islam

by Bernard Lewis

Professor of History of the Near and Middle East, University of London

(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Fifth Test Match

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for

FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 Fifth Test Match

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

Further commentary

17.30 app. Summary by Alf Gover

17.35 Kenneth McKellar in

'A SONG FOR EVERYONE'

with his guest artist, Joan Alexander

The Augmented

BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra

Conductor, Michael Collins

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward

The listeners' own programme in

which news and views are exchanged

by visitors and by letters written to

the Club

19.00 THE CHRISTIAN

OPPORTUNITY

IN NORTHERN INDIA

by the Rev. Donald G. Sherriff

(repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song

from the four corners of the earth

with Helen Watts (contralto)

Scott Joynt (bass)

and the BBC Concert Orchestra

Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Act 3 from

'ANDROCLES AND THE LION'

by George Bernard Shaw

Androcles.....Richard Goolden

Lavinia.....Jill Balcon

Ferrovius.....Raf de la Torre

Emperor.....Wilfrid Walter

Captain.....Peter Howell

The lion.....Leonard Trolley

Editor.....Richard Walter

Metellus.....Bryan Hendrick

Christians.....Beth Boyd, Jane Hilary,

Sheelah Wilcocks, Owen Berry

Narrator.....Paul Hardwick

(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

21.00 Fifth Test Match

ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

An eye-witness account of the fourth

day's play

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Mozart, Bartok,

and Tchaikovsky

on gramophone records

22.15 JAZZ JAMBOREE

from the National Radio Show

at Earls Court

A concert of traditional jazz music

by Humphrey Lyttelton and his Band

and Mick Mulligan and his Band

with George Melly

Introduced by Humphrey Lyttelton

Produced by Jimmy Grant

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'THE EMPTY LAND'

A feature programme on

British Honduras

Compiled and narrated

by Willy Richardson

Produced by Victor Poole

(repeated Wednesday, 10.00 and 18.30)

See article on page 5

23.45-00.10 ENGLISH

MAGAZINE

presents people and events in the

West of England

followed by an interlude at 00.10

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

AUGUST 28

Fifth Test Match

As an addition to the G.O.S. coverage listeners may be able to receive the Special Australia Transmission on the match from 10.15 to 17.45 GMT on 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.) and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

- GMT
- 00.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE
 - 00.30 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
5—The Expansion of Islam' by Bernard Lewis Professor of History of the Near and Middle East, University of London (repeated at 05.00)
 - 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
 - 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
 - 01.00 'SISTER ANGELICA' An opera in one act (For details see Monday, 05.00)
 - 02.00 THE NEWS
 - 02.09 COMMENTARY
 - 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 - 02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS
 - 02.30 NEW RECORDS Presented by Roy Bradford
 - 03.00 Close down
 - 04.30 THE NEWS
 - 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
 - 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Chopin (records)
 - 05.00 THE STORY OF COLONISATION (See 00.30)
 - 05.15 STRICT TEMPO DANCE MUSIC played by Billy Ternent and his Orchestra
 - 06.00 THE NEWS
 - 06.09 From the Editorials
 - 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 - 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
 - 06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison
 - 07.00 THE NEWS
 - 07.09 Home News from Britain
 - 07.15 Cricket WEATHER REPORT from The Oval followed by an interlude at 07.20
 - 07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
9—Minuets, Ländler, and Waltzes Pianist, Colin Kingsley (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)
 - 08.00 Close down
 - 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 - 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
 - 09.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by Basil Cameron Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral) Beethoven

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

- 11.00 THE NEWS
- 11.09 COMMENTARY
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
- 11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS
- 11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES
- 12.00 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the fifth and last day's play at The Oval 12.30 app. Summary by Alf Gover followed by an interlude at 12.35
- 12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE Edited and produced by Diana Hyde
- 13.00 THE NEWS
- 13.09 Home News from Britain
- 13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES' by H. Rider Haggard Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald Episode 7: Buried Alive Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman Voice of Twala.....Orlando Martins Voice of Gagool.....Patience Collier Voice of Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau Infadoos.....Errol John Produced by Archie Campbell (repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)
- 13.45 TAKE IT EASY with Michael Holliday Presented by Jimmy Grant
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
- 14.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA Further commentary
- 14.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by Basil Cameron Colin Horsley (piano) Overture: The Bartered Bride Smetana Symphony No. 22 in E flat.....Haydn Piano Concerto No. 2 Alan Rawsthorne (repeated on Friday at 01.00)
- 15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE 'The Edinburgh Festival' Reflections on the Festival's Tenth Birthday by Jack Brymer (repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
- 16.00 THE NEWS
- 16.09 COMMENTARY
- 16.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA Further commentary
- 16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW
- 16.55 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Middlesex
- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
- 17.15 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA Further commentary 17.30 app. Summary by Alf Gover

17.35 MARCHING AND WALTZING

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 From the Promenade Concerts

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Anthony Pini (cello)
Elgar
Introduction and allegro for strings
Cello Concerto in E minor

19.15 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS 9: Austria

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS' from the Marlowe Theatre, Canterbury Anona Winn, Joy Adamson Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers Presented by C. F. Meehan (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE NOVELAIRS Directed by Edward Rubach with Hugo D'Alton (mandolin)

21.00 Fifth Test Match ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIA

An eye-witness account of the fifth and last day's play

21.05 Kenneth McKellar in 'A SONG FOR EVERYONE'

with his guest artist, Joan Alexander
The Augmented BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra Conductor, Michael Collins

21.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT

A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer

with them will be Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller (repeated on Wednesday at 10.00)

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE

Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 THE CHRISTIAN OPPORTUNITY IN NORTHERN INDIA

by the Rev. Donald G. Sherriff

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Eric Coates (born August 27, 1886),' by Mark Lubbock
'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal (repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'

(See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic (On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa 'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson Episode 7
'Hymns and their Music' sung by the St. Martin Singers, conducted by W. D. Kennedy Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar (Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment Sinbad
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

AUGUST 29

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary', West African Diary:
A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'
20.15-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crosslett

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Arabic

03.15 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.15 TAKE IT EASY
with Michael Holliday
Presented by Jimmy Grant

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The Edinburgh Festival'
Reflections on the Festival's
Tenth Birthday
by Jack Brymer
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'
with Dickie Valentine
from the National Radio Show,
Earls Court
and introducing an hour
of comedy and music
for your entertainment
(repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Middlesex

02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape
9—Minuets, Ländler, and Waltzes
Pianist, Colin Kingsley
03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'MODEL ENGINEER'
BBC microphones visit this year's
exhibition in the New Horticultural
Hall, Westminster

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)

05.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song
from the four corners of the earth
with Helen Watts (contralto)
Scott Joynt (bass)
and the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'THE NINTH LEGION'

by Edward Grierson
John Littlemore.....Ian Lubbock
Mr. Caucas.....James Thomason
Mary Littlemore.....Betty Linton
Roger.....Colin Gibson
Bette.....Janette Richer
Three Professors.....Eric Anderson
Produced by H. B. Fortuin
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
Peter Knight

10.00 'THE EMPTY LAND'

A feature programme
on British Honduras
Compiled and narrated
by Willy Richardson
Produced by Victor Poole
(repeated at 18.30)

10.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT

A visit to the seaside to meet some of
the Variety stars appearing there this
summer

with them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented Northern Variety
Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Middlesex

11.30 STRICT TEMPO
DANCE MUSIC
played by Billy Ternent
and his Orchestra

12.15 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
'The Churches are Working together'
Talk by Janet Lacey
Messages from children in Britain
to their parents overseas

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Radio Theatre presents
Marius Goring in
'TWELFTH NIGHT'
or 'What You Will'
(Part 2)

by William Shakespeare
Orsino, Duke of Illyria.....Peter Coke
Sebastian, brother to Olivia

Simon Lack
Antonio, a sea-captain, friend to
Sebastian.....Olaf Pooley
Another sea-captain, friend to Viola
Michael Turner
Gentlemen attending on the Duke:
Valentine.....Denis Goacher
Curio.....Rolf Lefebvre
Sir Toby Belch, kinsman to Olivia
Brewster Morgan
Sir Andrew Aguecheek.....Heron Carvic
Malvolio, steward to Olivia

Marius Goring
Fabian, a gentleman in the service of
Olivia.....Allan McClelland
Feste.....Toke Townley
Olivia.....Pamela Alan
Viola.....Gwen Cherrell
Maria, Olivia's gentlewoman
Marjorie Westbury
Priest.....James Thomason
Singer, David Galliver
Music composed and conducted
by Christopher Whelen
Produced by John Gibson

15.45 BOOKS TO READ

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Bernard Braden in
'BACK WITH BRADEN'
with Benny Lee, Annie Ross
Franklyn Boyd, Group One
Nat Temple and his Orchestra
Announcer, Ronald Fletcher
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'THE EMPTY LAND'
(See 10.00)

19.00 Edinburgh
International Festival
BOSTON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Pierre Monteux
American Overture.....Isadore Freed
Symphony No. 3 in F, Op. 90.....Brahms
followed by an interlude at 19.55 app.

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG

Artists from the Commonwealth of
Nations gather in London to send
greetings in song to their folks at
home and to listeners in the Mother-
land

Robert Easton (United Kingdom)
introduces
Margaret Ashton (Australia)
Laurie Payne (Australia)
and the Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by the Frank Baron Trio
and the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Paul Fenoulhet
Produced by Glyn Jones
(United Kingdom)

21.00 Cricket
GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND
v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the first
day's play at Lord's
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 'FINKEL'S CAFE'
introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by
the Gypsy Tearoom Ninetlet
Production, Pat Dixon
(Adapted from 'Duffy's Tavern'
by Frank Muir and Denis Norden)
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT

A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

AUGUST 30

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 'MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE'
 by Elizabeth Dawson
 Bess of Hardwick (Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury)
 Marjorie Westbury
 Arabella Stuart.....Elizabeth London
 William Cavendish.....Fred Fairclough
 Henry Cavendish.....Carl Bernard
 Sir Henry Broucker
 Leslie Moorhouse
 Mr. Starkey.....David Smidman
 Rowley.....Tom Harrison
 Topping.....Norman Partridge
 John Dodderidge.....Donald Avison
 Bridget.....Caprice Proud
 A servant.....Brenda Bailey
 Production by Vivian A. Daniels
 (repeated at 18.30)
 See note on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 RECITAL
 by John Lanigan (tenor)
 William Krasnik (viola)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life
 by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder

05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records
 presented by Steve Race

05.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team
 of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Eric Coates (born August 27, 1886),'
 by Mark Lubbock
 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by
 Harold Rosenthal

07.30 Moira Lister and Hugh Burden with James Hayter in 'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode One
 Script written by Ted Taylor
 based on characters created
 by Alan Melville
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter
 Eleanor Summerfield
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 From the Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Anthony Pini (cello)
 'Elgar'
 Introduction and allegro for strings
 Cello Concerto in E minor

10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport,
 followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'
 (repeated at 20.15)

11.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
12.00 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records
 presented by Steve Race

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 From the Promenade Concerts
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Symphony No. 2 in D.....Sibelius

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 LONDON LIGHT CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Michael Krein

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)

15.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records
 introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
 'Twentieth-Century Man Against Antarctica'
 A special version of the Presidential
 Address to the British Association
 by Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.
 (repeated Friday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See article on page 3

16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Phyllis Bentley
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the MIDLANDS
17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conducted by Paul Fenoulhet
 feature a miscellany
 of music and song
 characteristically our own
 Soloist, Andy Cble
 Produced by Leonard Trebilco

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 'MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE'
 (See 01.00)

19.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by
 Geraldo and his Orchestra
 (See Monday, 06.30; repeated on
 Friday at 10.30)

20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)

20.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 Cricket GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the second
 day's play at Lord's

21.05 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Chopin (records)

21.20 MUSIC FROM THE CONTINENT
22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Peter Knight

22.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 (See 15.15)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and
 country music presented on gramophone
 records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in
 which news and views are exchanged
 by visitors and by letters written to
 the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the
 weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport
 followed by 'The Cricketing Counties'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music from the Films
 19.40 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

AUGUST 31

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30 Radio Newsreel
15.45 Land and Livestock
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance
by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Composer of the Week
Chopin (records)
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Announcer's Choice
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.50 Profile: a talk
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

'Twentieth-Century Man
Against Antarctica'
A special version of the Presidential
Address to the British Association by
Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 From the

Promenade Concerts
LONDON

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Basil Cameron
Colin Horsley (piano)
Overture: The Bartered Bride
Smetana
Symphony No. 22 in E flat.....Haydn
Piano Concerto No. 2
Alan Rawsthorne

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
Phyllis Bentley
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the

MIDLANDS

02.30 'THE NINTH LEGION'

by Edward Grierson
(For cast see Wednesday, 06.30)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK
Chopin (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

(See 02.30)

05.15 SPORTSMAN

Portrait of a sporting personality
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'FINKEL'S CAFE'

introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by
the Gypsy Tearoom Ninetet
Production, Pat Dixon

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Bach, Vaughan Williams,
and Richard Strauss
on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

Directed by Henry Krein

10.00 Act 3 from

'ANDROCLES AND THE LION'

by George Bernard Shaw
(For cast see Monday, 20.15)

10.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the

MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD

A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder

11.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

12.00 OUR KIND OF MUSIC

Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

with Jane Forrest

Bryan Johnson

Presented by John Simmonds

12.30 NEW RECORDS

Presented by Roy Bradford

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song
from the four corners of the earth
with Helen Watts (contralto)
Scott Joyn (bass)
and the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 JUILLIARD

STRING QUARTET

Robert Mann (violin)
Robert Koff (violin)
Raphael Hillyer (viola)
Claus Adam (cello)

Quartet in G minor.....Debussy

14.45 'Tony Fayne

and David Evans are

'CALLING THE STARS'

with Dickie Valentine

from the National Radio Show,

Earls Court

and introducing an hour

of comedy and music

for your entertainment

with Doreen Hume, Tibor Kunstler

The Peter Crawford Trio

Norman Vaughan

and a guest star

The George Mitchell Choir

(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

15.45 'IN THE PATH

OF LORD BUDDHA'

A series of five talks in which John

Blotfeld relates his experiences as a

scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist

shrines of Northern India

4—Cloister and Cave

(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 RECITAL

by John Lanigan (tenor)

William Krasnik (viola)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the

WEST COUNTRY

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 GRAND HOTEL

Jean Pougnet

and the Palm Court Orchestra

with this week's visiting artist,
Redvers Llewellyn

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Charlie Chester in

'A PROPER CHARLIE'

with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer
Len Lowe, Marian Miller
and the Radio Revellers

19.00 Edinburgh

International Festival

NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA

OF GREAT BRITAIN

Conductor, Walter Susskind

Overture: Le Corsair.....Berltoz

Sinfonia Concertante for oboe, bas-

soon, violin, cello, and orchestra

Haydn

A Shakespearean Overture

Benjamin Franklin

See note on page 17

followed by an interlude at 19.55 app.

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'KING SOLOMON'S

MINES'

by H. Rider Haggard

Adapted as a serial for broadcasting

by Alec Macdonald

Episode 7: Buried Alive

Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler

Captain Good, R.N.....Richard Williams

Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman

Voice of Twala.....Orlando Martins

Voice of Gagool.....Patience Collier

Voice of Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau

Infadoos.....Errol John

Produced by Archie Campbell

20.45 TAKE IT EASY

with Michael Holliday

Presented by Jimmy Grant

21.00 Cricket

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND

v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the third

and last day's play at Lord's

21.05 Athletics

GREAT BRITAIN v. RUSSIA

at the White City

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.20 SHOW BAND SHOW

Bringing you the music of

the BBC Show Band

Directed by Cyril Stapleton

Introduced by

Bob Monkhouse and Denis Goodwin

with The Stargazers

Harold Smart, Dennis Wilson

Bert Weedon

The Show Band Singers

(Directed by Cliff Adams)

and Show Band's new singing star

Dawn Lake

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY

PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme

'AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY

CONTROVERSY'

by Stephen Toulmin

Professor of Philosophy

at the University of Leeds

23.45-00.15 Bernard Braden in

'BACK WITH BRADEN'

with Benny Lee, Annie Ross

Franklyn Boyd, Group One

Nat Temple and his Orchestra

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER 1

- GMT**
00.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE
- 00.30 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
 A series of five talks in which John Blofeld relates his experiences as a scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist shrines of Northern India
 4—Cloister and Cave (repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
 Piano Concerto No. 2 in C minor by Rachmaninov
 played by Joseph Cooper and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
 Conductor, Ian Whyte
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'**
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Chopin (records)
- 05.00 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
 (See 00.30)
- 05.15 THE NOVELAIRS**
 Directed by Edward Rubach with Hugo D'Alton (mandolin)
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 RECITAL**
 by John Lanigan (tenor)
 William Krasnik (viola)
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 SANDY MACPHERSON**
 at the theatre organ
- 07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra with Jane Forrest and Bryan Johnson
 Presented by John Simmonds
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN**
 'The Stolen Submarine'
 An adventure of the Midshipmen Tiger and Snort by 'Sea Lion'
 2—'The Viper Shows His Hand'
 Midshipman 'Snort' Kenton
 Derek Hart
 Midshipman 'Tiger' Ransome
 John Clarke-Smith
 Alison Horncross.....Dudy Nimmo
 Barbara Horncross.....Dorothy Gordon
 Sir Ralph Horncross.....John Gabriel
 Lady Horncross.....Joan Henley
 'Wiggs' Poston.....Jonathan Field
 Admiral.....Laidman Browne
 Prof. Rockingham.....Denys Blakelock
 Lieut. Sugden.....John Stone
 Lieut.-Comdr. Lawson.....John Glen
 Production by Eve Burgess
- followed by an interlude at 10.25
- 10.30 Moira Lister and Hugh Burden with James Hayter in 'SIMON AND LAURA'**
 Episode One
 Script written by Ted Taylor based on characters created by Alan Melville
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter
 Eleanor Summerfield
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES**
 Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
- 11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS**
 9: Austria
- 12.00 THE CHAMELEONS**
 Directed by Ron Peters
- 12.15 Cricket**
AN ENGLAND XI v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 A commentary on the first day's play at Hastings
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 14.00 Great Tom**
RADIO NEWSREEL
- 14.15 SPORT**
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
- 16.45 SPORT**
- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.15 SPORT**

- SPORT**
 Between 14.15 and 16.00, 16.45 and 17.00, 17.15 and 17.30 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on:
- Athletics**
GREAT BRITAIN v. RUSSIA
 at the White City
- Cricket**
AN ENGLAND XI v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 at Hastings
- Association Football**
 A commentary on the second half of one of the day's League matches
- 17.30 BAND OF THE SCOTS GUARDS**
 Conducted by Lt.-Col. S. Rhodes
 Director of Music
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 19.00 'CALLING THE STARS'**
 (See Friday, 14.45)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Roy Bradford
- 20.45 INTERLUDE FOR MUSIC**
 Dill Jones Trio
- 21.00 Cricket**
AN ENGLAND XI v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the first day's play at Hastings
- 21.05 Athletics**
GREAT BRITAIN v. RUSSIA
 at the White City
- 21.15 From the Promenade Concerts**
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 BBC Women's Chorus
 The Planets: Mars; Venus; Mercury; Jupiter; Saturn; Uranus; Neptune
 Holst
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
 and Programme Parade
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'**
 from the Marlowe Theatre, Canterbury
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45 Radio Newsreel
 20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Stop Press Rhythm
 Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
- 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson
 at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week
 Chopin (records)
- In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Listeners' Forum
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
- 19.40 British Trade: a talk
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Meet the People
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR AUG. 26—SEPT. 1

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

Pacific

GMT
Fifth Test Match
England v. Australia
Monday and Tuesday
10.15-17.45 Commentaries on the day's
play at The Oval
On 21550 kc/s (13.92 m.)
and 17740 kc/s (16.91 m.)

DAILY

Pacific

06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 Radio Newsreel
06.25 Programme Parade
06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
The Jackson Family—11
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Gyan Vigyan
(Science Survey)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Aj Ka Khel
(Tonight's play)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
Under discussion:
2—Is there a new Conservatism?
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat Ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Happiness)
14.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batehit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sairbin
(Brief Excursion)
14.55 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.05 Chaudhri Fateh Bin
Walayat Men
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
World Survey: Jottings from Our
Diary; Chat with Listeners
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
including Voluntary Societies: 9—
National Association of Mixed Clubs
and Girls' Clubs
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey: Nobody's
Children—Feature

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 London Letter
14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker: Sidney Silverman, M.P.
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
'Myths and Fallacies'
Speaker: E. Arnot Robertson

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Children in Verse
13.30-14.00 Stars Look Back

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 'Shaw Festival'
Scenes and prefaces to mark
the centenary of the birth of
George Bernard Shaw
Author's Preface
13.30-14.00 Scenes from
'The Apple Cart'

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Through Eastern Ears
13.30-14.00 Asia and the West

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Rhythm Patterns
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Brief Excursion
Round and about Britain
with the BBC's mobile recording unit
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
'Twentieth-Century Man Against
Antarctica'
A special version of the
Presidential Address to the
British Association
by Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.
See article on page 3

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Prasangik Rupak
(Topical Feature)
Holiday Sounds in Britain
14.35 Music Programme
14.40-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
Visitors' Book; Women's Page;
London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 98
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WHAT I BELIEVE. The speaker in Sunday's programme will be Mr. Sidney Silverman, who has been Labour Member for Nelson and Colne since 1935. He was formerly University Lecturer at the National University of Finland. An ardent campaigner for the abolition of capital punishment, he is the co-author of the book, *Hanged—and Innocent?*, and was responsible for introducing the recent abolition bill in Parliament.

SHAW FESTIVAL. Dame Edith Evans, one of the dominating figures of the English stage, who created the part of Orinithia in Bernard Shaw's *The Apple Cart* in 1929, will repeat it in the scene to be broadcast on Tuesday. She has told how, during the original rehearsals, she started by playing the King's mistress in a rather 'larky' manner. Shaw himself corrected her with the explanation: 'Remember, Orinithia is a goddess.' John Richmond will take the part of Magnus.

BRIEF EXCURSION. Last year an international group of students met in Britain for the first time under the auspices of the English Quakers to take part in a residential seminar. They discussed problems which were urgent in their separate countries as well as the more general international ones. The seminar was so successful that it is being repeated this year at Worcestershire. The chairman will be Otto Van der Sprengel, the Oriental historian. Recorded extracts from the discussions will be broadcast on Saturday.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for August 26-September 1

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690	30.96
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50.....	9690	30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.50.....	17755	16.90
15.45-16.50.....	21720	13.81
(15.30-16.50 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, August 26

09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Chopin (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Music
10.15	'What Price Freedom?'
6:	The "Imperialist" Label,' by Philip Mason
10.30	Religious Service from St. James' Road Methodist Church, Southampton
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.30	'Back With Braden'
12.00	'Sister Angelica' An Opera in One Act Music by Giacomo Puccini
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Concert Hour
15.15	'Finkel's Cafe' introducing Peter Sellers
15.45	The Montmartre Players
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	London Forum
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

For Australia and Pacific Areas

Cricket		
England v. Australia		
The Fifth Test Match		
Mon., Tues.		
	kc/s	m.
10.15-12.45.....	11725	25.59
10.15-17.45.....	9725	30.85
14.45-17.45.....	7260	41.32

Monday, August 27

09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Chopin (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Monday Miscellany
10.30	In Town Tonight
11.00	The News

11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Review
11.30	The Ninth Legion by Edward Grierson
12.00	The Fifth Test Match England v. Australia
Commentaries by Rex Alston, John Arlott, and Michael Charlton on the fourth day's play at the Oval	
12.30	app. Summary by Alf Gover
12.35	English Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	The Fifth Test Match
14.45	From the Third Programme
'An Eighteenth-Century Controversy,' by Stephen Taulmin, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Leeds	
15.15	Pattern and Design in Music by Jeremy Noble
9: Minuet, Landler, and Waltzes	
15.45	The Story of Colonisation
5: The Expansion of Islam (East as well as West), by Bernard Lewis	
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	The Fifth Test Match
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Tuesday, August 28

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Theatre Organ
10.00	Music for You Eric Robinson and his Concert Orchestra
10.30	Commonwealth Club
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.00	The Fifth Test Match
Fifth and last day's play	
Interlude	
12.35	Ulster Magazine
12.45	The News
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	The Fifth Test Match
14.45	Orchestral Concert
15.45	This Day and Age
'The Edinburgh Festival'	
Reflections on the Festival's Tenth Birthday, by Jack Brymer	
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	The Fifth Test Match
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Wednesday, August 29

09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Piano Playtime
Peter Knight at the piano	
10.00	The Empty Land
A feature programme on British Honduras. Compiled and narrated by Willy Richardson	
10.30	Blackpool Night
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from South-East England Middlesex
11.30	Billy Ternent and his Orchestra
12.15	The Laughter Makers
12.45	Work and Worship
'The Churches are working together,' a talk by Janet Lacey	
Messages from children in Britain to their parents overseas	
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Marius Goring in 'Twelfth Night' (or 'What You Will')
by William Shakespeare. Part 2	
15.45	Books to Read
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	'Back with Braden'
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Thursday, August 30

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Orchestral Concert

10.30	The Archers
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from The North of England
11.30	'What's the Form?'
11.45	The Montmartre Players
12.00	Jazz in the Making
Records presented by Steve Race	
12.30	Welsh Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	London Light Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Michael Krein	
14.45	Serious Argument
15.15	Invitation to the Opera
15.45	This Day and Age
Twenty-first-Century Man	
Against Antarctica	
A special version of the Presidential Address to the British Association by Sir Raymond Priestley, M.C.	
(See page 3)	
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Listeners' Choice
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Friday, August 31

09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life
Speaker: Phyllis Bentley	
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	The Montmartre Players
10.00	'Androcles and the Lion' Act 3
by George Bernard Shaw	
10.30	Tip Top Tunes
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands
11.30	God and His World
by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder	
11.45	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
12.00	Our Kind of Music
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra	
12.30	New Records
Presented by Roy Bradford	
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Juilliard String Quartet
14.45	Calling the Stars
15.45	'In the Path of Lord Buddha' by John Blofeld
4: Cloister and Cave	
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Chamber Music
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Saturday, September 1

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children
'The Stolen Submarine'	
2: 'The Viper Shows His Hand'	
10.25	Interlude
10.30	Moirra Lister and Hugh Burden with James Hayter in 'Simon and Laura'
Episode 1	
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country
11.30	From the Weeklies
11.45	Folk Music of Many Lands
9: Austria	
12.00	The Chameleons
Directed by Ron Peters	
12.15	Cricket
An England XI v. The Australians	
A commentary on the first day's play at Hastings	
12.30	Scottish Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Sport
including commentaries on Athletics: Great Britain v. Russia, at the White City, London; Cricket: An England XI v. The Australians at Hastings; Association Football: Second half of a League match	
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	The Archers
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	17755	16.90
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	17755	16.90
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

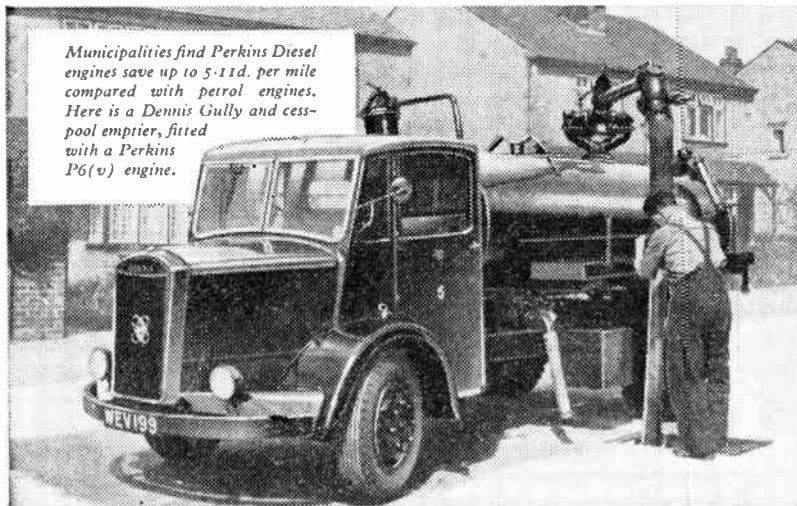
Daily

09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio (Sunday only)
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight; 9: 'The Octopus')	
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)	
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight; 9: 'The Octopus')	

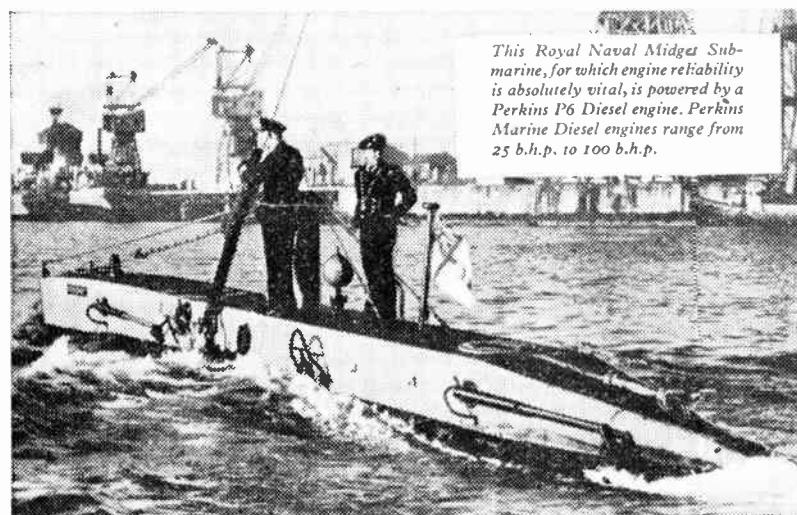
DIESEL POWER AT WORK



On the farm Perkins Diesel engines offer greater power, easier starting, greatly reduced fuel and maintenance cost. This is a Massey-Harris 780 Combine Harvester fitted with a Perkins L4 TA type diesel engine.



Municipalities find Perkins Diesel engines save up to 5-11d. per mile compared with petrol engines. Here is a Dennis Gully and cess-pool emptier, fitted with a Perkins P6(v) engine.



This Royal Naval Midget Submarine, for which engine reliability is absolutely vital, is powered by a Perkins P6 Diesel engine. Perkins Marine Diesel engines range from 25 b.h.p. to 100 b.h.p.

POWER, SPEED AND ENDURANCE are three of the outstanding characteristics you'll find in every Perkins Diesel engine, at work on land or at sea. But that's only part of the story. Diesel engines start easily, and their thermal efficiency means fuel costs about half that of petrol driven engines. Fire risk, particularly important in marine application, is eliminated. Diesel reliability is a by-word. Statistics prove that they outlast any other type of engine. Whether you need power for vehicles or boats, for farm equipment or industrial applications there is a Perkins engine to suit your particular requirements.



The Diesel Engine with the Clean Exhaust
**FOR VEHICLE, MARINE, AGRICULTURAL
AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS**

F. PERKINS LIMITED · PETERBOROUGH
PHONE: PETERBOROUGH 5341

87G

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 878. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



THE FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW

The Society of British Aircraft Constructors Flying Display and Exhibition at Farnborough—one of the world's greatest displays of aircraft—will be described by Charles Gardner and Raymond Baxter in a G.O.S. programme this week. A preview of the show by Ivor Jones is on page 5. One of the exhibits will be the new Bristol Britannia turbo-prop airliner (shown above) which is due to enter BOAC service on the Springbok route this summer and will later be introduced on services to Australia

MALTESE MUSIC

A military band concert dedicated to Malta, G.C.

'BY AND LARGE'

Peter Jones in the first of a new Variety series

IN THE SOVIET UNION

A new G.O.S. series of authoritative talks on the U.S.S.R. in 'This Day and Age' introduced on page 3 by Dr. George H. Bolsover



BRITISH SWIMMING

Commentaries and a report will be broadcast on the British Amateur Swimming Association's National Championships

Don't be Vague

ask for

Haig



NO FINER WHISKY
GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

For Friends and Relations
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Wherever you live in the world why not let us do your Christmas Shopping for you? The JOHN LYLE GIFT SERVICE specialises in packing and posting a complete range of Gifts carefully selected from Britain's foremost manufacturers. No worry about your parcel reaching England in time—it's posted in England. All gifts are stored in our own warehouse and delivery is guaranteed before Christmas and the recipient does not have to pay any Duty. It's all so simple. All you have to do is to send us your order, remittance and greetings card, we do the rest.

Write NOW for our magnificent fully
★ illustrated FREE Christmas catalogue ★
showing over 150 different presents to suit all
ages at all prices.

JOHN LYLE & COMPANY
R. J. LYLE & CO. (LONDON) LTD.

DEPT. E

Postal Gift Service • Postal Shopping Service
EAST HORSLEY - SURREY - ENGLAND

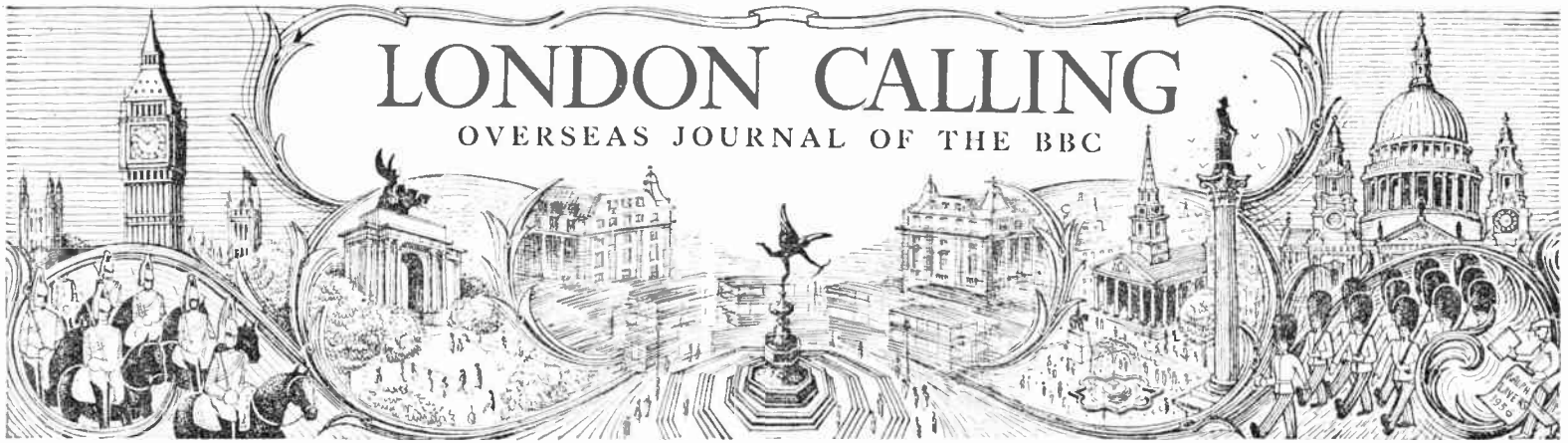
A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (II), London, W.I. England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| AUSTRALIA: | Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney |
| CANADA: | Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto; W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 13 Victoria Street, Toronto |
| INDIA: | Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16 |
| ISRAEL: | The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem |
| NEW ZEALAND: | Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington |
| PAKISTAN: | Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3 |
| SINGAPORE: | British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434 |
| CEYLON: | Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo |
| SOUTH AFRICA: | Centra, Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown |
| S. RHODESIA: | Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury |
| U.S.A.: | British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y. |
| WEST INDIES: | BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica |
| LATIN AMERICA: | Branches of the Bank of London & South America |

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £1-5-0 sterling. Special rate to I.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.I. England.



LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC

This Day and Age in the Soviet Union

DR. GEORGE H. BOLSOVER, Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in the University of London, introduces a new series of talks by various experts which opens in the G.O.S. this week on Tuesday at 15.45 and Wednesday at 00.30 and 05.30

ALL foreign countries and peoples are hard to understand. But Russia and the Russians under both Tsars and Soviets have usually been called an 'enigma.' This is hardly due to lack of information about them: on the contrary, in a book called *Accounts of the Muscovite State by Foreigners*, Klyuchevsky pointed out that Western travellers described even Muscovite Russia more often and fully than any country in Europe. It has been due rather to the striking and surprising contrasts and contradictions which Russia has always presented and which foreigners has found it easier to record than make comprehensible: 'Meekness and brutality, Communism and the most advanced individualism, the strongest state and the weakest political consciousness, absence of race hatred and the most cruel pogroms, the deepest religious nature and the most abject superstition, an all-pervading democracy and the most absolute monarchy'—as a distinguished American Slavist wrote in 1915.

Not unnaturally the Bolshevik Revolution reinforced the idea that Russia was 'enigmatic.' In particular, it injected such intense political passion and prejudice into much that was written about Soviet and even Tsarist Russia that the same thing often seemed heavenly or hellish according to the politics of the observer. This helped to pile contradiction on to contradiction and appeared to leave the 'enigma' more inexplicable than ever.

But in spite of appearances it is questionable whether Russia is really more 'enigmatic' than other countries. Every country usually has its contrasts and contradictions, and, even though Russia's may seem particularly striking, the persevering and patient student can usually discover and explain why and how they arose, provided he approaches her like any other country and ceases to regard her as an 'enigma' having a solution.

It is true that the study of Soviet Russia presents its own special difficulties even for those who try to leave both enigmas and politics on one side. They arise mainly from the quantity and quality of the information available about her, which for long periods has been very incomplete and tendentious. But a careful, systematic, and intelligent combing of the Soviet daily and periodical Press and of other Soviet publications, including literature, particularly when supplemented by reports of travellers and others who have lived or worked in Soviet Russia, can provide sufficient material from which to piece together a general and fairly reliable picture of Soviet development in most major fields of activity.

It has been said with much truth that there are no experts on Soviet affairs, only varying degrees of ignorance. But the extent of the ignorance is often exaggerated, and it mostly concerns matters of detail which cannot invalidate the picture as a whole.

For example, Western students of Soviet affairs were well aware of the shortcomings in post-war Soviet agriculture even before the Soviet leaders disclosed their nature and extent after Stalin's death. Nor did they need Khrushchev's recent revelations at the Twentieth Party Congress to know that Stalin had been a totalitarian dictator who over-rode the law and the

constitution and used the secret police as one of his main instruments of government. In any case, the Soviet authorities have recently been readier to release information and to admit foreign visitors than for many years past, and if this continues and develops it should now become possible to make even the general picture more detailed and reliable.

The importance of studying Soviet affairs as fully and soberly as possible scarcely needs to be argued. The Soviet Union claims to have built a new type of society which promises mankind the certainty of salvation and fulfilment here on earth; and China and the countries of eastern Europe are already following her towards it under Communist direction. In less than forty years and in spite of two world wars and a civil war she has been ruthlessly transformed from an economically backward and primarily agricultural country into the strongest industrial power in Europe. Now she aims to surpass the industrial output of even the U.S.A.

Though her leaders say they no longer regard an eventual armed clash between the capitalist and Communist systems as necessarily inevitable, and are stressing peaceful co-existence instead, they still see the relationship between the two systems as essentially one of rivalry and struggle and look on co-existence as anything but a permanency. On the contrary, they are certain that our grandchildren if not our children will see the whole world become Communist.

This means that whether we like it or not Western civilisation and the civilisations of Asia and elsewhere face a challenge which is sure to grow if the power and attraction of the Soviet Union and the rest of the Communist bloc increase. For this reason, above all, a knowledge of Soviet affairs is essential.

Beginning this week the General Overseas Service is broadcasting a series of weekly talks on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age.' All the speakers have made a special study of the topics on which they have been invited to speak, most of them having lived in the U.S.S.R. for longer or shorter periods.

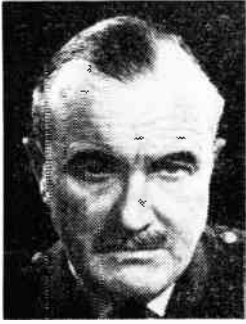
The first talk is given by Lord Strang, who describes the land and peoples of the Soviet Union. In his talk Lord Strang also examines the question of how far the Soviet Union embodies the traditions and policies of the old Russian national state, and how much the country has been fashioned in the image of a Communist society. Lord Strang, who spent some years in the British Embassy in Moscow before the war, was Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office until his retirement three years ago.

CONTENTS

COMMONWEALTH DEFENCE <i>By Sir John Slessor.....</i>	4
THE FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW <i>By Ivor Jones.....</i>	5
THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALISATION <i>By Sir John Maud.....</i>	6
BRITAIN'S FAST BREEDER REACTOR <i>By Bertram Mycock.....</i>	7
'CLOISTER AND CAVE' <i>By John Blofeld.....</i>	8
BURY—A TYPICAL LANCASHIRE TOWN <i>By Alan Dixon.....</i>	9
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 7 A PEOPLE OF PARADOXES <i>By Graham Hutton.....</i>	10
A CAPTAIN COOK EXHIBITION <i>By Professor Michael Lewis.....</i>	11
NOSTALGIA FOR THE COUNTRYSIDE <i>By Sam Pollock.....</i>	12
HERE AND THERE Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'.....	13
300 YEARS OF THE GRENADIER GUARDS <i>By Leonard Parkin.....</i>	14
BOOKS TO READ <i>By M. R. Ridley.....</i>	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up.....</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on facing page



SIR JOHN SLESSOR

SIR JOHN SLESSOR, a former Chief of the Air Staff, re-examines some of the traditional principles of 'Imperial Defence' against the background of a rapidly developing Commonwealth in an age of air-power, nuclear weapons, and guided missiles

Commonwealth Defence

I HAVE obviously not been let into the secret of what the Commonwealth Prime Ministers talked about at their meeting. But I should think it is a pretty safe bet that the subject of defence was not entirely ignored. So I am going to think aloud for a bit about some of the problems of defence in this rapidly developing Commonwealth in the nuclear age. First, let us remind ourselves of the general concept of what we used to call in the old days Imperial Defence, and see how it has changed in recent years; for it has changed, at first sight almost out of all recognition, but on a second, more careful look, perhaps not as much as all that. Do not misunderstand me: I do not mean for a moment that the whole problem of war and peace has not fundamentally changed with the coming of age of air-power and the advent of nuclear weapons, guided missiles, and so on. I am not talking about that now but about the relationship of the different nations of the Commonwealth and their interdependence in matters of defence.

'Britannia Ruled the Waves'

In the old days, not so long ago, the security of that great world-wide agglomeration of nations and territories in varying stages of political development under the Crown which we knew as the British Empire rested in the main on the Royal Navy. The Army, and more recently the R.A.F., was available, though not committed, to join our Continental neighbours in preserving the balance of power in Europe; to defend the British Isles against air attack and invasion; to act as goal-keeper for the Fleet, defending its bases; and—for years its greatest responsibility—to help the Indian Army defend the frontiers and preserve the internal security of India. Not only that—and here is one of the most significant changes today—that magnificent Indian Army was then available, and was constantly used, to defend our imperial interests in the Middle and Far East. More, in the Kaiser's war it joined the British Army in the cold mud of Flanders, fighting the Germans.

The Dominions, as we then used to call them, maintained in peacetime small forces of their own, mainly on a non-regular basis; but we were a maritime empire: Britannia ruled the waves, and as long as she did so their defence was sure. There was, however, an unwritten understanding that if the Mother Country was in peril Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and even South Africa would be there. There was no commitment: Mr. McKenzie King, for instance, declined to consider establishing R.A.F. training schools in Canada before the outbreak of war in 1939. But everyone really took it for granted that if the United Kingdom were involved in a great war the Dominions would automatically be in it too.

One other point about the old days which is of particular significance to Commonwealth defence when we consider these new days: somewhere, thousands of miles away across the grey ocean, was the United States, busy extending her frontier westwards, building up a colossal prosperity, unconcerned with these Europeans with their incorrigible habit of fighting each other, and sternly disapproving of imperialism—particularly of British imperialism, which their school-books told them was an evil thing from which their founding fathers had freed them not so many years ago.

The Defence Situation Today

Hardly one in a million of their people had the faintest idea that they had been able to indulge in these agreeable pursuits thanks largely to the protection of the British Fleet, which for a century or more had been their shield and the sanction behind the Monroe Doctrine. And after their belated intervention in the 1914-18 war they buried their heads more firmly than ever in the sand of isolationism. The main reality about America in 1939, as far as Europe was concerned, was the Neutrality Act—cash and carry and all that sort of thing—almost unbelievable when one looks at it nowadays.

Now against that rather over simplified background, let us have a look at the Commonwealth defence situation today. How has it changed? I should obviously have to talk for a couple of hours if I had to cover all the differences, but I will try to touch on what I think are the really basic changes in the past half-century.

Underlying everything, of course, is the technological revolution. The world has shrunk in terms of time to a fraction of its former size, and we now see air-power armed with the ultimate weapon—the hydrogen bomb—as the dominant military factor. That may or may not have put paid to total war as we have known it, though I personally think it has. What it has certainly done is to have the effect that Britain is no longer an island, and sea-power is no longer the Empire's sure shield.

Then, while it is still important to the Commonwealth that western Europe should not be dominated by a hostile power, the old idea of a balance of power in Europe is out-dated. It is now a question of preserving

the balance of power in the world as a whole. Great Britain, after bearing the brunt of the two most terrible and destructive wars in history, is no longer the richest and most powerful nation on earth. And we have seen the astonishing rise of the two colossi—the United States and Russia—with another, potentially perhaps even more powerful in the future, in the shape of China.

Now it is not easy for British people to get accustomed to this changed situation. But when we are tempted to criticise the brashness and crudity of some manifestations of American policy do not let us forget how enlightened was the self interest which led to things like Lend-Lease, the Marshall Plan, and NATO, and let us be thankful that the United States have risen on the whole so nobly to their new responsibility of world leadership. In Europe there is still a potential enemy—a successor to Napoleon and the Kaiser and Hitler. And while Japan will surely never again be a first-class military power the new China may grow into a desperately dangerous enemy in Asia, not necessarily by any means, but probably inevitably unless there is a change in the United States and Commonwealth policy *vis-à-vis* Peking.

And that brings me to the other basic change in recent years: the emancipation of Asia, the end of Western domination, and the rise of nationalism in the new nations of the East. In particular, we see the two great powers of Asia—India and China—both pursuing the same end in different ways: both striving to modernise and industrialise their social and economic systems, China by the method of totalitarian dictatorship, and India by an adaptation of the liberal, democratic system inherited from British rule.

Of course, the relations of Asia with the West are bedevilled by all sorts of catch-words, particularly, as we saw at Bandung, the slogan of anti-colonialism: I have recently heard a great European statesman describe that as being in fact 'a trauma of wounded Asian pride, a pathological reaction after years of foreign rule, and really just a convenient new label for a dislike of foreigners.' It does tend, however, to blind Asians to the fact that the Kremlin is the most imperialist power in history, and that no shadow of independence is permitted to the peoples it has subjugated, in Central Asia, perhaps, less than anywhere.

That Word 'Independence'

The emergent nations, by the way, do not always think very clearly about the word 'independence.' No nation can be truly independent unless it is capable of conducting its own defence policy. In that sense, of course, no nation in the Commonwealth is really independent. They are all dependent on each other and on our allies. And Britain sometimes seems to be one of the few nations in the world who does not consider it beneath her dignity to have allied bases on her soil.

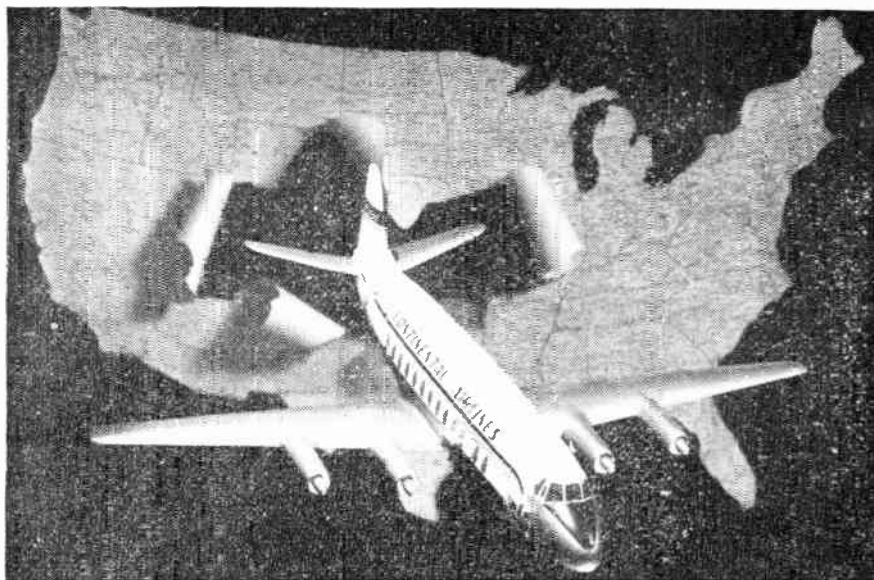
Now, what does all this add up to? Does it mean that if Britain is ever involved in another great war we shall not find our Commonwealth partners rallying round as they have always done in the past? Of course, it does not mean any such thing. One unfortunate and very important change is the position of India, which I shall touch on in a minute. As far as what it is convenient to call the old Dominions are concerned, I think it is worth reminding you that there never has been anything in the nature of an imperial combined staff or Commonwealth defence plan; but their loyal co-operation in war is as certain as ever it was: as a matter of fact it is, if anything, more so, because now they are most of them committed by treaty, which they never were before. They will rally round all right, but in a different way. They are committed not just to the support of the Mother Country but also as partners with the United States in the far more powerful Western coalition of which Britain is a leading member.

We have Canada, for instance, as a member of NATO. Who would ever have dreamt only a few years ago that we should see Canadian battalions and squadrons stationed in Europe in peacetime? We have Australia and New Zealand linked in South-East Asia not only with Britain in a Commonwealth defence arrangement known as ANZAM but with Pakistan and with the United States, France, Siam, and the Philippines in the Manila treaty. In the Middle East, where the decline of British power is one of the most disquieting changes in recent years, we have, nevertheless, Pakistan also linked with us in the Baghdad Pact.

South Africa has undertaken to send a division and an air contingent to the Middle East in the event of a general conflict. Actually, I am least happy about South Africa: it seems to me that if she persists in her present racial policy it may be only a matter of time before she ceases to be a dependable member of any alliance beyond her borders—she may be too busy at home.

In other words, Commonwealth defence arrangements are no less valid because, as Mr. Menzies of Australia has recently written in *The Times*,

(Continued on page 16)



Vickers will be showing the latest type of Viscount, which can carry 65 or more passengers, and (right) the Vickers Valiant—one of Britain's latest big bombers

The Farnborough Air Show

IVOR JONES, BBC Air Correspondent, offers you a preview of what he calls 'the world's noisiest and most exciting shop window,' where members of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors display their products to visitors from more than a hundred overseas countries

THE Farnborough air show is the world's noisiest and most exciting shop window, and the more aircraft and engines Britain sells abroad the more important this window becomes. This year aviation exports have been breaking every record—during most months they have been about seventy-five per cent. above the corresponding figures for 1955. Whether or not these sales are improved still further will depend in no small measure on the impressions that visitors from probably more than 200 countries carry away from this Farnborough display.

Most of the aircraft they will see are not strangers to this annual show. They are aeroplanes, such as the Vickers Viscount and Bristol Britannia airliners, the Hawker Hunter and Gloster Javelin fighters, and the English Electric Canberra and Vickers Valiant bombers, all of which have considerable flying experience behind them. This will not be one of those spectacular years when every other aircraft on the programme seems to be a new type.

Not that there will be no new aeroplanes. For instance, the Vickers-Supermarine N113 is expected to make its first appearance. This is the fastest, heaviest, and most advanced day fighter ever built for the Royal Navy, capable of going through the sound barrier in a shallow dive and of carrying an atomic bomb.

There will be other novelties, too. The Fairey Fireflash will be shown—Britain's first air-to-air guided missile to destroy a target aircraft in flight. It is a sharply pointed and sinister-looking dart, set between powerful booster rockets that carry it to supersonic speeds in a matter of seconds. The Fireflash will be seen fitted to a Hunter fighter, a combination in which it is thought some Commonwealth and NATO countries may be interested. Fairey's, incidentally, will also be showing their elegant F.D.2 research aircraft for the first time since, last March, it set up a world speed record of 1,132 miles an hour.

Britain's efforts to meet the future needs of aviation will perhaps be reflected more at this Farnborough in engines rather than airframes. There will be the Rolls-Royce Conway and the Bristol Olympus, two of the most powerful jets in the world. They have become more important than ever since last year, because they both have a chance of at least part of the huge market for aero-engines that will be created by the big American jet airliners, the Boeing 707 and Douglas DC8. Indeed, Trans-Canada Airlines have already ordered Conways for their DC8s.

But, besides the jets, there will be rocket

motors as well—fierce, violently noisy machines of the kind that, some time in the future, may be driving space-ships. It is expected that at least two aircraft will be flying with rockets fitted to them: a Valiant bomber, equipped with de Havilland Super-Sprites to help it during take-off, and a Canberra with the Napier Scorpion.

To jump from these to what is probably the quietest type of engine, as well as the most economical: two new, big turbo-props should be airborne at Farnborough. One is the Bristol Orion, and the other the Rolls-Royce Tyne. If, as many experts believe, there is a lasting place for turbo-prop airliners in the world's air fleets, there should be a considerable future for both these engines.

Most Successful Medium-Range Airliner

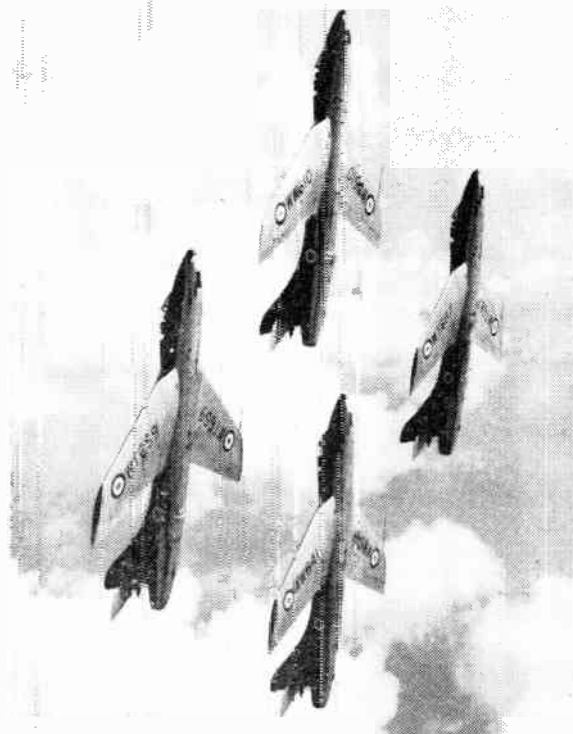
Certainly Britain's two present airliners of this type should have a special place in the show. Vickers propose entering the latest type of Viscount—one of the 800 series, able to carry sixty-five or more passengers at up to 360 miles an hour. This is a great improvement on even the Viscounts now in service, already the world's most successful medium-range airliner.

Bristol's intend putting in their extended version of the Britannia—the 300 type—which will have a speed of nearly 400 miles an hour and can carry up to 100 passengers. It will be the first time a '300' has been seen at Farnborough.

Farnborough is always something of a progress report on the British aircraft industry. It seems now that it will show this past year as one of consolidation. The Javelin fighter and the Avro Vulcan bomber, for instance, have appeared there before. But this time there will be a difference. Since the last display both of these have gone into service with the Royal Air Force. It has been proved, in fact, that they are ready for the work for which they were built.

I said earlier that Farnborough is a shop window. Like a shop, it has its offices where business can be discussed. These are the lines of caravans, set up at the side of the airfield, and fronted by striped awnings, which are in fact the aircraft firms' headquarters.

There, over lunch or a cocktail, very confidential matters can be talked over with foreign airline executives, air attachés, and manufacturers from abroad. These caravans add much to the gaiety of the Farnborough scene. But it is in them that the most serious assessment of the show will be made, and of where it places Britain in world aviation.



The acrobatic team of Hawker Hunter fighters from the R.A.F.'s 54 Squadron is again expected at the show



SIR JOHN MAUD

SIR JOHN MAUD, Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power, addressed representatives from all over the Commonwealth gathered at Oxford for the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on the Human Problems of Industrial Communities. Here is a broadcast version of his address

The Impact of Industrialisation

I DO not want to waste time trying to define my terms, so let me give you some illustrations of what I have in mind when I think about 'the impact of industrialisation.' I spent most of my life between the first and second world wars at Oxford, and during that time there was a small-scale industrial revolution there. This was due to the spectacular growth of the Morris motorcar industry at Cowley on

the outskirts of Oxford, and it wrought such changes that some of our friends in Cambridge began describing Oxford as a suburb of Cowley.

Another place where I had the chance of observing the impact of industrialisation was Johannesburg. By 1936 Johannesburg had become a great metropolitan centre with a million or so inhabitants—some black, some white (of English and Dutch extraction), some Asiatic. Fifty years earlier it had been bare Transvaal veld, and the root cause of the change had been one thing: gold mining. Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf, is another example, only there it is the discovery of oil that has turned the penniless sheikhdom of ten years ago into a state with a revenue of £100-million a year. Lastly, and nearer home, a virgin patch of the Berkshire downs, at Harwell, has become a place of world importance during the past few years, the centre of our research into nuclear power.

It Is Happening All the Time

There you have four rather dramatic examples of the way in which we find our lives can be upset, and a new kind of society created, by industrialisation. The motor industry comes to Oxford; nuclear research comes to Harwell; gold is discovered in the Transvaal, oil in Kuwait; and in each case men, women, and children find themselves caught up into a new, dynamic, rapidly changing way of life. That is what results from what I call the impact of industrialisation; and, of course, something of the kind is happening all the time in almost every part of the world.

Now let us quickly clear out of the way two bits of nonsense, two myths that we sometimes, perhaps unconsciously, tend to accept as having something to be said for them. There is the myth of the Golden Age, and what I will call the myth of the Pre-Golden Age. According to the myth of the Golden Age, the discovery of gold or oil or nuclear power or any other new application of science to meet our material needs (industrialisation, in other words) is bound to prove a blessing; from that time onwards things are bound to be better than they were before; there will be more to eat and drink, less need to work, more time to enjoy one's family and one's friends; more chance for the fine arts to flourish and man to rise to his full height and exploit his God-given capacities—all this being the inevitable consequence of industrialisation.

'The Good Old Days'

According to the other myth, the myth of the Pre-Golden Age, everything was wonderful in the good old days and the trouble only starts when gold is discovered or some other form of industrialisation begins. The consequence of industrialisation is outrage on the countryside, dreary towns, boring work, ugly gadgets, endless rows between employers and employed, the progressive enslavement of the human spirit to materialism—all these in contrast to the happy carefree life of our pre-industrial ancestors, living their own simple lives in unspoiled country, at peace with God and man.

Both these theories, I suggest, are dangerous nonsense. Let us reject them and have a look at the facts—which are far more exciting and complicated. The first fact about industrialisation is that it enormously increases our power, and therefore enormously increases our responsibility for what happens in the world. It enables us to do all sorts of things we could not do before: to make things and move them about from one end of the world to the other, to keep a far larger number of people alive, to talk to each other across long distances and arrange our affairs through quite new kinds of government. And all this means that we have much more responsibility than before—for how much food there is, and how many people there are to eat it, and how much each person can get, and so on.

The second fact is a shift, or rather constant shifting, in the pattern of power. 'The powers that be' are not the powers that were. New men, new organisations run the show: large employers, trade unions, and the boards that run nationalised industries, in the industrial field; in the field of government, new political parties seeking to represent the new interests within society, and new types of political leader. These are the people that wield the new powers. These are the people who have to carry the new responsibilities.

And the third fact is a negative one: there is no inevitability about the results of industrialisation. Whether the consequences are for better

or for worse, for richer or for poorer, for sickness or for health, entirely depends on the success or failure with which the new powers are used, and in particular on the success or failure of the men and women who are chiefly responsible for using them. This last conclusion certainly seems borne out by the extraordinarily mixed bag of good and evil that we find around us in the actual experience of industrial societies.

Industrialisation has brought us new dangers of slavery and new chances of freedom. Dangers of slavery to the machine and to the tediousness of repetitive work; to the factory, shop, office, firm that employs one; to the trade union; if one is a small employer, to a trade association; dangers of slavery to the state or even to the local authority if it is a big inhuman one. But at the same time new chances of freedom: to choose one's wife or husband from outside the narrow circle in which one grew up; to find one's form and develop one's talents through education; to choose one's job, and change it; freedom to become a leader instead of having to accept as final the limitations imposed by birth.

Then I think industrialisation has also brought us more loneliness and more fellowship. 'I a stranger and afraid, in a world I never made'—I am afraid that is a description that a lot of people would often apply to themselves in our industrial towns when their work makes them feel like cogs in a huge machine and when the hostel or suburb where they live makes them feel neighbourless and without roots.

On the other hand, there is the fellowship on the floor of the shop or in the mine; the chance of finding people with the same interests as yourself—in games, music, theatricals, and so on; the trade union and all the clubs and societies that flourish in a town; opportunities of travel, at home and abroad, and all the contacts which are made through reading newspapers or listening to the wireless—contacts which tend to enlarge one's world.

Both Menace and Opportunity

The plain fact is that industrialisation is at the same time a fearful menace and a tremendous opportunity. It threatens to destroy us, to standardise us, barbarise our life by dividing it into compartments of work and leisure, destroy our personal relationship to each other and substitute the impersonal one of cogs in a machine. But at the same time it offers us fullness of life in a sense never within our grasp before.

What does this challenge demand of us? Chiefly, I suggest, imagination and character. To match the new powers over physical nature given us by pure and applied science we have to find in ourselves new vision to show us how to use those powers, and a new integrity to resist the corruption that always becomes more threatening as power increases. 'The factory was made for man, not man for the factory': it is easy enough to say that, but infernally difficult to make sure that it is true in practice.

My own conviction is that we retain our mastery and avoid becoming the servant of the machine only by serving something else. That is why what we need most to meet the impact of industrialisation is vision and strength of character—continuous, determined striving to live by our answer to the question: 'What is the purpose of our life on earth? What are the things we are really prepared to live and die for?'

So what I believe we have to do, if we are seriously going in for this adventure of industrialisation, is to keep firm hold of what we believe—of what we believe, for instance, about the fundamental difference between good and bad, truth and falsity, beauty and ugliness—and try to build our new industrial society on the rock of those beliefs. For the first nuclear power-stations that we are now building in Britain we need sites with even firmer foundations than we need for conventional stations because the nuclear reactors are not only more powerful but heavier. For much the same sort of reason our new industrial society needs even stronger foundations than the old.

What those foundations should be in each of our countries we have to decide for ourselves. For my part I believe the two most important are these: faith in the supreme value of each individual man and woman and child, and faith in men's capacity to work together. If we have the patience, imagination, and courage to go on building on these foundations I believe there is a chance that the scales of the balance in industrial society will be gradually tilted against slavery and loneliness in favour of freedom and fellowship.

There is a chance that more and more industrial workers will take the sort of delight in what they do that creative artists have always taken; that we shall discover the twin secrets of leadership and discipline in our industrial life; that out of a rich diversity of groups and individuals the community will progressively become more of a community. But it will take time and deeper spiritual resources than any human society has so far shown. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Dounreay, Scotland: what the atomic power-station of the future will look like. The spheres are of steel, 135 feet high, and will house the reactors

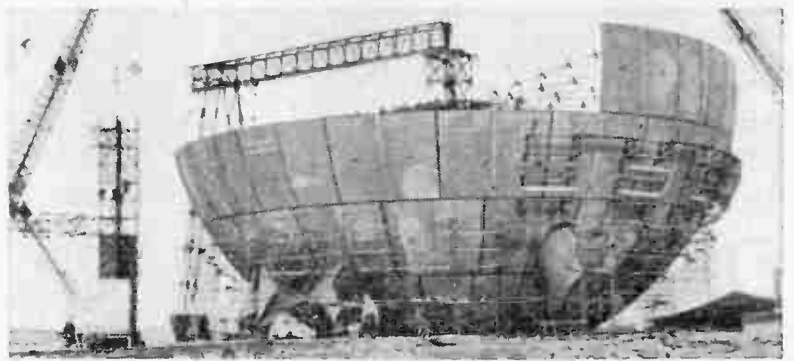
Britain's Fast Breeder Reactor

ABOUT as far north as you can go on the mainland of Britain one of the strangest engineering jobs of the century is now under way: it is at Dounreay, a few miles from John O'Groats. There the Atomic Energy Authority is building an experimental fast breeder reactor, an atomic pile that may set the pattern for the way that nuclear power will be generated in the future.

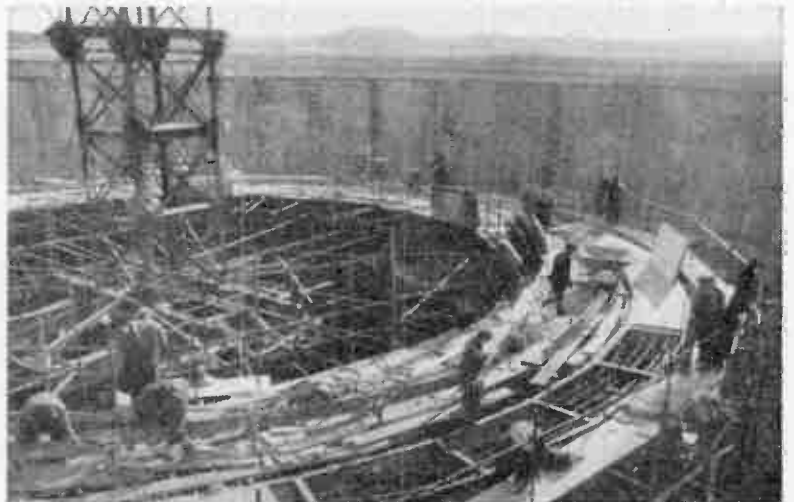
Dounreay is going to be a world centre of research into nuclear power generation. Other atomic nations are following various lines of approach on how to convert the intense heat of nuclear fission into usable electric power. Britain at present leads the world in this. Calder Hall, which the Queen will open in October, is the first atomic power-station of a commercial size in the world. But the Atomic Energy Authority, looking far ahead for better methods, is building a reactor, an atomic pile, that will have the magic property of creating as it goes along more atomic fuel than it burns. This is the so-called fast breeder reactor. The difference between Dounreay and Calder Hall is this: one ton of uranium at Calder Hall will do the work of 10,000 tons of coal; in the breeder reactor at Dounreay it will do the work of a million tons or more.

Dounreay is already half-way in the building of its miraculous furnace. It will be a great steel ball 135 feet high—it would fill Trafalgar Square. I have been climbing about on the massive steel shell which is now half built: it stands like a giant cup on the edge of the wild coast of Caithness. The reactor will be inside the steel ball, simply as a safety device against the unlikely event of an atomic mishap. From the lip of this cup I looked outwards to the Orkney Islands on the near horizon, below the wild coastline thrashed by the breakers, and near at hand the ruins of Dounreay castle, built in the fourteenth century to command the bay where, centuries earlier, the Vikings used to storm ashore on the raiding missions.

Looking inwards from the lip of the cup, and turning from centuries past to the things of centuries to come, I saw the structure that will house the real heart of the atomic furnace. It is a tremendous vault of concrete, everywhere five feet thick. It weighs 50,000 tons—more than



The first of the reactor buildings taking shape: the steel shell will act as a shield in the unlikely event of a mishap; inside this shell, buried in five feet of concrete, will be the atomic furnace itself—just about the size of a dustbin



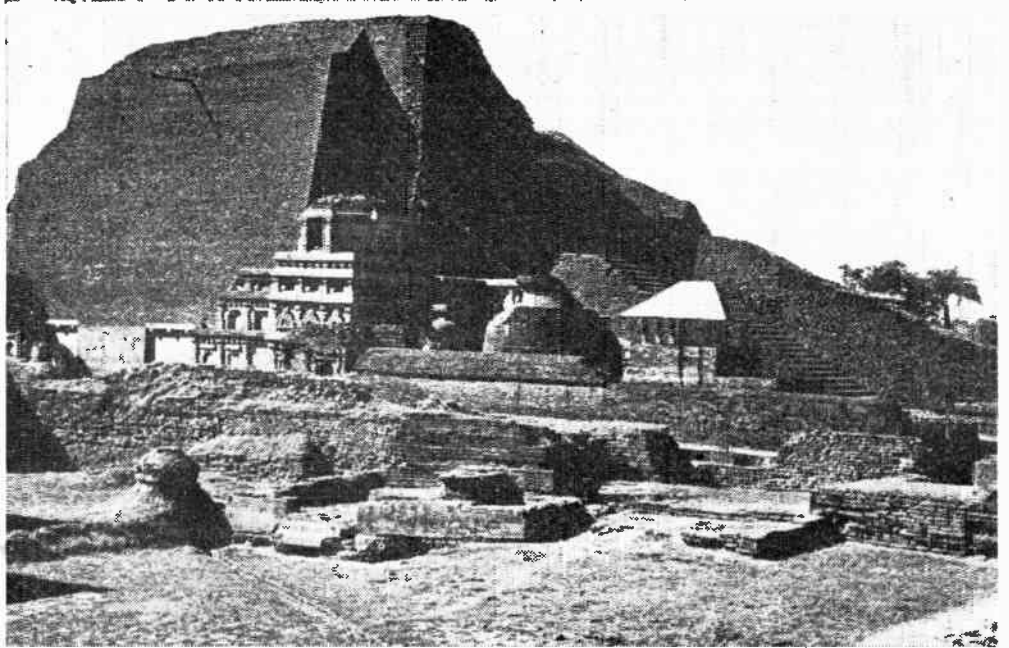
most ocean-going liners. In the flat circular top is a round hole, and down inside it will be the core of the reactor itself, the glowing heart of the furnace. It will be tiny compared with the giant sphere that will hold it: in fact a small dustbin would be no larger.

The concrete vault will shield the outside world from the deadly radiation of the fission process. It will also hold the exchangers which will draw off the heat from the fission process and take it the first stage along the chain of events which will make it into steam and so into electricity.

The engineers talk of cooling the pile with liquid metal, because the pile will be so intensely hot that molten metal will be cool by comparison and will absorb that sun-like heat. The power-station to make electricity from this tiny but intense furnace has yet to be started: it will be one of the few conventional things in the strange atomic set-up at Dounreay. (BERTRAM MYCOCK in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)



Laying pipes to carry the dangerous radio-active waste well out into the sea



The main 'stupa' at Nalanda, and (left) one of the Asokan pillars marking Buddhist holy places

'Cloister and Cave'

JOHN BLOFELD, in the fourth talk in the series he is currently giving in the G.O.S., records his impressions of the Buddhist college at Nalanda and the ancient place of pilgrimage at Rajagriha. The final talk, which is being broadcast this week, is introduced on page 17

ONE of the Buddhist shrines most evocative of spiritual atmosphere is a hill called the Vulture's Peak. It is near the modern townlet in Bihar Province which marks the site of Rajagriha, once the magnificent capital of a proud empire. The town is set around by five hills, their slopes crowned with the shrines of no less than four religions: Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, and Islam. And we are even assured by certain Russian mystics that Jesus Christ himself paid a visit to this place some time before his thirtieth year; so it is not inconceivable that one day the shrine of a fifth faith will be added.

I was naturally very anxious to visit a place hallowed by thousands of years of pilgrimage, more especially as the Lord Buddha himself had frequently resided there; but first my route led me to stop off at another place of great interest some six miles short of Rajagriha. This was the site of the once great university centre of Nalanda, where I planned to pass several days. A bus set me down amid ruin-dotted rice-fields, where used to stand a university capable of accommodating 10,000 students at a time. Nearby was its very modest successor, a handsomely designed little institute recently erected for the use of students doing research on the ancient sacred tongues, Pali and Sanskrit.

I passed into some cloisters surrounding a wide courtyard where a group of yellow-robed monks sat listening to a lecture on the philosophical background of Buddhist doctrine. Suddenly I was astonished to hear myself greeted by name, for I had supposed myself among strangers, but some Thai monks present had at once recognised me as coming from Bangkok, where my home is. They set about making me feel more than welcome, for though on taking the yellow robe a man severs his ties with his family and the world, years must elapse before he enters so deeply into the meditative life that he is no longer moved by reminders of home.

I was next introduced to the philosophy professor, a former Hindu *swami* turned Buddhist monk. Such conversions are rare in India, which for all that it was once the native country of the Lord Buddha, and once predominantly a Buddhist country, is now the only non-Islamic part of Asia where Buddhists form but a tiny minority. Yet in ancient times it was Indian Buddhist missionaries who lit a flame in further Asia which burns to this day in all the vast territories stretching from Tibet to Japan and from Mongolia in the north to Ceylon, Thailand, and Vietnam in the south.

The library of Nalanda Pali College impressed me by its stock of rare works in seven or eight languages, and I found that the professors and students include people from nearly every part of Asia. Curiously enough, in this most Asian of Asian colleges English has to be the medium of instruction, as it is the only living language common to a group composed of so many nationalities. At first I was saddened to find less than fifty students where once there were 10,000; but my new friends told me that plans are afoot to revive Nalanda's ancient glories. Towards evening, when the great heat became more bearable, the Thai monks accompanied

me to visit the principal ruins. But I found that a few mounds of rubble and some recently unearthed remains of brick walls are all now left of what was once the greatest university in the world.

The university stemmed from a monastery founded by the Emperor Asoka in the third century B.C. Within a few hundred years it developed into a full-scale university, which later achieved gigantic proportions. The princely generosity of the culture-loving Indian rulers of those days made it possible to board and educate 10,000 students at a time, and this without any sort of charge. Hsuan Chuang, the seventh-century Chinese pilgrim, spent seven years at Nalanda, where he studied more than eighteen systems of Buddhist philosophy, also the Hindu Vedas, and logic, grammar, medicine, and mathematics as well. A paraphrase of his description of the place runs as follows:

'The students are largely composed of men of the highest ability and talent, of pure and blameless conduct, who follow severe monastic rules and are respected throughout the countries of India. Learned men come in multitudes to take part in discussions, and the stream of wisdom spreads far and wide. Those who desire to take part in the discussions cannot enter until they have answered some hard questions posed by the gatekeepers. Many are unable to answer and must retire. For only a man deeply learned in ancient and modern studies can hope to enter.'

Hsuan Chuang adds that the cosmopolitan body of students was supplied with servants, rations, transport by elephant and litter, and with all things required to leave them entirely free to concentrate on their studies and upon the development of inner serenity by the practice of deep meditation. All this was made possible by heavy endowments and daily offerings in kind made by hundreds of villages.

'All Things Are Transient'

But as Buddhism so rightly teaches all things are transient. The Chinese pilgrim, while still at Nalanda, had a disturbing dream. He beheld the buildings of the university desecrated by buffaloes and by filth, the surrounding villages in ruins, and a golden figure of the Bodhisattva Manjusiri, divine patron of learning, prophesying utter desolation to come. By the eighth century A.D. the university was already declining on account of the resurgence of Hinduism, but still the fulfilment of that dire prophecy was delayed. Then in the fateful twelfth century came invading hordes from Central Asia who upon reaching any place dedicated to Buddhism or Hinduism put monks and priests to the sword, burned libraries, and hewed to the ground buildings or monuments of brick and stone.

Thus Nalanda perished in a hideous wave of desolation; wind-blown soil veiled its remains, and slow-stepping oxen dragged wooden ploughs over the buried seats of learning.

From Nalanda to Rajagriha I had expected to travel alone by narrow-gauge railway; but three Thai monks, who had come to the station to bid me farewell, hospitably decided to accompany me and leapt into the rickety carriage just as the train moved off. Arriving in the late afternoon, we paused at the Burmese rest-house to arrange for our stay, and then began our explorations. Rajagriha, already ancient when the Lord Buddha

(Continued on page 10)



The town centre—just far enough from Manchester to have escaped absorption. Kay Gardens—one of several parks and open spaces within the town boundary

Bury—a Typical Lancashire Town

ALAN DIXON takes you to one of those typical Lancashire towns on the fringe of the great industrial area around Manchester: the citizens are especially proud of their town hall which is one of the most modern in the kingdom

BURY is one of those typical Lancashire towns standing on the fringe of the great industrial area that surrounds the city of Manchester. In this way Bury must count itself lucky, for even though it is placed between the manufacturing and cotton centres of Bolton and Rochdale it has escaped being surrounded by a mass of mortar and bricks. The green foothills of the Pennines separate it from the staunch group of Lancashire cotton towns like Colne, Nelson, Accrington, and Burnley that lies to the north; the Pennines themselves rear up to cut it off from the Yorkshire centres of industry.

Market day in Bury is one of the big days of the week. I went to market, and not for the first time, for this busy centre attracts visitors from many parts of Lancashire and the not-too-distant regions of Yorkshire, too. I walked round the crowded roadways between the stalls with Mr. Birch, the Market Superintendent, who told me that the market had been established for more than 200 years and was at one time attached to the manor of the earls of Derby. The corporation purchased the site in the 1870s, and it has been moved three times. The present open space in the middle of the town has plenty of room to house the 300 stallholders, who sell everything from buttons and beads to lino, meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables.

Famous Makers of Black Puddings

But most of all I wanted to meet the famous makers of the Bury black puddings. The black pudding is a typical local dish of distinctive flavour. Mr. Harry Reddish and his wife, descendants of the Thompsons who first started making the black puddings more than 150 years ago, were busy serving at the stall. Today you can buy your black puddings hot, and munch them as you walk round the market place.

To me these puddings look like a small haggis, black, and about the size of a snooker ball. Harry Reddish told me that they still get orders from all parts of the world. There was the customer from Texas who had them sent out by air; others from the Argentine; and even Bury Corporation had dispatched a consignment of black puddings in bulk to the men of the Lancashire Fusiliers while they were serving in the Far East. Harry told me that the recipe—still secret—had not changed over one and a half centuries, but he did confess that basic ingredients of the Bury black pudding were groats, blood straight from the beast, and spices. 'Another thing,' says Harry, 'you can't make a black pudding with a machine: you've got to mix it by hand.'

I walked over to the town hall to meet the Bury Town Clerk, Mr. Edward Smith. Bury's town hall is going to be the most modern in Britain; and to me this seems to be a justifiable claim.

The town hall is a place of large windows, pastel colourings, and modern furniture. The woodwork and the furniture are made from timber grown within the Commonwealth. Mr. Smith pointed out fine carving in Indian laurel, African bubinga, Tasmanian blackwood, Lagos mahogany, and Australian black bean, and these are only a few of the beautiful woods which are being used for interior decoration. Altogether it is estimated that the building will have cost about £500,000 when it is completed in about a year's time. It seems pretty obvious to me that Bury people will feel that the expenditure was worthwhile in even 100 years from now. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Work on Bury's town hall was interrupted by the war but resumed in 1947: the building is now largely in use and will be completed in a year's time



The council chamber: all of the woodwork is in Commonwealth timber

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 7

'A People of Paradoxes'



GRAHAM HUTTON

GRAHAM HUTTON, in this contribution to the current G.O.S. series, offers his estimate of the English character, with its genius for 'muddling through,' and discusses its chances of survival in this new era when—as he sees it—the advantage seems to lie with the nations who plan and organise and train

ONE of the earliest documents about the English or Anglo-Saxon people was written by a scribe in the eighth century, setting out what lands each tribe or folk of the English possessed in England. At the bottom of one page the scribe has amused himself by writing down the characteristics of all the

peoples of Europe known to him at that early date—such phrases as the wisdom of the Greeks, the fortitude of the Romans, the cruelty of the Franks, and so on. But when he came to write about his own people, the English, he wrote 'the stupidity of the English or Anglo-Saxons.' And that is the reputation we have had—I may say, I think we have earned it—for the intervening twelve centuries.

Why stupid? Why have we always been known throughout Europe as a lazy, unthinking, unimaginative, fond of sport, fond of animals, fond of drink, and rather dirty, untidy people? Now I am talking of us as a nation, not of the small minority of about two and a half per cent. of us who always formed a European *élite*, made the Grand Tour, and were rich, whether in the seventeenth, eighteenth, or nineteenth centuries.

If you take the whole nation you have to admit—today as centuries ago—that the great mass of the English folk—not, of course, the Celtic Scots, Irish, or Welsh—are rather lazy, physically and mentally; they are conservative and traditional: they do not like change—change of homes, or work, or radio programmes, or in their sports teams, or diet, or newspapers; they are great lookers on, or watchers, of sport, but do not play it much; there are 9,000,000 of them enrolled in trade unions, yet less than six per cent. of them ever attend their union meetings. We English actively distrust and evade all organisation, planning, tidiness, and blueprints, especially do we mistrust them if they are drawn up for something in the future.

We, the English (and not the Scots or Irish or Welsh), excel, and enjoy ourselves thoroughly, in breaking all the rules, going against all accepted plans or regulations, and in the end succeeding where everybody else—the Germans, Americans, and so on, with their better and tidier and infinitely more detailed plans—has failed. For proof of that you have only to look at our military and naval and air history, with its heavy reliance on the unexpected, the ways of Providence, the unforeseen accident, and the need for much individual initiative.

We proved it on the high seas and in Norwegian fjords; in the air over Britain and the Channel; in African deserts and Burmese jungles; in Arabia in the first world war, and in many a tight spot from Malta to Malaya in the second. Scarcely anything ever went 'according to plan' for us English; and I suspect that for most of the time there was no hard and fast plan at all. But this heavy reliance on local initiative paid off handsomely in our favour.

We English are not an obedient folk; but we are perhaps more patient than Germans or Americans, who would certainly never put up with the inconveniences and bad services which we English seem to like.

We are an odd mixture. We are politically shrewd, decent, and canny. The mass of us are perhaps the least and worst formally educated nation of the Western world. We hate formality, yet adore the trappings of an antique monarchy which we have deprived of all power. We are a lazy, unquarrelsome, easy-to-live-among, uninquisitive, uninquiring people; yet we are the terror of the earth—at any rate of Europe—when roused; and like the old bulldog we never let go too soon.

We lose all the first games, or battles, because we never believe in plans or preparations or training; yet we catch on quicker than others, and generally manage to 'muddle through' to somewhere very near first place after incredibly painful and unnecessary last-minute organisation and convulsions which a little forethought would have spared us. We are, as the American, Emerson, called us exactly a century ago, a people of extremes, yet we hate extremes; a people chockfull of paradoxes.

Now under all such extremes and paradoxes there must be an English philosophy of life. I think it consists mainly of a deep sense of tragedy, of uncertainty, of doubt about everything, of the imponderables of life thrown in by Providence; a sense of the littleness of mankind, of humility about making plans for the future, and of scepticism, even stoicism, about the outcome of anything in the future. This vein of stoic scepticism runs through our so rich poetry, drama, and literature, and in our folk-music.

We live in a cold island, in unpredictable weather. From the security of that island, for centuries until within our own memories, we could look on at other people's wars and misfortunes, or join in, whichever we wanted. But we could not plan; we did not dare to set out to organise Europe as the Romans did, and as the French tried to do, and the Spaniards and the Germans later on. Indeed, when we got an empire, mainly by commercial venturing overseas, we never organised it from the English centre, as Rome and the others tried to do. It never had a plan or blueprint or organisation.

The plain truth is that in all past centuries we distrusted planning and organisation, training and preparations; we trusted in luck, God, Providence, the English character—by the way, training for that is still our chief ideal today in every kind of school—and, last but not least, in the stoic duty of Englishmen to do their damndest and their best in any situation, even if, generally, it was a nasty one which they themselves had allowed, lazily, to occur.

I wonder if we shall still be able to 'muddle through' on character alone (of which we have, I admit, tons more than most peoples); or whether in this new complex, technical era the nations who plan and organise and train will not steal a long, long march on us. But I would desperately mind it if we abandoned reliance on what in the past composed that remarkably tough, stoic, yet altruistic instrument: the English character. And it may be that to get it you have to pay the price of some laziness, untidiness, and—let us admit it—stupidity. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

'Cloister and Cave' (Continued from page 8)

lived nearby, was at that time the extremely wealthy and luxurious capital of the proud Magadha empire. Today the sole traces of its former glory are a few newly excavated monastery foundations. Some remnants of the vast boundary walls with their thirty-two main gates and sixty-four lesser gates gave me an idea of the enormous size of the ancient city. But the five lovely hills—gazing at them I beheld the very same vista of beauty which had so often presented itself to the eyes of the Lord Buddha.

Towards sunset we climbed one of these hills by a steep flight of steps almost a mile long. To the left and right I saw many religious buildings: the tombs of Muslim saints, Hindu temples, and the sacred Jain dwellings. Half-way up we heard a distant drumming, and presently a Japanese monk approached, beating a wafer-thin drum and intoning the praises of the Lotus Scripture in a weird, rhythmic chant. As our paths crossed, he honoured us by a number of loud ceremonial crashes of his drum, followed by three profound bows.

Near the peak of the hill we came upon the crumbling remains of the Sattapanni cave where shortly after the Lord Buddha's death the first Great Council was held to agree upon the wording of the scriptures. As I had recently attended the sixth of these Great Councils in Rangoon this cave held an especial fascination for me. Here were the beginning and ends of a chain stretching unbroken through 2,500 years of history. When we came back to the foot of the hill we entered the bath-house of a Hindu temple; and we bathed there, squatting beneath streams of

hot mineral water splashing down from curiously shaped stone conduits, fed by a spring which has flowed since the days when the Lord Buddha bathed himself in that place.

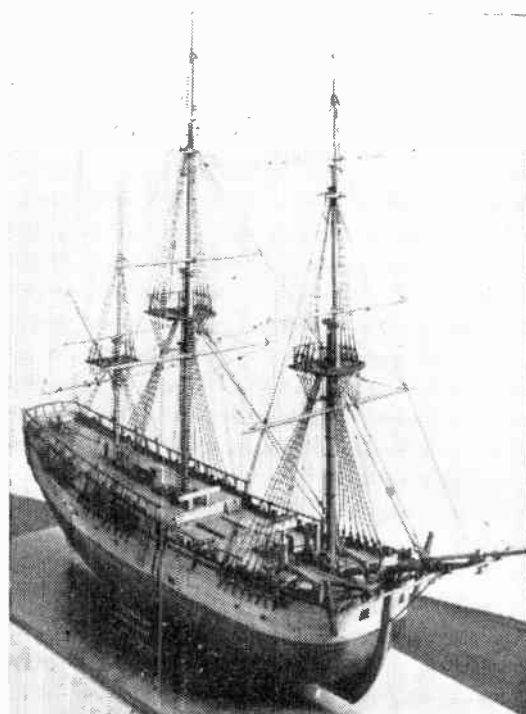
Early the next morning we drove past the ruins of the famous Bamboo Grove Monastery to the foot of the mountain called Vulture's Peak. This was a favourite residence of the Lord Buddha, who visited it often in his wanderings and delivered many sermons there. The steps leading to the remains of the monastery near the summit were first built by that wealthy and powerful monarch, King Bimbisara of Magadha, who was one of the Lord Buddha's chief admirers and the first great patron of the Buddhist order. Near the top we came to the remains of the building where the Lord Buddha once dwelt upon the pinnacle of Vulture's Peak.

Here, after reverently paying our respects, we sat for long enjoying the view and inhaling such an atmosphere of peace as is seldom found in this world. And on the way back to the city we stopped to see the site of the jail where King Bimbisara had been imprisoned by his son for abandoning military prowess in favour of the compassion he had learnt from the Lord Buddha. From here I could clearly see the Vulture's Peak.

That evening, when the Thai monks had left for Nalanda, I visited the learned abbot of the Japanese monastery. As we sat in his garden talking of sacred things, the sun dropped behind the hills, and from the nearby shrine-room came the thunder of drums and the deep chanting of the Japanese priests. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



'Resolution' and 'Adventure' at Tahiti—a painting by William Hodges in the Maritime Museum



Model of 'Endeavour Bark,' the ship in which Cook made his first exploration of the South Seas in 1768

A Captain Cook Exhibition

PROFESSOR MICHAEL LEWIS, the distinguished naval historian, tells of an exhibition at the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, in honour of the great English seaman whose explorations first taught Europe the true size, shape, and possibilities of the Pacific Ocean

AT the National Maritime Museum in Greenwich a special exhibition was opened this summer by the High Commissioner for Australia, Sir Thomas White, in honour of the great seaman and explorer, Captain Cook. Among the exhibits are several treasures of Cook's famous voyages across the Pacific, as well as some relics of his lesser-known journeys across the Atlantic—journeys which had a decisive influence on the history of Canada and Newfoundland.

It was a happy inspiration that made the National Maritime Museum invite the High Commissioner for Australia to open its exhibition commemorating Captain Cook because it is largely owing to that great Englishman that Australia is today a white man's home and a member of the British Commonwealth. But Cook's three momentous voyages, undertaken between 1768 and 1779, did many other things.

They first taught Europe the true size, shape, and possibilities of the Pacific, shattering for ever the geographers' pipe dream of a vast temperate continent covering the southern half of that ocean. They were milestones, too, in the stories of navigation, charting, and surveying, and the maintenance of health at sea. In all these arts this modest, self-made Yorkshireman proved outstanding, as thorough and sensible as he was skilful and enterprising.

The exhibition is rich in original material; journals of Cook himself and his companions; the logs of his earlier surveys in Newfoundland; letters in his own hand to Lord Sandwich, then First Lord of the Admiralty; correspondence with the Navy Board concerning his ships, officers, stores, medicines, and scientific instruments; and his own chart of Quebec, which his fine navigation had helped Wolfe and Saunders to win back in 1759.

There are many contemporary books, paintings, and drawings—far too many for individual notice.

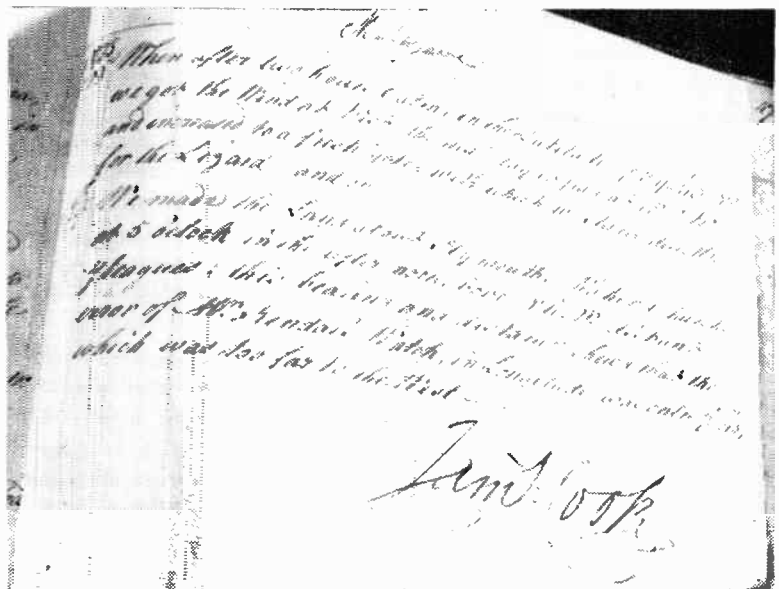


A Staffordshire pottery figurine of Captain Cook with his journal

But I would mention just one series of wash-colours made by various young officers detailed by Cook to sketch headlands and bays as they sailed along: not great works of art, perhaps, yet exceedingly interesting when we remember that these persevering young men were really making a photographic record—without a camera. There were also, of course, the official artists—William Hodges and John Webber—and their works also are well represented at the exhibition, which is open until the autumn. (Broadcast in the BBC's 'Radio Newsreel')



A case containing various printed accounts of Captain Cook's voyages, and a 'dip circle' which was used to obtain readings of the earth's magnetism



'The error of Mr. Kendal's Watch, in Longitude was only 7' 45", which was too far to the West'—an entry in Cook's own hand from one of his journals



A bit of sunshine—and a 'nation of ramblers' sets out to enjoy the countryside

Nostalgia for the Countryside

SAM POLLOCK talks about some of the problems that arise when the Englishman's love of natural beauty comes into conflict with his country's need to earn a living as a great industrial workshop

I HAVE an American friend—or perhaps I ought to say, with an eye on my Canadian listeners, a friend who is a citizen of the United States—who came across to Britain in the year 1913 to have a quick look around, which he did not anticipate would take him longer than a month. He is still here. When he first came to Britain he was, in the Army phrase, 'seconded' to a British engineering works which was associated with his employers in the United States. He decided, he tells me, that this was the country he was looking for when he discovered that not a single workman in the British plant seemed to be attending evening classes with a view to becoming managing director: all their ambitions, all their competitive and acquisitive instincts, seemed to be directed towards growing bigger cauliflowers and more beautiful roses than their neighbours on the work-bench.

He later found, he adds, that something of the same spirit permeated the board-room as well as the workshop: none of the directors of the firm, according to him, wanted to be bigger and better directors of a bigger and better concern: all their ambition seemed to be to accumulate enough capital to acquire 'a little place in the country' to become that almost exclusively English product, a country gentleman. My American friend is a writer, and so we must make some allowance for artistic licence in his picture of conditions in British industry. I mean, from the news that we have recaptured the world's air-speed record at the not quite rustic dawdle of 1,132 miles per hour, it looks as if we can now and again take our minds off the crops and the cauliflowers to some purpose.

But broadly speaking it is a fact that if you scratch the ordinary Briton you find a countryman: 'To be a farmer's boy' seems to be the theme song of nearly all Britons of all classes. Perhaps the most striking evidence of this widespread nostalgia for country life and country ways is the record popularity of the BBC's family serial, 'The Archers'—a chronicle recording the day-by-day doings and obsessions of a family of farmers, that is to say, of a family which is typical of about half of one per cent. of the inhabitants of this highly industrialised island.

Not many of us can indulge our nostalgia by retiring to a country bungalow, much less to a manor house, but it has made us the most enthusiastic nation of amateur gardeners and country ramblers in the world—where the first sign of a bit of sunlight provokes the remark in a thousand pubs that it will bring the roses or the beans along.

In this Britain of recurring economic crises we have all become familiar with the colloquial definition of inflation: too much money chasing too few goods. Well, there is an inflationary condition operating against us as lovers of the countryside, too: in fact, too many people—50-million of us—chasing too little countryside. Not long ago a writer in the *Architectural Review* prophesied that if things kept going as they are at present there would in fifty years' time be no distinction between town and country in Britain: there would be nothing but one long untidy sprawl of housing and industrial estates, of camps and aerodromes, of barbed wire and concrete, of Cosy Nooks and Ye Olde Tea Shoppes—nothing, in fact, but Subtopia, to use a recently coined name for it.

We are still a long way from this condition, but not so long that public anxiety about the threat to our unique heritage is not justified. For the English countryside is unique—there is nothing like it in the whole world—and this is an Irishman saying it. Even if speed and cheapness of travel and increased leisure one day make it possible for us to spend a weekend by the Grand Canyon as easily as we do now in the Cotswolds, we shall not be compensated if the High Street of every Cotswold village becomes indistinguishable from the High Street of a London suburb, with the same chain-stores and the same chain-cinemas.

Another Point of View

And yet if you talk, as I have done, to some of the keepers of those poky little shops, and to some of their regular customers, you will often find that they do not regard this gloomy prospect in quite the same light as some of us townsmen who have our eyes on the quaint little village as a nice place to retire to when we have made our pile in industry or qualified for our pension. I spent a week once in the beautiful village of Hope in the Peak District at a time when all the papers from London and Sheffield and Manchester were filled with indignant protests from townsfolk against a proposal to expand a cement works in the Hope valley—a proposal which involved the building of a great chimney.

When I got to Hope itself I found that everyone who not only lived but worked there—everyone who had a living to make, especially the local shopkeepers and innkeepers—was in favour of the expansion. 'It's all very fine,' said one of the shopkeepers to me, 'for some of these people from Sheffield to want to get away from the muck they made there while they were making their money, and then want to keep both the muck and the money away from here. If they want a pleasant place to live let them go back and do something about Sheffield, and not try to take the bread out of our mouths.' Which, anyway, is a point of view.

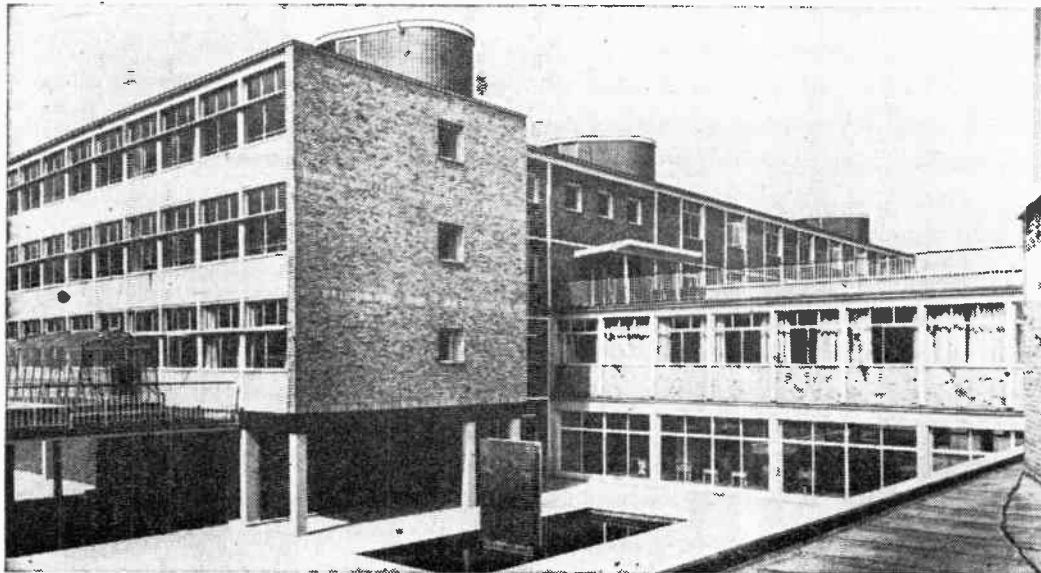
And it must be said that it is not the spoiling of the countryside which is new in Britain today but the conscience we have about it. In these days every project like that cement works in the Hope valley is only approved after an exhaustive public enquiry in which every objection gets a hearing and every alternative is considered. And even when the project goes through the industrialists concerned have scruples which never would have occurred to their grandfathers.

The much criticised chimney itself was built by one of our greatest functional architects, which might strike you as a matter for irony, but if it does let me repeat what was said to me by the manager of the cement works. 'I'll bet you,' he said, 'that two hundred years from now when we perhaps decide to pull this chimney down the papers will be full of letters protesting against the vandalism of destroying one of the Peak District's best-loved landmarks. After all, I expect our ancestors denounced the first windmills that were built as a blemish.'

Maybe he would lose his bet, but he was in a way reminding us of what it is that has largely given our countryside its unique quality. It is mostly a man-made countryside: not an artificially preserved National Park but the seat of one of our greatest industries—farming. We do not want our countryside to become Subtopia, but neither do we want it to become a museum piece. The task before us in Britain is to preserve the happy mean. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Industrial buildings of today are often the beloved landmarks of tomorrow: a factory chimney broods over a typical Peak landscape in the Hope valley



Her Excellency Mrs. V. L. Pandit, High Commissioner for India, after unveiling a plaque commemorating her opening of a new L.C.C. school

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL

THE first London County Council comprehensive secondary school to be run on co-educational lines was opened by the High Commissioner for India, Mrs. Pandit. It is called Woodberry Down school; it is in Stoke Newington in the north-east of London, and it accommodates 1,250 boys and girls, who will first go there from primary schools at the age of eleven and can later carry on any of the courses of education which are normally found in secondary modern, technical, and grammar schools. The school has actually been running since last September.

From the outside the school is very modern and looks more like a spacious and airy hotel in a select holiday resort. Inside the modern atmosphere is maintained, and the drab colours of the schools of past years have been replaced by bright pastel shades. Everywhere there is an air of roominess. The most unusual features are the rooms in which the pupils carry out the more practical side of their education; apart from a library, a number of science laboratories, lecture rooms, a history room, and geography rooms, there are a greenhouse for students of biology, a pottery kiln, three housecraft rooms, and two flats for teaching homecraft.

Woodberry Down school has been described as a brave adventure in education: it differs from any other of the comprehensive schools in London in that it is co-educational, and it was to a mixed audience of boys and girls that Mrs. Pandit spoke. She said that most of India's leaders were produced by Britain's educational system, and continued:

'India is today modelling herself on a democratic pattern almost similar to the one you have in Great Britain. And that is an interesting thing, because it shows that even though people may be different in colour, in religion, in their way of living, in the language they speak, if they follow a common purpose they can be bound together with bonds which are much closer than those of colour or religion or race or anything else.

'And that is the bond that I hope will unite not only India and Britain but India and all the countries.'

RAY COLLEY

COVENTRY CATHEDRAL

SIX of the largest stained-glass windows ever to have been seen in London have been on view in the Victoria and Albert Museum. They are some of the ten such windows which are being made for the nave of the new cathedral at Coventry.

They are each eight feet wide and seventy feet high, and they tell symbolically the story of the life of man.

As I stood before a large-scale model of

the cathedral, with music playing softly in the background, with these six windows sweeping seventy feet upwards, one felt overawed by the splendour, the kaleidoscopic colours flowing down from them: the many-hued greens for childhood, the red for manhood, passion, and marriage, the multicoloured rainbow for the complexity of later life, purple for old age, and the bursting gold symbolising the after-life.

For these windows will go in pairs—two greens, two reds, two multi-coloured, two purple, two golden—to portray the life of man. The designs are abstract but beautifully express a whole world of Christian symbolism. As I looked at the green window I saw symbols of spring twining from the earth, of the family, and then the adolescent ascending the tree of knowledge to the spinning wheel of fortune.

And beside it in the red window the seven-branched candlestick of Jewish faith grows into the advent of the Messiah, and the great cross stands for the life and passion of Christ.

HARDIMAN SCOTT

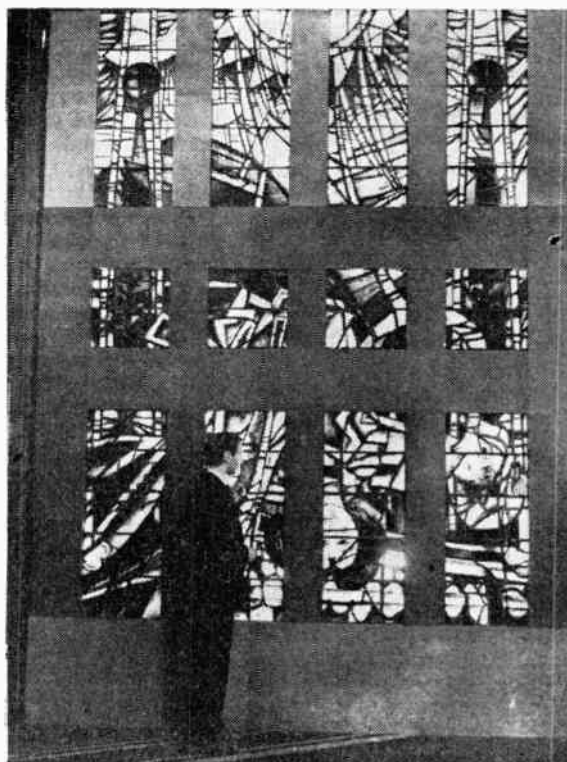
SHARK FISHING

THE BBC correspondent in South Africa, Patrick Smith, has been visiting Durban, from where he sent this description of the holiday scene: 'The Zulu rickshaw boys—decorated with bulls horns, feathers, skins, shields, and assegais—prance along the sea-front. Everywhere the beaches are crowded with bronzed folk swimming, surf-riding, or just sunbathing. People in Durban can swim in safety in spite of the great

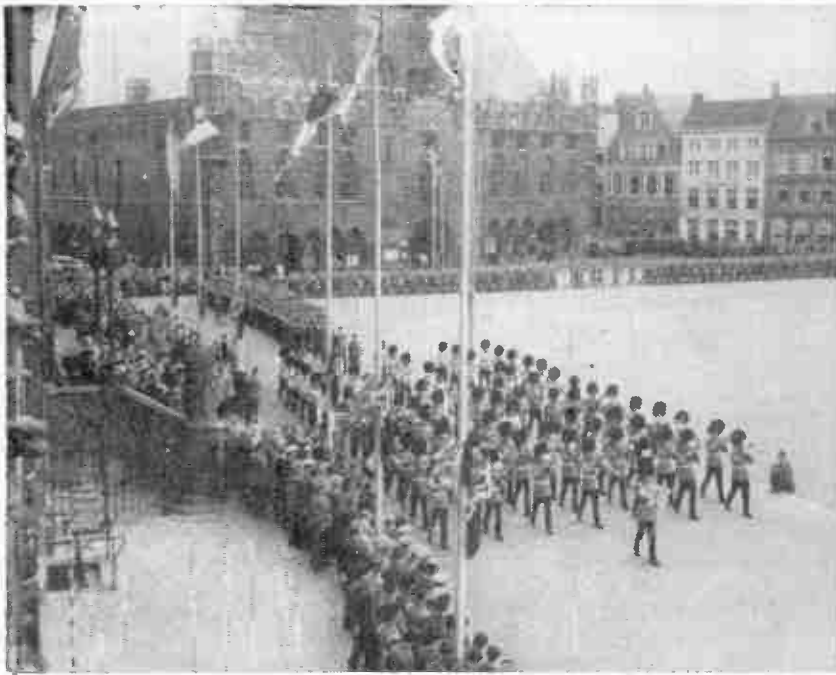
number of sharks of all kinds which infest the waters around, especially at this time of year when the off-shore whaling season is in full swing, for the sharks, guided by pilot fish, follow the whalers in shore. The shark, apparently, cannot see very far in front of his snub nose. More than a mile of netting reaching under water for some twenty feet protects Durban's main beaches from the sharks, and casualties are very rare indeed.

'Many visitors to Durban have been having a vicarious thrill inspecting a 1,200-pound blue pointer shark which was caught after a running battle of an hour and a half by a young fisherman. When I saw it people were sucking in their breath at the sight of the double row of murderous, ragged-edged teeth and the massive muscular bulk of this monster fish.

'Durban is the main centre for shark fishing in South Africa, and, as I have seen, it is a tough sport requiring strength and patience. Few over thirty-five are fit enough to compete. The big-game fisherman stands on the pier with his twelve-foot-long glass-fibre rod and large wooden reel, holding between 700 and 900 yards of strong flax line. He baits a large hook some seven inches long with two or three pounds of whalemeat, attaches thirty feet of wire—no more is allowed by the International Game Fish Association—then with some of his line paid out he takes the baited line and whirls it round his head like a hammer-thrower and hurls it fifty or sixty yards out to sea and waits for results.'



Keith New, one of the designers of the stained-glass windows for the nave of Coventry Cathedral, with a section of his window symbolising the creation of man



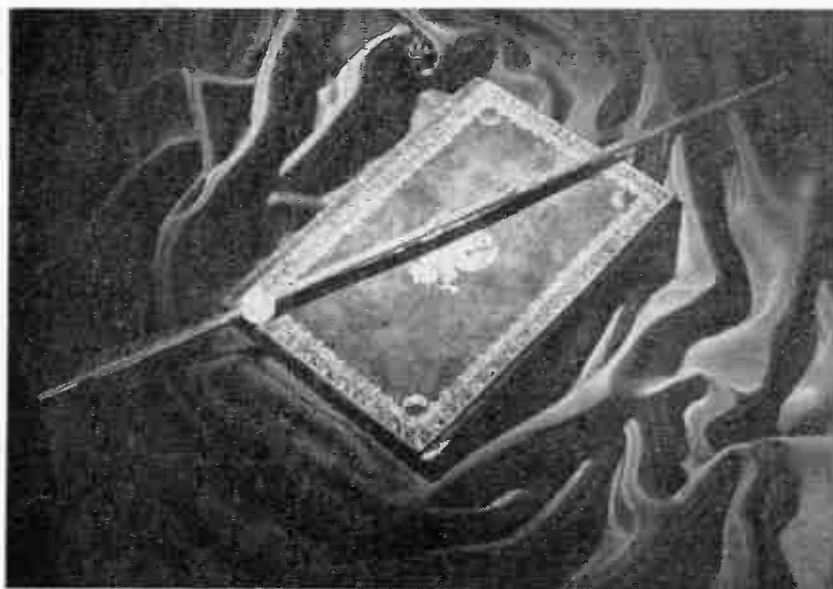
The tercentenary celebrations began with a parade by the 1st Battalion of the Grenadiers through the streets of Bruges, where Charles II raised the regiment in 1656



John Russell commanded the second regiment of Guards raised in 1660



A display of uniforms worn by the regiment of Guards raised in 1660



The Golden Book of the Guild of Archers of Bruges, which Charles II joined while in exile there, and the silver arrow given to the guild by his brother



A bronze group depicting the bearer party of Grenadiers at King George VI's funeral

300 Years of the

LEONARD PARKIN describes some of the highlights of this summer to mark the 300th anniversary of the Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. As well as the exhibition mounted at St. James's Palace, London, tracing the

THIS is the year of the Grenadier Guards: the year of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the regiment: the year when the history and tradition of the senior regiment of the Brigade of Guards is on parade. Through all the polished precision, the pageantry, and the sparkle of the regiment on parade there runs this year a new pride in its title, the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards. London, which sees so often the scarlet jackets and white-plumed bearskins of the Grenadiers, has been asked to join in the celebrations of the regiment's 300th birthday; and now the history that makes a man proud to be a Grenadier Guardsman has been restated. It has been seen distilled in a magnificent exhibition at St. James's Palace, where the founder of the regiment, King Charles II, was born.

Charles founded the regiment in the bitterness of exile in the historic city of Bruges, in Belgium, in 1656. He formed his Royal Regiment of Guards, as he called it, while the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, held power in England, from bands of loyal Englishmen, exiles like himself. The first colonel of the regiment, in those days when the regiment had only the future to wait for, was Lord Wentworth.

In a way the regiment was twice-born. At his restoration to the Throne in 1660 Charles left the men of his Royal Guard abroad, and ordered a second regiment to be formed for his protection. Two years later, however, the original band of loyalists came back to London, and in 1665 both regiments were amalgamated. They now had two colonels—John Russell in addition to Lord Wentworth—but on Wentworth's death Charles formed his regiment into twenty-four companies under Russell, and in 1666 Charles ordered that his Royal Regiment should take precedence over all other units in the Army.

Founding of the Regiment Recalled

The tercentenary exhibition, which was held at St. James's Palace by permission of the Queen, the Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, traced the history of the regiment from 1656 to the present day through manuscripts, relics, uniforms, silver, models, and pieces of china. The founding of the regiment was recalled in the exhibition by three relics sent from Bruges, lent by the Guild Royale de Saint Sébastien, a guild of archers of Bruges. The first was the Golden Book of the guild, open at an entry of 1656 by which Charles bound himself to pay a death debt of 1,000 écus. He had become a member of the guild during his exile.

Bruges also sent a bust of Charles, and a silver arrow which was presented to the guild of archers by Charles's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, when he joined.

Throughout its history the regiment has been served by famous men, and naturally they were remembered in what was a distinctly personal exhibition. There was the commission as an ensign in the regiment in 1667 of John Churchill. There too was 'the Blenheim letter,' which



...ent at different times in its long Room at St. James's Palace



Raymond Kanelba's portrait of H.M. the Queen as Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadiers



Men of the Grenadiers raising their bearskins as they give three cheers for the Queen at the end of the royal review at Windsor Castle which concluded the celebrations

Grenadier Guards

...s of the celebrations which have been taking place ...nding by the exiled King Charles II of the First or ...parades at home and abroad, an exhibition was ...y of the famous regiment from 1656 to the present day

Churchill wrote later as Duke of Marlborough to his wife reporting his 'glorious victory' of 1704 for the information of Queen Anne; and his two capacious silver wine-bottles, which tradition says were carried full of claret on a couple of mules for Marlborough's refreshment on his famous campaigns.

All the furious action of Blenheim is pictured in one of six historical dioramas, seen for the first time at the exhibition. They are three-dimensional models with figures an inch high representing six-foot men, permanent reconstructions of notable events in the regiment's history. The Blenheim diorama shows the 1st Battalion First Guards in the storming of the fortified heights of Schellenberg, leading the British army in the vital assault of July 2, 1704.

A Title Gained in Battle

The regiment claims to be the only British unit to have gained its title in battle. The name Grenadier Guards came after one of the most famous battles of all—Waterloo. On the evening of that great day, June 18, 1815, Napoleon directed the onslaught of his formidable Imperial Guard, which he had been holding in reserve, against a ridge which was sheltering Wellington's army.

The ridge was being held by two battalions of the First Guards. The men of the English regiment lay on the ground until the grenadiers of the French Imperial Guard were within twenty yards. Then, suddenly, they leaped up, opened fire, and charged. The French fled in disorder. After this action the First Guards became the First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, the name it bears today, by decree of the Prince Regent. But paradoxically it has never been a regiment of grenadiers.

The defeat of the French Guard is depicted in another diorama, which captures the surge of movement and the noise of the battle, still and silent though the model is. The other dioramas show a scene at the founding of the regiment, with Charles riding through the camp; an assault on a sandbagged battery at Inkerman in November, 1854; the winning of a Victoria Cross by a member of the regiment at La Couronne in 1918; and an armoured attack at Pont-a-Marq in 1944, during the thrust by the Guards Armoured Division to liberate Brussels.

In this exhibition nothing was too great historically, and nothing too small. Regimental history is made by men and their deeds, and the personalities of famous men long dead were highlighted not only by what they did but from the paraphernalia they took with them on their campaigns. Besides Marlborough's claret bottles there were numerous relics of the Duke of Wellington.

Wellington's campaign silver was there, and there was his elaborate dressing case, with its little compartments and bottles for his fastidious needs; there were the boots he walked in and to which he gave his name,

(Continued overleaf)



A pair of silver wine-bottles used by John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, on his campaigns: the tradition is that they were carried full of claret on a pack-mule



An officer, a drummer, and a pioneer in 1815, the year in which the regiment was given the name of 'Grenadiers' after defeating Napoleon's Imperial Guard at Waterloo

Books to Read



Reviewed by
M. R. Ridley

OF the five books I am going to recommend I think the most considerable is one called *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes*, by Angus Wilson. It is very long; nothing much happens in it; there is a vast deal of conversation illuminating the careful analysis of a large number of characters hardly one of whom would be in ordinary life in the least interesting. None the less I do, and most warmly, recommend the book. First as to length: a novel is not *per se* the worse for being long—indeed it would be hard to point to any acceptedly great novel that is *not* long. But the trouble with so many modern novels is that they are too long for what they have to say. That is not so with this book. Mr. Wilson needs plenty of room for the interactions of the many characters. Then as to the character analysis, the book would be well worth reading for the sheer technical accomplishment alone. Further, Mr. Wilson does not analyse to show off: he does it because he is genuinely interested in his characters, and his interest is infectious.

Charmed Circle, by Susan Ertz, is not unlike *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes* in theme in so far as it is also a study of a family and its interactions. It is not as brilliant or as distinguished a piece of work as Mr. Wilson's but it is the work of a long practised and very skilful hand, and extremely readable. The charmed circle is that of a wealthy American family: father, typically possessive mother, two sons and a daughter. They are all, emotionally, hopelessly inbred. The story is of the attempts of the children to break out of the circle. The girl gets most 'suitably' married—and flutters back to the nest in a panic on her wedding night. Later she makes a disastrous marriage which ends in a divorce and a kind of hardened and loveless independence. The younger brother drifts into half-baked Communism and is accidentally shot by his father who mistakes him for a burglar. The elder son escapes—more or less—through a wholly happy marriage. All ends placidly. It is not an exciting nor a particularly original novel. We have been here before; but seldom with so unobtrusively skilful a guide.

I have a great liking for historical novels when they are good ones, and *The Iron King*, by Maurice Druon, seems to me of the very first order. It has been highly spoken of in France, and is well translated. It is the story of the last few months of the reign of Philip IV of France, the Iron King, now on the edge of his final triumph over the great order of the Knights Templar. The court which he dominates is a seething, sweltering hotbed of lust and intrigue, and the two main threads of the story are his dealings with the Templars and with this court, especially with his unsatisfactory sons and his profligate daughters-in-law. M. Druon seems to have all the equipment needed for the outstanding historical novelist. He can, to begin with, make historical figures live.

The portrait of the king himself is a triumph, secured against odds, since he was certainly not a likeable character, perhaps not even an interesting one. But he was certainly great, and there is a kind of arid nobility in his ruthless and selfless pursuit of one end: the greatness of France. All the other characters are drawn with the same sureness of touch, from the princesses of France and Isabella of England right down to the labourer, André of the woods. Then M. Druon has a fine power over the isolated scene, like that which opens the book between Robert Artois and Isabella, or the grim little vignette of the breaking on the wheel—he does not spare us the brutalities of the time. And he has also a strong sense of dramatic contrast, as when the burning of the Templars is overlooked by, and at one point indeed watched from, the jasmine-scented adulterous luxury of the apartment in the Tour de Nesle. The comparison with Dumas is inevitable, and almost always, I think, to the more modern writer's advantage. He is every bit as exciting, but he is tauter, with a steadier tension, and more economical.

Disquiet and Peace, by William Cooper, is a most genuinely entertaining book, light but not in the least trivial. It often goes quite deep into human nature; it is rather *recherché* entertainment, and needs a sensitive palate, like a dry wine. It is a brilliant sketch of the social and political life of the Edwardian period; presented with a delicious and delicate irony. It has about it more than a little of the appeal of the problem picture. The two main characters are firmly etched, but they are never, until the very end, explained, and I am not sure that even then we are meant to accept the explanation. We are stimulated to make our own solution, with such help as the title gives us.

No Great Magic, by Lalage Pulvertaft, is a trifle, but again not trivial. It is deliberately light entertainment and wholly enjoyable. It is a first novel, and has many of the marks of inexperience. It opens clumsily, and the archaeological background, though admirably drawn, seems to be there mainly because the author knows all about it and knows that she can draw it rather than because it offers a particularly suitable background for the action and the characters. These minor defects are more than outweighed by positive excellences. The book is full of vitality and the best kind of high spirits. Miss Pulvertaft, it is clear, wholeheartedly delights in contemplating the human comedy. And she understands her characters, watching them with an abundant good humour which is at once penetrating and kindly.

Anglo-Saxon Attitudes, by Angus Wilson (Secker and Warburg, 15s.)

Charmed Circle, by Susan Ertz (Collins, 13s. 6d.)

The Iron King, by Maurice Druon (Rupert Hart-Davis, 15s.)

Disquiet and Peace, by William Cooper (Macmillan, 15s.)

No Great Magic, by Lalage Pulvertaft (Secker and Warburg, 12s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 15.45, Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00

Commonwealth Defence

Continued from page 4

they have ceased to have an overall Commonwealth character (which actually I do not think they ever really have had) but are 'coming to be selective and regional.'

Lastly, India. Their policy is one of what they call non-alignment with either of the power blocs, and is designed to create an area of stability, to preserve peace for that ordered social and economic progress which in itself is some defence against Communism. They claim that their neutrality is not merely negative but positive and dynamic—and there is something in this. It is no good preaching to them about the so-called immorality of neutralism. It is one of the facts of life to which we must accommodate ourselves, and, incidentally, was American policy before America herself was directly threatened.

No doubt the Indians would fight if they were attacked; but we must face the fact that they would be quite incapable of defending themselves. We must not allow ourselves to be irritated by the belief that—perhaps only sub-consciously—they permit themselves the luxury of neutrality because they are aware that potential aggressors know quite well (in the words of a recent article in *The Economist*) that 'there would be the devil to pay with the Commonwealth and the United States if they got tough with India.'

Nevertheless, there is no getting away from the fact that the loss of the great Indian Army and of India as a base would be a serious setback to Commonwealth security in the East in the event of war.

Now to sum up. Mr. Menzies has pointed out that the altered position of the Crown in certain new Commonwealth countries has modified the structure of the Commonwealth. And, in his words, 'you cannot convert a structural association into a merely functional one without creating new tasks and developing a new approach.' Well that, in effect, is what we have done in the sphere of Commonwealth defence, and on the whole, I think, have done it well. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Grenadier Guards

Continued from page 15

and there were even his monogrammed nightshirt and nightcap. And there in a case were a scarf and a pair of woollen mittens, knitted by Queen Victoria for Sir Charles Russell, one of the regiment's Crimean V.C.s, to keep him warm against the Crimean winter. Several of the relics had been lent by the present Queen, a new portrait of whom by Raymond Kanelba was also on show.

As the parade of history and tradition at St. James's Palace ended, the regiment mounted a parade of the present. The Queen reviewed her Grenadiers at Windsor Castle. Spectators, many of them with family connections with the regiment, formed a great square round the wide sweep of smooth, green turf below the eastern battlements of the castle. To the music of their band—and you can never mistake the music of a Guards band for any other—the 1st Battalion swung on to the green square. The battalion had special leave to come home from Germany at its own expense for the parade.

Behind the 1st Battalion came the 2nd and 3rd, resplendent in scarlet and bearskins; and then came the 1,200 men of the Comrades Association, in suits and trilbies or bowlers.

The Queen arrived on the parade lawn; behind her were the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, and the Royal children, the Duke of Cornwall and Princess Anne. As the Royal family sat, the Queen went forward, a slight figure in blue, and mounted the dais.

After the Royal Salute, the parade was reported ready for review. The Queen walked to the Queen's Company, accompanied by the colonel of the regiment, General Lord Jeffreys, and the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment, Colonel Sir Thomas Butler. She passed up and down every rank, taking twenty minutes over the whole inspection.

The inspection over, the Queen mounted the dais, and the regiment marched past in column of companies, marching, of course, to *The British Grenadiers*. The Queen's Company (the average height of its men is more than six feet, three inches) led the march-past with its colour, the Royal Standard of the regiment, on a pike topped with the large metal ornament given to the company by King William IV.

Khaki swung by, scarlet swung by, and then came the Comrades, needing no uniform to frame the pride of their bearing. Each detachment was led by an officer, who smartly lifted his bowler to the Queen while his men gave an 'eyes right.'

Then the whole regiment advanced in review order to give a Royal Salute, remove headdress, and give three cheers for the Queen, their Colonel-in-Chief. The parade was over. Three hundred years of history had been celebrated, and surely there could not have been a man who did not feel proud of belonging to a continuing tradition. (*Expanded from the BBC's 'Radio Newsreel'*)

This Week's Listening

'THE HAMMERING HORDES'

THE 'hordes' which will be the subject of this week's talk by Professor Reginald Betts in the series 'The Story of Colonisation' were the armies of nomadic tribesmen from Central Asia—mainly Tartars and Turks—which at intervals throughout the Middle Ages invaded and colonised the countries on the eastern fringe of Europe.

The first of these empires was that of the Huns in the fifth century, but one of the most lasting was that of the so-called Golden Horde which in the thirteenth century held sway over a vast dominion stretching from the borders of Poland to Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea.

At about the same time further south, in Asia Minor, the Ottoman Turks were supplanting the Arabs and the Seljuks as the spearhead of Islam, and beginning a series of conquests which gave them the mastery of the eastern Mediterranean. Their capture of Constantinople from the Byzantine Greeks in 1453 opened the way into south-eastern Europe and the Danube valley. At its height the Turkish Empire included the Balkans, Asia Minor, and parts of Arabia and north Africa, and it endured until the last sultan was deposed in 1918. G.O.S.: Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

PORTRAIT OF A PRIME MINISTER

THE last Prime Minister to preside over a huge Liberal majority in the House of Commons was Herbert Henry Asquith, later created Earl of Oxford and Asquith. Forty years have passed since he left



The Earl of Oxford and Asquith
National Portrait Gallery

Downing Street to be succeeded as Premier by Mr. Lloyd George at the head of a Coalition Government. Today Mr. Asquith is remembered for many things. Before becoming Prime Minister he had held with distinction the Cabinet offices of Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

As Premier he secured the passage of many measures of social reform which laid the foundation of the Welfare State in Britain. He overcame opposition to these measures by the Parliament Bill, which secured the supremacy of the British House of Commons over the House of Lords. Then he had the courage to go to the support of Belgium in 1914, and lead a united Britain against Germany in the first world war.

Some idea of Asquith's mind and character, and of the historical events in which he played a leading part, will be given in another 'Portrait of a Prime Minister' by A. P. Ryan. The speakers in Mr. Ryan's programme will include Asquith's daughter, Lady Violet Bonham Carter, Lord Templewood, a Conservative opponent, Lord Stansgate, and Lord Samuel, the only surviving member of Asquith's Cabinets. A recording of Asquith himself speaking in 1909, and one of his second wife, Margot, made about twenty years ago, can also be heard. G.O.S.: Monday 17.30 and 23.15; Wednesday 10.00

'DEATH AND CELEBRATION'

UNDER this title John Blofeld gives the last of five talks on his pilgrimage 'In the Path of Lord Buddha.' Having begun the series with an account of his visit to the Buddha's birthplace, he now ends it by telling of his journey to Kusinara, the scene of the Buddha's death.

In spite of a daytime visit in burning heat and a scorching wind he found it a moving experience to sit near the simple *stupa* that marks the place, and to recall the events of that night some 2,500 years ago as the Buddha lay dying.

John Blofeld then went on to Delhi, where he arrived in time for the Buddha Jayanti celebrations. It is with a recollection of the significance of the rise of the full moon of May for all Buddhist people that he closes the story of his scholar's pilgrimage—undertaken at the BBC's invitation—to the Buddhist shrines of northern India. G.O.S.: Friday 15.45; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00

September 2-8

THE MANX GRAND PRIX

IF racing conditions are good this week faster speeds than ever before are likely in the motor-cycle events during the Manx Grand Prix meeting on the Isle of Man. With more facilities available during the season for amateur riders, competition is keener than ever, and the enthusiasm of the clubs will be well represented at the various vantage points around the thirty-seven and a quarter miles of the famous T.T. mountain course.

On Tuesday the 350 c.c. class will be decided over six laps. The 500 c.c. riders, many of whom will have ridden in the previous race, will follow in their tracks on Thursday.

Once again BBC commentators will be there to convey all the excitement that can be expected. Commentaries on the 350 and 500 c.c. events respectively will go out on Tuesday at 12.00 (repeated 20.45) and Thursday at 12.00 (repeated 21.05).

MALTESE MUSIC

THE Band of the Royal Military School of Music will be heard in a programme 'Tribute to Malta, G.C.' Two works by Maltese composers are included: Charles Brincat's overture, *The Siege of Malta*, and Samut's *Innu Malti*. Also in the programme are Sir Arnold Bax's march, *Malta, G.C.*, Jeremiah Clarke's *Trumpet Voluntary*, and Harold Scull's march, *Trombones to the Fore*.

Charles Brincat is one of the outstanding band-master-composers in Malta, which has a great reputation for its virtuosity in band technique and performances. The late Sir Arnold Bax wrote his *Malta* overture as a tribute to Malta's heroic stand in the second world war.

G.O.S.: Monday 12.00; Tuesday 21.00; Friday 14.15; Saturday 17.30

SHAW FESTIVAL

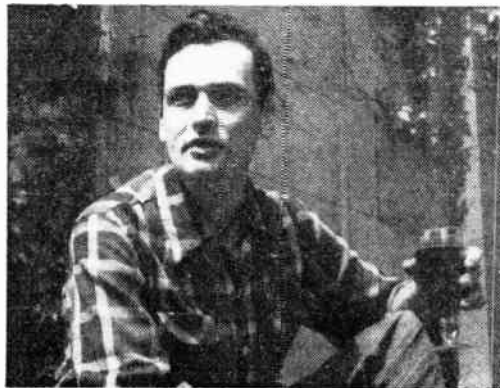
THE Garden of Eden scene which opens Part One of Bernard Shaw's marathon play *Back to Methuselah* will be presented this week. When Bernard Shaw was asked to choose one of his works as the 500th volume in the famous 'World Classics' series he nominated this play, and wrote: '*Back to Methuselah* is a world classic or it is nothing.'

Dame Edith Evans, one of the great ladies of the English stage, re-creates the part of the Serpent which she played in the original production in 1923. G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

'BY AND LARGE'

PETER JONES, who is well known as an actor, playwright, and author, is to appear in his own sound-radio series. Called 'By and Large,' it is a revue-type show with Robin Bailey, Irlin Hall, Maria Charles, Benny Lee, John Forde, Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey, The Hedley Ward Trio, and Malcolm Lockyer and his Octet.

The script is written by twenty-six-year-old Ted Taylor, who recently joined the BBC after leaving Cambridge University where he wrote and acted in the 'Footlights Revue.' The producer is Pat Dixon. G.O.S.: Sunday 11.30; Wednesday 16.15; Friday 23.45



David Knight plays in 'Radio Theatre' this week



Judy Grinham of Hampstead, a British record-holder and Olympic hope for the 100 metres back-stroke

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE eyes of all swimming enthusiasts in Britain will be turned towards the Derby Baths, Blackpool, where the Amateur Swimming Association are holding their eleventh National Championships this week. Both senior and junior titles will be won and lost during this six-day event, but the focus will be on the senior events where all the Olympic possibilities are entered, and from whom the team of twenty-three swimmers and divers will be picked to make the trip to Melbourne in November.

Seventy-five per cent. of the participants in this year's A.S.A. Championships are under twenty, but one of the few exceptions is thirty-three-year-old Ron Roberts, national sprint champion.

Another swimmer who has hit the headlines is seventeen-year-old Judy Grinham of Hampstead, holder of the back-stroke record, who in November last year at Moscow jumped into world class by winning an international 100 metres back-stroke and recently in Paris beat the Olympic record for this distance with a time of 73.4 seconds.

The 1955 'Swimmer of the Year' Graham Symonds, a nineteen-year-old engineering draughtsman from Coventry, is hoping to improve upon his time for the butterfly stroke, which for 200 metres is 2 minutes, 30.8 seconds—3.6 seconds faster than the 1952 Olympic winner.

On Saturday afternoon the G.O.S. will carry commentaries on some of the finals, and an eye-witness account at 21.00.

Radio Theatre presents

'THE SINGING SANDS'

THE late Josephine Tey's pet, Detective-Inspector Alan Grant, is by now an old friend of listeners: one has heard him deduce his way through many mysteries, and this time it all starts when Grant attempts to get away from the Yard for a fishing holiday in Scotland.

A man is found dead in the next-door compartment of the 'sleeper' coach in which Grant is travelling. Concussion after an accidental fall due to drunkenness is diagnosed, and is accepted by the coroner. Grant is not involved; it is none of his business. But as a trained investigator certain unexplained facts catch his attention, which is applied more closely when he finds that by mistake he has taken away the dead man's newspaper, on which is scribbled a mysterious poem.

Under the circumstances, to expect Grant not to intervene is to expect a cat to ignore the chance appearance of a mouse, and he duly starts to piece together the clues and answers of the little poem like a crossword puzzle. It involves some Hebridean folk-lore, and then it takes him very much farther afield, to the Middle East.

Indeed, with Inspector Grant stories, the ingenuity of construction is all, and Miss Tey is admirably ingenious in contriving that her Scottish waters abound in red herrings. PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

WORLD TIME CHART

The following correction is necessary to bring up to date the LONDON CALLING World Time Chart: GOLD COAST: amend to: add $\frac{1}{2}$

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-15.30	21660	13.85
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
		(Thurs.)
		(Sun.)
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
		(Thurs.)
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72
New Zealand		
06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
		(Tues., Wed.)

Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	21640	13.86
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80
Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-23.15	17700	16.95
21.00-00.30	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53
West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	15210	19.72
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
00.30-03.00	9410	31.88
South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
New Zealand		
06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
10.30-11.30	15360	19.53
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific		
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
10.30-14.15	15360	19.53
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
		(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 2

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents
David Knight, Esmé Percy
with Ewan Roberts in
'THE SINGING SANDS'
 Adapted for radio
 by Bertram Farnaby
 from the novel by Josephine Tey
 Murdo Gallacher.....Gordon Davies
 Inspector Grant.....Ewan Roberts
 Tommy Rankin.....Simon Lack
 Laura Rankin.....Mairhi Russell
 Wee Archie.....Ian Sadler
 Tad Cullen.....David Knight
 Mrs. Tinker.....Molly Rankin
 Sergeant Williams.....George Merritt
 Magmoud.....Hassan Gadalla
 Heron Lloyd.....Esmé Percy
 Kinsey-Hewitt.....Richard Williams
 Produced by H. B. Fortuin
 (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 ENCORE !
 A programme recalling some of
 the highlights of the musical stage
 with Billie Baker (soprano)
 Dennis Bowen (baritone)
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of
 the week by Father J. Broderick, S.J.

05.00 INVITATION
TO THE OPERA
 A programme of gramophone records
 introduced by Stephen Williams

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 ALBERT DELROY TRIO
 with Julie Dawn

07.30 'BACK
TO METHUSELAH'
 by George Bernard Shaw
 Part 1, Act 1
 The Garden of Eden Scene
 The Serpent.....Dame Edith Evans
 Adam.....Patrick Troughton
 Eve.....Betty Linton
 Narrator.....John Richmond
 Produced by Arthur Russell
 (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
 Walton (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG
 Robert Easton (United Kingdom)
 introduces
 Patricia Baird (Australia)
 Eula Parker (Australia)
 and The Bob Brown Singers
 accompanied by
 The Kenny Powell Trio
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Bloomsbury Central Baptist
 Church, London. Conducted by the
 Minister, the Rev. F. Townley Lord
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Peter Jones in
'BY AND LARGE'
 Some radio annotations
 on the passing parade
 with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
 The Hedley Ward Trio
 and Malcolm Lockyer and his Octet
 Script by Ted Taylor
 Produced by Pat Dixon
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)
 See note on page 17

12.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
 with Betty Phillips
 John Horvella, Guy Taylor
 The BBC Chorus
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 Introduced by Robin Boyle
 Produced by Eric Arden
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN
'The Stolen Submarine'
 by 'Sea Lion'
 3—'A Startling Discovery'
 Sub-Lieutenant 'Tiger' Ransome
 John Clarke-Smith
 Sub-Lieutenant 'Snort' Kenton
 Derek Hart
 Alison Horncross.....Dudy Nimmo
 Barbara Horncross.....Dorothy Gordon
 Sir Ralph Horncross.....John Gabriel
 Lady Horncross.....Joan Henley
 'Wiggs' Poston.....Jonathan Field
 Mr. Tuckett.....Frank Atkinson
 Produced by Eve Burgess
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)
 followed by an interlude at 13.55

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 EDINBURGH
INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
 Irmgard Seefried (soprano)
 Erik Werba (piano)
 From Liederkreis, Op. 39.....Schumann

14.45 app. ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
 on gramophone records

15.15 'FINKEL'S CAFE'
 introducing
 Peter Sellers
 as 'Eddie' the Manager
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 (repeated on Saturday at 07.30)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from the Parish Church of St. Peter
 and St. Paul, Ormskirk, Lancashire.
 Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev.
 Canon F. A. Redwood

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

18.30 Radio Theatre presents
'THE SINGING SANDS'
 (See 00.30; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Dvorak and the Concerto,' by Mark
 Lubbock
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William
 Mann
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing from a Con-
 ference of Christian Youth. Introduced
 by the Rev. E. H. Patey, Secretary of
 the Youth Department of the British
 Council of Churches

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 BILLY TERNENT
 and his Orchestra

22.00 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
10: Czechoslovakia

22.15 Moira Lister
and Hugh Burden
with James Hayter in
'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode Two
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter
 Eleanor Summerfield
 Betty Cunningham.....Diana Lambert
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade
and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG
 (See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE
 and Announcements
 broadcast daily

GMT

04.20 on:	31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92,
	24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42,
	16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
05.54 on:	25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.97,
	13.84 m.
09.20 on:	19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92,
	13.87, 13.84, 11.66 m.
10.20 on:	13.97 m.
15.54 on:	24.80 m.
19.54 on:	31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.
22.09 on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.19 m.
22.58 app. on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.91,
	19.61, 19.60, 16.84, 16.79,
	16.77 m.

A programme summary for the
 Western Hemisphere is broadcast
 at 19.35 approx. on 16.95 m. cover-
 ing programmes for the period
 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies
 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and 'prose' by West Indian
 writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands
 16.15-16.45 Calling the
 Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa
 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic
 see below

West Africa
 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag
 Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic
 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew
 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian
 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 3

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 Portrait of a Prime Minister
 Asquith

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic
 see below

West Africa

- 20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 From the Universities
 Mary Trevelyan visits six universities:
 1—Leeds
 20.15-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week
 Walton (records)

- In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDUIS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
 and Talk

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.50 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 Music Programme
 19.00 As I See It: a talk
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 15.50 Music Round the World
 16.00 Reading
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

- 00.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE

from Bloomsbury Central Baptist
 Church, London. Conducted by the
 Minister, the Rev. F. Townley Lord,
 D.D.

- 01.30 MARCEL GARDNER
 and his Orchestra

- 02.00 THE NEWS

- 02.09 COMMENTARY

- 02.15 LONDON FORUM

- 02.45 ALBERT DELROY TRIO
 with Julie Dawn

- 03.00 Close down

- 04.30 THE NEWS

- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

- 04.45 COMPOSER
 OF THE WEEK

Walton (records)

- 05.00 MELODY HOUR

Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
 with Betty Phillips
 John Horvelle, Guy Taylor
 The BBC Chorus
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

- 06.00 THE NEWS

- 06.09 From the Editorials

- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 06.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by
 Geraldo and his Orchestra
 featuring Top of the Hits
 Meet the Band
 The Geraldo Glee Club
 (Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder)
 Composer's Corner
 From the Song Shop
 Rosemary Squires
 The Tip Toppers
 Geraldo Salutes
 Songs with Strings
 with the voice of Roy Edwards
 (repeated Thurs., 19.30; Fri., 10.30)

- 07.00 THE NEWS

- 07.09 Home News from Britain

- 07.15 MERCHANT NAVY

PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

- 07.30 OUT OF THE GROUND

A programme of country customs
 and country music
 presented on gramophone records
 by Douglas Kennedy

- 08.00 Close down

- 09.30 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Walton (records)

- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 09.45 GRAND HOTEL

Jean Pougnet
 and the Palm Court Orchestra
 with this week's visiting artist -
 Victoria Elliott

- 10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
 interviewed by John Elliott

- 11.00 THE NEWS

- 11.09 COMMENTARY

- 11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

- 11.30 'THE
 PHANTOM BOOKSELLER'

This is the story of John Meaker, a
 book-lover who once wanted to do a
 favour for a friend

Written by Stephen Grenfell
 Produced by Alan Burgess
 (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

- 12.00 A Tribute to
 MALTA, G.C.

The Band of the Royal
 Military School of Music
 (Kneller Hall)
 Conducted by Lt. Col. David McBain
 Director of Music
 Trumpet Voluntary.....Jeremiah Clarke
 March, Malta, G.C.....Bar
 Overture, The Siege of Malta
 Charles Brincat
 Innu Malti.....Sanut
 March, Trombones to the Fore
 Harold Scull
 (repeated Tues., 21.30; Fri., 14.15;
 Sat., 17.30)
 See note on page 17

- 12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

presents people and events
 in the Midlands

- 13.00 THE NEWS

- 13.09 Home News from Britain

- 13.15 NEW RECORDS

(Concert music)
 Presented by Boyd Neel

- 14.00 Great Tom
 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 14.15 Charlie Chester in
 'A PROPER CHARLIE'

from the National Radio Show
 with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer
 Leo Lowe, Marian Miller
 and the Radio Revellers

- 14.45 From the Third Programme
 SOUTH AMERICA

- 'A Car Ride to Ecuador'

The first of five talks
 by V. S. Pritchett
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)

- 15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN
 IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
 trated talks, discusses some of the
 ways in which composers' ideas have
 taken shape
 10: Marches and Dances
 Pianist, Lisa Fuchsova
 (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

- 15.45 THE STORY OF
 COLONISATION

6—'The Hammering Hordes'
 by R. R. Betts
 Masaryk Professor of Central
 European History in the
 University of London
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 17

- 16.00 THE NEWS

- 16.09 COMMENTARY

- 16.15 THE GOON SHOW

at the National Radio Show
 Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
 (repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)

- 16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

- 16.55 Five Minutes for
 FARMERS

- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 17.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

- 17.30 A PORTRAIT OF A
 PRIME MINISTER

Asquith

A programme about the life and work
 of the English statesman who was
 Prime Minister of Great Britain from
 1908 until 1916

Written and narrated
 by A. P. Ryan
 Produced by Roger Cary

The speakers include:
 Lady Violet Bonham Carter
 Lord Samuel
 Lord Stansgate
 Lord Templewood
 Lord Elibank
 Lord Pethick-Lawrence
 Dr. Gilbert Murray, O.M.
 Leonard Behrens
 Morgan Phillips Price

and the recorded voices of Margot,
 Lady Oxford and Asquith, and of
 H. H. Asquith himself speaking in 1909
 (repeated at 23.15; Wed., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

- 18.00 THE NEWS

- 18.09 Home News from Britain

- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

- 18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in
 which news and views are exchanged
 by visitors and by letters written to
 the Club

- 19.00 MEETING POINTS
 IN INDIA TODAY

'The Risk of Communication'
 by the Rev. C. Murray Rogers
 (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

- 19.15 BBC
 CONCERT ORCHESTRA

Presented by Marjorie Westbury
 with Marion Studholme (soprano)
 Denis Dowling (baritone)
 Alan Loveday (violin)
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

- 20.00 THE NEWS

- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 20.15 'BACK
 TO METHUSELAH'

by George Bernard Shaw
 Part 1, Act 1

- 'The Garden of Eden Scene'

The Serpent.....Dame Edith Evans
 Adam.....Patrick Troughton
 Eve.....Betty Linton
 Narrator.....John Richmond
 Produced by Arthur Russell
 (repeated on Friday at 10.00)

- 20.45 DEEP HARMONY

Directed by Allan Ford

- 21.00 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Weber, Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky,
 and Rimsky-Korsakov on gramophone
 records

- 22.00 On the occasion of the
 JEWISH NEW YEAR

A talk by the Chief Rabbi,
 the Very Rev. Israel Brodie
 (repeated on Wednesday at 04.45)

- 22.15 INVITATION
 TO THE OPERA

A programme of gramophone records
 introduced by Stephen Williams

- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

and Programme Parade

- 23.00 THE NEWS

- 23.09 Home News from Britain

- 23.15 PORTRAIT OF A
 PRIME MINISTER
 (See 17.30; repeated Wed., 10.00)

- 23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
 MAGAZINE

presents people and events
 in the Midlands

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 4

GMT
00.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

00.30 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 6—'The Hammering Hordes'
 by R. R. Betts
 Masaryk Professor of Central European History in the University of London
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra with Betty Phillips
 John Horvelle, Guy Taylor
 The BBC Chorus
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 Introduced by Robin Boyle
 Produced by Eric Arden

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 HIT PARADE
 Presented by Roy Bradford

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Walton (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 (See 00.30)

05.15 STRICT TEMPO DANCE MUSIC
 played by Billy Tennent and his Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 10—Marches and Dances
 Pianist, Lisa Fuchsava
 (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Michael Krein (saxophone)
 Overture: The Marriage of Figaro
 Concerto for saxophone and strings
 Tone Poem: Tintagel.....*Mozart*
Phyllis Tate
Bas

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 Motor-Cycling THE JUNIOR MANX GRAND PRIX

A commentary on the finish of the race

12.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'

by H. Rider Haggard
 Adapted as a serial for broadcasting by Alec Macdonald
 Episode 8: 'Found'

Allan Quatermain.....Deryck Guyler
 Sir Henry Curtis.....Ralph Truman
 Captain Good, a.N.....Richard Williams
 Umbopa.....Frank Singuineau
 A Chief.....Harry Quashie
 A Native Girl.....Pauline Henriques
 Infadoos.....Errol John Jim
 Jim.....Lionel Ngakane
 George.....Peter Neil
 Produced by Archie Campbell
 (repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)

13.45 SEGOVIA
 (guitar)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 From the Promenade Concerts BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 Campoli (violin)
 Symphonie Espagnole.....*Lalo*
 Symphony No. 2 in B minor.....*Borodin*
 (repeated on Friday at 01.00)

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE in the Soviet Union
 (repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See article on page 3

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW
 'A Report from the British Association Meeting in Sheffield'
 (repeated Wednesday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Hertfordshire

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 17.15

17.20 MARCHING AND WALTZING

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage with Billie Baker (soprano) and Dennis Bowen (baritone)
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Orchestra
 Conducted by Charles Mackerras

19.15 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
 10: Czechoslovakia

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
 at the National Radio Show, Earls Court
 Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers
 (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

20.45 MOTOR CYCLING
 (See 12.00)

21.00 A Tribute to MALTA G.C.
 The Band of the Royal Military School of Music (Kneller Hall)
 Conducted by Lt.-Col. David McBain
 Director of Music
 Trumpet Voluntary.....Jeremiah Clarke
 March, Malta G.C.....*Bar*
 Overture, The Siege of Malta
Charles Brincal
 Innu Malti.....*Samut*
 March, Trombones to the Fore
Harold Scull
 (repeated Fri., 14.15; Sat., 17.30)

21.30 THE GOON SHOW
 at the National Radio Show
 Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
 (repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MEETING POINTS IN INDIA TODAY
 'The Risk of Communication'
 by the Rev. C. Murray Rogers

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Dvorak and the Concerto,' by Mark Lubbock
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann
 (repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

23.45-00.15 'KING SOLOMON'S MINES'
 (See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
 (On 40.96 and 30.53 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
 23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'Calling West Africa Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
 'What's the Story?' by the Rev. James Welch
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
 (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Entertainment Sinbad
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

SEPTEMBER 5

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family
in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
and Bengali
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary; 'Things to
know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.10 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.50 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.15 SEGOVIA
(guitar)

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
in the Soviet Union
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'
with Dickie Valentine
from the National Radio Show,
Earls Court
and introducing an hour
of comedy and music
for your entertainment
(repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW
'A Report from the British Association
Meeting in Sheffield'
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Hertfordshire

02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape
10: Marches and Dances
Pianist, Lisa Fuchsova

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 On the occasion of the
JEWISH NEW YEAR
A talk by the Chief Rabbi,
the Very Rev. Israel Brodie

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
in the Soviet Union

05.15 BBC
CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Presented by Marjorie Westbury
with Marion Studholme (soprano)
Denis Dowling (baritone)
Alan Loveday (violin)
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'THE
PHANTOM BOOKSELLER'
This is the story of John Meaker, a
book-lover who once wanted to do a
favour for a friend
Written by Stephen Grenfell
Produced by Alan Burgess
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
on gramophone records

07.30 The Society of
British Aircraft Constructors
FARNBOROUGH AIR DISPLAY
A description by Charles Gardner and
Raymond Baxter of one of the world's
greatest displays of aircraft
(repeated Thursday, 18.30 and 22.15)
See article on page 5

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
Felix King

10.00 PORTRAIT OF A
PRIME MINISTER
Asquith

A programme about the life and work
of the English statesman who was
Prime Minister of Great Britain from
1908 until 1916

Written and narrated
by A. P. Ryan
Produced by Roger Cary
The speakers include:
Lady Violet Bonham Carter
Lord Samuel
Lord Stansgate
Lord Templewood
Lord Elibank
Lord Petrich-Lawrence
Dr. Gilbert Murray, O.M.
Leonard Behrens
Morgan Phillips Price
and the recorded voices of Margot,
Lady Oxford and Asquith, and of
H. H. Asquith himself speaking in
1909

10.30 THE GOON SHOW
at the National Radio Show
Produced by Dennis Main Wilson

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Hertfordshire

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
A programme of strict tempo
dance music played by
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
Introduced by Victor Silvester

12.15 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)

12.45 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Radio Theatre presents
David Knight, Esmé Percy
with Ewan Roberts in
'THE SINGING SANDS'
Adapted for radio
by Bertram Parnaby
from the novel by Josephine Tey
(For cast see Sunday, 00.30)

15.45 BOOKS TO READ

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Peter Jones in
'BY AND LARGE'
Some radio annotations
on the passing parade
with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THREE CHOIRS
FESTIVAL

London Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Herbert Sumsion
Elsie Morison (soprano)
Marjorie Thomas (contralto)
Wilfred Brown (tenor)
Bruce Boyce (baritone)
Festival Chorus of 300 voices
Stabat Mater.....Dvorak

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG

Artists from the Commonwealth of
Nations gather in London to send
greetings in song to their folks at
home and to listeners in the Mother-
land

Robert Easton (United Kingdom)
introduces
Patricia Baird (Australia)
Eula Parker (Australia)
and the Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by
The Kenny Powell Trio
and the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Paul Fenoulhet
Produced by Glyn Jones

21.00 Cricket
T. N. PEARCE'S XI
v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the first
day's play at Scarborough
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 'FINKEL'S CAFE'
introducing
Peter Sellers

as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor
Music supplied by
the Gypsy Tearoom Ninetet
Production, Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT

A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 6

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 'THE NIGHT OF THE STORM'
 A radio play by Betty Stafford Robinson Edited by Cynthia Pughe Produced by David H. Godfrey
 Nurse Lidell.....Barbara Lott
 Nurse Corrigan.....Beth Boyd
 Sister.....Molly Rankin
 Dr. Westcott }Gordon Davies
 Railway Guard }
 Aunt Julia.....Cicely Chase
 Rose.....Denise Bryer
 Charles.....Brian Smith
 Lady Dunbar.....Diana Manship
 Captain Grant.....Michael Turner
 (repeated on Friday at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 RECITAL
 by Joan Alexander (soprano)
 Ernest Lush (piano)
 Songs by Brahms and Schubert

03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder

05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

05.45 COLONIAL COMMENTARY
06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Dvorak and the Concerto,' by Mark Lubbock
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann

07.30 Moira Lister and Hugh Burden
 with James Hayter in 'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode Two
 Script written by Ted Taylor based on characters created by Alan Melville
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter
 Eleanor Summerfield
 Betty Cunningham.....Diana Lambert
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE!
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage with Billie Baker (soprano) Dennis Bowen (baritone) BBC Midland Chorus BBC Midland Orchestra Conducted by Charles Mackerras

10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk (repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman' (repeated at 20.15)

11.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

12.00 Motor-Cycling THE SENIOR MANX GRAND PRIX
 A commentary on the finish of the race

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 From the Promenade Concerts BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 William McAlpine (tenor)
 Denis Matthews (piano)
Beethoven
 Song with orchestra, Adelaide
 Piano Concerto No. 4 in G

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 MARCEL GARDNER
 and his Orchestra

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)

15.15 INVITATION TO THE OPERA
 'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
 A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
 Speaker, Harold Nicolson
 (repeated Friday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 C. J. Hamson
 Professor of Comparative Law,
 Cambridge University
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the MIDLANDS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
 The BBC Variety Orchestra Conducted by Paul Fenoulhet
 Feature a miscellany of music and song characteristically our own

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 The Society of British Aircraft Constructors FARNBOROUGH AIR DISPLAY
 A description by Charles Gardner and Raymond Baxter of one of the world's greatest displays of aircraft (repeated at 22.15)

19.00 Edinburgh International Festival VIENNA HOFMUSIKKAPELLE
 Conductor, Joseph Krips
 Richard Lewis (tenor)
 Oscar Czerwenka (bass)
 Mass in C (K.317) (Coronation).Mozart
 From Usher Hall, Edinburgh

19.45 app. COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Walton (records)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)

20.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 Cricket T. N. PEARCE'S XI v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Scarborough

21.05 MOTOR CYCLING
 (See 12.00)

21.20 MUSIC FROM THE CONTINENT

22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Felix King

22.15 FARNBOROUGH AIR DISPLAY
 (See 18.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock
14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi and Tamil
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar (Commentary)
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music from the Films
19.40 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Arts Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER 7

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30 Radio Newsreel
15.45 Land and Livestock
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance
by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Colonial Commentary
20.30 Composer of the Week
Walton (records)
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Announcer's Choice
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.50 Profile: a talk
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
Speaker: Harold Nicolson
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 From the
Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Campoli (violin)
Symphonic Espagnole.....Lalo
Symphony No. 2 in B minor...Borodin

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
C. J. Hanson
Professor of Comparative Law,
Cambridge University
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

02.30 'THE PHANTOM
BOOKSELLER'

This is the story of John Meaker, a
book-lover who once wanted to do a
favour for a friend
Written by Stephen Grenfell
Produced by Alan Burgess

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Walton (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
Speaker, Harold Nicolson

05.15 SPORTSMAN
Portrait of a sporting personality
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'FINKEL'S CAFE'
introducing
Peter Sellers
as 'Eddie' the Manager
with Sidney James
Avril Angers, Kenneth Connor

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Rossini, Turina, Mendels-
sohn on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

10.00 'BACK TO
METHUSELAH'

by George Bernard Shaw
Part 1 Act 1
(For cast see Monday, 20.15)

10.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30; repeated at 19.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder

11.45 SANDY MACPIERSON
at the theatre organ

12.00 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

12.30 HIT PARADE
Presented by Roy Bradford

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 BBC
CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Presented by Marjorie Westbury
with Marion Studholme (soprano)
Denis Dowling (baritone)
Alan Loveday (violin)
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 A Tribute to
MALTA, G.C.
The Band of the Royal
Military School of Music
(Kneller Hall)
Conducted by Lt.-Col. David McBain
Director of Music
Trumpet Voluntary...Jeremiah Clarke
March, Malta, G.C.....Bar
Overture, The Siege of Malta
Charles Brincat
Innu Malti.....Samul
March, Trombones to the Fore
Harold Scull
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)

14.45 Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'
with Dickie Valentine
from the National Radio Show,
Earls Court
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

15.45 'IN THE PATH
OF LORD BUDDHA'
The last of five talks in which John
Blotfeld relates his experiences as a
scholarly pilgrim to the Buddhist
shrines of Northern India
5—'Death and Celebration'
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 RECITAL
by Joan Alexander (soprano)
Ernest Lush (piano)
Songs by Brahms and Schubert

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the
WEST COUNTRY

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 GRAND HOTEL

Jean Pougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist,
Victoria Elliott

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'THE NIGHT
OF THE STORM'
A radio play by
Betty Stafford Robinson
(For cast see Thursday, 01.00)

19.30 TIP TOP TUNES
played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'KING SOLOMON'S
MINES'
by H. Rider Haggard
Adapted as a serial for broadcasting
by Alec Macdonald
Episode 8: 'Found'
(For cast see Tuesday, 13.15)

20.45 SEGOVIA
(guitar)

21.00 Cricket
T. N. PEARCE'S XI
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account of the third
and last day's play at Scarborough

21.05 TRADES UNION
CONGRESS
A report on the meeting at Brighton
(repeated on Saturday at 04.45)

21.20 SHOW BAND SHOW
Bringing you the music of
the BBC Show Band
Directed by Cyril Stapleton
Introduced by
Bob Monkhouse and Denis Goodwin
with The Stargazers
Harold Smart, Dennis Wilson
Bert Weedon
The Show Band Singers
(Directed by Cliff Adams)
and Show Band's new singing star
Dawn Lake

21.45 ROYAL BRAEMAR 1956
A recorded sound picture of the
scenes and events which took place
in Princess Royal Park, Braemar, on
Thursday
(repeated Saturday, 07.15 and 11.15)

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme
SOUTH AMERICA
'A Car Ride to Ecuador'
The first of five talks
by V. S. Pritchett

23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in
'BY AND LARGE'
Some radio annotations
on the passing parade
with Robin Bailey
Irvin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassy

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER 8

- GMT 00.15 COLONIAL COMMENTARY**
- 00.30 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
5—'Death and Celebration' by John Blofeld (repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
Cello concerto in B minor by Dvorak
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'**
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 TRADES UNION CONGRESS**
A report on the meeting at Brighton

- 05.00 'IN THE PATH OF LORD BUDDHA'**
(See 00.30)
- 05.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA**
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 RECITAL**
by Joan Alexander (soprano)
Ernest Lush (piano)
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 ROYAL BRAEMAR 1956**
A recorded sound-picture of the scenes and events which took place in Princess Royal Park, Braemar, on Thursday (repeated at 11.45)
- 07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN**
'The Stolen Submarine' by 'Sea Lion'
3—'A Startling Discovery' (For casts see Sunday, 13.15)
Followed by an interlude at 10.25
- 10.30 'SIMON AND LAURA'**
Episode Two (See Thursday, 07.30)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES**
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
- 11.45 ROYAL BRAEMAR 1956**
(See 07.15)
- 12.00 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE**
- 12.15 MINOR COUNTIES v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
A commentary on the first day's play at Newcastle
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 SPORT**
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 THE ARCHERS**
A story of country folk
- 16.45 SPORT**
- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.15 SPORT**

SPORT

Between 14.15 and 16.00, 16.45 and 17.00, 17.15 and 17.30 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on:

Swimming

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS
at Blackpool

★

Motor-racing

B.A.R.C. MEETING
at Goodwood

★

Racing

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP
at Manchester

★

Association Football
The second half of one of today's League matches

- 17.30 A Tribute to MALTA. G.C.**
(For details see Friday, 14.15)
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 19.00 'CALLING THE STARS'**
(See Friday, 14.45)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 HIT PARADE**
Presented by Roy Bradford
- 20.45 ALBERT DELROY TRIO**
with Julie Dawn
- 21.00 SPORT**
Eye-witness accounts of:
The Minor Counties v. The Australians
★
The Amateur Swimming Association Championships
★
Prince Edward Handicap
- 21.15 From the Promenade Concerts HALLE ORCHESTRA**
Conductor, Sir John Barbiroli
Evelyn Rothwell (oboe)
Siegfried Idyll.....Wagner
Concerto for oboe and strings
Geoffrey Bush
Suite No. 2, Bacchus and Ariadne
Roussel
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'**
at the National Radio Show
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

- North America**
- GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including**
- 15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
- 19.45 Radio Newsreel
20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice
- West Indies**
- 23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint
- Latin America**
- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS
- East Africa**
- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi and Bengali
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu (For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
- West Africa**
- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Stop Press Rhythm
Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
- Central and South Africa**
- 16.15 Composer of the Week
Walton (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverlag (Sports Talk)
- Malta**
- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio
- Arabic**
- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
Scheherazade
19.40 British Trade: a talk
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS
- Hebrew**
- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press
- Persian**
- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Meet the People
15.50 Science Notebook
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk



THE WORLD IS YOURS WITH A

COSSOR

MODEL 517/AX

- Superb Four-waveband A.C. mains receiver.
- Up to the minute circuit utilizing five Cossor high slope valves.
- 8" moving coil speaker.
- Extreme selectivity and fine tonal quality.
- Highly polished wooden cabinet contrasting with ivory plastic front.

COSSOR EXPORT RADIO
60 years' experience behind every set

A. C. COSSOR LTD.
Cossor House, Highbury Grove, London, N.5
Phone: CANonbury 1234 (33 lines) Cables: "Cossor, London." Grams: "Cossor Norphone, London." Code: Bentley's

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR SEPTEMBER 2-8

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 Radio Newsreel
06.25 Programme Parade
05.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
The Day's Work:
5—A Bus Conductress
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Gyan Vigyan
(Science Survey)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Mushaira
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
Monthly Magazine, including Brief
Excursion: 6—Edinburgh Festival
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Happiness)
11.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)

15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.15-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

11.00 NEWS and News Talk
11.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
11.30 Music Programme
11.35-11.45 Batahit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

11.45 Sairbin
(Brief Excursion)
11.55 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.05 Chaudhri Patch Bin
Walayat Men
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
World Survey; Art and Literary
Review
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

11.00 NEWS and News Talk
11.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
including Voluntary Societies; 10—
Women's Institutes
11.30 Music Programme
11.35-11.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

11.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Women's
Page; On the Spot; London Tapal
Petti

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 London Letter
11.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk *

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15-14.45 Natak
An abridgment of a well-known play

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
Students' Forum; Do you Know?;
London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 98
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker: Sir Stephen Tallents
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
A weekly audience programme

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Children in Verse
13.30-14.00 English Writing
'Jane Austen'

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 'Shaw Festival'
Scenes and prefaces to mark
the centenary of the birth of
George Bernard Shaw
Author's Preface
13.30-14.00 Scenes from
'In Good King Charles's Golden Days'

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Through Eastern Ears
13.30-14.00 Question Time
Speakers:
Mrs. Mary Stocks
Dennis Gray Stoll
and Claud Mullins

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Rhythm Patterns
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Brief Excursion
Round and about Britain
with the BEC's mobile recording unit
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

ENGLISH WRITING. Jane Austen will be the subject of Tuesday's programme. Although in this century Jane Austen has become a household name and she is firmly established as an English classic, recognition of her genius came slowly. When she died in 1817 at the age of forty-two it is said that she was just beginning to feel confidence in her own success. Nevertheless she always had her devotees among such people as Coleridge, Tennyson, and Scott, while Macaulay's adoration of her genius amounted almost to idolatry.

* * *
SHAW FESTIVAL. *In Good King Charles's Golden Days* was written in 1939 when the author was 83. In it Shaw brings together Charles II, Newton, the scientist, George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, and three of the King's mistresses, including Nell Gwynn, the actress. (His Queen appears in a later scene.) Shaw says in his preface that Charles's vulgar reputation as a 'solomonic polygamist' has obscured both his political ability and the fact that he was an excellent husband. In the scene to be played on Tuesday Wilfred Walter will take the part of Charles, Carleton Hobbs that of Newton, and Jane Hilary of Nell.

* * *
THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. The series of four special talks on Atomic Energy which was first broadcast last June is to be repeated. The first talk will be heard again on Saturday when Professor Jack Diamond of Manchester University will deal with the fundamentals of this new science.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for September 2-8

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia			
09.15-11.00	.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15	.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	.....	9690	30.96
Indonesia			
09.15-10.30	.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sat.)			
09.15-10.30	.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sat.)			
11.00-11.15	.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15	.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand			
13.00-13.15	.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	.....	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15	.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	.....	9690	30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon			
13.00-14.00	.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.50	.....	17755	16.90
15.45-16.50	.....	21720	13.81
(15.30-16.50 Sat.)			
Australia			
13.00-13.15	.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, September 2

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week
Walton (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Light Music
10.15 'What Price Freedom?'
7: 'Fair Shares for All'
by Sir Douglas Copland, K.B.E.
10.30 Religious Service
from Bloomsbury Central Baptist
Church, London
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
Peter Jones in
11.30 'By and Large'
Melody Hour
Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Concert Hour
15.15 'Pinkel's Cafe'
introducing Peter Sellers
15.45 Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 London Forum
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Monday, September 3

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week
Walton (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Monday Miscellany
10.30 In Town Tonight
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Review
11.30 'The Phantom Bookseller'
Written by Stephen Grenfell
12.00 Tribute to Malta, G.C.
Band of the Royal Military School of
Music, Kneller Hall
Conductor,
Lieut. Colonel David McBain
12.30 English Magazine
presents people and events in the
Midlands
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Charlie Chester in
'A Proper Charlie'
At the National Radio Show, Earls
Court
14.45 From the Third Programme
South America
'A Car Ride to Ecuador'
by V. S. Pritchett
15.15 Pattern and Design in Music
by Jeremy Noble
Marches and Dances
15.45 The Story of Colonisation
'The Hammering Hordes,' by R. R.
Betts
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 The Goon Show
At the National Radio Show, Earls
Court
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Tuesday, September 4

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Theatre Organ
10.00 Desert Island Discs
1: Sir Malcolm Sargent
Commonwealth Club
10.30 The News
11.00 Commentary
11.09 Sports Round-Up
11.15 Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 Motor Cycling
The Junior Manx Grand Prix
A commentary on the finish
12.30 Letter from America
12.45 Uster Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Listeners' Choice
14.45 Orchestral Concert
This Day and Age
in the Soviet Union
(See page 3)
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Dance Music
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Wednesday, September 5

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
A report from the British Association
Meeting in Sheffield
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Playtime
Felix King at the piano
10.00 Portrait of a Prime Minister
H. H. Asquith
A programme about the life and work
of the English statesman who was
Prime Minister of Great Britain from
1908 until 1916
10.30 The Goon Show
(See Monday, 16.15)
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from
South-East England
Hertfordshire
11.30 Music for Dancing
12.15 The Laughter Makers
12.45 Praising My Saviour
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossitt
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Radio Theatre presents...
David Knight, Esmé Percy
with Ewan Roberts in
'The Singing Sands'
Adapted for radio by
Bertram Parnaby
Peter Forster writes on page 17
15.45 Books to Read
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 'By and Large'
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Thursday, September 6

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Orchestral Concert
10.30 The Archers
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up

11.25 Report from
The North of England
11.30 'What's the Form?'
11.45 Billy Mayerl Rhythm
Ensemble
12.00 Motor Cycling
The Senior Manx Grand Prix
A commentary on the finish
12.30 Welsh Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Marcel Gardner and his
Orchestra
14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 Invitation to the Opera
15.45 This Day and Age
by Harold Nicolson
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Listeners' Choice
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Friday, September 7

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life
Speaker: C. J. Hamson
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Billy Mayerl
Rhythm Ensemble
Act 1 from
'Back to Methuselah'
by George Bernard Shaw
10.30 Tip Top Tunes
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
11.30 'God and His World'
by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder
11.45 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
12.00 Our Kind of Music
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
12.30 Hit Parade
Presented by Roy Bradford
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Tribute to Malta, G.C.
(See Monday, 12.00)
14.45 'Calling the Stars'
15.45 'In the Path of Lord Buddha'
by John Blofeld
5: Death and Celebration
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 Chamber Music
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Saturday, September 8

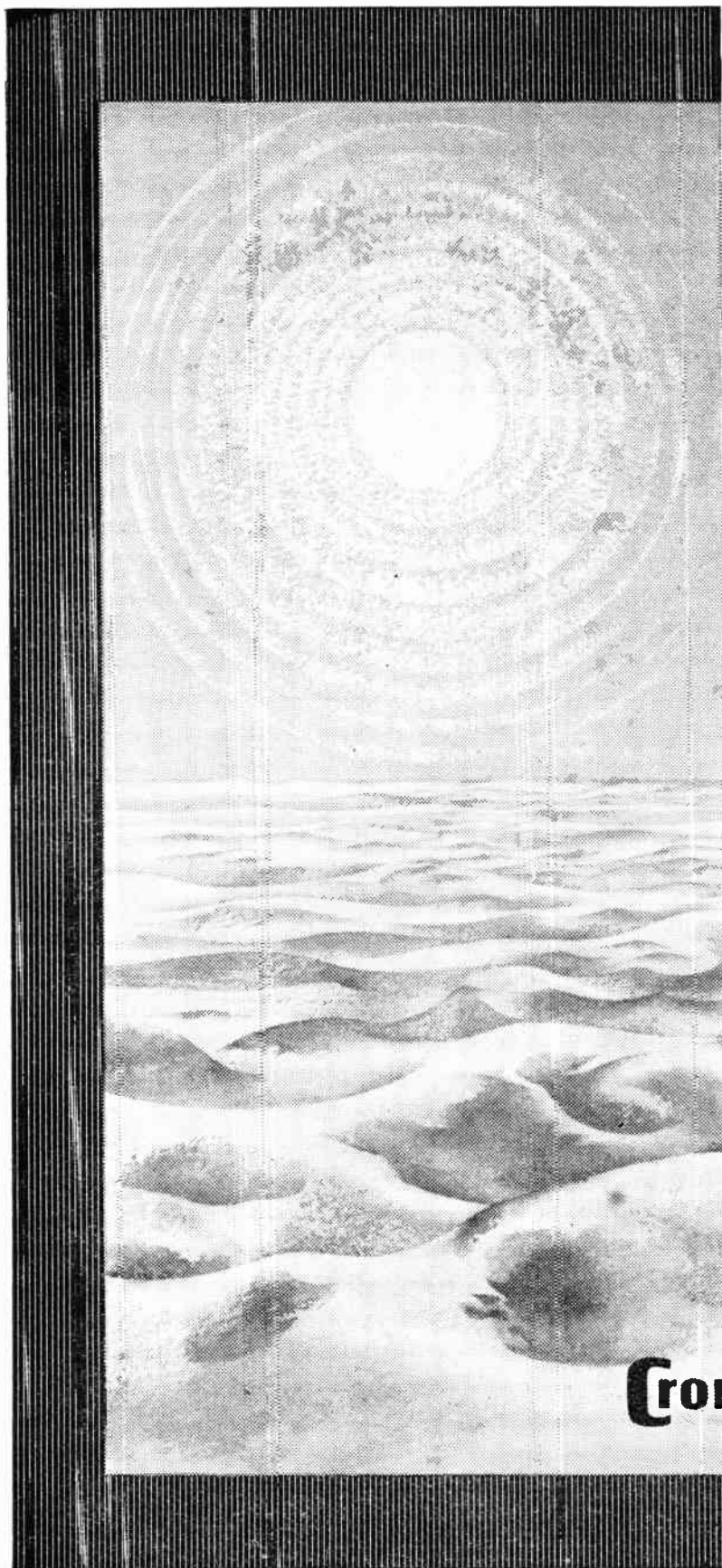
09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children
'The Stolen Submarine'
3: 'A Startling Discovery'
10.25 Interlude
10.30 Moira Lister and
Hugh Burden with James Hayter in
'Simon and Laura'
Episode 2
11.00 The News
11.09 Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the
West Country
11.30 From the Weeklies
11.45 Royal Braemar 1956
A recorded sound picture of the
scenes and events which took place
in Princess Royal Park, Braemar on
Thursday
12.00 Billy Mayerl
Rhythm Ensemble
Cricket
The Minor Counties
v. The Australians
A commentary on the first day's play
at Newcastle
12.30 Scottish Magazine
13.00 The News
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Sport
including commentaries on Cricket:
The Minor Counties v. The Australia-
Swimming: The Amateur Swim-
ming Association Championships at
Blackpool; Motor Racing: The BARC
Meeting at Goodwood; Association
Football: Second half of one of the
day's league matches; Racing: Prince
Edward Handicap at Manchester
16.00 The News
16.09 Commentary
16.15 The Archers
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15	.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15	.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30	.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45	.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45	.....	17755	16.90
12.00-12.45	.....	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia			
11.30-12.45	.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45	.....	17755	16.90
11.30-12.45	.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00	.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00	.....	15310	19.60
Indonesia			
10.30-11.00	.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sat.)			
10.30-11.00	.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sat.)			
Burma, Thailand			
13.15-14.00	.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00	.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30	.....	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon			
14.00-15.45	.....	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)			

Daily

09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30 English by Radio
(Sunday only)
10.30-11.00 News and News Talk
in Indonesian
11.00-11.30 News and Programmes
in Japanese
11.30-12.00 News and Talks
in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30 News and Programmes
in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced
by Desmond Hawkins and edited by
Maxwell Knight. 10: 'Bats')
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)
14.00-14.15 News and News Talk
in Hindi
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese
(to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45 Programmes in
Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu
(Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu
15.30-15.45 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced
by Desmond Hawkins and edited by
Maxwell Knight. 10: 'Bats')



SOURCES OF POWER

The Sun

Soon, we are told, the Sahara will blossom like the rose. That is as may be: what seems likelier, sooner, is that many better-loved places will bloom anew at the Sahara's expense. The natural heat-traps of the world can be used for transforming solar rays into electrical power. Already a device exists by which one square mile of desert could be made to supply 175 million horse-power-hours a year. To handle and control such amounts of electricity would vastly interest Crompton Parkinson—who, since the dawn of the electrical era, have been associated with the pioneering and production of major electrical developments. When and where the sun is *invited* to scorch up the earth, Crompton Parkinson, hot but happy, will be perfectly capable of putting the resultant power through its paces.

Crompton Parkinson

LIMITED



MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL KINDS

ALTERNATORS AND GENERATORS • SWITCHGEAR • TRANSFORMERS • CABLES • INSTRUMENTS • LAMPS
LIGHTING EQUIPMENT • BATTERIES • STUD WELDING EQUIPMENT • TRACTION EQUIPMENT • CEILING FANS

CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED has branches and agencies in all parts of the world. *If you cannot readily make contact, please write direct to us at CROMPTON HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND. Overseas Telegrams: CROMPARK LONDON.*

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 879. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



'BY AND LARGE'

Peter Jones stars in his new comedy series which is being broadcast weekly on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday. He is seen here with Shirley Bassey, a vivacious young singer who appears in this revue-type show with Robin Bailey, Irlin Hall, Maria Charles, Benny Lee, John Forde, Irving Plinge, the Hedley Ward Trio, and Malcolm Lockyer and his Octet. Pat Dixon is the producer and the scripts are by Ted Taylor

CYPRUS 'LINK WITH HOME'

Members of H.M. Forces in Cyprus will send greetings on Tuesday to their families at home

'THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS'

Clifton Webb and Gloria Grahame in a short radio edition of the sound-track of the film

THE HAUNTED RECTORY

A programme recalling Borley Rectory—'the most haunted house in England'

London's River Police: New Series introduced by Tom Fallon on pages 14 and 15



★ C ommunications

by

Standard

One of the largest telecommunication engineering organisations in the British Commonwealth **Standard Telephones and Cables Limited** is engaged in research and the development, manufacture and installation of all types of communication and control systems. Concerned with every aspect of telecommunications engineering, the Company is in an unrivalled position to undertake, within its own organisation, the co-ordinated planning of complete communication projects involving inter-dependent systems of various types.

'Standard' productions include :—



"Standard" telecommunication systems serve society on land, at sea, and in the air. In the realm of aviation, "Standard" radio equipment flies in many of the world's leading aircraft, including the Vickers Viscount illustrated above

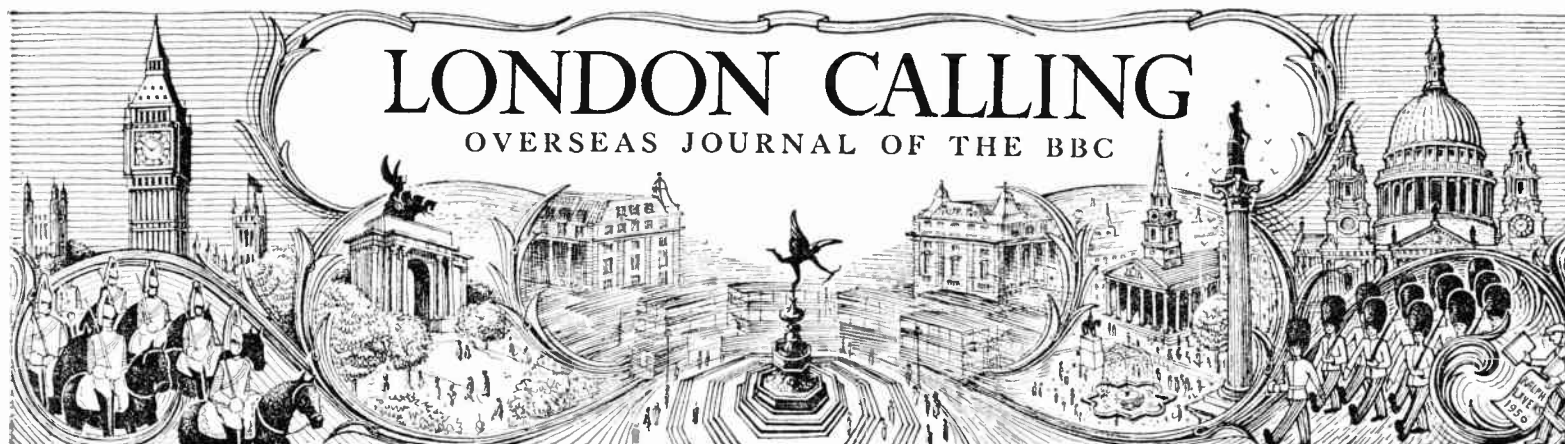
- **Telecommunication Line Transmission Equipment**
- **Radio Broadcasting Equipment**
- **Radio Communication Equipment**
- **Air Radio Navigational Aids**
- **Supervisory and Remote Control Systems**
- **Railway Communication Apparatus**
- **Railway Control Equipments**
- **Telephone Cable**
- **Sound-Reinforcement Systems**
- **Public and Private Telephone Systems**



Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

6 ONNAUGHT HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2., ENGLAND



LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC

Mozart in London

LIONEL SALTER sets the scene of the programme he has devised on 'Mozart in London'—to be broadcast in the General Overseas Service this week on Thursday at 20.10—and gives some interesting sidelights on the musical life of the capital in the eighteenth century

ON hearing of two British victories in 1782 Mozart wrote to his father: 'You know that I am thoroughly English at heart'; and as late as 1787—four years before his death—he was thinking of settling in England. He had discussed the project very seriously with his pupil, Thomas Attwood (who later was to write anthems for the coronations of three British sovereigns), and preparations were already in hand when he was appointed chamber composer to the Emperor, though at a pitifully low salary.

Why had Mozart such an affection for England? He had friends such as the singer, Nancy Storace, to whom he was greatly attracted, and the Irish tenor, Michael Kelly; he had been closely attached to Thomas Linley the violinist; but the real reason was almost certainly because he always retained happy memories of his visit to London in 1764 as a child of eight.

He and his sister were being shown off as musical prodigies by their father, Leopold, at most of the European courts. As the children were enthusiastically received everywhere, and young Wolfgang was a singularly unspoilt child, he would probably not have attached undue importance to the extremely friendly reception given them by King George III and his queen; but in London, almost alone of the countries they visited, he found congenial musical companionship, and underwent influences later to prove of importance.

London was an extremely musical city at this time: indeed, Leopold complained of the number of concerts, 'which really weary one here.' Johann Christian Bach, who had settled in London two years previously, had just begun a series of subscription concerts in partnership with his father's former pupil, Abel, in Carlisle House, Soho Square (where now the British Board of Film Censors works); other concerts abounded in sundry rooms and at the many pleasure gardens so popular with Londoners—Vauxhall, Ranelagh, Richmond, Marylebone, Spring Gardens, and Sadler's Wells. For these a vast number of songs was written by various composers, and the chief soloists of the day were engaged.

The most fashionable theatre was the King's, in the Haymarket. Among the works presented there at this time was *Il Re Pastore*, composed by the manager, Giardini—Mozart was to set this himself ten years later; and there were various *pasticcios* to which J. C. Bach contributed, and for one of which—*Ezio*—Mozart composed his first concert aria.

Other popular musical theatres were Covent

Garden and Drury Lane, at which works by Thomas Arne were frequently to be heard. Concerted vocal music flourished, and the music of Handel, who had been the principal figure in London musical society for many years, was still much played and sung.

And we should not forget the numerous river-parties held on the Thames, many of which (as we can see from paintings of the time) had small bands to provide entertainment. When, on account of Leopold's health, the Mozart family moved out to Chelsea (then a village two miles from London), Wolfgang heard many of these river bands and as a result asked his sister to

remind him to write specially good parts for the horns in his symphonies. It was in Chelsea, unable to play an instrument for fear of disturbing his father, that he composed his first symphonies, K.16 and K.19.

Their chief musical friend in England was the Queen's music master Johann Christian Bach, to whom Wolfgang remained devoted throughout his life. Delighted with the boy's quick musical mind, he would play the harpsichord with him sitting on his lap, each of them taking a bar in turn; or he would start a fugue and leave Mozart to finish it. From him Mozart learned much about the Italian style of *opera seria*; and it was in his scores, and in those of Abel and Arne, that Mozart first came across the clarinet, which had been popular in London for well over a decade, graduating from wind bands at the pleasure-gardens to the opera.

Wolfgang made his first public appearance at the start of June in the Great Room of Spring Gardens: London was full for the king's birthday the previous day, and as a result the receipts surpassed even Leopold's highest expectations; and Wolfgang created a sensation. Three weeks later at Ranelagh there was a concert in aid of the Lying-In Hospital in Surrey, at which Wolfgang, described as 'the most extraordinary prodigy and most amazing genius that has appeared in any age,' played a concerto on the organ.

On their return to town from Chelsea the Mozart family played at Court for the third time; but the novelty of the 'prodigies of nature' was beginning to wear off, and for two more public concerts in 1765 prices of tickets had to be reduced and publicity stepped up in intensity. The children were advertised as playing every day from twelve to three in a tavern on Cornhill; and a touch of charlatanism was adding by stating that 'they would play together on one clavier with the keyboard covered'—a trick which might appear amazing to the lay public but which would present few problems to a musician.

The children's sightseeing was not neglected: they visited Greenwich and all the historic London buildings; and after visiting the British Museum Mozart wrote specially for it a short motet on English words, 'God is our refuge and strength.'

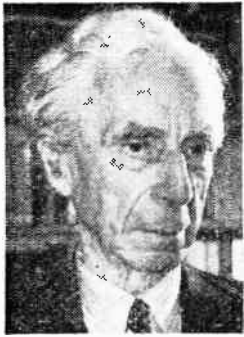
As late as 1790 an impresario was wanting Mozart to return to London to give concerts, and the manager of the Italian opera there was also interested; but alas! it was not to be. However, English Mozart-lovers will always feel gratified to know that their country's affection for him was reciprocated.

CONTENTS

THE STORY OF COLONISATION <i>By Bertrand Russell.....</i>	4
'THE ROYAL' <i>By Hilary Phillips.....</i>	5
ROADS FOR THE COLONIES <i>By Robert Reid.....</i>	6
THE INCOMPARABLE MAX <i>By Harold Nicolson.....</i>	7
RADIATION HAZARDS <i>By Arthur Haslett.....</i>	8
'FILMS TO SEE' <i>By Roger Manvell.....</i>	9
THE END OF A PILGRIMAGE <i>By John Blofeld.....</i>	10
THE SHROPSHIRE TOWN OF IRON BRIDGE <i>By Cuthbert Wilkinson.....</i>	11
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 8 THE YOUNGER GENERATION <i>By Henry Fairlie.....</i>	12
TELEVISION GOES TO SEA <i>By John Hytch.....</i>	13
POLICING LONDON'S 'LONGEST STREET' <i>By Tom Fallon.....</i>	14
FISH AND CHIPS <i>By Sam Pollock.....</i>	16
HERE AND THERE <i>Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'.....</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up.....</i>	19
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates



BERTRAND RUSSELL

BERTRAND RUSSELL, in this introduction to the series of twelve talks by authoritative historians currently being broadcast in the General Overseas Service, defines the terms of their study and sets the theme of colonisation in its historical perspective as a medium for spreading civilisation

The Story of Colonisation

THERE are various different aspects from which the history of mankind may be viewed. One of the most important of these concerns the spread of civilisation. In its earliest phases this is marked by the presence or absence of certain skills and techniques. The domestication of animals, agriculture, writing, and the use of metals are the most important of these. The beginnings of agriculture are prehistoric, but its gradual spread after a beginning in certain river valleys occurred in historical times and was not complete until our own day. The use of metals spread with almost equal slowness.

The art of writing, which seems to have developed slowly out of pictures and not originally as a representation of spoken language, can be traced through many early stages in Egypt, the Hittite Empire, and Phoenicia, to Greece. Writing in China, which was not alphabetic, appears to have developed independently. It would seem that in Mediterranean countries, but more especially in Egypt, writing was for a long time a mystery understood only by the priests. In the Dark Ages this had again become the case in western Europe. It was only gradually that kings decided to teach their children to read and write.

Various agencies have been favourable to the growth of civilisation. I think the most important have been military conquest, commercial intercourse, and missionary zeal. In regard to all three a very important part has been played by colonies. A colony, as the word was understood by the Greeks, consisted of a small group of seafaring men accompanied by their families, all coming from some one Greek city and settling on the sea-coast of some comparatively uncivilised country. Such cities were founded at an early period of Greek history in Asia Minor, southern Italy, and Sicily.

Wherever they went, they carried with them the institutions of the parent city, with which they retained close ties in spite of political independence. They were maritime commercial cities, and many of them achieved great wealth, which has become proverbial in the case of the epithet 'sybarite.' They did not aim at conquest of the hinterland, although many of them maintained considerable armies of mercenaries. The Phoenician colonies, especially Carthage, were essentially similar; and before the rise of Rome the Mediterranean from Sicily westward was dominated by the rivalry of Carthage and Syracuse. It was owing to the Roman victory over Carthage that Greek and not Phoenician culture became prevalent throughout the West.

A different kind of colonisation was inaugurated by Alexander the Great. The Greek colonies which he planted from Egypt to the Indus came in the wake of conquering armies and not as an incident of commerce. Where Macedonian or Roman armies preserved their supremacy these colonies remained centres for the diffusion of Hellenic culture. But where, as in Persia, Afghanistan, and northern India, the Macedonians lost their power the trickle of Greek culture became gradually less and less, like a river losing itself in the desert. Even in India, however, it left traces: its influence on early Buddhist art is acknowledged.

Northern Europe, including Germany, Scandinavia, and Poland, owed its civilisation mainly to missionaries, except for the conversion of the Saxons by Charlemagne. Buddhism, quite as much as Christianity, affords examples of the spread of culture by missionary zeal. China, at about the beginning of the Christian era, acquired Buddhism from India, and with it learnt important elements in Indian culture. But this movement, important as it was, owed its success rather to saintly pilgrims than to colonisers, and therefore hardly falls within our theme.

Military conquest has played a very great part in the spread of culture. But here there is a broad division between cases where the conquerors were more civilised than the conquered and cases where they were less civilised. And the cases in which the conquerors were less civilised, again, fall into two classes: those in which the conquerors swept away the conquered civilisation, and those in which they absorbed it and carried it on.

The barbarians who invaded the western Roman Empire in the fifth century degraded the level of Western civilisation for centuries, but the Arabs, in the East, assimilated Greek science and philosophy. Many centuries later western Europe regained from them what it had destroyed when the western Roman Empire fell.

Over and over again in history an advanced culture has been overthrown by barbaric conquerors. Sometimes, as when the Greeks overthrew the Cretans, the barbarians have quickly surpassed those whom they had overthrown. Sometimes their destructiveness has proved more permanent. The Mongols in Persia did irreparable damage, but in China in the course of two generations they learnt everything that the Chinese had to teach.

The Danes in the eighth and ninth centuries wiped out the civilisation of Ireland and gravely impaired the nascent civilisation of Yorkshire monasteries. But their kinsmen, the Normans, became—when they had finished conquering—the leaders in all that was best in the West.

Much the largest example of colonisation known to history was the settlement of the western hemisphere by white men. This proceeded on somewhat different lines in tropical and in temperate latitudes. In temperate latitudes the American Indians were gradually driven out or confined to reservations.

In tropical latitudes, on the contrary, where white men felt unable to undertake severe physical labour they remained an aristocracy. In many regions they tried to employ Indian labour, but the Indians often proved recalcitrant, and the white men fell back upon negro labour imported by the slave trade. In many parts of Latin America a large Indian population survives. Latin America, consequently, has not, except in the far south, produced a more or less pure white civilisation. Nevertheless, the language, religion, and culture of all Latin America are those which were brought by the Spaniards and Portuguese.

North American colonists were of two different sorts. There were those who went for gain, and there were those who went to escape religious persecution and to found communities on new political principles. These principles were developed in England by discussions in the army of Cromwell but were suppressed first by Cromwell himself and then by the Restoration. After a somewhat obscure persistence, however, they burst upon the western hemisphere in the American Revolution, and upon Europe in its French sequel.

The acquisition of the Western hemisphere by white men was one of the causes of the supremacy in world affairs which they enjoyed for some centuries. They can hardly recover this supremacy by new colonising efforts after the old pattern, because there are no longer large regions that are empty or nearly empty awaiting the coming of vigorous and enterprising men.

New Meaning of the Word 'Colonial'

In quite recent times the words 'colonial' and 'colonialism' have acquired new meanings. They are now habitually used to denote regions where the governing class is white but not Russian, and the bulk of the population is of some non-white race. Western ideals of freedom have been propagated throughout the world by Western instructors and have produced an unwillingness to submit to alien domination which in former times was either non-existent or very much weaker.

National independence, which has become an obstacle to colonisation, seems to modern men a natural human aspiration, but it is, in fact, very modern and largely a product of education. If the human race is to survive, nationalism will have to come to terms with a new ideal—namely, internationalism. I do not see how this new ideal, which will concede to each nation internal autonomy but not freedom for external aggression, can be reconciled with the formation of new colonies, because empty regions can no longer be found.

Perhaps internationalism as a principle may sometimes be compelled to override even what might seem to be the internal affairs of a country. This may be illustrated by the problems which have arisen in relation to the latest serious attempt to found a new colony. I mean the creation of the state of Israel. This has raised difficult and bitter controversies. I do not wish to express any view on these controversies on the present occasion, but their bitterness is likely to make statesmen wary of similar experiments in any foreseeable future.

Throughout history colonies have been among the most powerful agents for the spread of the arts and sciences and ways of life that constitute civilisation. For the future it seems that mankind will have to learn to do without this ancient and well-tried method. I think mankind will have to depend not upon force or domination but upon the inherent attractiveness of a civilised way of life. The Romans when they overcame the Greeks were at a much lower level of civilisation than those whom they defeated, but they found Greek civilisation so attractive that from a cultural standpoint it was the Greeks who were the victors.

Those among us who value culture and a humane way of life must school ourselves to learn from the Greeks rather than from the Romans. If this is to be done successfully, we shall have to eliminate those harsher features of our way of life which have repelled many alien nations with whom we have had contact. Missionary and soldier have hitherto played equal parts in the diffusion of civilisation. For the future, it must be the missionary—taking this term in a large sense—who will alone be able to carry on the work. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Story of Colonisation: 7. Crucibles of Civilisation, by K. M. Panikkar (see page 19)



The Queen Mother talking to the manager of the Bapton herd of shorthorns: this breed won the beef trophy

'The Royal'

HILARY PHILLIPS, in this G.O.S. 'Five Minutes for Farmers' report, gives some impressions of the 1956 Royal Agricultural Show which was held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne



The cattle parade in the main ring: some 1,400 head, grouped in nineteen breeds, were entered

THIS was the seventh time the Royal Show had come to Newcastle; in fact it has been to Newcastle more often than to any other centre since it was first held long ago in 1839. It is a big site, covering 156 acres, about two and a quarter miles right the way round the outside, so it makes you pretty weary to take a look at everything that there is to see. And of course there is always a tremendous amount to see here at this, the biggest agricultural show of its kind in the world.

To give you an idea of what there was to see, let us take the livestock first. There were 1,400 cattle entered in nineteen breeds; 800 sheep in—surprisingly, to many overseas people—thirty-one breeds; 600 pigs; a fair entry of poultry, and, for the first time for a good many years, an entry of pigeons.

One of the things that many overseas people would take a lot of interest in is the exhibition of wool and of fleeces. And I know the men at any rate would be very happy to go and look at the mannequin parade (which incidentally made its debut at the Royal Highland Show at Inverness, where I spoke with the four mannequins who are doing a very excellent job showing that wool not only keeps you warm but makes some very attractive dresses). Among those mannequins is June Mallett, who comes from the wool-producing country of Australia. She is a citizen of Sydney.

Let us turn now to machinery, which covered about fifty acres at the show. Every year manufacturers enter new inventions in a competition for the Burke Trophy and for silver medal awards. This year, to give you an idea of the new inventions that have been accepted for judging, here are just three that I put down on a piece of paper. One is a power-operated tool for cutting silage, another is a mechanical bale-stocker, and yet a third—a very simple thing, one would think—is a metal box for putting eggs into. The trophy was awarded to a mechanical bulb-lifter.

The Farm of the Future

The electricity stand this year was more ambitious than ever, and consisted of a model 'electricity farm.' That is what they called it, and the BBC did a television programme about it called 'The Farm of the Future.' There you could see how electricity could help you to do nearly every job on the farm.

The Ministry of Agriculture always have a wonderful exhibit at this show, about half an acre or more, and this year they showed with growing crops and with real livestock how the hill-farmer (which is the type of farmer that you find mostly in this part of the country) can produce more and better beef and mutton from the hills—by better farming.

Then there were the competitions: the International Young Farmers' Clubs Dairy Cattle Judging competition had seven countries competing, among them Jamaica and the United States (which won). There was a new competition for dry-stone walling, a traditional British craft it is very good to see being encouraged by the society; and then there was an amusing competition in very tricky tractor-driving, with trailers attached to the tractors, getting them in and out of narrow gateways and all that kind of thing.

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother visited the show, and the Newcastle crowds turned out to see her. In fact by the end of the show, with a gate of 242,548, all attendance records had been broken. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



A group of Russian agricultural experts were among the many visitors showing particular interest in the display of machinery, which covered about fifty acres



Four mannequins who appeared in a 'Fleece to Fashion' exhibition staged to prove that wool not only keeps you warm but makes some very attractive dresses



A tractor-drawn train of machines which mixes and lays a soil-cement road base as it goes along

Roads for the Colonies

ROBERT REID describes the work of the recently established Colonial Section of the Road Research Laboratory at Harmondsworth, Middlesex, which is helping to tackle all sorts of problems involved in the building and upkeep of roads in overseas territories

I WAS sitting in an office in a block of buildings just off the busy main highway which runs past London Airport. The roar of airliners arriving and departing kept breaking into the conversation I was having with a keen young engineer who was showing me all sorts of maps and filling me up with a lot of indigestible statistics. And the oddity of the situation suddenly struck me. Overhead there were men and women, flying in the greatest degree of comfort in planes charted on courses which would take them as straight as a die across country after country and continent after continent, while down below in that office—trying to make ourselves heard above the din—we were talking about the adventures of blazing trails through jungle and swamp, and the enormous difficulties of trying to drive a few miles of road through unmapped territories in places like North Borneo.

For the office I was sitting in was the headquarters of the Road Research Laboratory—more particularly, the recently established Colonial Section, which has come into being because of the increasing demands for highways in many parts of the Colonies. Since these laboratories were set up more than twenty years ago they have proved invaluable in helping traffic of all kinds to move safely, quickly, economically, and comfortably over a road-system which costs Britain more than £100-million a year. And now that many of the Colonies are planning their own road schemes—some of them on a fairly large scale—they are going to benefit by those twenty years of research work done in Britain.

Mind you, this is not just theoretical work. Apart from all the laboratory tests which go on continuously—tests of road-making materials, studies of road design, safety measures, and so on—a considerable proportion of this research work is carried out on the roads of Britain, where a variety of problems are studied under real working conditions with non-stop streams of heavy traffic pounding along the whole time.

So far as the colonial work is concerned this is, in its way, an unexpected dividend from the war. Allied forces were stationed for operational purposes in many colonial territories. That meant the introduction of a good deal of heavy transport and the hasty improvisation of road systems—or the extension of existing road systems—to take this new traffic. At the end of the war thousands and thousands of vehicles were left

behind to be sold off locally. As a result, many of the Colonies really became transport-minded in a big way for the first time: to such an extent, in fact, that in Sierra Leone, for example, the number of registered vehicles increases by about thirty per cent. annually.

But unfortunately the war-time roads and the earlier roads in many of these places have not stood up to the heavy demands being made upon them as traffic increases. In addition, there is a growing realisation that new roads will have to be provided to cope with the many projects—important economic projects—which will follow the opening up of hitherto undeveloped territories.

Another aspect of this dividend from the war—something which has brought the Road Research Laboratory so very much into the picture is the fact that its work was already well known in the Colonies. Many engineers from overseas, who came to Britain during the war in the Forces, got to know its work. In fact, many of them come back to take part in study courses which are arranged at the laboratories. Incidentally, forty-eight Colonies have an interest in this work.

Now, what sort of road problems are being tackled for the Colonies? In the first place, a most extensive survey is being made by members of the section. That young engineer I was telling you about spends about half his working year travelling in the Colonies. He studies every aspect of road transportation in the places he visits. He recently returned from a trip of more than 5,000 miles

—all by road—through Nigeria. He has also been in the West Indies, Malaya, Borneo, and Sarawak.

The immediate results of all these travels is the building up of a series of particularly comprehensive reports about all these areas: information about existing roads and dirt-tracks, the nature of the local terrain, the type of soil; records of local rainfall, humidity, vegetation; geological information; details about labour and engineering resources—all data which is going to be invaluable to the work of the Colonial section.

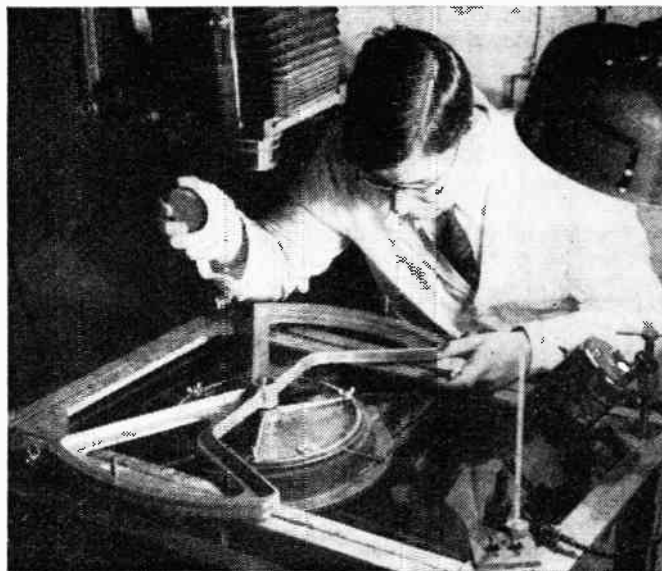
One member of the staff has been seconded to the Gold Coast as a materials engineer. Two other officers are now working in the West Indies. One of them is working on road design; the other is making a special study of local soil problems: knowledge of local soils—their moisture content and so on—is part of the basic job of building good roads anywhere in the world. Canisters of soil are being sent back from the Colonies so that they can be analysed and a complete classification made of all tropical soils for future reference and guidance.

Samples of local rock and other potential road-making materials are also being collected and put through crushing tests, because one of the main objects of this study is to show colonial engineers how they can construct roads as economically as possible with materials already available on the spot. They will also be helped by experiments and developments in already existing methods of mixing soil and cement for road crusts.

Of Special Interest to Malaya

I had a look round the laboratories where some of this work is being done. These materials are crushed and pounded in special machines which turn out short lengths of cylindrical columns which give the labs, the appearance of being archaeological museums where somebody has been stacking up the remains of Grecian and Roman temples. Another machine shoots ultrasonic pulses through these cylinders for tests of strength and so on. In one laboratory they are carrying out tests which will be of particular interest to Malaya: they are studying the use of rubber as a binder with other materials in the search for a combination of materials which will give both elasticity and strength.

There is a small enclosed compartment where tropical temperatures can be simulated. In this compartment a couple of motor wheels, controlled from a central point, tear round and round a circular road-track which has been built just to see how various types of road surface stand up to heavy punishment under a variety of temperatures. Outside in the grounds a wide range of road surfaces have been laid out and are being put through wear-and-tear and weather tests. There are machines which try to vibrate the life out of them; there are machines which test their profiles—that is, to see whether the surfaces are even and conducive to comfortable travel. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



An instrument used for measuring the resistance of rubberised road-surfaces to the bumps and ruts caused by heavy traffic

The Incomparable Max

HAROLD NICOLSON pays tribute to the late Sir Max Beerbohm, who achieved a high reputation as a wit, essayist, and caricaturist in his youth, and in his maturity went on to acquire an even wider popularity as a broadcaster

MAX BEERBOHM died in Italy in the early morning of Sunday, May 20. He was eighty-three years of age. Few writers, especially few writers who have produced so little creative work, have achieved such wide popularity. Yet even as I use that word 'popularity' I am conscious that it is the wrong word. When talking or thinking of Beerbohm it is awkward not to choose the exact words one means: he was a man of precise and careful expression. No—I do not mean 'popularity,' since that is a term applied to film stars, band-leaders, or comedians: I mean affection. How came it that this mischievous but never malicious writer was so widely beloved?

After he retired from London before the first world war he was unknown to, and unmet by, the general public. He never made platform appearances, and although he was perhaps the most consummate broadcaster of his age his wireless talks were infrequent and short. He had long ago ceased to write articles for the daily or weekly newspapers, nor did he intrude his name into any contemporary controversies. His later caricatures were irrelevant to our modern problems, and he had, in fact, ceased either to criticise, or to mock at, a life which he did not pretend to like or understand.

Yet somehow his death was regretted by millions of people who had never known him, who had never even seen him, and yet who smiled with affectionate sadness when they heard the news. How can we explain this truly exceptional position that he had acquired for himself in the affections of the whole English-speaking world?

Max Beerbohm, in the first place, was one of those rare people who have been able when still in their teens to realise both the quality and the scope of their own talents and for sixty-five years to stick to the same key. I do not mean by this that he played the same tune over and over again: far from it, since his variety was infinite; I mean that he played his many tunes always in the same key—a key that was perfectly adjusted to his own range and compass.

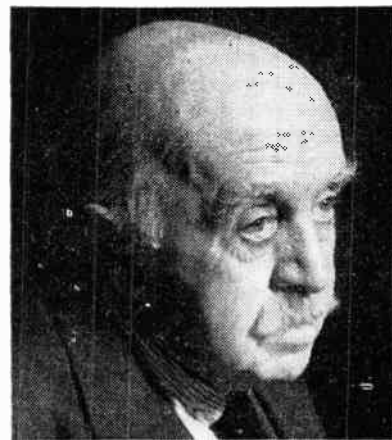
It was a minor key and deliberately so. It was hesitant, modest, delicate, and dispassionate. Not a note was struck too loudly, not a passage was either rhetorical or forced.

It suggested a deep underlying sincerity, and it was, in fact, shams, pretensions, and affectations that he always attacked. He exposed the absurd side of life so gently, so harmlessly, that one felt obliged to laugh with him. Never, unless it was in his parodies which were all too true to life, did he cause offence. Violence, vituperation, invective were all

well outside the range of his expression: his medium was the medium of soft ridicule, even of softer hints. He never raised his voice above the tone of mild expostulation or padded irony.

He was thus an uncontroversial writer in that he only attacked by implication—and very subtle implication at that—the institutions, ideas, or feelings which were dear to his compatriots. Even those who read him most assiduously, or studied with the most acute attention his parodies and caricatures, had the impression that he was never laughing at them, always at someone else. They felt pleased and flattered, therefore, rather than incensed.

This impression was conveyed, I repeat, by Max Beerbohm's really remarkable consistency, by the fact

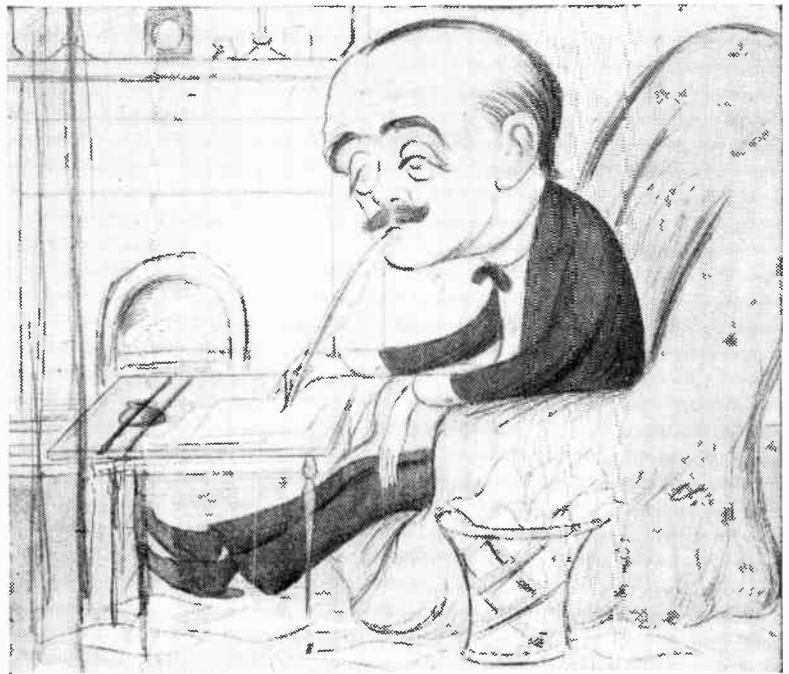


Beerbohm in 1942 while making a broadcast for the BBC

that the note of anger never echoed in any of his work, only the subdued note of distant laughter tinkling, or a benevolent sigh at the grotesque pretensions and conduct of his fellow-mortals. Beerbohm never felt really angry, and thus he never aroused anger. It all came from his sticking to the minor key which he had discovered for himself when he was eighteen years of age.

In the second place, there was the special note of intimacy which he managed to introduce into his work. What was so endearing about Max Beerbohm was that so many of his satires on human behaviour were illustrated by stories from his own experience. The person whom the reader was invited to laugh at was the author himself.

How often, when poking ridicule, for instance, at those who are vain of their ability to speak foreign languages, or when illustrating the special brand of social or literary snobbishness which afflicts certain esoteric



'They call me the inimitable and the incomparable . . . I wonder if I am?'—two self-portraits by Sir Max Beerbohm

types, would Beerbohm take himself as an example of absurdity.

It was this device of always laughing at himself before he even began to laugh at other people that rendered him so intimately endearing. We felt, when we recognised our own defects, that they were shared by the satirist himself, and that we were all of us in the same ship of fools. It was this that rendered his irony so companionable and his satire so intimate. That this was a device, a wholly amiable device, was apparent to those who knew him. He was not, in fact, what one would call an intimate man. Polite, yes, courteous, hospitable, and most amusing, but not intimate. I would come away from meeting him, or lunching with him, charmed by his personality, comforted by his politeness, delighted by the range of his conversation, but saying to myself: 'I wonder what Max is really like underneath that careful mask.'

Only those very close to him ever saw behind the mask. No: he was not an intimate person, but he certainly conveyed the impression of being so by the disarming ingenuousness of his mask. It was the mask of an undergraduate, a most confiding undergraduate, held before the face of a wise, disillusioned, and rather formidable old man. I am not, of course, suggesting that he deliberately set out to deceive the world: far from it, since he loathed, and was wholly incapable of, the slightest imposture. It was rather that he was so sensitive, so modest, so fundamentally shy and reserved, that he adopted an impish disguise to conceal from all but a very few the realities of his nature.

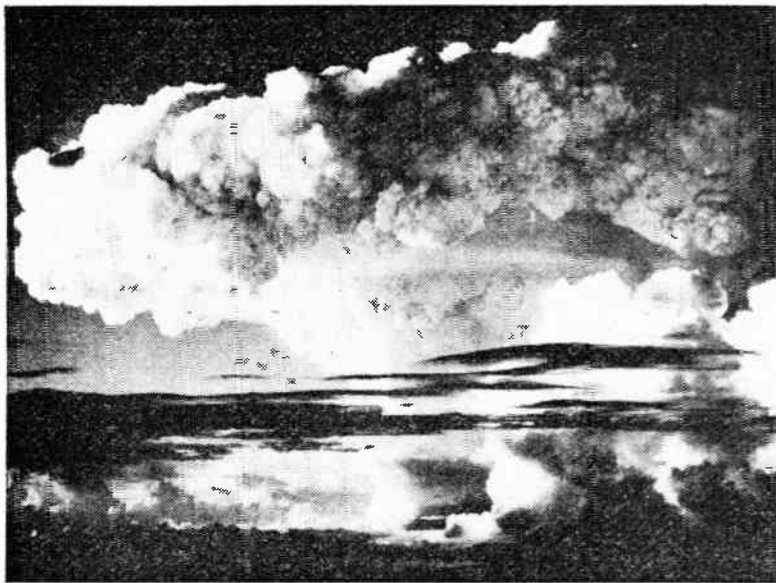
Here again we have his perfect taste in remaining loyal to his own manner: he knew that the quality of his mind was not attuned to the grandiose or the passionate, so he restricted his self-expression, his 'intimacy,' to the minor key. How right, how sincere, how utterly honest he was in so doing!

A third reason why he aroused such affection was that he was in himself slightly absurd. His small size, his enormous eye-lashes, the pleasure he derived from flippant conversation or tricks, his very careful and individual apparel gave the impression of a miniature dandy, of an exquisite dilettante without ambition and without seriousness. The circumstance that this was an incorrect impression in no sense detracted from its charm.

He was not, in fact, a trifler: he took his art very seriously. He was much preoccupied by the problems of style, and anyone who has devoted any time to the study of his prose will have realised that such excellent

(Continued overleaf)





Thermo-nuclear skyline in the Pacific: '... you can eat the products of explosions. In fact you have—and do—on a small scale, because they come down eventually as rain, which falls on grass which is eaten by cows, and so on'

Radiation Hazards

ARTHUR HASLETT offers some expert comments on the report of a committee set up by the British Medical Research Council at the request of the Prime Minister to consider the medical and genetical effects of radiation on mankind

ALMOST all of us must have been worried by these thermo-nuclear test explosions—by the H-bomb, as once we called it. There were, first, those Japanese fishermen. And reports of radioactive rain. And fears of long-term genetic damage—the weakening of human heredity by all this extra radiation. Behind the fear and the talk there were real questions. And to get the answers the Medical Research Council in Britain appointed a committee on the hazards of nuclear and allied radiations. It was a big committee, and a good one. It gives us a clean bill up to the present—barring that one accident—and probably for some time ahead, though not with a great deal in hand.

But let me go back to the beginning and ask first what are nuclear and allied radiations. One answer is: things like X-rays and the radiation from radium, which we all know to be dangerous. But to say that and leave it sounds more out of the ordinary than it should. For example, there is radio-activity in our bodies, but we do not die. And there is cosmic radiation that comes to the earth from space, and radioactivity in rocks and soil. So there are two points: that this penetrating kind of radiation is dangerous; but that its effects depend on quantity.

A second question is: how does atomic energy come in? Atomic energy and these explosions? The answer is that for every ton of uranium or plutonium that undergoes fission—and so releases energy—a ton of radio-active fission products is produced. And so long as the activity lasts, there will be more of this penetrating radiation. That is true equally of an A-bomb or an H-bomb—of an explosion or of the Calder Hall power station, except that fission products from a power station are under control: they will be stored first, and then disposed of, whereas those from an explosion are broadcast: they go up with the mushroom cloud that we know from pictures.

Now as to the damage to be expected: there are, first, the immediate effects, familiar from descriptions, that follow any very heavy exposure to radiation. They may be drastic, even fatal, but they should never again happen in a test. Second, there may be delayed effects, still on the individual. For example, many of the early workers with X-rays or radium died years later from effects not known about at the time. And, third, there is the chance of genetic effects, operating in whole populations, and coming out through many generations. It is the last two—the delayed effects on the individual, and the still more delayed effects on whole populations—that the report is mainly concerned with.

One more point by way of preliminary. When we talk of radiation, of whatever kind, we think usually of radiation coming from outside the body, and it then matters little where it comes from: there is merely so much extra radiation, and a common arithmetic: common to X-rays, or radium, or the products of thermo-nuclear explosions.

But there is also another possibility. You cannot eat X-rays, but you can radium. And you can eat the products of explosions. In fact, you have—and do—on a small scale, because they come down eventually as rain, which falls on grass, which is eaten by cows, and so on.

What happens next depends on what in particular we have eaten. If

it is calcium it goes into bone, and if it is an element that, chemically speaking, is like calcium, then it will also go into bone. That is true of radium, and for that matter of strontium.

I spoke earlier about fission products—and many different elements are produced. One of them is a radio-active form of strontium—radio-strontium for short. It is relatively a long-lived material. So it is little help—as with many others—that it comes down only slowly to earth. It is still active, and it goes to bone, as I said, and builds up. Once there, we would expect by analogy with radium that in a proportion of people it would produce bone cancers and other troubles, provided that enough of it was in the bone.

I come now to a conclusion, and one that is important. Suppose for the sake of argument that we have first of all the present rate of thermo-nuclear explosions, and then an increased rate, and then one bigger again. Sooner or later there would be trouble. But if we can pin down any one dangerous effect, and say that it will show itself with a smaller rate of explosions than any other, then we know where we are. And this, radio-strontium can tell us. We know how much already is in our bones, and that amount is increasing. We know that if it went up a hundred times, we should be in trouble. And we can say that if it went up even to ten times we would do well to look urgently at the problem. Which is what the committee have suggested, and what I meant at the beginning when I said that we were all right for the present, and probably for some time, but not with a great deal in hand.

But that will only do for explosions. And there are still questions about the total amount of extra radiation that comes to us for whatever reason. That includes the use of X-rays and radio-active materials—for example, in medicine and industry—and all those from atomic power stations. All of them are so many extra sources of radiation, and they add up.

What we shall need to know sooner or later is just how much of them we can stand. It is a difficult question, and for two reasons. One reason is scientific. It seems that even a small increase in exposure to radiation will cause a corresponding increase in inherited changes. And that what matters is the accumulated total of radiation that falls on the reproductive organs from birth to the age of breeding. But we do not know yet how big the effect is—at least in man, who most concerns us.

The second difficulty is one of morals or arithmetic, however you look at it. Most of these inherited changes are bad, and we must expect that slightly more of them will be produced. On the other hand we know that X-rays are useful, and so, too, will be an extra source of energy to drive power stations. But how is a balance to be struck? How much can be accepted as the price of progress? For that in the end it must come to, though not yet, because the extra radiation produced by atomic energy is so far too small in amount to matter. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Incomparable Max

Continued from page 7

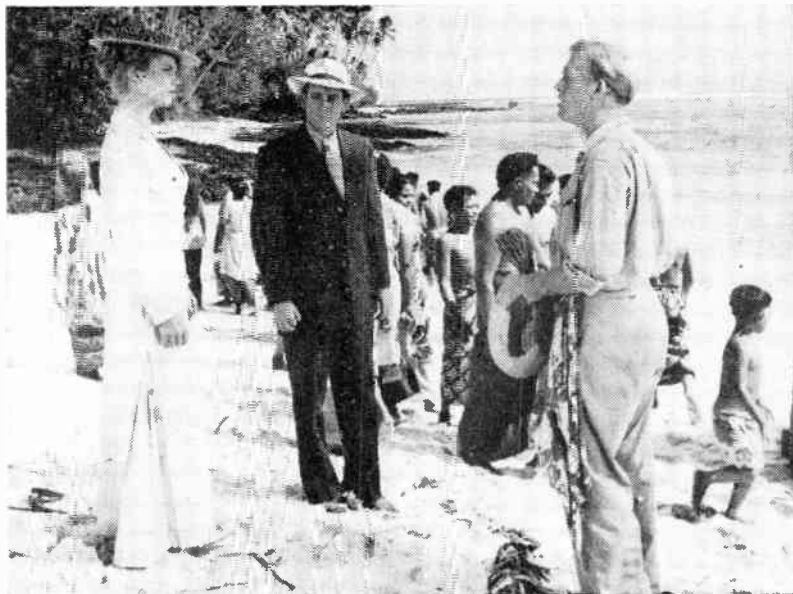
form, such perfect decoration, are not achieved by chance but only as a result of wide erudition, an exquisite ear for the balance of language, and a capacity for taking infinite trouble.

It was his subtlety controlled by his intellectual probity which rendered him so fine a broadcaster. Let me tell you a story which although most damaging to myself does illustrate how seriously he regarded any work on which he was engaged. A common friend of ours, that most gifted writer, Mr. Christopher Sykes, visited Max Beerbohm on behalf of the BBC with the view to arranging a short series of talks.

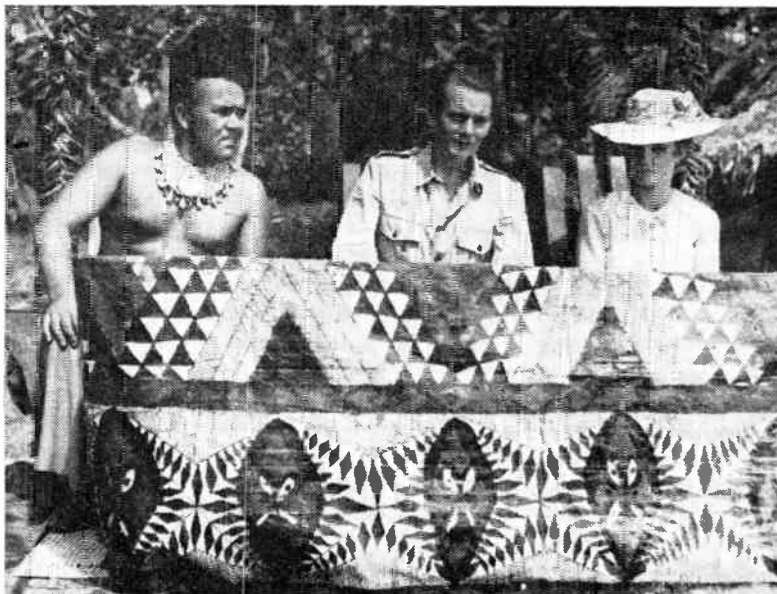
Christopher Sykes suggested to Beerbohm that I was among the original pioneers of the natural or unaffected method of speaking on the wireless. Beerbohm did not entirely approve of my method, and I shall tell you the wounding words he said to Sykes, who, of course, on his return repeated them to me with friendly glee. 'Yes,' said Max Beerbohm. 'I agree that a certain art is required if you are not to convey to the listener the impression that you are reading aloud from a script. Now we all, from time to time, pause before a word when broadcasting in order to give emphasis to that word. But Harold pauses as if he were searching for the word. And that, my dear boy, is not playing the game.'

I was so shattered by this criticism that I determined never to broadcast again, a resolution to which I adhered for only a few weeks. But his remark did prove to me not only his acuity of observation but also the utter sincerity, the complete integrity, that he demanded of the broadcaster as of every other performer in any branch of art. I was unaware that I conveyed a fraudulent impression of broadcasting spontaneously and without a written text; but thereafter I was careful, or thought I was being careful, not to convey the impression that I was searching in my head and memory for the exact word.

Now if I were asked why I shared this wide affection for Max Beerbohm I should not answer 'because of the intimacy that he conveyed,' since he was not, as I said, an intimate man. I would answer: 'Because he was a satirist who never caused undeserved pain, and an artist who never wrote or drew anything below his own standards.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*).



'Pacific Destiny.' Arthur Grimble (Denholm Elliott) and his bride Olivia (Susan Stephen) are greeted by the District Officer, McAllister (Gordon Jackson)



Arthur Grimble with the native magistrate (Inia Te Wiata) and Olivia, finds to his dismay he is expected to speak to the people in their own language

'FILMS TO SEE'

ROGER MANVELL reviews some British film releases and discusses the possibilities of a new system of film-making known as the Dynamic Frame which has been developed in England: 'The Door in the Wall,' a film using this technique, was recently shown in London

NOWADAYS, the different screen shapes that the cinema is using make the critic tend to decide the relationship of film form to subject, and this month there has been a demonstration in London of an extraordinary experimental film using a variable screen shape—a kind of film chameleon. It sets out to prove that the shape of each individual shot in a film should change to suit the nature of what is being shown: that is, that the director, like a painter, should decide the shape of an image for each separate composition he makes. This system has been developed experimentally in England by a young American called Glenn Alvey. It is known as the Dynamic Frame, and the test film Glenn Alvey has made is called *The Door in the Wall*, after the story by H. G. Wells on which it is based.

The Door in the Wall is about a very successful politician, a member of the Cabinet, who is haunted by a magical experience he had as a small boy when he discovered in a back street a wonderful garden and parkland behind a battered old wooden door. At various periods in his life he finds this door again, always in different parts of London. He never goes in: he accepts success as it comes and never fulfils his ardent desire to forget his work in the professional world and discover once more the haunting experience of beauty belonging to his childhood.

Glenn Alvey uses the principle of dynamic frame to assist the dramatic potentialities of this story. The first shot opens on the Cabinet minister and his friend in a small close-up, and the picture gradually expands to take in the street in which they are walking. When we go back to the scenes of his childhood, and the little boy enters the green door, the picture narrows like a keyhole and then gradually opens up as the splendour of the garden is revealed. Suddenly the child finds himself near a prehistoric monster; from a small picture at the foot of the screen the frame suddenly opens out to full size showing the giant creature over-topping the boy. I did not find these changes as distracting as I thought I would; in fact, I am sure the film gained from them in dramatic effect.

It's Great To Be Young is a modest, rather charming little musical about a young schoolmaster who is mad about music and teaches it on every occasion he possibly can. He does this against the wishes of his new

and rather pompous headmaster. Instruments bought too casually on hire-purchase are impounded and the school orchestra closed down. When the headmaster can stand no more the young schoolmaster is dismissed, a sad outcome to so much wild enthusiasm, including playing jazz in a public house at night to help pay off the instalments on the impounded instruments. Nevertheless the children manage to free their instruments and play us some well-rehearsed concert pieces.

No one but a fool would stop such playing by schoolchildren, in fact. But for purposes of the film the headmaster has to be a fool, and then he finds he has a strike on his hands because he has sent away the most popular master on the staff. John Mills plays this part of the music teacher with a constant bubbling excitement which gives the film its charm.

Pacific Destiny is a different matter altogether. It should, I think, have kept the title of the series of radio talks, and later the book on which it is based: Sir Arthur Grimble's *A Pattern of Islands*. Sir Arthur Grimble is an officer retired from the Colonial Service, and he made a great reputation for the stories he told on the radio as a result of his experiences as an administrator on British islands in the South Seas.

The film is a dramatisation of the story of his youth: his arrival with his young wife; his failure to please his irascible chief or, for that matter, himself; his despair that he will ever be any good; and his final emergence as a sympathetic administrator with the joint help of his wife and a friendly Polynesian magistrate, played with great dignity by Inia Te Wiata, who loves him and adopts him for a son.

Denholm Elliott, who plays this young man in the British Colonial Service of half a century ago, is not a film star: he is just a very good actor with a responsive, sensitive, intelligent face.

This episodic rather inconsequential film is, in fact, a series of incidents which collectively illustrate the experiences of the young couple who are learning, half consciously, half unconsciously, to live and work for the benefit of a colonial people without any help at all from the senior officer in their territory. These episodes are punctuated, like life on the islands, by songs sung by the people. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



'It's Great To Be Young.' Schoolboy Nicky (Jeremy Spenser) being coaxed into a difficult passage by music-master Dingle (John Mills)



Pilgrims from many lands met for celebrations at Bodhgaya, in northern India



Mr. Nehru, India's Premier, laying the foundation stone of a monument in Delhi to mark the 2,500th anniversary of the Buddha's death

JOHN BLOFELD, in the last of five talks on the pilgrimage to Buddhist shrines in northern India which he undertook at the invitation of the BBC, tells of his visit to Kusinara, the scene of the Buddha's death, and of his subsequent arrival at Delhi in time to witness the Buddha Jayanti celebrations

The End of a Scholar's Pilgrimage

WHEN, just before his eightieth birthday, the Lord Buddha foresaw that death was fast approaching he exhorted his disciples not to give way to grief, since such partings are inevitable in a world so transient. To comfort them he promised that if they clung steadfastly to what he had taught them they would have no further need of a Teacher. But, of course, many of those who had come to take a last farewell shed bitter tears, and it is natural that an echo of that sadness should strike the modern pilgrim as he approaches Kusinara, the place of the Lord Buddha's death.

My own feelings when I reached that little village in North Bihar were like those of a Chinese pilgrim who, arriving there some 1,300 years ago, bitterly lamented having been born too late to learn wisdom and compassion from the lips of the Lord Buddha himself.

Kusinara, unlike most of the other Buddhist holy places, does not lie amid the submerged ruins of a great city, for the Lord Buddha deliberately chose to spend his last hours near a small mud-walled village, which his disciples regarded as far too poor to afford the pomp fitting to such a momentous occasion.

Memories of a Full Moon in May

Today the place where he passed away in the shade of two scarlet-blossomed sala trees is marked by a simple *stupa*, a mere mound of ancient bricks. Nearby are a reclining image, and a rest-house presided over by a solitary Burmese monk; and that is all. The image was unfortunately bricked over during some repairs to its shrine, so I saw nothing of note but the *stupa* itself.

Normally I should think it irksome to make a long journey at the height of north India's cruel summer just to gaze at a symmetrical pile of age-worn bricks; but that was not my feeling then.

The Lord Buddha's death was occasioned by his eating a dish offered at a banquet given by a lay disciple. He was perhaps aware of what would happen, for he forbade the others to touch that particular dish while he himself would eat no other. He may have felt it fitting to die on the night of the May full moon, the anniversary both of his birth and of his Enlightenment; and the reason he no longer resisted death was this: just forty-five years earlier, after spending seven years as a forest hermit dedicated to the discovery of the truth about life and death, he had triumphantly achieved his object. Sitting cross-legged beneath a Bodhi tree, he had entered into Nirvana, the state of perfect comprehension of ultimate truth.

Henceforth he felt calmly assured of freedom from rebirth into this world of ever-transient forms. He was no longer a so-called self, compounded of personal likes, dislikes, prejudices, ignorance, desires, and passions: he was already one with Eternity.

That he remained in the world for another forty-five years, sharing the inevitable disabilities inherent in a human body, was due to his compassion. Not content with his own great achievement he desired to lead others to that goal. Year after year he wandered from place to place, teaching that ultimate truth could only be reached by the practice of compassion, by diligent self-mastery, and by an unwavering determination to solve the riddle of existence.

But as his eightieth birthday drew near he felt that he had accomplished

all that could be done for his disciples. In short, the time had come to cast off the weight of a human body. Yet it was not death in the ordinary sense which he courted, not death followed by an endless cycle of rebirths, but *Mahaparinirvana*: that utter passing away which leaves no trace behind, that passing into a state of indescribable bliss which can, perhaps, be hinted at in some such terms as 'absorption into the eternal, unchanging reality lying behind the transient and essentially dreamlike world of form.'

Buddhists do not care to attempt a description of *Mahaparinirvana*, for who can describe the Infinite? Still, the words I have used may serve as an indication of what Buddhists believe to be the final goal of sentient beings. Not long before his death the Lord Buddha pronounced the famous words which throw into relief the most unique feature of Buddhism as a religion. They are: 'Be ye lamps unto yourselves, islands of refuge to yourselves. Betake yourselves to no external refuge. Hold fast to Truth as a lamp. Hold fast to Truth as an island of refuge. Look not for refuge to anyone beside yourselves.' And this teaching was echoed by the last words he spoke before his death: 'Oh brothers, I exhort you: decay is inherent in all compounded things. Work out your own salvation with diligence.'

At a little distance from Kusinara there is a covered declivity where according to tradition the Lord Buddha was cremated. Some of the earth is slightly blackened, so it is said that charred remains of the funeral pyre still linger there. I find this hard to accept after the passage of 2,500 years, but some people revere the place almost as much as Kusinara itself. Chief among them is an old Chinese monk who, to symbolise his final cutting of worldly ties, for many years inhabited a small shelter clinging to the branches of an adjacent tree. Now in his old age he has left the tree and built a little hut at its base. The local Hindus, recognising a holy man, make all sorts of offerings to him which he always refuses, except for the barest minimum of coarse food.

Legacy of Wisdom and Compassion

Most Buddhists do not approve of such extreme austerity, but how can one help admiring such devotion? Perhaps he would like to draw wider attention to the sacred character of that long-neglected spot in the hope that someone will erect a monument worthy of the place which once housed the ashes of the Buddha?

The sadness I felt while meditating near the Kusinara *stupa* gradually melted away as I reflected upon the vast legacy the Lord Buddha left behind him: his doctrine of wisdom and compassion which has brought solace to so many hearts and inspired much of the greatest art in Asia.

This thought remained with me as I journeyed on to Delhi for the great Buddha Jayanti celebrations to be held on the night of the full moon. The station bookstalls everywhere were packed with magazines in English and Hindi which had devoted the entire May issue to the Buddha and his doctrine, and to the superb sculpture, architecture, and painting inspired by his life and teaching.

In Delhi itself the newspapers generally devoted as much as a third of their space to Buddhist subjects. This was particularly significant in view of the fact that Buddhism has long ceased to be the religion of

(Continued on page 12)

THE SHROPSHIRE TOWN OF IRON BRIDGE

CUTHBERT WILKINSON takes you through some very striking country near Shrewsbury to a small town on the banks of the Severn which in the second half of the eighteenth century was the scene of far-reaching developments in the industrial applications of iron

SHROPSHIRE is a county of great and varied beauty, and Shrewsbury, its county town, possesses more perfect specimens of houses in the timbered or black-and-white style concentrated into a small place than any other town I know. Through it flows the river Severn, famous in history and romance, and within easy distance are places galore which not to know is to be uneducated.

But to how many who claim to know England 'pretty well' do the two words heading this article convey their meaning? Well, Iron Bridge is a small town, and its name was not Iron Bridge before the latter part of the eighteenth century. It is situated on the banks of the Severn, about a dozen miles east-south-east of Shrewsbury and two and a half miles from the famous Buildwas abbey.

Here the Severn flows through a deep and wide gorge with steep, wooded banks; and in the vicinity are the great iron and coal districts around Coalbrookdale. Great names in the early industrial history of iron are connected with this district, for here flourished in the second half of the eighteenth century firms founded by the Darbys, the Walkers, and the Wilkinsons, without the last of whom James Watt could not have made a success of his efforts to build an efficient steam-engine.

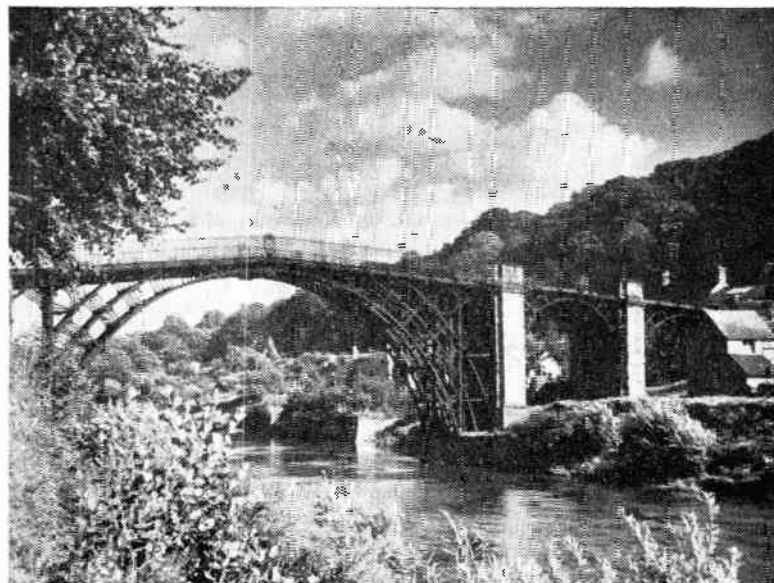
Launching the First Iron Boat

Moreover, across the gorge was built the first iron bridge, and into the waters of the Severn flowing through it was launched the first iron boat. And the man who was responsible for these three achievements was John Wilkinson, son of Isaac Wilkinson, who came to the neighbourhood from Lancashire. John Wilkinson is reputed to have been 'iron mad.' There was, however, plenty of method about him.

When the iron trade was thriving in the Coalbrookdale-Madeley-Broseley districts communication across the Severn gorge was an essential. The available bridge was inadequate and tottering. The iron-founders decided to build a new one. 'Wood,' said they; 'Iron,' said Wilkinson; and for a year or two they wrangled. But eventually Wilkinson had his way: the design was produced, the castings were made at the Darby works at Coalbrookdale, and the bridge was erected and opened for traffic in 1779.

And there it still stands, scheduled as an ancient monument, graceful and dominating, having disproved all melancholy prophecies of Wilkinson's opponents and having completely justified his 'madness.' Whilst the argument was proceeding he was quietly experimenting with the building of iron barges, since making them of wood was too slow and he needed more and more water transport for his raw material and finished goods.

When his first iron barge was ready for launching crowds of sceptics came to the Severn gorge to see it take water and sink to the bottom. But it did not do so: it floated as easily as John Wilkinson knew it would do.



The town took its name from the first iron bridge ever erected—forerunner of Sydney Harbour and many other bridges built since 1779

So at Iron Bridge was erected the precursor of Sydney Harbour bridge and was launched the precursor of the *Queen Elizabeth*. And to complete the trio of inventions, his legacies to civilisation, Wilkinson devised a method of boring cannon which he was able to apply to Watt's need for the accurate boring of cylinders which would prove steam-tight, and which were the precursors of subsequent stationary and mobile steam-engines.

Iron Bridge today is an interesting little place set in the midst of very fine and striking country. Six miles to the south-east is the pleasant town of Much Wenlock, which gives its name to that very remarkable ridge of hills known as Wenlock Edge, rising gradually from 350 to 900 feet above sea-level and dropping almost precipitously for 400 feet into a delightful valley separating it from the Sretton hills, including Caer Caradoc and the Long Mynd.

Ancient Road and Roman City

An excellent road traverses half a dozen miles of the ridge and gives views of extreme interest and beauty. Caradoc is a most shapely hill, 1,506 feet high, rising very steeply out of its surrounding valley. Beyond it, with Church Stretton sheltered between, the hills of the Long Mynd rise to more than 1,600 feet—a wild and rugged stretch of country traversed by an age-old track known as the Port Way.

All this is facing north-west into Wales. South-east are seen Shropshire's two highest hills: Abdon Burf, the summit of Brown Clee Hill, 1,750 feet; and Titterstone Clee Hill, 1,700 feet. Corvedale and the river Corve separate these hills from Wenlock Edge. North-west of Iron Bridge three or four miles away rises the Wrekin, which because of its compactness, its steepness, and shapeliness gives an impression of height although its summit beacon is only 1,335 feet above sea-level.

On Wenlock Edge the wood's in trouble;
His forest fleece the Wrekin heaves;
The gale it plies the saplings double,
And thick on Severn snow the leaves.

How well A. E. Housman brought to us the vision and atmosphere of all this country in his delightful and pathetic poems, *A Shropshire Lad!* And how well did Mary Webb bring us the vision and atmosphere of the hills of the Long Mynd and of the country of the meres!

Between the Wrekin and Shrewsbury is *Uriconium*, being all that remains of the Roman city of that name. It stood on the Roman road, traces of which can still be identified southwards through Church Stretton down to Hereford. But the Romans and their roads were modern compared with the Long Mynd's Port Way, which was in all probability made and in use 4,000 years ago. Its line is clear and unmistakable, and it is largely in use as a by-road today.

The original way, however, still shows clearly. It is brooded over by extremely modern gliders, passing, as it does, the operational quarters of a gliding club. Very beautiful is their flight in the sunshine, and one cannot but feel how far removed they are from Wilkinson and his iron bridge and iron barges. Certainly 175 years have brought us progress in our making of utilities. But the original iron bridge is still a thing of beauty, though we dare not think that it will therefore last for ever.



Strettondale with Ragleth Hill, Caer Caradoc, and the Lawley, seen from the Long Mynd

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 8



HENRY FAIRLIE

The Younger Generation

HENRY FAIRLIE discusses the beliefs and attitudes of Britain's younger generation—by which he means those who today are thirty-two or younger. They believe, he says 'in respectability, in the obligations of family, and in the permanence of oaths. Those are very odd things for young people to believe in'

THE people I want to talk about are the young men and women in Britain today who are thirty-two or younger—possibly just thirty-three—not those who are thirty-four or thirty-five. I hope it will become clear in a moment why I think this distinction of only a

couple of years is important. Walter Bagehot, who was one of the most acute observers of British life in the nineteenth century, once said that all the important changes in politics occur with changes of generation. Thus, the most important change in the nineteenth century came not with the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832 but some thirty years later when those who had grown to maturity since 1832 at last occupied the positions of power and influence: when, in short, Gladstone and Disraeli replaced Palmerston and Lord John Russell.

To me it seems that the outbreak of war in 1939 was just the same sort of watershed as the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832. Those who were in any way involved in the disquiets and discontents of the years before 1939 remain today men and women of the 'thirties and even the nineteen-twenties.

Even those who were only seventeen in 1939 had had a year or so in which to feel themselves involved in what was going on around them. But those who were only fifteen cannot recall anything emotionally significant about the 'thirties, and feel no involvement in them.

In fact, at this moment in Britain the generation which is just starting to make its mark is a generation which—to take the most obvious examples—has never had to meet the emotional challenge of Fascism and which has never known unemployment. Here, then, is a great barrier; and the young Socialist and the young Conservative are likely to be far closer together than the young Socialist and his Socialist elders or the young Conservative and his Conservative elders.

What, then, you are likely to ask, do these young people believe? That in itself is a question which they would repudiate, if by it is meant that they should be able to utter a creed. 'I believe in the Spanish Republic, and in writing to persuade other people to die for it'—this is the kind of creed which misled so many in the 'thirties, and the men and women under thirty-three today will have none of it. You fight a war against Fascism, call it a holy war, take as your ally the devil, and then find that you have to fight the devil afterwards: this the young men and women today regard as futility.

They have, in fact, come to regard political action itself as futile. This attitude affects different people in different ways. For example, I know one prominent young British novelist who would never vote anything but Labour; he has many of the old Labour instincts; I have driven round in a car with him distributing pamphlets urging the abolition of capital punishment; but he would never consider it worth his while to take to a Labour platform and urge the workers to unite. Politics is an abstraction and not real, so it seems to him.

A Revolt against Politics

On the other side, the 'new Conservatism' which is so prominent in Britain today among younger people is not a revolt to the Right in strictly political terms, because it is a revolt against politics itself. With some young men and women this means that they look to religion for their support, and the significance of the revival of religious belief among young men and women who try to think for themselves is something which even Cambridge rationalists do not deny any more. With those to whom religious belief presents no attraction the same attitude nevertheless persists: the agnostic young Conservative will in all probability tell you that what matters is personal relations, the way in which you behave to the few people you know and not to the millions of Chinese whom you do not know.

Here, then, is an attitude—and not a creed. I think it is worth watching, because though we have had our revolution and seem to accept it today that does not mean that there will not be new developments in the next twenty years which will precipitate this attitude, and by then the young men who are thirty-two now will be in positions where they can influence the course of events.

What is the central point in this attitude which is likely to hold during the next twenty years? It is, I think, a new reverence for, above all things, tradition. The young men and women in Britain today, looking at what liberalism did by dismembering the European empires without putting anything more stable in their place, and what it did in Britain itself by setting class against class during the nineteenth century, are convinced that it is worth buttressing all the old prejudices, all the old

customs, all the old traditional attitudes, all the old obligations which have just succeeded in keeping Western society together during more than a thousand years.

They will tell you a safer guide than reason is instinct, and although this horrifies the old men of the 'thirties when they hear it there is no doubt that this attachment to instinct is the predominant influence on the attitude of the young men and women who will be influencing thought and action in Britain in the next twenty or thirty years. If I were asked to put it in a nutshell, I would say that the attitude of men and women over thirty-five to divorce is that divorce should be made easier; the attitude of those younger than thirty-three is that it should be made more difficult. The younger generation in Britain today believes, in so far as it has beliefs at all, in respectability, in the obligations of family, and in the permanence of oaths. Those are very odd things for young people to believe in.

That is why I think they are important. I should perhaps utter one warning against my own case. There is, mainly in the provincial universities, among the characters who people the novels of Mr. Kingsley Amis, a strong and persistent undercurrent of rationalism. It is possible that these people will assert themselves—already Swansea is becoming an intellectual centre of its own—in which case a battle of ideas will develop amongst the young which will be enthralling to watch. But whichever side wins it will speak a language which is intelligible to its opponents but not intelligible to its elderly supporters. A generation has revolted; and it has revolted as a generation. Even the new Left will carry the banners of Authority and Obligation. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The End of a Pilgrimage

Continued from page 10

more than a tiny handful of Indians. This was non-Buddhist, predominantly Hindu India paying tribute to one who is freely regarded as India's greatest son.

The night before the full moon a celebration was held upon the ridge above Delhi, followed by the laying of the foundation stone in the plinth of a great statue of the Lord Buddha, for which architects all over the world have been invited to submit their designs. The Vice-President of India, Dr. Radhakrishnan, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, both made moving speeches calling upon India and the world to practice Buddhist tolerance and purity instead of indulging in hatred, dissension, and strife. The Lord Buddha's plea for universal tolerance and compassion had too long remained unheeded, and all too little time was left in which to oppose true selflessness to death-dealing weapons.

The following night, amid the deep-blue dusk of a Delhi summer evening, the main celebration began. Upon a rostrum, backed by the ambassadors of every Buddhist nation, sat the President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, with Dr. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Nehru. One after another they spoke in honour of the Buddha to hushed crowds numbering thousands upon thousands. Now it was even more difficult to remember that India is not a Buddhist country.

Soon after moonrise an almost total eclipse occurred, and Mr. Nehru, pointing to its darkened orb, compared it to our present world lost in the darkness of violence and fear. This, he cried, was because we had too long neglected the Lord Buddha's teaching of compassion and selfless love for one another. Yet, should we heed it now, the world might emerge from the surrounding darkness, as would the moon this night. Mr. Nehru added that though Buddhism had long left the land of its birth to shed its light upon more distant lands of Asia the people of India were beginning once more to heed his words.

I found this vast assembly wonderfully inspiring, especially when I recalled that such meetings were being held throughout India at the self-same hour. And all over the Buddhist countries of Asia the rising moon was being hailed as the symbol of a new personal and national dedication to more selfless living and to worthier efforts in the cause of world peace.

In the stillness of the night millions and millions of people would gaze at the moon, so recently emerged from the shadow of eclipse, and whisper the age-old Buddhist formula: 'May all beings be peaceful, may all beings be happy.' It was upon this note of shared resolve and still cautious optimism that my pilgrimage ended. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*).



BBC commentator Raymond Baxter interviewing the Captain of the 'Queen Mary'

Television Goes To Sea

JOHN HITCH gives some examples of the way BBC Television is bringing pictures of life at sea into the homes of people all over Britain

IN 1910 Dr. Crippen was identified sailing in an Atlantic liner by means of radio using the morse code. He was arrested on board, and later hanged for wife-murder. Recently a passenger on the boat deck of the *Queen Elizabeth* at sea was recognised by friends in Dublin from television pictures transmitted by the BBC from the great liner. No criminal charge is expected to follow this identification. Once more the BBC has pioneered a development in television which makes the world seem smaller. In 1950 it introduced international television by carrying pictures from Calais across the Channel, and now, so rapid has the development been, the passenger aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* could have been seen as clearly in Rome, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, and other European cities, had the television authorities chosen to take the BBC's ship-to-shore programme by means of the international system which now links eight European countries.

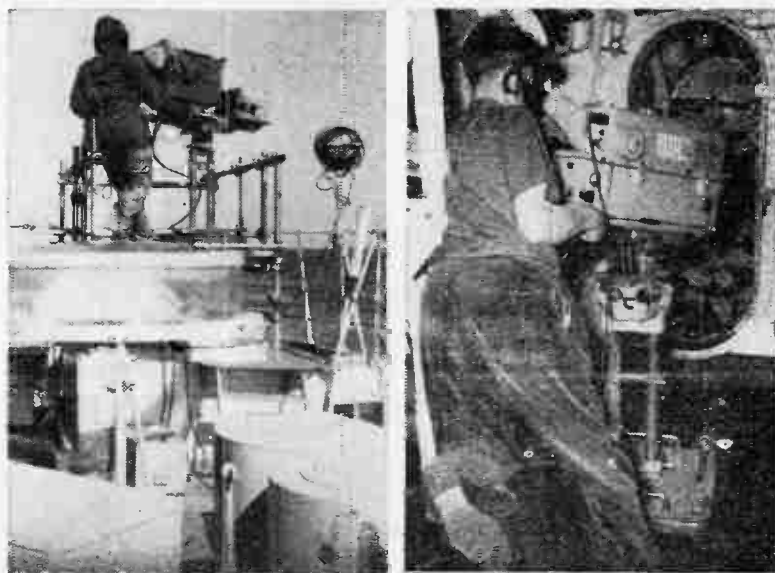
This is not the place to discuss the possible role of Atlantic liners in inter-continental television when it comes, but it is interesting to find aboard the *Queen Elizabeth* two television sets side by side, one for use in American territorial waters, and the other for use in British. Technically, British and American television systems have different characteristics, and for any exchange in the future a convertor would be needed to change the characteristics of the one to those of the other, just as in European exchange the programmes pass through a convertor in the disused casino at Cassel, near Lille, in northern France.

High winds and heavy seas have dogged the ship-to-shore experiments which started in September, 1954, with pictures from the British Railways 3,330-ton steamer, *Lord Warden*, ferrying cars from Boulogne to Dover. For this first television transmission from a moving ship at sea it was necessary to get a mobile transmitter on board. The first hitch occurred when the port authorities at Dover would not allow the vehicle to be crane-loaded because of a high wind. Very hurriedly an international carnet had to be got for the vehicle so that it might be driven on to the Dover-Dunkirk night-ferry boat.

In France the next morning the mobile transmitter was driven under its own power from Dunkirk to Boulogne, and there driven down the ramp on to the car deck of the *Lord Warden* just in time for the advertised programme. Two television cameras were set up on the wings of the bridge, while a third was slung from a quayside crane. Good pictures were seen in Britain from the ship in port, and we felt confident of success at sea. But as the boat passed the harbour bar into the English Channel she encountered an enormous wave which drenched us all on the bridge and knocked a television camera to the deck.

BBC engineers sorted things out, and by the time the white cliffs of Dover came in sight the *Lord Warden* was again transmitting excellent pictures which were fed into the BBC television network by means of the chain of relay-transmitters between Dover and London used for European programmes.

On another morning recently we were waiting on the quay at Cherbourg with BBC equipment for turning the 83,673-ton *Queen Elizabeth* into a floating BBC television station for the day. Once more the weather was unkind, and the captain, Commodore Sir Ivan Thomson, decided



(Left) A BBC cameraman aboard the frigate H.M.S. 'Grenville' getting pictures of the submarine H.M.S. 'Tapir,' from which pictures (right) were successfully transmitted when the submarine was submerged

not to come alongside. So the gear was loaded by tender, and we embarked to cross the Channel at a leisurely pace and then to spend three hours off the Isle of Wight where the great liner was waiting for the tide.

Soon after leaving Cherbourg pictures could be seen on the ship's receivers from the BBC station at Rowridge in the Isle of Wight. A BBC transmitter of a new type was installed in the starboard garden-lounge, where Alan Chivers sat to produce the programme with a choice of five pictures screened in front of him. Three were from camera positions on the ship, and two from camera points ashore at Southampton.

From tests made at sea the transmitter proved to have a range of forty miles or more. Its broadcasts on fifty centimetres were less subject to interference than wavelengths normally used for outside television broadcasting. Thus there was no clashing with the ship's radar. As for the programme, we had some delightful pictures of the delicate manoeuvring of the ship's vast bulk as she came alongside at Southampton right on time; interviews with the captain, Sir Ivan Thomson, and with Sir George Nelson and several other passengers; and shots of Shackleton aircraft of Coastal Command which flew out to welcome the liner home.

Earlier, cameras had been taken to the engine-room and to the bridge in the *Queen Mary*—points which passengers do not normally see. In this way viewers at home saw more of the intricate workings of the great liners than any of the passengers actually on board.



Under the protection of the men who fly this flag, ships and sailors from all over the world come on their lawful occasions to London—one of the safest of ports



Bridges attract suicides, and sometimes bodies have to be recovered by patient dragging



The sun sets over the Pool of London, and twilight descends on the barges and

Policing London

TOM FALLON, formerly Chief Superintendent of Police, introduces a series of three programs a week on the work of a patrol whose 'parish' extends from Teddington to Dartford Creek. The first

Monday 11.30, Wednesday 11.30, Friday 11.30

THE annals of crime and detection offer few more fascinating stories of 'Cops and Robbers' than were provided by the fantastic happenings which gave rise to the sailor-policemen of London's River at the turn of the eighteenth century. Beginning with a bloody and protracted encounter with a gang of cut-throats and freebooters who were preying on the shipping of the Thames, the history of the river police over the ensuing 150 years has developed against a background of crime, shipwreck, violent death, heroic rescue, and unselfish service.

It will doubtless come as a surprise to many unfamiliar with the Thames tideway to learn that the river, from the Pool to the creeks in the lower reaches, is a veritable Aladdin's Cave of treasure. Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves could hardly have beheld a more lush accumulation of potential loot than is to be found on and about the river. There, in the big ships lying moored or at anchor, in the dowdy barges that ride unattended on the ebb and flood, and in the wharves and warehouses of the riverside, lies a collection of merchandise, almost within grasping distance of prowling thieves, for which the 'fence' ashore would bid high.

Yet in our time this Aladdin's Cave is in safe custody, and all who would journey over the tideway on their lawful occasions may do so without hindrance from the waterborne hijacker. The Port of London today is known the world over as a 'safe' port, a place where mariners of all nations fetch up without fear of molestation. It was not always so.

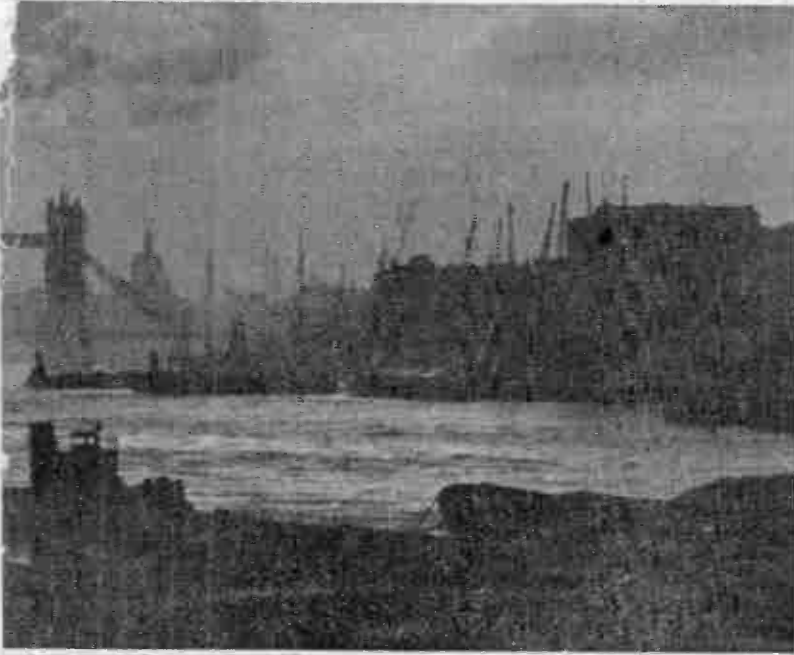
For the boon of a secure port in our capital we have to thank the men whose day-and-night patrol ensures the preservation of the Queen's Peace on London's longest street—the river Thames. The citizens they serve know little of the trials and hazards of the men who spend their working lives in the thirty-foot patrol boats on a treacherous tideway, where fog and foul weather more often than not make the river policeman's job an extremely arduous occupation.

It is a little-known fact that the craft of the British policeman had its beginnings on the Thames—in that first encounter with the river pirates in 1798. In that year a Government official, using the sober phraseology of his profession, described the prevailing situation in these terms: 'Smuggling is carried on by armed gangs who overawe the Excise Officers by superior force of arms and numbers.'

The Port of London had become a pirates' pool, and an elaborately organized black market negotiated the disposal of the continuous flow of loot from the river. Prices for an inward-bound cargo were sometimes quoted before the ship concerned had dropped anchor in the port. Receivers of stolen property were located at strategic points, and their henchmen were ready at hand to do their bidding. From these strongholds the gangsters sallied forth on their missions.



JOHN HARRIOTT



at anchor with their rich cargoes: day or night the river police keep watch

'Longest Street'

the Thames Division of the Metropolitan
 ending in the General Overseas Service this
 reaches the length of London's River from
 name is about the busy Pool of London

1.30, Friday 02.30

The great fleets from the Indies beat their way up the twisting river reaches, loaded to the waterline with the wealth of the Orient, to squat like fat ducks on the tideway until the thieves were ready for the plucking. Out on the oceans they could spread their canvas and show their heels to a threatening buccaneer. Here in the 'safety' of the tightly packed port they were helpless.

Cupidity and disagreement among the merchants and City Fathers frustrated concerted action among those most affected until the trickle of loot had become a torrent. Then Parliament, prodded into action by the merchant adventurers of the East and West Indies, was forced to tackle the menace. Out of this decision to fight the pirates emerged two of the outstanding characters in British national biography. John Harriott, master mariner, soldier, surveyor, inventor, and born leader of men, was the man of action. Supporting him and providing the back-room organization and drive was Patrick Colquhoun, a purposeful Scot, at that time residing as a magistrate at Westminster.

Humanity and Courtesy

The river pirates were routed, and the rule of the gangster afloat was broken. Out of this victory came something even more important: the proof that a small band of firm and courageous citizens, well disciplined and led, can always outmatch the guiles and villainies of a gang of criminals. That, and one thing more—the formulation of the British policeman's code of behaviour. Confronted with a spate of violence and crime without parallel in these islands, these two enlightened men insisted that their subordinates should make no unnecessary resort to force, and that every citizen, law-abiding and wrongdoer alike, should be treated with humanity and courtesy.

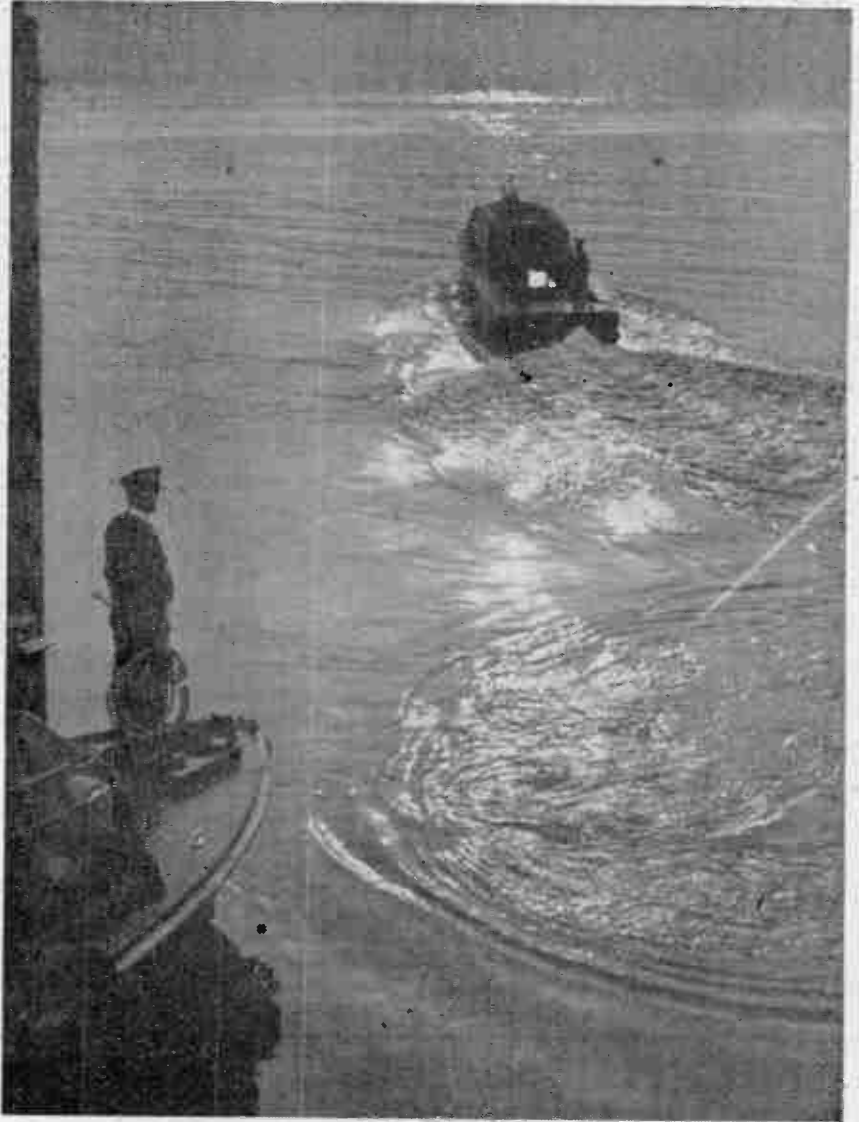
It is impossible in a series of three half-hour programmes to do more than give a brief impression of conditions then and now. John Snagge, afloat in the BBC launch, assisted by the technicians of the BBC Outside Broadcasts, will transmit something of the atmosphere of the London tideway the river policemen patrol. On-the-spot interviews with the men of the force will bring some of these officers to the microphone.



PACKIE COLQUHOUN

Tom Waldron, the producer of the programmes, was for some years a mariner, so between us we shall hope to bring you an authentic sound-picture of the 'Sailor Cops' of London Town, past and present.

It was my privilege to serve with them in peace and war for many years, and I have the greatest possible regard and admiration for these former colleagues. I believe you will feel that way, too, when you have heard their story.



Powerful launches equipped with radio-telephony enable the police to reach any 'incident' within ten or fifteen minutes; a patrol leaving to answer an urgent call



The Thames policeman's duties take him from the peaceful upper reaches where the pleasure craft ply to the teeming docks where ocean-going ships and tankers tie up



SAM POLLOCK discusses the reasons for the falling off in custom at that essentially English institution, the fish-and-chip shop, and suggests there may be some social danger in abandoning this tried old favourite form of sustenance in favour of—shall we say—scampi

Fish And Chips

TELEVISION has been blamed for killing or injuring many of the old traditions and habits in Britain, but now I see it is feared that it is striking at an institution which was at one time as stout a pillar of 'our way of life' as afternoon tea or the roast beef of Old England: I mean the fried-fish-and-chip shop, where the delicacy known to others as seafood and French-fried is sold over the counter, mostly for consumption off the premises, and wrapped in the product of that other great British institution—our Free Press—with generous lashings of vinegar.

It is reported that the proprietor of a fish-and-chip shop in Bradford, Yorkshire, has been granted a music-and-singing licence by the local magistrates to enable him to install a television set on his counter. Apparently, such is the siren lure of 'the tely'—even in hardheaded Yorkshire—that the customers will not even leave it for the time that it takes to collect what used to be the family's routine supper. Instead they take a cold snack which has been prepared in advance. The proprietor of the shop is now trying to beat the threat to his living by arranging for the customers to be able to keep contact with the screen while their order for cod or haddock simmers in its native batter.

Competition of School Dinners

I hope the proprietor's enterprise pays off, but the (for him) sad fact is that television is only one of several influences which have been undermining the fish-and-chip habit. When I was in Lancashire some time ago—and Lancashire used to be the very heart of the fish-and-chip zone—I was talking to a man whose firm specialises in the manufacture of fish-and-chip-making equipment. He told me that if it were not for their export trade they would be in the bankruptcy court. 'It's these cheap school dinners,' he said. 'Children are losing the fish-and-chip habit.'

In the old days, when every grown-up in a Lancashire wage-earning family went to work in the local cotton-mill, mother would neither have the time nor the energy to prepare a meal at home in her lunch break for either the workers of the family or the children at school. So the fish-and-chip shop filled a much-felt want: a couple of bobs' worth—in

those days—collected piping hot in several thicknesses of newspaper made a meal for the lot. Today it is not only the cheap and plentiful dinners which our children can have at school: there is also the fact that every mill now has a canteen where normally the worker can buy himself a cooked meal of two or even three courses rather more cheaply than it could be bought and prepared at home.

In fact, like almost everything else in Britain today, it all comes back to full employment, which has both made it necessary for employers competing for labour to offer competitive canteen conditions, and made it possible for fully employed workers to take their holidays further afield, where they know not fish and chips or sausage and mash.

Decline of the High Tea

The process started during the war, when rationing and shift-work made the provision of home meals or even sandwiches for war-workers more difficult than ever, and we all got the eating out habit. Not that the factory-workers in the old canteenless days ever ate very well at midday—it was mostly an affair of sandwiches—but, again, our standards were getting higher. Office-workers also got the eating out habit during the war, and today the London business offices which cannot compete for workers with canteens are offering 'luncheon vouchers'—tax free—which enable the office-worker too to become rather more 'choosy.'

All this has reacted on the meals at home, not only in encouraging more variety and adventure there but in making less important what were really at one time during the week for ordinary people the two British main meals—breakfast and high tea.

The high tea—which might be egg and bacon or kippers or—yes!—fish and chips with loads of bread and butter and scones and cakes and oceans of tea—still holds its own to some extent in Scotland and the provinces—apart from anything else they can mostly get home earlier after work than London suburbanites—but even there other ideas are creeping in. Blackpool boarding houses, for example, which before the war made high tea the last meal of the day, except for tea and sandwiches at maybe ten o'clock, today serve a varied dinner at 7.30.

So, all in all, I do not think even television sets in fish-and-chip shops are going to lure the customers back in anything like pre-war numbers. But there are not lacking signs that what these establishments are losing in numbers they may one day regain in 'tone.' The dish will, I think, in the current jargon, become terribly 'U': terribly upper class, and pretty silly we non-U types are going to look when we find we have stamped ourselves as irrecoverably vulgar by abandoning the old favourite for scampi. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Facilities of the First Class for Ships and Cargo—Foreign and Coastwise

Direct Shipments to and from

The **PORT OF GLASGOW**

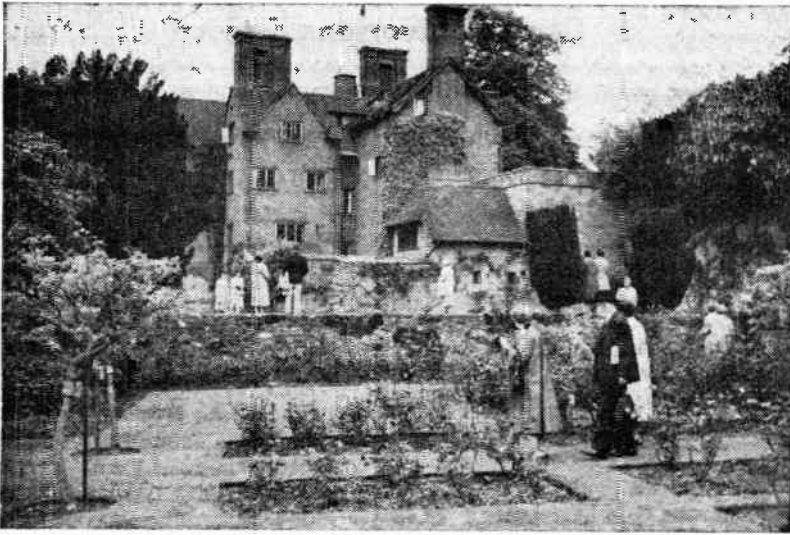
on the River Clyde

serve at attractive charges INDUSTRIAL SCOTLAND and adjoining territory

● Write General Manager and Secretary

THE CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

• 16 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW, C.2



On one summer's day of the year, in aid of charity, visitors are allowed into the grounds of Chartwell Manor (above), Sir Winston Churchill's home at Westerham in Kent. (Right) a picnic party by Sir Winston's swimming pool



STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

CHARTWELL MANOR

OF all the many country-house gardens which are thrown open to the public on certain days of the summer, one of the most famous and historic of all is just on the edge of the Weald of Kent, but its fame and its history do not go very far back in years. In fact the man who made it famous is still alive: he is Sir Winston Churchill—statesman, author, soldier, lover of gardens, and on certain occasions amateur brick-layer. There are people who set so much store on seeing the gardens at Chartwell Manor near Westerham that they come long distances and even from overseas in order to strike the one day each summer when the grounds are open in aid of charity.

Sitting looking out over the Weald of Kent you could guess what made Sir Winston buy Chartwell thirty-four years ago. The grounds fall away steeply in terraces, right away towards the plain, and through a break in the belt of woodlands that rings round the park you can look clear across a wide sweep, maybe thirty miles of some of the greenest and pleasantest miles in England's green and pleasant landscape. There were people there on the open day this year from all parts of England; they had come by coach, car, bicycle, every kind of transport, and there were overseas visitors too. Everywhere you could hear Commonwealth and American accents, and quite a few foreign languages too.

It was a fairly typical June day, patches of sun and patches of cloud, but just warm enough to eat your sandwiches on the grass. On the terrace round the house the people were thickest, among the great banks of purple rhododendrons, and they were peering in at the windows of Chartwell Manor itself, a square, sturdy, red-brick building, with Sir Winston's standard as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports flying from the roof.

People were photographing the swans, the baby calves, the horses, the miniature swimming pool, and the garden pavilion with its paintings of the Battle of Blenheim, where Sir Winston's ancestor, Marlborough, was victor. Above all they were photographing and filming themselves, so that one day they will be able to show the snaps to their grandchildren, perhaps, and say proudly: 'I went to Chartwell while it was Sir Winston Churchill's home.'

BARBARA HOOPER

MAN-MADE FIBRES

THERE are plenty of people in Leeds, Bradford, and other parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire who are said to be able to take one look at you and tell you to the nearest penny or so how much the cloth for your suit cost, for the economy of the West Riding for many a year has been based largely on wool; but nowadays the sheep have a rival in man-made fibres, which came originally from a test tube.

Some people, though not all, think of these synthetic fibres as a serious rival to wool, and that is why Leeds University, which for many years has had an important textile industry department, has now added a new division to it devoted entirely to these man-made fibres. It was opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, who said:

'This new building can only be justified if the man-made-fibres department has constantly in mind that its work can be of direct service to the country. It does not matter in the least how you set about doing the work or what methods are employed so long as you never lose sight of the ultimate object. I would also like to say this: that I understand

that the industry has supported this venture most generously. But that is only the beginning, because the department can't possibly flourish without the active and continuous interest and encouragement of the industry. In fact I would go further and I would say that the department will only be kept up to the mark if the industry makes constant and quite impossible demands on it. And I have a suspicion, anyway, that professors only become really productive when they start tearing their hair—if they've got any. I know that some people would like universities to be quiet pools of leisurely learning, but any student going in for a technological subject in these days has got to do more than just to master his subject: he has got to feel a very real urgency about it, otherwise he would be too late and too slow for an industry which is changing very rapidly. You can do great things here for yourselves, for the university, for industry, and for the country.'

SOMEWHERE IN RUSSIA

WHAT are things like in Russia today, right off the beaten track? Suppose, for instance, you were driving along the highway, somewhere in Russia, and decided to find a place for lunch, just as you might do in most countries? This is what happened in Russia to the BBC's air correspondent, Ivor Jones, when he found himself at a little village called Galitzino.

'We—that is, two other British journalists, a Russian broadcaster, and myself—went there simply in search of lunch. We had driven out of Moscow down the broad, straight highway that runs west-south-west towards Minsk—mostly, it seemed, through dense forests—to an airfield at a place called Kubinko. There, Western air staffs were being shown some of Russia's newest aeroplanes. We saw them only from the edge of the field. An officer at the gate told us: "No correspondents are admitted, by personal order of Marshal of Aviation, Pavel Zhigatev."

'So there we were, cut off from the lavish refreshments laid out in a marquee on the aerodrome. The man from Moscow Radio—he could not get in, either—set out to make this good. He decided we had better take to the by-roads that run not through forests but past the scattered huts and small allotments of the peasants, backed by the broader lands of the collective farms on which they have to do most of their work.

'Now and then we stopped to make enquiries about food, and eventually learned that we might get some at a village called Galitzino, which boasted a railway station. It was of the sort, I should imagine, that Chekov's characters would have looked on as the gateway to the delights of Moscow. Its main building was such as you might find in the remotest parts of British Railways, except that it was painted blue and white, and had curious eastern flourishes in the stone-work over its windows. It faced a dusty square, on the other sides of which were roughly built wooden shops. In one corner was an ice-cream tricycle. We went into the buffet and had smoked ham, black bread, and beer. There was no vodka, though. Around us, at the other tables, were the local people: men in the roughest of shirts and trousers, women in the usual shapeless Russian frocks, and an occasional old man with white hair and a moustache and a battered peak cap with a slightly military air. The waitress seemed to be trying to keep the room tidy, but it was a losing battle.'

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun.)</i>		
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84
<i>(20.00-21.00 Sept. 11)</i>		
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific			Far Eastern		
Australia			China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.	GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08	09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
	15210	19.72	11.00-11.30	21640	13.86
			12.00-12.45	21640	13.86
New Zealand			South-East Asia		
06.00-07.00	9580	31.32	09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	11945	25.12		25750	11.65
			10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
				21710	13.82
			13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
				21640	13.86
			14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
				21710	13.82
				21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>					

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey			Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91	04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84	04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97	06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66	10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87	10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
*09.30-20.15	17810	16.84	*17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85	18.30-22.45	11955	25.09
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80			
Iraq, Persia			Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42	21.00-23.15	17700	16.95
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79	21.00-00.30	15310	19.60
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87	22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
*16.00-20.15	17810	16.84	00.30-03.00	9825	30.53
*18.00-20.15	12095	24.80			
West Africa			West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85	20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95	21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84	22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66	23.00-23.15	15210	19.72
*09.30-20.15	21675	13.84	23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
*17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09	00.30-03.00	9410	31.88
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85			
North Africa			South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92	20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85	21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95	22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84			
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85			
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97			
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>					
*17.15-20.15	17715	16.93			
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38			
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88			
Central and South Africa			Australia		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92	06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85	06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95	09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97	09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	09.30-11.30	12095	24.80
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85	20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97	20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
<i>(except Thurs.)</i>			21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
*17.00-20.15	21470	13.97			
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>					
*17.15-20.15	17715	16.93			
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38			
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88			
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean			New Zealand		
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88	06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80	06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91	09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84	09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84	09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87	09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	10.30-11.30	15360	19.53
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85	20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80	20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97	21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>					
Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific			South-East Asia		
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86	09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91	09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
10.30-14.15	15360	19.53	09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
India, Pakistan, Ceylon			India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86	02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
	21640	13.86	02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95	09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
	21710	13.82	09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
			09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

* Closes 20.00 September 11 only

This Week's Listening

THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION

IN the second talk in the G.O.S. series 'This Day and Age—The Soviet Union,' Leonard Schapiro will speak of the development of the Russian constitutional system since the 1917 revolution, and of the part played by such bodies as the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers in the running of the country.

At the same time he will examine the claim of the Soviet Union to be a federal state, and draw attention to the close relationship between the governmental system and the Communist Party. The party will itself be the subject of next week's talk by Dr. George Bolsover.

Mr. Schapiro is a Lecturer in Soviet Government at the London School of Economics, and the author of a standard work on *The Origin of the Communist Autocracy*.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 15.45; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

CRUCIBLES OF CIVILISATION

IN history the aftermath of nearly every conquest has been a struggle between the culture of the people conquered and that of the conqueror. The result has often been assimilation of the conquerors by the original inhabitants and a mingling of national characteristics.

In the past two millennia Asia has witnessed similar cultural struggles on an even larger scale. Civilised communities have been subject to recurrent pressure from nomadic peoples. In time these peoples have been 'tamed' and absorbed by civilisations which they had overrun. Leaders with nomadic ancestry like Akbar the Mogul, in India, or Ch'ien Lung the Manchu, in China, settled down and became the strongest representatives of community and city life.

Sirdar K. M. Panikkar, the well-known Indian historian and a former Ambassador to China, will be speaking about the taming of nomadic peoples in 'Crucibles of Civilisation,' a talk in the 'Story of Colonisation' series.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

THE HAUNTED RECTORY

THE story of the haunting of Borley rectory was made famous by the late Harry Price chiefly in two books: *The Most Haunted House in England* and *The End of Borley Rectory*. From his own experiences and those of other witnesses he made one of the best ghost stories of all time, presenting his findings as 'a scientific enquiry.'

After Price's death in 1948 his Borley files were made available to the Society for Psychical Research, three of whose members conducted a lengthy investigation. They showed that a rather different construction could be put on events at the rectory. Price's own conduct in the matter, it was suggested, was frequently not above suspicion.

Some people are now convinced that Borley never was haunted; others still believe in both Price and the haunting; and some while admitting that he

September 9-15

was unreliable claim that much happened at Borley which cannot be explained away.

The programme 'The Haunted Rectory' briefly reviews the tangled history of the Borley 'haunt' from its inception as a local legend to its present somewhat dubious celebrity.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30 and 23.15; Wednesday 10.00

CHRISTIANS ACROSS FRONTIERS

THE World Council of Churches recently held its Central Committee Meeting in Hungary, the first time an international Christian meeting of this kind had been held in an iron-curtain country. In his talk, 'Christians Across Frontiers,' Cecil Northcott, who was present at the meeting will speak of its significance.

He will also describe other events of the summer in Europe which show that Christians still have fellowship across the frontiers which geographically and ideologically divide them

G.O.S.: Monday 19.00; Tuesday 23.15



Beth Boyd

Robert Harris

'CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA'

A SUB-TITLE of Bernard Shaw's preface to this play poses the question 'Better than Shakespeare?' He claims that the character of Julius Caesar as portrayed here is an improvement on Shakespeare's, and few would disagree. But he does not claim the power of writing better plays than Shakespeare.

In the scenes from Shaw's *Caesar and Cleopatra* to be presented in the General Overseas Service, Robert Harris plays the ageing Caesar, and Beth Boyd is the sixteen-year-old Cleopatra.

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00



Servicemen in Cyprus will exchange greetings with their families in 'Link with Home' on Tuesday at 11.30



Mozart's visit to London in 1764 as an infant prodigy will be the subject of a musical programme devised by Lionel Salter on Thursday at 20.10

LAST NIGHT OF THE PROMS

ANOTHER successful eight weeks' season of music-making at the Royal Albert Hall, London, ends on Saturday. The orchestra will be the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent and Basil Cameron, the joint conductors who have again borne the brunt of the arduous season.

The concert opens with Wagner's *Tannhäuser Overture*, conducted by Sir Malcolm, after which the rest of the first part of the programme is conducted by Basil Cameron. It consists of Saint-Saëns *Symphonic Poem: Le Rouet d'Omphale*; Franck's *Symphonic Variations for piano and orchestra* (in which the soloist is Eileen Joyce); and Sibelius's *Symphony No. 7 in C*.

The seventh symphony is regarded as the apex of Sibelius's profound symphonic thinking. Taut, spacious, and richly beautiful, it has a compelling power. It is in one movement.

G.O.S.: Saturday 18.30

Radio Theatre presents

'NO BAIL FOR THE JUDGE'

IT is an open secret—which is the most tantalising sort—that the pseudonym 'Henry Cecil' hides the identity of no less a personage than one of Her Majesty's judges.

Here Cecil has had the beguiling idea—which perhaps started as a nightmare—of a judge being himself arraigned before the bar of justice. Not that the idea is original: thrillers abound in which a respectable person finds himself confronted with seemingly irrefutable evidence of some dreadful crime supposedly committed during a fit of amnesia. Cecil's inspiration has been to turn it into a comedy-thriller.

Thus when Sir Edwin Prout is discovered under circumstances which strongly suggest that he killed Flossie French while suffering from loss of memory he is more worried about the legal precedent than his own future.

In fact, it is only the chance encounter of his daughter, Elizabeth, with an unusual young man named Ambrose Low that starts off a line of investigation offering a hope of fresh proof pointing to innocence. Naturally and properly it all culminates in a full-size court scene. PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30

'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'

HISTORIANS have long been puzzled over the mysterious connection between Bismarck and Dick Bentley. Bismarck, when closely questioned about Bentley, is reputed to have said, 'I think I fancy a little boiled fish about now.' What, it may be wondered, lay behind this enigmatic statement? Listeners may learn the answer—or they may not—by tuning in to the first of a series of Bentley reminiscences.

G.O.S.: Sunday 15.15; Wednesday 22.15; Friday 06.30

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 9

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 **THE NEWS**
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 **NEWS SUMMARY**
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 **THE NEWS**
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 **THE NEWS**
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 **NEWS SUMMARY**
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 **NEWS SUMMARY**
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 **THE NEWS**

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 **THE NEWS**
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 **THE NEWS**
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 **THE NEWS**

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.35 This England
16.40 Contact Programme
16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
10.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Music Interlude
16.05 Would you believe it?
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents
Hugh Burden
 and **D. A. Clarke-Smith**
 with **Monica Grey**
 and **Leslie Perrins** in
 'NO BAIL FOR THE JUDGE'
 A comedy-thriller
 by C. E. Webber
 from the novel by Henry Cecil

Bert Evans } ..Gordon Davies
 Elizabeth Prout.....Monica Grey
 Ambrose Low.....Hugh Burden
 Warder } ..Leonard Trolley
 Henry Hunt } ..Martin Lewis
 Sir Edwin Prout.....Colonel Brain.....D. A. Clarke-Smith
 Clerk of the Court } ..Rolf Lefebvre
 Professor Pintree } ..Richard Williams
 Attorney-General } ..Jeffrey Segal
 Usher } ..Leslie Perrins
 Sam Sprigg } ..Annette Kelly
 Sydney Trumper.....Olaf Pooley
 Beryl } ..Arthur Ridley
 Sir Malcolm Morley, q.c.....Lord Chief Justice.....Detective Superintendent Sharkey
 Hamilton Dyce
 Mr. Black, q.c.....Brewster Mason
 Production by H. B. Fortuin
 (repeated at 18.30)
 Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 **THE NEWS**

02.09 **COMMENTARY**

02.15 **ENCORE!**
A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

03.00 Close down

04.30 **THE NEWS**

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
A thought for the first day of the week by Father J. Broderick, S.J.

05.00 **INVITATION TO THE OPERA**

A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

05.30 **TWENTY QUESTIONS**
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train, and Kenneth Horne
with Gilbert Harding

06.00 **THE NEWS**

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

06.25 **FROM THE BIBLE**

06.30 **SPORTS REVIEW**

07.00 **THE NEWS**

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 **TAKE IT EASY**
with Michael Holliday
accompanied by
The Chris Cowley Trio

07.30 Act 1 from
'CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA'
by George Bernard Shaw

Caesar.....Robert Harris
 Cleopatra.....Beth Boyd
 Flataecta.....Sheelah Wilcocks
 Rufio.....Martin Lewis
 Apollodorus.....Leonard Trolley
 Slave } ..Oliver Neville
 Narrator }
 Produced by Arthur Russell
 (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 19

08.00 Close down

09.30 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Beethoven (records)

09.40 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

09.45 **COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**

Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
 Patricia Baird (Australia)
 Lorrae Desmond (Australia)
 Mike McKenzie (West Indies)
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 **SUNDAY SERVICE**

from St. Albans Church, Llanely, Carmarthenshire. Conducted by the Rev. Dr. H. Islwyn Davies

11.00 **THE NEWS**

11.09 **COMMENTARY**

11.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**

11.30 Peter Jones in

'BY AND LARGE'

Some radio annotations on the passing parade

with Robin Bailey

Irlin Hall, Maria Charles

Benny Lee, John Forde

Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey

(repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 **MELODY HOUR**

Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra with Betty Phillips

John Horvelle, Guy Taylor

(repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 **THE NEWS**

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 **FOR CHILDREN**

'The Stolen Submarine'

by 'Sea Lion'

4-'The Dummy'

Sub-Lieutenant 'Tiger' Ransome

John Clarke-Smith

Sub-Lieutenant 'Snort' Kenton

Derek Hart

Sir Ralph Horncross.....John Gabriel

Lady Horncross.....Joan Henley

'Wiggs' Poston.....Jonathan Field

Admiral (Third Sea Lord)

Laidman Frowne

Professor Rockingham

Denys Blakelock

Captain Donaldson, R.N.

John Glyn-Jones

Captain Cole, R.N.....Alan Reid

Lieutenant Jackson, R.N.

David Enders

Produced by Eve Burgess

(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

followed by an interlude at 13.55

14.00 **Great Tom**

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 **CONCERTO**

Violin Concerto in B minor

by Elgar

played by Alan Loveday

and the BBC Scottish Orchestra

Conductor, Ian Whyte

(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 Dick Bentley in

'I FLEW

WITH BISMARCK'

(or 'Little Women')

A personal conversation with music

Chapter 1

I am born—Nobody believes me—I decide, against advice, to breathe—I meet my first adult—'Is oo my daddy?'—I receive my first kick in the teeth—Life in Old Heidelberg, or wherever it was—I am introduced to my mother and several other new acquaintances including:

Kitty Bluett

Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown,

Graham Stark

(repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

See note on page 19

15.45 **MONTMARTRE PLAYERS**

Directed by Henry Krein

16.00 **THE NEWS**

16.09 **COMMENTARY**

16.15 **LONDON FORUM**

16.45 **OUR KIND OF MUSIC**

Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

(repeated on Saturday at 07.30)

17.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

17.30 **HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICE**

from St. James' Church, St. Helier, Channel Islands. Conducted by the Rev. A. W. Robson

(repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 **THE NEWS**

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 **MAGIC OF THE VIOLIN**

Featuring David McCallum

18.30 Radio Theatre presents

'NO BAIL FOR THE JUDGE'

(See 00.30)

20.00 **THE NEWS**

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 **MUSIC MAGAZINE**

'Bruno Walter (born September 15, 1876)—a tribute for his 80th birthday.' by Julian Herbage

'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner

(repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)

20.30 **SUNDAY HALF-HOUR**

Community hymn-singing

21.00 **FROM THE BIBLE**

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 **MUSIC FOR DANCING**

Victor Silvester

and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 **FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS**

11: Bulgaria

22.15 **Moira Lister**

and **Hugh Burden**

with **James Hayter** in

'SIMON AND LAURA'

Episode Three

Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden

Laura Foster.....Moira Lister

Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter

Ian Harrison, the producer

Brian Oulton

Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter

Eleanor Summerfield

Jonathan Mason.....Richard Bellaers

Produced by Leslie Bridgmont

(repeated Thurs., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 **Programme Parade**

and Interlude

23.00 **THE NEWS**

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 **IN TOWN TONIGHT**

Interesting people

interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 **COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**

(See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 10

GMT
00.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 HARVEST FESTIVAL SERVICE
 from St. James' Church, St. Helier, Channel Islands. Conducted by the Rev. A. W. Robson

01.30 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Raymond Agoult

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 TAKE IT EASY
 with Michael Holliday accompanied by The Chris Cowley Trio
 Produced by Jimmy Grant

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Beethoven (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
 Betty Phillips, John Horvelle and Guy Taylor
 The BBC Chorus
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Gerald and his Orchestra featuring Top of the Hits Meet the Band
 The Gerald Glee Club
 (Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder)
 Composer's Corner
 From the Song Shop
 Rosemary Squires
 The Tip Toppers
 Gerald Salutes
 Songs with Strings
 with the voice of Roy Edwards
 (repeated Thurs., 19.30; Fri., 10.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Beethoven (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL
 Jean Pougnet and the Palm Court Orchestra with this week's visiting artist Joan Butler

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison
 Edited and produced by Peter Duncan

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 THE RIVER POLICE 1: The Pool of London
 A combined outside broadcast and dramatised feature on the Thames Police, with a commentary from a launch on the river by John Snagge
 Written by Tom Fallon
 Produced by Tom Waldron
 (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)
 See article on pages 14 and 15

12.00 THE BAND OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
 Conducted by Captain L. D. Brown
 Director of Music

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the North of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Boyd Neel

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Charlie Chester in 'A PROPER CHARLIE'
 with Deryck Guyler, Edna Fryer, Len Lowe, Marian Miller and the Radio Revellers

14.45 From the Third Programme SOUTH AMERICA 'Over the Andes'
 The second of five talks by V. S. Pritchett
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 11: Characteristic Pieces
 Pianist, Eric Harrison
 (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 6—Crucibles of Civilisation
 by Sirdar K. M. Panikkar
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
 A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer
 with them will be Reginald Dixon
 The George Mitchell Singers
 Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra
 Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
 Introduced by Jack Watson
 Produced by Eric Miller
 (repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

17.30 THE HAUNTED RECTORY
 The late Harry Price after many years of investigation claimed that Borley Rectory was the best documented case of a haunted house on record. Since his death his presentation of the evidence has been strongly criticised. Whether or not the Rectory was haunted is still a matter of dispute. This programme reviews the evidence for and against and includes the voices of people who have first-hand experience of the story.
 Narrator, John Snagge
 Production by Joe Burroughs
 (repeated at 23.15; Wed., 10.00)
 See note on page 19

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

19.00 'CHRISTIANS ACROSS FRONTIERS'
 by the Rev. Cecil Northcott
 (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)
 See note on page 19

19.15 BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Presented by Marjorie Westbury
 Carmen Prietto (soprano)
 Arthur Sandford (piano)
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Act 1 from 'CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA'
 by George Bernard Shaw
 Produced by Arthur Russell
 (For cast see Sunday, 07.30; repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

21.00 Cricket THE MINOR COUNTIES v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the last day's play at Newcastle followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Brahms on gramophone records

22.15 DANCE MUSIC

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 THE HAUNTED RECTORY
 (See 17.30; repeated Wed., 10.00)

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events from the North of England

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 'The Haunted Rectory'
 Narrator, John Snagge

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 (For details of programmes in Arabic see below)

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 'Round the Universities'
 Mary Trevelyan visits six universities
 2—Durham and Newcastle
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Beethoven (records)

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoonsigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Mauritius

17.15-17.30 Calling Mauritius
 (On 13.87 m.)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.50 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 Music Programme
 19.00 'As I See It': a talk
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 15.50 Music Round the World
 16.00 Reading
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 11

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 30.96 and 30.53 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 Interlude
20.15 Calling West Africa
'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
'Hymns and their Music'
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Beethoven (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUTS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
Sinbad
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters

00.30 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION

6—Crucibles of Civilisation
by Sirdar K. M. Panikkar
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 MELODY HOUR

Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
Betty Phillips, John Horvelle
and Guy Taylor
The BBC Chorus
(Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
Introduced by Robin Boyle
Produced by Eric Arden

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

02.30 NEW RECORDS
presented by Ian Stewart

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Beethoven (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
(See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

A programme of strict tempo
dance music played by
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
Introduced by Victor Silvester

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape

11—Characteristic Pieces

Pianist, Eric Harrison
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 From the

Promenade Concerts

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Johanna Martzy (violin)
Violin Concerto in D.....Brahms

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written
to the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

11.30 A LINK WITH HOME

Greetings from members of Her
Majesty's Forces serving in Cyprus
to their families at home, with a
record as a musical link
Introduction by Alan Dixon
Interviewed in Cyprus
by James MacTaggart
Programme edited by Michael Bell

12.15 DANCE MUSIC (records)

12.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA
by Alistair Cooke

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE

Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 Clifton Webb

and Gloria Grahame in
'THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS'

A short radio version edited from the
sound-track of the Twentieth Century-
Fox release film

A Carrington-Hale production
(repeated at 23.45; Friday, 20.15)

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 From the
Promenade Concerts
HALLÉ ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir John Barbirolli
Christopher Bunting (cello)
Overture: Coriolan.....Beethoven
Rondino in E flat for wind instru-
ments.....Beethoven
Cello Concerto.....Gerald Finzi
The Return of Lemminkainen (Epi-
sodes from the Kalevala).....Sibelius
(repeated on Friday at 01.00)

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Constitution'
by Leonard Schapiro
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND

A programme of gramophone records
presented by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Bedfordshire

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 17.15

17.20 MARCHING
AND WALTZING

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 ENCORE!

A programme recalling some of
the highlights of the musical stage
BBC Midland Chorus
BBC Midland Orchestra
Conducted by Charles Mackerras

19.15 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
11: Bulgaria

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers
Presented by C. F. Meehan
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 MOZART IN LONDON

Alexander Young (tenor)
George Malcolm and Charles Spinks
(harpsichord)
London Chamber Orchestra
Conductor, Anthony Bernard
Symphony in D, K.19
Aria: Non so d'onde viene (J. C. Bach)
Concerto for harpsichord and strings,
K.107
Aria: Va, del furor portata, K.21
Sonata for harpsichord duet, K.19D
Programme devised by Lionel Salter
See article on page 3

21.00 THE DAILY SERVICE

21.05 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Beethoven (records)

21.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT

A visit to the seaside to meet some of
the Variety stars appearing there this
summer

with them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented Northern Variety
Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller
(repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE

Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'CHRISTIANS
ACROSS FRONTIERS'
by the Rev. Cecil Northcott

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Bruno Walter (born September 15,
1876)—a tribute for his 80th birthday,'
by Julian Herbage
'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack
Werner
(repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

23.45-00.15 'THE MAN
WHO NEVER WAS'
(See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 12

GMT
00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Constitution' by Leonard Schapiro (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
 with Dickie Valentine and introducing an hour of comedy and music for your entertainment (repeated on Friday at 14.45)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Bedfordshire

02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 11: Characteristic Pieces
 Pianist, Eric Harrison

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Beethoven (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
 (See 00.30)

05.15 BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Presented by Marjorie Westbury with Carmen Prietto (soprano) Arthur Sandford (piano) Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE RIVER POLICE
 I: The Pool of London
 A combined outside broadcast and dramatised feature on the Thames Police, with a commentary from a launch on the river by John Snagge
 Written by Tom Fallon
 Produced by Tom Waldron (repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 presented by Boyd Neel

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Conn Bernard

10.00 THE HAUNTED RECTORY
 Narrator, John Snagge
 Production by Joe Burroughs (See Monday 17.30)

10.30 'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'
 A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer
 with them will be
 Reginald Dixon
 The George Mitchell Singers

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Bedfordshire

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 A programme of strict tempo dance music played by
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra
 Introduced by Victor Silvester

12.15 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald (repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
 'A great man's 70th birthday'
 A talk by the Rev. John Huxtable
 To celebrate his seventieth birthday Karl Barth was invited to London and presented with a book written in his honour. He spoke about the changes in Christian thinking since he first came to England nearly thirty years ago. John Huxtable will talk of Barth and his view of the changes that have come about
 Messages from children to their parents abroad

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Racing THE ST. LEGER STAKES
 A commentary on the race at Doncaster
 followed by an interlude at 14.35

14.45 Doris Hare
 Marjorie Westbury
 and Norman Shelley in
 'ELEPHANTS TO RIDE UPON'
 by Mabel and Denis Constanduros
 Dad, the proprietor of Bobbo's Circus
 Norman Shelley
 Mum.....Doris Hare
 Pet, their younger daughter
 Marjorie Westbury
 Ivy, their elder daughter
 Betty Linton
 Sid, Mum's brother.....Ronald Sidney
 Chloe Fox, his ex-wife
 Belle Chrystall
 Jimmy Forester.....Charles Hodgson
 Mr. Forester, his father
 Deryck Guyler
 Piccolino, a rival circus proprietor
 John Paul
 Production by Audrey Cameron (repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

15.45 FILMS TO SEE
 This month's review is
 by Roger Manvell

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
 Some radio annotations on the passing parade
 with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey (repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood Promenade Concerts LONDON
PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Basil Cameron
 Clifford Curzon (piano)
 Overture: Armida.....Haydn
 Symphony No. 102 in B flat.....Haydn
 Piano Concerto No. 2 in B flat.....Brahms

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 Artists from the Commonwealth of Nations gather in London to send greetings in song to their folks at home and to listeners in the Motherland
 Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
 Patricia Baird (Australia)
 Lorrae Desmond (Australia)
 Mike McKenzie (West Indies)
 and the Bob Brown Singers
 accompanied by the
 Frank Baron Trio

21.00 Cricket SCOTLAND
 v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account of the first day's play at Glasgow

21.05 Racing THE ST. LEGER STAKES
 A recorded commentary on today's race at Doncaster

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 (or 'Little Women')
 A personal confession with music
 Chapter 1
 (See Sunday, 15.15; repeated on Friday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Boyd Neel

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
 (On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family
 in London
 A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 (For details of programmes in Arabic see below)

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 Sports Diary; West African Diary;
 A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
 Familiar hymns and friendly talk
 by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson
 at the theatre organ
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
 (Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
 Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 13

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
by Vamberto Morais
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
Scheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
18.20 Music Programme
19.00 News Headlines
19.20 Music from the Films
19.40 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Arts Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 FILMS TO SEE
This month's review is
by Roger Manvell

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Doris Hare
Marjorie Westbury
and Norman Shelley in
'ELEPHANTS TO RIDE UPON'
by Mabel and Denis Constanduros
Dad, the proprietor of Bobbo's Circus
Mum.....Norman Shelley
Pet, their younger daughter.....Doris Hare
Marjorie Westbury
Ivy, their elder daughter.....Betty Linton
Sid, Mum's brother.....Ronald Sidney
Chloe Fox, his ex-wife.....Belle Chrystall
Jimmy Forester.....Charles Hodgson
Mr. Forester, his father.....Deryck Guyler
Piccolino, a rival circus proprietor.....John Paul
Production by Audrey Cameron
(repeated at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 From the Edinburgh
International Festival
RECITAL

by Irmgaard Seefried (soprano)
Erik Werba (piano)
Songs by Mozart, Wolf, and
Werner Egk

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder

05.00 FILMS TO SEE
This month's review is
by Roger Manvell

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

05.45 MAGIC
OF THE VIOLIN
Featuring David McCallum

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Bruno Walter (born September 15,
1876)—a tribute for his 80th birthday,'
by Julian Herbage
'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack
Werner

07.30 Moira Lister
and Hugh Burden
with James Hayter in
'SIMON AND LAURA'
Episode Three
Script written by Ted Taylor
based on characters created
by Alan Melville
Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
Ian Harrison, the producer.....Brian Oulton
Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter.....Eleanor Sussenguth
Jonathan Mason.....Richard Bellaers
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE!
A programme recalling some of
the highlights of the musical stage
BBC Midland Chorus
BBC Midland Orchestra
Conducted by Stanford Robinson

10.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
A mid-week discussion about per-
formances and prospects in sport,
followed by 'Sportsman'
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 DEEP HARMONY
Directed by Allen Ford
with Edward Rubach

12.00 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 From the
Promenade Concerts
HALLÉ ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir John Barbirolli
Academic Festival Overture...Brahms
Movements from Suite, Nelson
Lennox Berkeley
Symphonic Metamorphosis of Themes
by Carl Maria von Weber
Hindemith

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Raymond Agoult

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)

15.15 INVITATION TO
THE OPERA
'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
A programme of gramophone records
introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Brian Vesey-FitzGerald
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the
MIDLANDS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Paul Fenouillet
feature a miscellany
of music and song
characteristically our own

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Flore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'ELEPHANTS
TO RIDE UPON'
(See 01.00)

19.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30; repeated on
Friday at 10.30)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)

20.30 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 Crickét
SCOTLAND
v. THE AUSTRALIANS

An eye-witness account of the second
day's play at Glasgow

21.05 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Beethoven (records)

21.20 MUSIC
FROM THE CONTINENT

22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
Conn Bernard

22.15 INVITATION
TO THE OPERA
(See 15.15)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of country customs and
country music presented on gram-
ophone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH
CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written to
the Club

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER 14

GMT
00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR

Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 From the
Promenade Concerts
HALLÉ ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir John Barbiroli
Christopher Bunting (cello)

Overture, Coriolan.....*Beethoven*
Rondino in E flat for wind instru-
ments.....*Beethoven*
Cello Concerto.....*Gerald Finzi*
The Return of Lemminakainen (Epi-
sodes from the Kalevala).....*Sibelius*

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
Brian Vesey-FitzGerald
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

02.30 THE RIVER POLICE

1: The Pool of London

A combined outside broadcast and
dramatised feature on the Thames
Police, with a commentary from a
launch on the river by John Snagge
Written by Tom Fallon
Produced by Tom Waldron

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK

Beethoven (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 SPORTSMAN

Portrait of a sporting personality,
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Dick Bentley in
'I FLEW
WITH BISMARCK'
(or 'Little Women')

A personal confession with music
Chapter 1
(See Sunday, 15.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Haydn, Beethoven, and Bax
on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

10.00 Act 1 from
'CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA'
by George Bernard Shaw
(For cast see Sunday, 07.30)

10.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder

11.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

12.00 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

12.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 BBC
CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Presented by Marjorie Westbury
with Carmen Priedto (soprano)
Arthur Sandford (piano)
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE BAND OF
H.M. ROYAL MARINES
(Plymouth)
Conducted by Captain W. Lang,
Director of Music

14.45 Tony Fayne
and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'
with Dickie Valentine
Doreen Hume, Tibor Kunstler
The Peter Crawford Trio
Norman Vaughan

15.45 'LITTLE
SUPERSTITIONS'
by V. Sackville-West
In this talk Miss Sackville-West describes
some of the small superstitions which
are common to a great many people who
have observed them from their earliest
years.
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 From the
Edinburgh International Festival
RECITAL
by Irmgaard Seefried (soprano)
Erik Werba (piano)
Songs by Mozart, Wolf, and
Werner Egk

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the
WEST COUNTRY

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 GRAND HOTEL
Jean Pougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist,
Joan Butler

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Henry Wood
Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Pauline Brockless (soprano)
Norma Procter (contralto)
Walter Midgley (tenor)
Owen Brannigan (bass)
The BBC Choral Society
The Royal Choral Society
Fantasia and Fugue in C minor
Symphony No. 9 in D minor (Choral)
Bach-Elgar
Beethoven

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Clifton Webb
and Gloria Grahame in
'THE MAN WHO NEVER WAS'
A short radio version edited
from the sound-track of the
Twentieth Century-Fox release film
A Carrington-Hale production

21.00 Cricket
SCOTLAND
v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account of the third
and last day's play at Aberdeen

21.05 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Beethoven (records)

21.20 IN SHOW BAND STYLE
Cyril Stapleton directs the
BBC Show Band
Songs from the Stargazers
and a guest singer
Individual music from
Harold Smart, Bert Weedon
and Dennis Wilson
Production by John Browell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme
SOUTH AMERICA
'Over the Andes'
The second of five talks
by V. S. Pritchett

23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in
'BY AND LARGE'
Some radio annotations
on the passing parade
with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30 Radio Newsreel
15.45 Land and Livestock
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the
London Weeklies
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance
by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)

For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Gramophone records
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNEUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar
(Commentary)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Announcer's Choice
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.50 Profile: a talk
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER 15

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes including
19.45 Radio Newsreel
20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
(For details of programmes in Arabic see below)

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Stop Press Rhythm
Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Beethoven (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk: 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment Scheherazade
19.40 British Trade: a talk
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Meet the People
15.50 Science Notebook
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

00.30 'LITTLE SUPERSTITIONS'
by V. Sackville-West
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 CONCERTO
Violin Concerto in B minor
by Elgar
played by Alan Loveday
and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
Conductor, Ian Whyte

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Beethoven (records)

05.00 'LITTLE SUPERSTITIONS'
by V. Sackville-West

05.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 From the Edinburgh International Festival
RECITAL
by Irmgaard Seefried (soprano)
Erik Werba (piano)
Songs by Mozart, Wolf, and Werner Egk

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
'The Stolen Submarine'
by 'Sea Lion'
4—'The Dummy'
(For cast see Sunday, 13.15)
followed by an interlude at 10.25

10.30 'SIMON AND LAURA'
Episode Three
(See Thursday, 07.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

SPORT

Between 14.15 and 16.00 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on

Motor-cycling
SCARBOROUGH
ROAD RACES

★

Association Football
Second half of the Scottish League Cup quarter finals

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
11: Bulgaria

12.00 SPA ORCHESTRA
Directed by Tom Jenkins
with Roland Peachey (guitar)

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 SPORT

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

16.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 PIANO PLAYTIME
Conn Bernard

17.30 BAND OF THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
Conducted by Captain L. D. Brown
Director of Music

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Last Night of the Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent
and Basil Cameron
Eileen Joyce (piano)

Conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent:
Overture: Tannhauser.....Wagner
Conducted by Basil Cameron
Symphonic Poem, Le Rouet d'Omphale.....Saint-Saëns
Symphonic Variations for piano and orchestra.....Franck
Symphony No. 7, in C.....Sibelius
See note on page 19

19.45 app. PIANO MUSIC (records)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 SPORTS REVIEW

20.45 TAKE IT EASY
with Michael Holliday
accompanied by
The Chris Cowley Trio
Produced by Jimmy Grant

21.00 Cricket
SCOTLAND

v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Aberdeen
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 Kenneth Horne
rings up the curtain on
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
to present
Cicely Courtneidge
and Jack Hulbert
and The Peter Knight Singers

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

The perfection
of Scotch
at its
finest



is
yours
in

**WHITE HORSE
SCOTCH WHISKY**



Ask for
it by
name!

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR SEPTEMBER 9-15 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

FRIDAY

Eastern

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 14.15 The Indian Community in Britain
Bradford
- 14.35 Music Programme
- 14.40-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Radio Magazine
- 15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
- 14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
Critics' Notebook; Listeners' Letters;
London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Bachehon ki Liye
A programme for children
- 15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 99
- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

DAILY

Pacific

- GMT
- 06.00 THE NEWS
- 06.09 From the Editorials
- 06.15 Radio Newsreel
- 06.25 Programme Parade
- 06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

- 09.00 Programmes in Japanese
- 09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
- 10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
- 11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
- 11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
- 12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
- 12.30 News in Cantonese
- 12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
- 13.00 THE NEWS
- 13.09 Home News from Britain
- 13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
- 14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

TUESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
- 14.30 Music Programme
- 14.35-14.45 Batchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Sairbin
(Brief Excursion)
- 14.55 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
- 15.05 Chaudhri Fateh Bin
Walayat Men
- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
World Survey; Radio Zankar Miscellany
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
including Voluntary Societies: 11—
Safety on the Road
- 14.30 Music Programme
- 14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
- 14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Students'
Forum; Across the World

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 London Letter
- 14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
- 15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Professor David Smithers, F.R.S.
- 13.30-14.00 Asian Club
'Progress and Human Values'
Speaker: Sir Geoffrey Vickers, v.c.
Chairman: Richard Gould-Adams

Monday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Children in Verse
- 13.30-14.00 Asia on the Air

Tuesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 'Shaw Festival'
Scenes and prefaces to mark
the centenary of the birth of
George Bernard Shaw
Author's Preface
- 13.30-14.00 Scenes from
'Arms and the Man'

Wednesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Through Eastern Ears
- 13.30-14.00 Asia and the West

Thursday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Rhythm Patterns
- 13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
- 13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 Brief Excursion
Round and about Britain
with the BBC's mobile recording unit
To Hampton Court
- 13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
- 13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

ASIAN CLUB. Sir Geoffrey Vickers, v.c., the speaker at Sunday's meeting, worked in India for some time in his legal capacity, and found a great deal to interest him there. He admired particularly the Indian attitude to life and material possessions. He resigned from the National Coal Board in 1954, and now devotes his leisure time to the study of mental health and of cross-cultural problems.

BRIEF EXCURSION. Last year BBC microphones paid a successful visit to Hampton Court; the programme will be repeated on Saturday. The Palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey in the sixteenth century. It was given by him to Henry VIII, and was used as a royal residence until the time of George II. The State rooms are now open to the public and house valuable furniture and works of art.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. H. J. Grout, Deputy Head of the Reactor Division at Harwell, will give the second talk in this series on Saturday, and will speak about nuclear reactors. The first large atomic power station in the world to produce electricity on a commercial scale will be formally opened next October by Her Majesty the Queen at Calder Hall in the north of England. The talk will also include a description of the fast breeder reactor which is now under construction in the north of Scotland, and from which in theory it should be possible to extract energy equivalent to about 1,000,000 tons of coal per ton of uranium and thorium.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for September 9-15

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00		21720	13.81
09.15-14.00		17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia			
09.15-11.00		21720	13.81
09.15-14.00		17870	16.79
13.00-13.15		15310	19.60
13.00-16.50		11725	25.59
14.00-14.15		15310	19.60
14.00-16.50		9690	30.96
Indonesia			
09.15-10.30		7120	42.13
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>			
09.15-10.30		9690	30.96
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>			
11.00-11.15		7120	42.13
11.00-11.15		9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand			
13.00-13.15		15310	19.60
13.00-16.50		11725	25.59
14.00-14.15		15310	19.60
14.00-16.50		9690	30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon			
13.00-14.00		21720	13.81
14.15-16.50		17755	16.90
15.45-16.50		21720	13.81
<i>(15.30-16.50 Sat.)</i>			
Australia			
13.00-13.15		9690	30.96

Sunday, September 9	
09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Beethoven (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Music
10.15	'What Price Freedom?'; 8: 'A Policy of Change' by Denis Healey, M.P.
10.30	Religious Service from St. Albans Church, Llanelli Carmarthenshire
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.30	Peter Jones in 'By and Large'
12.00	Melody Hour Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Concert Hour
15.15	Dick Bentley in 'I Flew with Bismarck' (or 'Little Women')
A personal confession with music Chapter 1	
15.45	The Montmartre Players
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	London Forum
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary
Monday, September 10	
09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Beethoven (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Monday Miscellany
10.30	In Town Tonight
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Review
11.30	The River Police 1: The Pool of London See article on pages 14 and 15

12.00	Band of the Royal Army Medical Corps Conductor: Captain L. D. Brown
12.30	English Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Charlie Chester in 'A Proper Charlie'
14.45	From the Third Programme South America 'Over the Andes' The second of five talks by V. S. Pritchett
15.15	Pattern and Design in Music 11: Characteristic Pieces by Jeremy Noble
15.45	The Story of Colonisation 'Crucibles of Civilisation,' by K. M. Panikkar
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Blackpool Night
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Tuesday, September 11	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Theatre Organ
10.00	Desert Island Discs 2: Jimmy Edwards Commonwealth Club
10.30	The News
11.00	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30	A Link with Home Greetings from members of Her Majesty's Forces serving in Cyprus
12.15	Dance Music
12.30	Letter from America
12.45	Uster Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Listeners' Choice
14.45	Orchestral Concert
15.45	This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Constitution,' by Leonard Schapiro
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Dance Music
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Wednesday, September 12	
09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Piano Playtime Conn Bernard at the piano
10.00	The Haunted Rectory Narrator: John Snagge Production by Joe Burroughs See note on page 19
10.30	Blackpool Night
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from South-East England Bedfordshire
11.30	Music for Dancing
12.15	The Laughter Makers
12.45	Work and Worship 'A great man's 70th birthday' A talk by the Rev. John Hauxtable Messages from children to their parents abroad
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Racing The St. Leger Stakes A recorded commentary on the race at Doncaster
14.35	Interlude
14.45	'Elephants to Ride Upon' by Mabel and Denis Constanduros
15.45	Films to See by Roger Manvell
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	'By and Large'
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Thursday, September 13	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Orchestral Concert
10.30	The Archers
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from The North of England 'What's the Form?'
11.30	Deep Harmony
12.00	Jazz in the Making Records presented by Steve Race
12.30	Welsh Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	The Pavilion Orchestra
14.45	Serious Argument
15.15	Invitation to the Opera
15.45	This Day and Age
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Listeners' Choice
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Friday, September 14	
09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life Speaker: Brian Vesey-FitzGerald
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble Act 1 from 'Caesar and Cleopatra' by George Bernard Shaw
10.30	Tip Top Tunes
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands 'God and His World' by the Rev. Canon R. J. Fielder
11.45	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
12.00	Our Kind of Music Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
12.30	New Records Presented by Roy Bradford
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Band of H.M. Royal Marines (Plymouth) Conductor: Captain W. Lang
14.45	Calling the Stars 'Little Superstitious' by V. Sackville-West
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Chamber Music
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Saturday, September 15	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children 'The Stolen Submarine' 4: 'The Dummy' Interlude
10.25	
10.30	'Simon and Laura' Episode 3 The News Commentary
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country
11.30	From the Weeklies
11.45	Folk Music of Many Lands 11: Bulgaria
12.00	The Spa Orchestra Directed by Tom Jenkins with Roland Peachey (guitar)
12.30	Scottish Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Sport including reports and commentaries on Motor Cycling; The Scarborough Road Races; Association Football: Second half of one of the day's matches
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	The Archers
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15		17870	16.79
09.00-09.15		21720	13.81
11.00-11.30		21720	13.81
12.00-12.45		15310	19.60
12.00-12.45		17755	16.90
12.00-12.45		21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia			
11.30-12.45		15310	19.60
11.30-12.45		17755	16.90
11.30-12.45		21720	13.81
13.45-14.00		9690	30.96
13.45-14.00		15310	19.60
Indonesia			
10.30-11.00		7120	42.13
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>			
10.30-11.00		9690	30.96
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>			
Burma, Thailand			
13.15-14.00		9690	30.96
13.15-14.00		15310	19.60
14.15-14.30		15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon			
14.00-15.45		21720	13.81
<i>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</i>			

Daily

09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio <i>(Sunday only)</i>
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i> <i>(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 11: 'Geese')</i> <i>(Saturday: Stars on Parade)</i>
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese <i>(to Burma and Thailand only)</i>
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali <i>(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)</i>
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu <i>(Wednesday in Bengali)</i>
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i> <i>(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight. 11: 'Geese')</i>

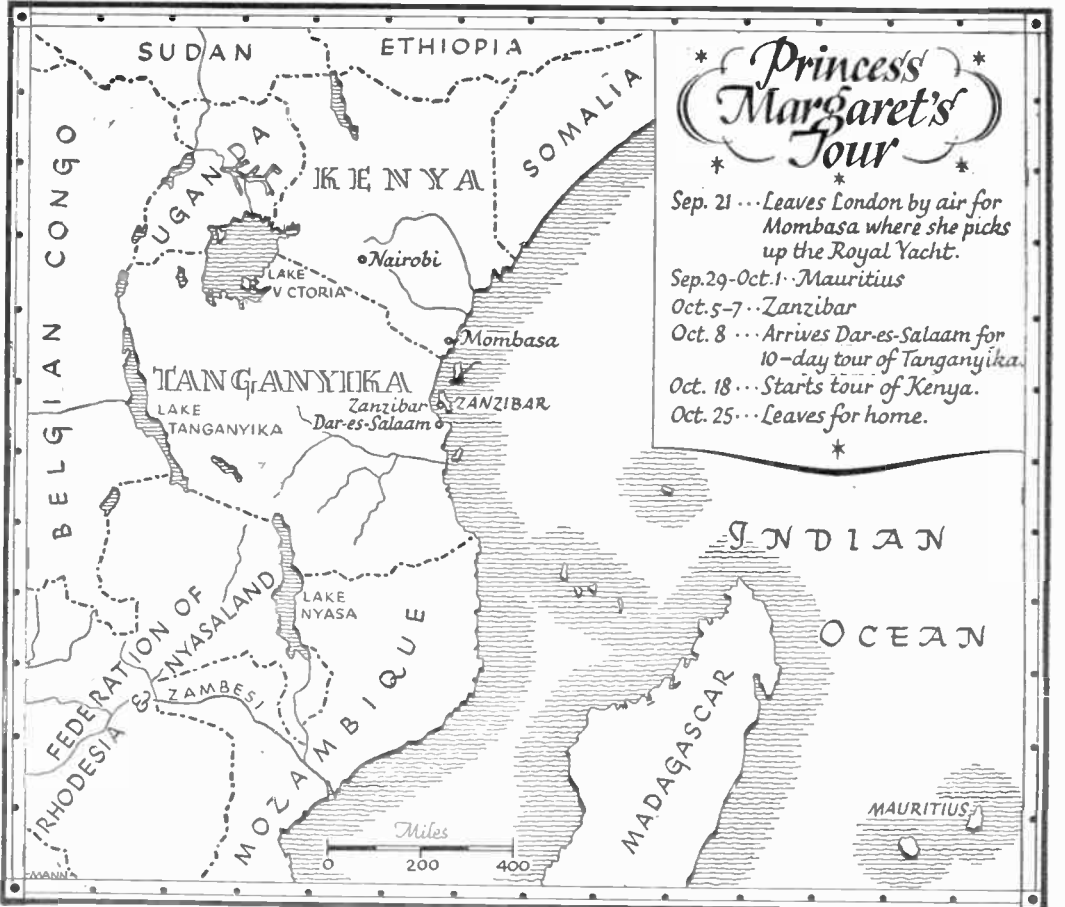
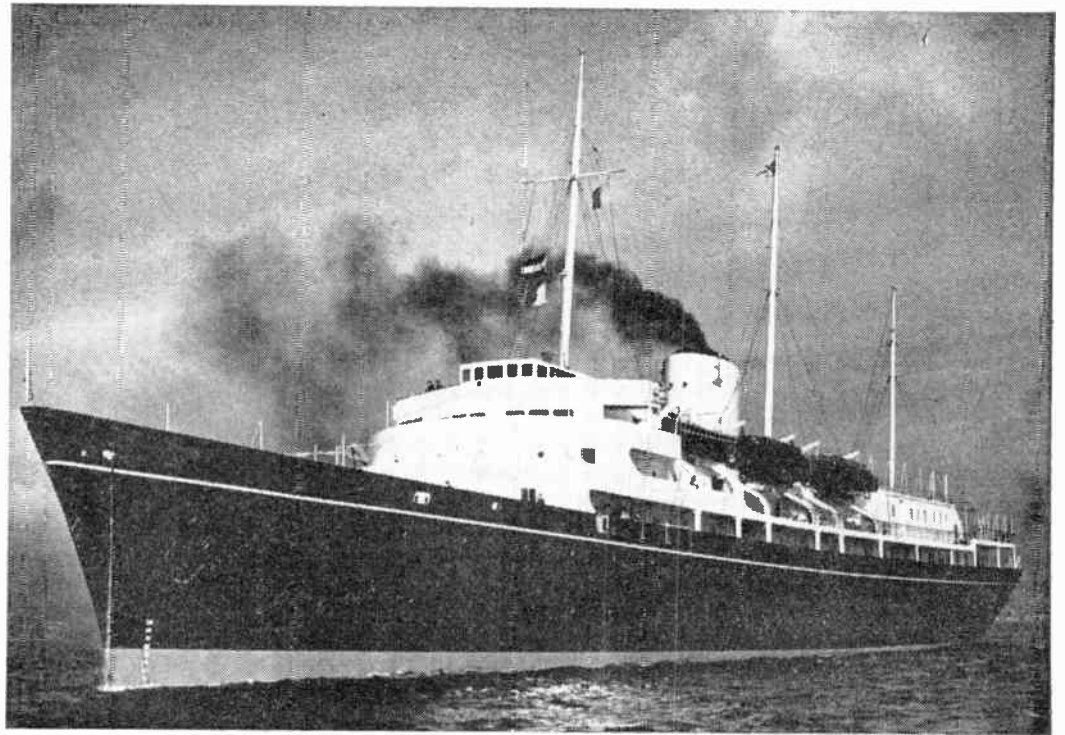
LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 880. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



BBC commentators will be at London Airport on Friday when Princess Margaret leaves for her second Commonwealth tour. Ian McCulloch is reporting the Princess's arrival at Mombasa where she is joining the Royal Yacht 'Britannia' for her journey by sea to the Colony of Mauritius. The General Overseas Service will broadcast reports by Patrick Smith covering the progress of the royal tour

EMITAPE

FOR RECORDING AT HOME ... OR IN THE STUDIO



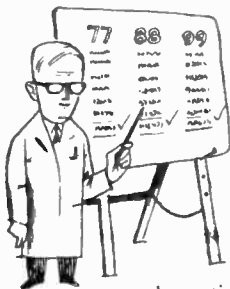
WHEREVER it is, with EMITAPE you can be sure of obtaining the finest possible results...

for the professional... for the amateur... at home and abroad—in fact the world over

EMITAPE is the finest magnetic recording tape.



THE EMITAPE RANGE—

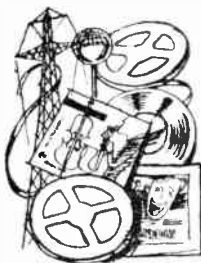


There are three types of EMITAPE—Emitape '77' is a special "Pen Tested" tape for professional application—'88' is a General Purpose tape and '99' is a special thin base tape for Long Play purposes. Emitape is wound on a variety of spool sizes which fit all standard, professional and

domestic tape recorders and provide for all possible magnetic recording requirements.

A RECOMMENDATION—

Emitape is used by people who know the recording business—“His Master’s Voice”, Columbia and Parlophone for recording world-famous artists and by broadcasting organisations throughout the world.

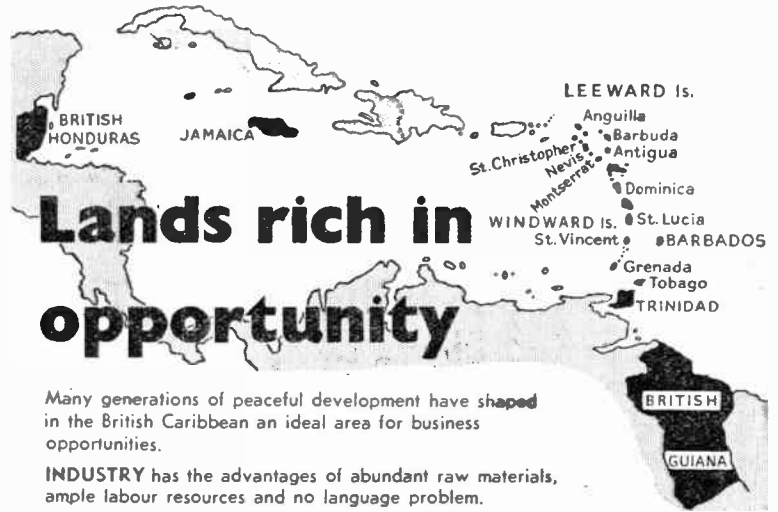


use **EMITAPE** for YOUR recordings



E.M.I. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
HAYES · MIDDLESEX · ENGLAND

EX30



Lands rich in opportunity

Many generations of peaceful development have shaped in the British Caribbean an ideal area for business opportunities.

INDUSTRY has the advantages of abundant raw materials, ample labour resources and no language problem.

TRADE is bound to flourish in this domestic market of 3½ million people, which is on the doorsteps of North and South America, and well served by the world's air routes.

AGRICULTURE has a tremendous and assured potential backed throughout the Caribbean by the research of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

TOURISM, of course, is unrivalled.

**BARBADOS · BRITISH GUIANA · BRITISH HONDURAS · JAMAICA
LEEWARD ISLANDS · TRINIDAD & TOBAGO · WINDWARD ISLANDS**



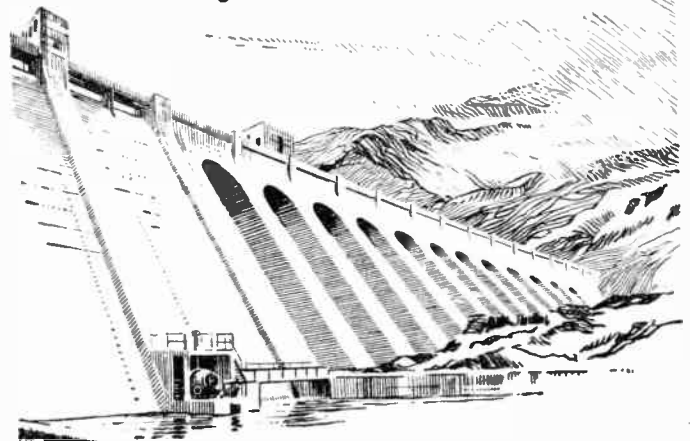
THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN



Further information may be obtained from:—

**THE TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE BRITISH WEST INDIES, BRITISH GUIANA & BRITISH HONDURAS,
Alexandra House, 31, Kingsway, London, W.C.2.**

Glenfield Control



IN HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS

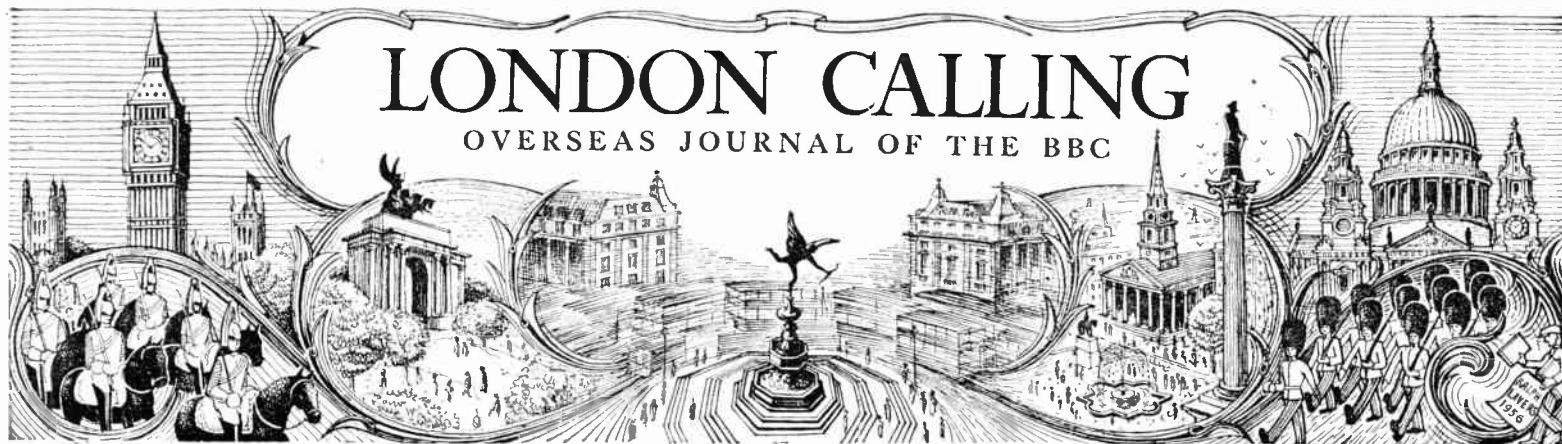
After the dam is built there remains the need to control the impounded waters at the points where scour and compensation water are required to be discharged.

“Glenfield” Needle Valves combined with Jet Dispersers are performing this function on dams throughout the world.



Glenfield

Head Office and Works · KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND



Caribbean Horizon

WILLY RICHARDSON, after a 3,000-mile tour of the area, describes the background to a special series of programmes which he has written for the General Overseas Service about the British Caribbean on the eve of federation (see note on page 19)

IT took Christopher Columbus six years and four voyages to discover the islands of the West Indies. Today, thanks to the aeroplane, the islands are only hours apart. They are superb in appearance, and a traveller can take his pick of sights—the Blue Mountains in Jamaica, the twin-peaked Pitons in St. Lucia, Grand Etang, a lake in Grenada, the numberless rivers of Dominica, or a choice of beaches at Worthing in Barbados, Store Bay in Tobago, L'Anse La Roche in Carriacou, and Ocho Rios on the north coast of Jamaica.

An historian might be haunted by many ghosts as he stands behind the cannon of Brimstone Hill in St. Kitts or looks at Regency houses surrounding a square in Basse Terre where slaves were once bought and sold, or strolls through the house at English Harbour in Antigua where Lord Nelson lived. Or he might be touched to meet the last survivors of the Carib race, living in the fastnesses of St. Vincent and Dominica.

The different races who live in the West Indies have managed to evolve an admirable tolerance of each other, and intermarriage is gradually showing a solution to the problems of a plural society. At all levels, efforts are being made to break down those barriers which prevent the various sections of a society from associating in creative effort to their mutual benefit.

There are many difficulties with which the area has to contend. Some of them are caused by the nature of the islands themselves. Most of them are small, with limited resources and comparatively large populations. All of them share a history of monoculture, and today sugar still plays a dominant part in their economy. The presence of minerals in the larger islands has tended somewhat to redress the balance, but it will take a great deal of effort before the islands get within a measurable distance of self-sufficiency.

At present, each island is carrying out a programme designed to raise the productive level, to provide jobs for the people and maintain decent standards of living. One method being used is the establishment of industries in the large islands and the encouragement of alternative crops in the smaller ones. For instance, in Antigua progress is being made in cotton-growing, and bananas are making up for the serious decline of the lime industry in Dominica.

Everywhere hopes are expressed that more tourists will visit the islands. So far, however, tourists have shown an inclination to visit only those islands which have first-class hotels and which make a determined effort to attract them

and cater for their needs. One drawback is that tourism, like sugar, is a seasonal industry, as well as being subject to sudden variations in taste. So there is no easy, ready-made solution to the problems of the West Indies.

Since the war many West Indians, aware of higher standards of living in metropolitan areas, have been taking every available opportunity to migrate. Many of those who are leaving are unemployed but there are others whose departure leaves a gap that cannot be easily bridged. In the recent exodus there have been teachers, policemen, and skilled workers who cannot be immediately replaced.

Strangely enough this mass migration coincides with an increase of national sentiment. The currency of the word 'West Indian' has an enhanced value throughout the islands. This, no doubt, is due in some degree to the amount of recognition which West Indians have been winning for themselves in such places of entertainment as Lord's and the Palladium. But it is due in even greater measure to the efforts that are being made in the West Indies to accept the challenge of their daily lives seriously and soberly. A visit to the Legislative Assembly in Barbados will convince anyone that West Indians can conduct their public affairs with as much efficiency and decorum as can be found anywhere.

Even more stimulating is the University College of the West Indies, situated among the Mona Hills in Jamaica. It is the biggest attempt so far to bring West Indians together for a period of years, to share their problems, to see them in relation to the vaster problems of mankind, and to work out a solution which may not be immediately accepted but which will certainly influence the future of the region.

In all this the West Indies has been helped by the Government of the United Kingdom. For sixteen years the Development and Welfare Organisation in Barbados has been handing out grants to the various islands and providing advice in the undertaking of several projects. More recently a Regional Economic Committee has been formed in the hope that the potential of the islands will be fully exploited and that opportunities for investment will be provided for overseas capital.

The most difficult job in the near future may be avoiding duplication of industries in each island which might lead to a self-destructive internal competition for markets, and in this respect a great deal of restraint will have to be shown by the unit governments of the Federation. Care will have to be taken, too, to avoid those social ills which unplanned industrialism can so easily breed.

As far as federation is concerned, it is easy to assess current interest by comparing West Indian newspapers with what they were, say, twenty years ago. More space is being devoted to each other's affairs—even the most insular are becoming aware that they have signed on as crew in the same ship of state.

Each man who journeys through the West Indies embarks on a search. A geographer, like Columbus, searches for a new world. A poet, like Raleigh, searches for a golden image. Today three million West Indians are searching—trying to discover themselves.

CONTENTS

THE WHEELS BEGIN TO TURN <i>By Sir Hilary Blood</i>	4
KING FEISAL OF IRAQ <i>By Stewart Peroune</i>	5
IRAQ: 'MODEL OIL STATE OF THE MIDDLE EAST' <i>By Lord Salter</i>	6
EARLY 'IMPERIALISTS' <i>By Sir Harold Nicolson</i>	8
THE ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR <i>By Cyril Ray</i>	9
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 9 BRINGING UP THE CHILDREN <i>By Marghanita Laski</i>	10
COMMERCIAL MOTOR SHOW <i>By Bertram Mycock</i>	10
THE OLD TOWN OF GUILDFORD <i>By Sam Pollock</i>	11
WHAT IS THIS ATOMIC ENERGY? <i>By Professor Jack Diamond</i>	12
THE G.P.O. MAILS GO THROUGH <i>by John Campbell</i>	13
SOHO'S WEEK OF FESTIVITIES <i>By Alun Williams</i>	14
BOOKS TO READ <i>By Daniel George</i>	16
HERE AND THERE <i>Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	19
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page 16



SIR HILARY BLOOD

One of the decisions of the London conference on British Caribbean federation was that federal elections should be held in the first quarter of 1958. The interim federal machinery that has to be put into operation is here outlined by a former Governor of Barbados, SIR HILARY BLOOD

The Wheels Begin To Turn

THE delegates to the British Caribbean Federation Conference which met last in February summed up the results of their work in this way. They expressed unanimous agreement that the countries concerned—that is, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Barbados, and Trinidad—should be bound together in federation; and the delegates went on to declare an earnest wish that the Secretary of State for the Colonies should introduce a Bill accordingly. On this happy and practical note the conference closed. Now what has, in fact, happened up to date as regards West Indian federation, and what has still to happen before federation is an accomplished fact? In the first place, the delegates have now settled all the major issues relating to the constitution; they have agreed on the form of the federation and on the powers of the Federal Government. Let us look at these constitutional proposals. The preamble to the constitution is to contain three 'recitals,' that is three statements of fundamental aims which the federation is to pursue.

Freedom of Movement, Worship, and Trade

These recitals relate to freedom of movement for persons and goods within the federation; to the continued enjoyment by all persons in the federation of the free exercise of their respective modes of religious worship; and, thirdly, as essential to the economic strength of the area, that there should be an integrated trade policy and a customs union including internal free trade.

The federal legislature is to consist of a Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General represents H.M. the Queen and exercises the executive power of the federation on her behalf. The Senate—the upper house of the legislature—is to consist of nineteen members appointed for five years by the Governor-General after consultation with unit governors, one member in respect of Montserrat and two in respect of each of the other units.

The House of Representatives is to consist of forty-five members allocated among the units on a population basis and elected in accordance with an electoral law to be passed by the Federal Government. As an interim measure the first general election will be held on the basis of existing electoral law in force in the units. The Senate will elect its own President and the House of Representatives its own Speaker. Relationships between the two Houses are regulated on lines similar to those in Britain.

Now let us look at a very important part of the constitutional arrangements: the division of powers between the unit governments and the Federal Government. This is perhaps the crux of the whole concept of West Indian federation. It is, or was, a highly contentious matter, and the agreed division of power has been reached only as a result of compromise and patient negotiation. It represents the highest common factor of agreement. But, as the Secretary of State observed, the result is that the powers of the Federal Government will not at the outset be very strong nor its field of activity large.

Exclusive Legislative List

In effect the Federal Government takes exclusive power to deal only with matters which affect the very existence of the federation: defence, exchange control, immigration and emigration, federal law, federal public services, federal elections, federal revenues and so on, and the provision of federal agencies for advisory and similar services. Matters such as these on which the Federal Government alone can legislate are contained in what is called an Exclusive Legislative List. There is also a much longer list of subjects—the Concurrent Legislative List—on which either the Federal Government or the units may legislate, but if there is federal legislation it automatically prevails.

Now consider the federal executive. As I have said, the Governor-General is to exercise on behalf of Her Majesty the executive power of the federation, either directly or through his subordinate officers. In the exercise of this power he is to be advised by a Council of State, and he is to act in accordance with the advice of this council save in certain strictly defined circumstances. The Council of State is to consist of the Prime Minister—a person elected from among its own members by the House of Representatives; seven persons from one or other chamber of the legislature, nominated for appointment by the Prime Minister; and three members of the Federal Senate appointed by the Governor-General in council. In addition, as an initial arrangement only, the Governor-General will nominate three officials who have the right to attend Council meetings and to take part in the discussions.

As regards judicial arrangements, there is to be a Federal Supreme Court, and such other federal courts, or courts invested with federal

jurisdiction, as the legislature may decide. The Federal Supreme Court will have original and appellate jurisdiction. Finally, as regards finance, federal revenues will during the first five years be derived from the profits on the currency issue and from a mandatory levy on unit governments, calculated in accordance with precise instructions, less any sum raised from customs and excise duties which the Federal Government will be given power to levy.

This, then, is the nature of the federation into which British Caribbean territories—with the exception, at present, of British Honduras and British Guiana—have unanimously agreed to be bound: this, very briefly, is the federal constitution which they wish Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to create. But though this is the heart of the matter it is by no means the end of the affair. The whole panoply of federation will not fall complete from heaven like a ripe nutmeg off a tree in Grenada—if, indeed, last year's hurricane has left any trees. Indeed, if the federal nutmeg did so fall it could not land because the site for the federal capital has not yet been selected. No, there is much work to be done during this interim period leading up to the federal elections which are to be held early in 1958.

Although major issues relating to the federal constitution have been settled there are still minor constitutional points on which decisions have to be taken. For example, the Commissioner who last summer reported on the work and staffing of the Federal Supreme Court has raised various matters.

The Civil Service and the Fiscal Commissioners also raised points which have to be dealt with. And, no doubt, as he works on the final draft of the constitution, which it is hoped will be ready towards the end of this year, the legal draftsman in London will throw up a number of points of detail requiring decisions. Then there is also much administrative work to be done, both before the appointment of the Governor-General and between his appointment and the first federal elections, to ensure that when the elections have been held there will be in existence an administrative machine to carry out the business of the Federal Government.

Aspects of Pre-Federal Planning

As Civil Service Commissioner last year I was largely concerned with this aspect of pre-federal planning, and a job already interesting was made quite fascinating by the need to try to probe into the minds of the yet unknown federal ministers and to imagine how they would envisage their tasks. There were naturally certain fundamental matters in connection with the future federal civil service obvious from the start. For example, the need to offer conditions of service in the administrative grades which would attract the best West Indian brains from all over the Caribbean; arrangements whereby the smaller islands could have their share in staffing the federal headquarters, either immediately or after suitable training.

But it was not so easy when we began to consider the strength of the staff required, the number of permanent secretaries and assistant secretaries, and so on. You see, before you can work out details of that nature you must have some clear idea of the size of the administrative machine: its size depends on the amount of work it is given to do, and that in turn depends on what the Federal Government is going to take on and deal with in its offices and departments. And here we ran into difficulties.

We knew that the Federal Government would be concerned with matters arising from the constitution and federal set-up, and we knew that it would be concerned with subjects in the Exclusive Legislative List; but how many of the subjects in the Concurrent List it might wish to deal with was a matter of surmise. Also we could only guess at the extent to which the Federal Government might wish to take on development and welfare advisory work, or be interested in other such matters without actually engaging in legislation. So on a very hypothetical basis we had to devise a possible framework for the federal offices and departments.

Then there was the problem, or rather a whole set of problems, set for the Fiscal Commissioner and myself by the lack of decision on the location of the federal headquarters. This question of the capital is so thorny and contentious that even the London conference fought shy of it in the end and decided that the matter should be enquired into by a fact-finding commission.

For all this work—constitutional and administrative—post-conference machinery has been devised: cumbersome machinery, I fear, made necessary again by the requirements of compromise. The delegations to the recent London conference are to continue as a standing body to be known as the Standing Federation Committee. It will have as its chairman the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in Barbados—that is, until the Governor-General is appointed. After that it is thought that the committee will continue as an advisory body to the Governor-General until the elections take place and the Federal Government comes into being. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



King Feisal at Buckingham Palace with H.M. the Queen, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and (on the left) King Feisal's uncle, Crown Prince Abdul Illah. (Right) The procession to the palace after passing through Admiralty Arch



King Feisal of Iraq

STEWART PEROWNE, former Oriental Counsellor at the British Embassy in Baghdad, talks of the character and career of the young King whose recent State Visit reaffirmed the bonds of alliance and friendship which unite his country with Great Britain

KING FEISAL is only twenty-one, but he is an old friend of Britain and of our Queen, and he represents one of the world's oldest dynasties. Britain's relations with what is now Iraq, both political and commercial, go back to the eighteenth century. After the first war Iraq, formerly part of the Ottoman Empire, became a kingdom. For a few brief years it was under a British Mandate but in 1930 it became an independent sovereign state. Its ruler was King Feisal I, the brilliant son of King Hussein of the Hejaz, who had sponsored the Arab revolt against the Turks.

King Feisal II is a grandson of King Feisal I; he is an only child. When he was not quite four his father King Ghazi was killed in a motor accident. His mother Queen Aliya—now, alas, also dead—was a wonderful woman. With her brother Prince Abdul Illah, who became regent for the infant king, she saw to it that her son should be trained for his great position. Never had a king a better mother and uncle, nor a kingdom a more single-minded regent.

After the war King Feisal, who already spoke fluent English, came to Britain and like his father before him went to Harrow, where he proudly sported his father's straw hat. At the age of eighteen, in May, 1953, he came of age, constitutionally speaking, and his assumption of power was celebrated by magnificent ceremonies in Baghdad. Among the guests, who included princes and ambassadors from many lands, were five Harrovians, school-friends of the King: it was a happy thought, typical of their host.

At twenty-one King Feisal is exceptionally able and cultivated: he takes an interest in everything from politics to painting, and is a painter himself. Despite a congenital shyness, which he has largely overcome, he is affable and has a bubbling sense of humour.



Cadets formed a guard of honour when the King visited his old school, Harrow



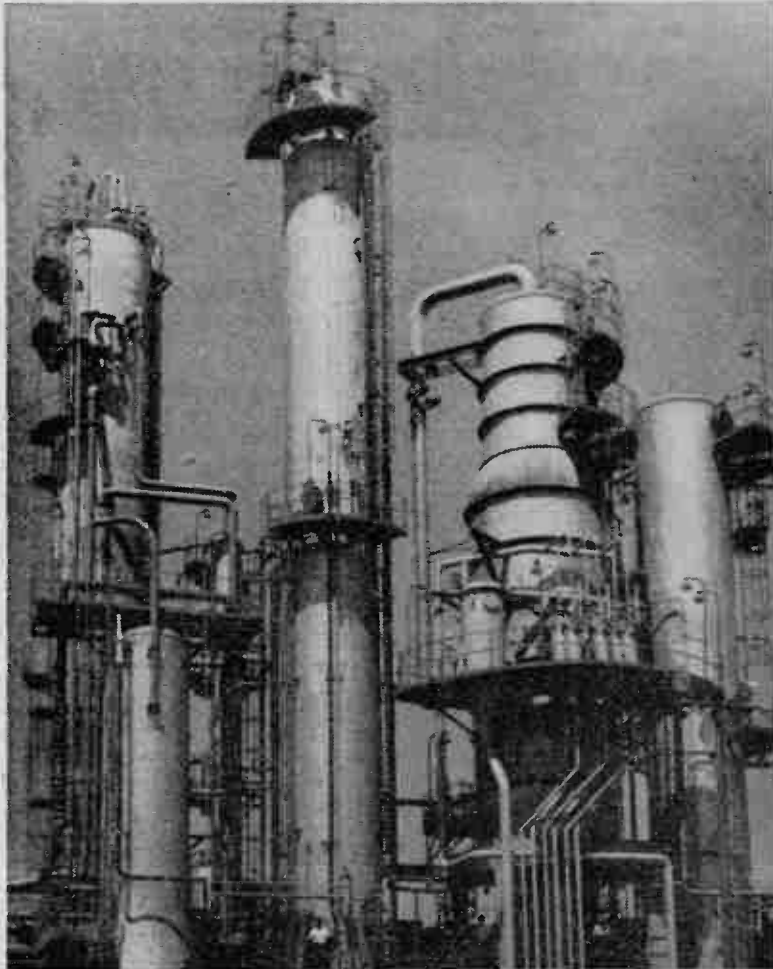
King Feisal replying to the toast of his health at a luncheon given in his honour at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London

Iraq is now very rich, and is becoming richer. It is using its oil revenues—already about £80-million a year and still rising—on great schemes for the benefit of the whole country. But Iraq is vulnerable: it has an area three times that of the United Kingdom, with only a tenth of our population; of all Arab lands it is nearest to Russia. It was Iraqis who led the original Arab revolt; it was Iraq which sponsored the Arab League: Iraq has always taken, and will always take, a leading part in any truly Arab movement.

But just because Iraq is so Arab, Iraq is independent. Its policy must spring from within, not be dictated from without. Hence the Baghdad Pact, which was designed primarily by Iraq for Iraq. Others might join, and Iraq is glad that Britain has done so, because Iraq looks to the West and desires the support of the West.

The Iraqis are good friends of Britain: we have common interests; we like each other. So this State Visit not only renewed a personal association between two royal houses which goes back three generations, but was the symbol of a deep and growing friendship between the ordinary folk of Iraq and Britain. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)

Iraq: 'Model Oil State of the Middle East'



Iraq's oil revenues already add up to £80-million a year, and seventy per cent. of the money is handed over to an independent board for capital development

IRAQ is rapidly acquiring a reputation of being the model oil-state of the Middle East: it is certainly using its oil revenues in an entirely different way from its neighbours. In Iraq most of the money paid over in royalties by the oil company is moved straight into a development fund, and from there it is supposed to flow out into a great variety of projects that will greatly increase the productive power of the country over the next few years. But having the money available is only the beginning of the answer to the problem of development, as the experience of half a dozen under-developed countries has shown in the past few years: it is a much more difficult problem than is generally imagined to deploy these resources most effectively so as to raise the production of things that you really want.

In fact, one of the main lessons which Asia has learnt in these past few years is that economic planning is an exceedingly difficult art. Now it was with this realisation in mind, no doubt, that the Iraqi Government invited Lord Salter, formerly Minister of State for Economic Affairs in the British Government, to prepare a new five-year plan of development for it. 'First of all, Lord Salter, what is it that allows Iraq to succeed where the other Middle Eastern states seem to be failing?'

Fortunate in Comparison with its Neighbours

'There are, of course, certain natural factors and certain human factors, both of which have to be taken into account in answering your question. In some respects Iraq has been particularly fortunate in comparison, for example, with its neighbours.

'If you take countries like the Lebanon or Syria or Jordan you find that they would have substantial opportunities for economic development, but they have not got the capital resources required to secure that development. On the other hand, if you take countries like Saudi Arabia or Kuwait, which have immense oil revenues, they have not opportunities for economic development at all like those of Iraq. In addition, of course, Iraq is not troubled, as a country like Egypt is, with an enormous surplus, or potentially surplus, population. That is a very rare combination, and when you take in conjunction with that the fact that you have a great mass of alluvial soil between the two great rivers—the Tigris and Euphrates—you have very considerable natural advantages.'

LORD SALTER, a former Minister of State for Economic Affairs in the British Government, is the author of Iraq's new five-year development plan, and in this interview with Andrew Shonfield he discusses the unusual advantages which enable the country to use its oil wealth to raise the standard of living of its people



Rashid Street is the principal thoroughfare in Baghdad, the thriving capital city where more than a sixth of the country's five million people live

'What are these special opportunities that you mentioned that Iraq had and the others didn't have for development?'

'Above all the agricultural development. You have this great mass of potentially fertile alluvial soil, subject only to proper irrigation and drainage, and then you have, with the water supplied by these two great rivers, also the opportunities for irrigation. But having emphasised the natural advantages by comparison with those of her neighbours it would be unfair not to recognise the human wisdom and skill which has made use of those natural advantages.

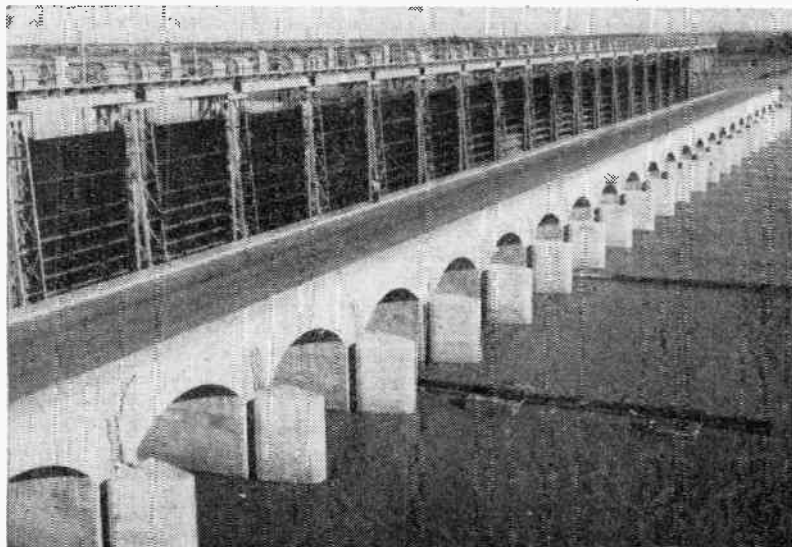
'For example, the rulers of Iraq have had the wisdom to set up an independent development agency—the Development Board—members of which have a tenure independent of changing governments, and to provide by law that no less than seventy per cent. of the oil revenues—which themselves amount to a great deal more than the total ordinary taxation receipts of the state—should be handed over to this board for capital development purposes. Now I am not going to suggest that all is perfect in Iraq—there are many administrative deficiencies which it is very important to cure—but by comparison with their neighbours it is well to recognise the wisdom and prudence of a good deal of her policy.'

'So far they are going ahead well, but this is, after all, only the elementary stage in development: what is to prevent them from coming up against another obstacle, which is excessive rises in costs?'

'Undoubtedly there is great danger of inflation and rises in costs, but a good deal can be done, if not to prevent that altogether, to mitigate the trouble. Let us just look at how it arises. You have a large amount of money becoming available, let us say, for building dams, for making irrigation canals, and so on. You let out contracts to people to do that work. Directly they begin to get on to the work they have to employ labour on the spot. Several of them come in, they compete for the labour, and, of course, they're drawing upon the same labour that has previously been employed by other people elsewhere.'



Emir Feisal, who became the first King of Iraq in 1921



Two barrages, one over the Euphrates and one over the Tigris (right), were recently opened by King Feisal in schemes to irrigate potentially fertile areas

'At once, naturally, labour costs go up a good deal—labour wages. But what do they want their wages for? They want to buy things, food and clothing and all the rest of it. The supply of those is not immediately increased, consequently the cost goes up; as people have more to spend and no more to buy, the costs go up. They don't get any particular advantage, therefore, out of their higher wages, and the people who are not having higher wages are, of course, very greatly hurt.

'On the other hand, you can do a good deal to stop that.' First of all, you can take care so to space and to place your contracts, and therefore your demands for labour, that you don't put too much upon one particular region. Secondly, anticipating that there will be a demand for more goods to buy, you can take care to see that more goods are imported from abroad. Fortunately Iraq has this advantage: she has what economists call a positive balance of payments; that is to say, she's selling more abroad than she's buying from abroad, and therefore she could afford to import more clothes and all the things that people are likely to buy when they get their extra wages. And those two measures, carefully planned and carefully executed, could do a good deal to prevent anything like a run-away inflation.'

A Margin of Exports over Imports

'What you're suggesting is a little unusual. Lord Salter: usually people go for capital goods to the exclusion of the other.'

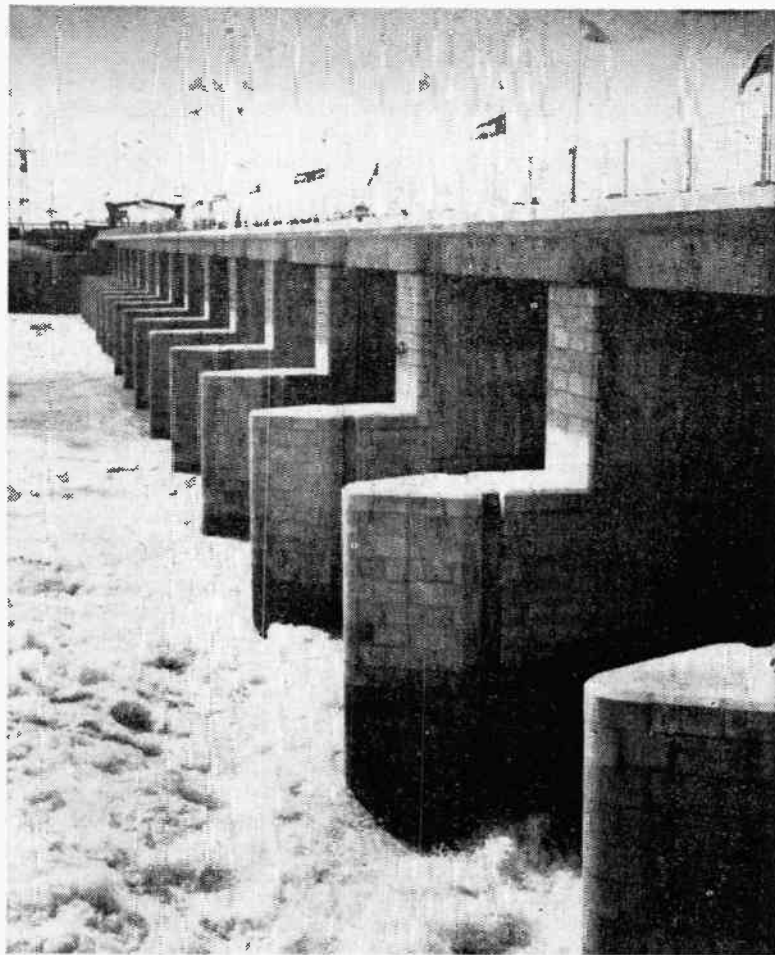
'I know; but people think of inflation, for example, in a country like Britain. Now the trouble here is that we're always on the edge of buying more from abroad than we're selling abroad, and therefore we have to be very careful about importing more. But our basic fuel is coal, which we used to export, and now have to import. It is quite different with Iraq, Iraq's basic fuel is oil; she consumes comparatively little at home; she exports it; she has therefore got a margin of what she is selling abroad to use to pay for what she is importing, and can import in greater quantities.'

'Lord Salter, in your report you postulate a rate of growth of the Iraq economy, a doubling of the standard of living in a generation. In a way that looks as if it might be altogether too modest: can't they speed the process up a bit more than that?'

'Nobody can tell just how quickly it will go, because while the extent of an increase in a standard of living depends upon your opportunities of development and the capital available, the pace at which you do it depends really upon human factors. What human skill have you available? How rapidly can you increase it? How far can you move people from one job to another, from one place to another? How can you provide all the complicated administrative machinery that is required to get your best results out of the new opportunities that are developing? Now it's anybody's hunch how quickly that will go.'

'It is a problem, is it, of administrative talent, in the widest sense?'

'It is administrative efficiency and talent. It is an extraordinarily difficult thing to have a system of government machinery, in a country in which administration has naturally been on a rather moderate and limited scale for a long time past, to take advantage of these great new opportunities. For example, it's quite easy to spend, say, forty million pounds or so on building a dam, but when you come to using the water that dam provides to irrigate, to drain, to increase the fertility of new land, then you have to select your settlers for the new land; you have to see that they're properly trained, that they're provided with finance, with equipment, that the public services are available: that means skilled, competent, persistent administration on a very big scale and of a very difficult kind, and that is the kind of thing that limits the real growth of the standard of living.'



Bringing water through irrigation ditches is only a first step in creating new farmlands: settlers must be found, and housed, trained, and equipped

'And what about the suggestion that one of the difficulties of Iraq is that it is under-populated?'

'Undoubtedly you want more men to secure the full increase in economic strength of which the country is capable. It isn't just men at this stage: it is skilled men, available where they're wanted and able to do the work that is wanted. There is a good deal of available labour though not from a pool of unemployed; you don't have large pools of unemployed, but you have a very considerable number of people who are under-employed. You have people, for example, who work on the land for perhaps half their time. You can use them to do work, let us say, on making irrigation canals in the neighbourhood of the land which they're tilling. For a long time you can draw some labour in that way. On the other hand, it would be a good thing, too, if as shortages of labour develop there was easy and free opportunity for people from neighbouring lands to come in and supplement the local labour to meet this demand.'

'That brings one straight on to the central problem of the Arab world at the moment—the Arab refugees. This presumably offers a big opportunity in the long run for absorbing such people?'

'I would rather like to think of that in terms not of a big plan of large-scale immigration but of opportunities for permitted infiltration; not as a question of principle but as a matter of practical convenience as demand actually occurs.' (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON, in his contribution to the current G.O.S. series, 'The Story of Colonisation,' draws the contrast between military imperialism under which the conquerors took more than they gave, and colonial settlement under which the settlers gave more than they took



SIR HAROLD NICOLSON

Early 'Imperialists'

WHEN I was a boy such words as 'empire' or 'colonies' aroused feelings of pleasure and pride: today they have been distorted into 'imperialism' and 'colonialism' and are intended to provoke displeasure and shame. This change of meanings furnishes an interesting example of the effect of propaganda on untrained minds. A moment's reflection should convince us that there are as many differing types of colonialism as there are of government, and that some can reasonably be defined as good and others as bad.

Colonisation has always been a natural process. Human beings in the same way as ants or bees are, as Professor Cyril Philips has pointed out, 'essentially colonising animals.' Even in prehistoric times colonies tended to fall into two main categories, each containing several variants and sub-divisions. The first category could come under the general heading of predatory conquests. The second category could be defined as the spread of civilisation.

Empires of the First and Second Millennia

If the conquering race possessed standards of civilisation higher than those of the conquered race, and if the conquest lasted long enough for these standards to be inculcated and absorbed, then much benefit resulted. But if, as Bertrand Russell has pointed out, the conquerors were less civilised than the conquered, or were only aiming at seizing loot and capturing slaves, then the event proved unfortunate for mankind. Thus the Roman conquest of western Europe was an excellent development of the benefits of which we, the conquered, are still conscious today: whereas the capture of Rome by the barbarians was a long misfortune which disturbed the order and dimmed the intelligence of western man for close on a thousand years.

In this survey of early 'imperialists' I shall draw attention to the contrast between military imperialism under which the conquerors took more than they gave, and colonial settlement under which the settlers gave more than they took. The former were grandiose, predatory raids, differing in extent and duration only from the cattle-stealing of our tribal ancestors. The latter were essentially pacific and pacifying settlements, furthering the spread of civilisation.

The vast if transitory empires created during the second and first millennia before Christ by the Egyptians, the Chaldeans, the Assyrians, and the Persians were essentially the results of the struggle for power between rival dynasties. Peoples were subjugated and provinces annexed for the main purpose of securing strategic frontiers and increased wealth and manpower. There was no idea of colonisation in the later meaning of that term. The Assyrians went so far as to adopt the ruthless method of transferring whole populations from one conquered province to another; as we know, Tiglath-Pileser III transported the Israelites as well as many other conquered tribes from their homeland to Mesopotamia. This system did not prove remunerative, and it was not on any similar scale repeated until the twentieth century A.D.

How the Ancient Empires Disintegrated

These ancient empires eventually disintegrated owing mainly to internal disruption. The lack of any means of rapid communication rendered impossible the establishment of centralised authority. Thus when the great Cyrus in 550 B.C. subjugated the Medes and founded the Persian empire he and his successors found it impossible to administer the provinces from Ecbatana or Persepolis. They were obliged to rule their dominions as satrapies under viceroys: centrifugal tendencies developed increasingly until the empire fell an easy prey to Alexander.

The Persians, moreover, never managed to create in their empire any sense of community of interest. They regarded trade (that great lubricant of intercourse) as a degrading occupation and went so far as to forbid the presence of shops in their cities, with the result that trade was carried on in suburban markets and never entered closely into the life of the population as a whole.

They ruled wholly by the sword, and thus when once their military power ceased to be irresistible and inevitable the whole edifice collapsed without leaving behind it much more than huge mud walls.

The glamour of Alexander the Great's tremendous adventure has obscured the fact that it also was a war of conquest and not a system of colonisation. The more remote provinces which he subjugated did not, under the rule of his successors, long survive. Yet so potent was the Greek influence which in the wake of his army he spread from the Bosphorus to the Indus, that traces of it lingered for centuries in northern India, and a lasting type of civilisation (half Asian, half Greek)

was created in the delta of the Nile. As an example of military imperialism the imperialism of Alexander has been surpassed only by the immense civilising mission of Rome.

I now pass to the second category, from imperialism by conquest to colonialism proper, and I must begin by that amazing Semitic people, the Phoenicians of Tyre and Carthage. On the collapse of Minoan dominance in the twelfth century B.C. the Phoenicians of Sidon and Tyre became the masters of the Aegean sea and eventually of the Mediterranean. They established trade depots or settlements in Cyprus, in the Greek islands, and even on the isthmus of Corinth.

From there they spread to Heraclea in Sicily, along the whole northern coast of Africa, to Malta, to Sardinia, and eventually to Cadiz and Tartessus in south-western Spain. They became the middlemen for the whole caravan trade from the East; they traded in amber from the Baltic and in tin from the Scilly Isles; they exported their own dyes, their wool, their glass, their textiles, and their metal ware. They became immensely rich.

When Tyre after a protracted siege was captured by Alexander the Great, the Phoenician colony of Carthage, which had been founded some 450 years previously by Queen Dido, assumed and extended the Phoenician leadership. Carthage occupied Sicily, Sardinia, and the Balearic Islands. She established trading posts in west Africa, and planted settlements in Madeira and the Canaries. She exploited the Spanish silver mines at Huelva, Osea, and Cartagena. She sought to establish a monopoly of trade in the Mediterranean basin, kept her geographical discoveries wholly secret, and would capture and sink any foreign vessel found between Sardinia and the straits of Gibraltar.

This policy provoked the three wars with Rome, and led to her final destruction in the third Punic war in 146 B.C. The Phoenician colonies were self-governing and united to their mother cities of Sidon, Tyre, or Carthage by sentimental and religious ties alone. Unlike the great military empires which I first considered they were peacefully acquired and exercised a pacifying influence in the territories where they happened to be situated.

Colonies of the Greek City States

The colonies sent out by the Greek city-states were of immense antiquity. Cumae in southern Italy claimed to have been founded 1,100 years before Christ, and it was from Cumae that the area of Naples was settled. The prosperous colonies of Tarentum, Sybaris, Locri, and Rhegium date from the eighth century B.C. In 734 the Dorians of Corinth founded the mighty city of Syracuse, in 630 colonists from Thera crossed to north Africa and built Cyrene; and in 600 the Phocceans established themselves at Marseilles. Meanwhile colonists from Miletus had entered the Black Sea where they established as many as nine overseas settlements, and in 685 and 658 the Megarans created across the entry to the Bosphorus the two great cities of Chalcedon and Byzantium.

The main reason for the despatch of these colonies from the parent hive was pressure of population: a prosperous Greek city-state doubled its native population every few years, and their own fields and olive groves proved insufficient. A further cause was party strife: when the aristocrats gained the upper hand they would often dispose of the labour opposition by shipping them overseas. These displaced persons would land in some distant uninhabited harbour and immediately start trading with, and therefore civilising, the neighbouring barbarian tribes. The profits were quick and large. When in 600 B.C. Kolaos of Samos was blown by the east gale through the straits of Gibraltar and sold his Samian pottery at Cadiz in return for Iberian silver he made a profit by this single voyage of £150,000.

The Greek colonies, like the Phoenicians, were self-governing. They brought with them the Greek language, Greek culture, a sentimental affection for their parent city, and a common reverence for the religious and athletic rites of the Hellenic world. The systems of government which they established varied according to local conditions from tyranny to democracy. They directed their own foreign policy and contracted alliances among each other for purposes of defence. Athens alone among the Greek cities established garrisons, or cleruchies, which were maintained by armed forces. The other Greek colonies were founded and maintained with the consent of the local barbarians and their prosperity became a mutual advantage. The existence of these outposts of civilisation was of incalculable value to human progress. In them, as in the British Commonwealth system, we see colonialism at its most humane and reasonable, and therefore at its best. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

'The Story of Colonisation,' The Reaction of Europe, by Geoffrey Barraclough (see note and syllabus of complete series on page 19)



Russian diamond-studded gold communion cup



Silver-gilt rose-water dish and ewer, dated 1595 and 1617 respectively. (Reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen)



William and Mary lacquer cabinet decorated with figures and flowers in the Chinese manner on a scarlet ground

The Antique Dealers' Fair

CYRIL RAY goes to Grosvenor House, London, where each year at the height of the season ninety of the leading antique dealers in Britain exhibit some of the treasures they have for sale. 'It is like a great museum of the fine arts and the domestic arts,' he says, 'and everything in it is carefully hand-picked for authenticity'

EVERY year in summer—somewhere between the Chelsea Flower Show and the Eton-Harrow cricket match at Lord's, so that it is one of the events of the London season—about ninety of Britain's leading dealers get together in the great ballroom of a hotel in Park Lane for the Antique Dealers' Fair. If there is anybody who still thinks of an antique shop as a sort of dusty cave of delightful muddle I would like to take him to the balcony overlooking the fair to see the ordered array of gleaming elegance: cut glass of the eighteenth century throwing off a thousand twinkling little stars of light; the rich colours of Dutch paintings and the gay colours of German porcelain; the gloss and the gleam on walnut and mahogany and satinwood furniture.

It is like a great museum of the fine arts and the domestic arts, and everything in it is at least as carefully hand-picked for authenticity as if it were in fact in a museum. Because these are the leading dealers in Britain, and it is more than their reputation and their livelihood—it is their whole attitude to life—that depends on Britain's reputation as the world centre of the trade in antiques and works of art, a reputation that dates back to the time when eighteenth-century English noblemen making the Grand Tour brought back works of art from Italy and France, and nourished since then by the scholarship and the integrity of the great London auction-rooms—Christie's and Sotheby's—and of the dealers.

So the fair is almost like a club, a self-governing organisation to which a dealer only belongs by invitation—and by the invitation of his business colleagues and rivals, who will not ask him to come in unless they are confident that he will not let the trade down. Once he is accepted, the dealer has to agree that everything he exhibits is for sale, that it was made before 1830—that is the date that has been decided on as the dividing line between the age of hand crafts and the age of the machine—and he has to submit every single item, down to the last tiny silver teaspoon, to the critical examination of those same sharp-eyed business rivals; you can imagine that they do not let each other down lightly.

The Examining Committees at Work

The dealers elect from among themselves sixteen examining committees—one for paintings, one for glass, one for silver, and so on—and for a whole day before the fair opens, and every morning after that, as new pieces are put on show to replace those that have been sold, these committees are going round—each dealer dropping out in turn as the examination reaches his own stand—vetting every piece on show. I was there the day before this year's fair opened, and I saw the committee on European porcelain, some of them with magnifying glasses, critically examining glazes and texture and factory marks, and stroking their chins and looking wise; and I saw the furniture committee turning a table upside down and peering into the corners with electric torches to make quite sure that it was the Chippendale piece that it claimed to be.

I have known this happen at the fair: a table was rejected, and the dealer asked to remove it from his stand, because it was what is called a married piece. The top was all right, a fine piece of Georgian mahogany; and the legs were all right, beautifully carved Chippendale legs; but the top and the legs had not always belonged to each other: it

was the top of one table and the legs of another joined together at a later date than the whole table purported to be, and the join was spotted as being perhaps a Victorian piece of work.

As usual, and very naturally and properly, the great wealth of the fair was in the eighteenth-century English craftsmanship on view. Hepplewhite furniture, for instance, and Georgian silver, Waterford glass and Chelsea porcelain, all the product of that golden age of English design and workmanship that stretches from Queen Anne almost to the accession of Queen Victoria—the whole of the eighteenth century and a bit over. But there was French furniture, too, and porcelain from Meissen and Nymphenburg, and Italian bronzes and maiolica, and Russian silver, and Chinese jades and Austrian enamels, to say nothing of pieces that were not so much antiques as antiquities: an Egyptian bronze bowl, for instance, that was more than 5,000 years old, and one from the China of more than 3,000 years ago.

Rare Pieces and High Prices

When pieces are as rare as that the prices are correspondingly high. I did not ask what you would have to pay, for instance, for the gold communion cup given by Catherine the Great to a convent in St. Petersburg—the gold studded with 1,350 big diamonds and with so many small ones that nobody has bothered to count them.

When you see piece after piece as splendid and as rare as these you understand how some people have come to estimate the value of what is shown at the fair as getting into the matter not of hundreds of thousands but of millions of pounds. There was one piece alone—a Spanish diamond and emerald ornament—so rare and with such magnificent jewels, that it is valued at £12,000.

On the other hand, though, I have handled Georgian silver caddy-spoons, beautifully made, in perfect condition, and just as carefully authenticated as anything else at the fair, that cost as little as fifty shillings; Georgian silver wine-labels—those pretty trinkets that say 'Port' or 'Sherry,' hanging from the neck of a decanter—for thirty shillings; and tiny ivory boxes mounted with gold, each with a little mirror in the lid—boxes that eighteenth-century ladies kept their beauty patches in—marked at as little as two and three guineas.

So there is something at the fair for almost everybody to buy. But during the couple of weeks that it is on, thousands of people go just to look, and well they might, because although it is like a museum it is the only museum where you can pick things up, and handle them, and get the man in charge to tell you their story.

For curiosity, there was the gold tie-pin that has as its ornamental top a miniature of one eye of the beautiful Princess Amelia, the daughter of the Duke of York—very beautiful, they say, but somehow I do not fancy it; and for combined pathos and craftsmanship, the smallest known example of the models that the French prisoners-of-war used to make—the prisoners the British took in the Napoleonic wars: a seventy-four-gun ship of the line carved from wood—rigging, masts, guns, and hull—less than two inches long, less than two inches high, and a quarter of an inch wide. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 9

Bringing Up the Children

MARGHANITA LASKI, author and journalist, considers some of the special difficulties faced by English parents—in particular those that belong to the professional middle classes—in this age of transition

TO be a good parent has never been easy, and every period in history has its own peculiar difficulties. What I want to talk about are the special difficulties that confront English parents in the time we are living in now, and especially those parents who like myself belong to the professional middle classes. For people of my age, with children in their early teens, the present period seems very much a time of transition, and though we hope that what we are moving into may be as good as, if not better than, what we have had before, to know how to prepare our children for it often seems very very difficult.

To start right in with one of the most important problems we face, there is the problem of our children's futures, of what they are going to be when they grow up. I belong, as I have said, to the professional middle class, and that means that most of the people I know best are in the kind of work where the service you give is counted as more important than the money you get: we are writers and artists and teachers, doctors and lawyers and civil servants. When we—the people of my generation—took up these careers, we knew that the money we would get would have no particular relation to the work we put in; but we did have reason to suppose that the money we would get would be sufficient to lead a decent, modestly civilised life.

This is hardly true any more. Compared with the rest of the community, the standard of living of professional people is steadily going down. If the rewards at the top are adequate, for the professional rank and file, the moral and cultural backbone of the community, they are not. The rewards are not sufficient to support even that most modestly civilised life we must lead if the new generation is to be trained to carry on with a way of living and working that we believe to be truly valuable.

So here is our major problem. Are we to encourage our children to choose professional careers, or ought we to turn them to other ways of life which are more profitable financially if spiritually less valuable? 'But', you may say, 'surely the rewards people expect from their work depend on the way they're brought up? Surely a home with the right values can teach children that spiritual rewards are more important than financial ones?' But, you see, another of the problems of parents in our time is that no matter what the values of the home outside influences are becoming increasingly more potent. We have to face the fact that we are steadily becoming a mass-production, mass-communication society: its values are not those of the professional middle classes.

For mass-production has to be matched by mass-consumption, and the organs of mass-communication play their part in ensuring that this is so—indeed, sometimes I think this is their main function. Directly or indirectly pressure is constantly put on all of us, adults and children alike, to believe that happiness is attained by buying goods and services. We few who do not believe that this is the way to happiness cannot cut ourselves off from the rest of the community. We cannot reasonably expect our children to grow up to be the only group in the community that lives without television and motor cars and holidays abroad, without new clothes and new furniture, constantly renewed. We may be able to train our children not to expect to be rich but we can hardly train them to be eccentric.

Social Equality and Outward Conformity

In the past, of course, it would not have been eccentric for any group to have its own separate standards and forms of behaviour. But today we are pledged to social equality, and the particular way that social equality manifests itself in this transition stage is by outward conformity, by an outward ironing out of differences, good as well as bad. So to ask our children to stick to our particular ways would be to ask them to be eccentric. Yet somehow we must find an answer to the dilemma that professional life at the present time simply does not bring in enough money to lead what is now accepted as a normal life—and to professional people no other life brings sufficient rewards of a non-financial kind.

You will realise, of course, that the point of view I am putting before you is a minority one: if it were not, there would be no dilemma. But a community, like an individual, gets what it seeks in life, and we, having achieved a startling social revolution in the last few years, are at the moment determined to enjoy its tangible rewards in the shape of all that mass-communication and mass-production can bring. But if the services that professional people can give are for the moment under-valued, we may believe that this will not continue for long.

In the meantime we, as parents of the professional classes, must resolve our dilemma by clinging to what we value and to what we believe other people will come to value too. When our values are wanted they must be available. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

BERTRAM MYCOCK, the BBC Industrial Correspondent, sketches the background to the 1956 Commercial Motor Show which will be opened at Earls Court, London, this week by the President of the Board of Trade. This year's show will be the largest ever staged

Commercial Motor Show

WHILE the makers of private cars in Britain have been undergoing some difficulties in the past few months, with home demand contracting and overseas competition becoming ever more intense, the commercial end of the motor industry goes from strength to strength. The output figures for goods vehicles of all kinds and for public-service vehicles have been rising steadily month after month, and with the great economic developments in many parts of the world the industry seems to be riding the crest of the wave.

It is against this background that the 1956 show will display the products of forty manufacturers of commercial vehicles. Most of them will be British, but the doors are open also to Sweden, the United States, Holland, Czechoslovakia and West Germany. There will be on view every kind of commercial motor-vehicle, from the very largest lorries to the smallest delivery vans; there will be buses and a multitude of vehicles specially designed to do difficult jobs in arduous conditions.

Four out of every ten commercial vehicles built in Britain are sold abroad. In the first half of this year nearly 84,000 of them were exported, and nearly 2,000 of these were buses which will carry the names of British firms into the streets and highways of many foreign countries. The British motor industry has for a long time seen the great trading possibilities which come in the train of all the schemes of industrialisation and development that are going ahead all over the world.

New Trends in Design

Partly because of its established success in markets in a highly competitive world, and partly because it feels the need to be in a state of constant readiness to jump into new markets when these various trade barriers go down, the British commercial-vehicle industry is paying the closest attention to good design and to adaptability for different conditions in countries overseas.

Let us look for a moment at some of the trends in design. Perhaps the most remarkable single feature is the switch from petrol to oil, and, in particular, the popularity of the smaller diesel-engines of two and a half litres which will power the one-ton vehicle. One famous maker of diesel-engines is, in fact, producing a type of power unit which can run an ambulance or a truck or a road-making roller, and it claims that this is money-saving, because the engine is made in such large quantities that its first cost is low and service after sales is quick and easy.

This easy maintenance is, in fact, a big point with engine-designers and chassis-designers today. Increasingly the engine of the commercial vehicle is being switched from under the bonnet to under the floor. It not only provides for a larger pay-load but makes maintenance a great deal easier, since these under-floor engines can easily be slid out on rails to become completely accessible for the mechanic. The cylinder liner is another short-cut to cheap maintenance: the cylinder carries a detachable lining which can simply be withdrawn and replaced, thus saving the costly business of machining the cylinder block.

The designers are paying the closest attention these days to the comfort of the driver, realising that comfort means safety, and it means, too, that profitable high speeds can be maintained on long runs. In the past designers seem to have proceeded on the assumption that every driver of a commercial vehicle stood about five feet, ten inches, and was fairly long in the leg. The adjustable seat is every bit as important to the man who drives a truck as it is to the one who drives a car. It is this demand for comfort which has brought power-operated steering out of the super-car field and into the commercial-vehicle field. Not only are many British makers building their trucks and buses with steering powered from the engine: several firms are making auxiliary units which can be bought and fitted to existing vehicles.

Designers are turning their attention more and more to the weight of vehicles, and indirectly the aircraft industry has led the way with its own preoccupation with this problem. Many of the light alloys which were perfected because of the demands of the aircraft designer have now found their way into commercial vehicles. Indeed one British maker is selling alloy bodies for a considerable range of standard vehicles in a form so designed that any competent garageman anywhere in the world can build the body on to the chassis in a couple of hours. Some of the commercial vehicle builders are looking to plastics.

The British industry has one of the best-equipped proving grounds in the world, and the commercial end of the industry has made great use of it. The designer of a truck, for instance, can take his prototype to the proving ground—a converted airfield in the English Midlands—and can test it under exact scientific controls in conditions which reproduce those that are likely to be found in any part of the world—from desert to jungle, and from tropical mountains to arctic snows.

Next week there will be a G.O.S. report on the Commercial Motor Show on Monday at 21.00 and Tuesday at 04.45 and 12.00



The ruined keep of the Norman castle



Abbot's Hospital, a home for the aged



The High Street: on Saturdays it is as crowded with shoppers as many a street in London's West End

The Old Town of Guildford

SAM POLLOCK visits a famous Surrey town on the Portsmouth road which is not only a dormitory for London's workers and a market for the prosperous farming area which surrounds it but also the centre for a wide variety of industrial concerns

THE old town of Guildford in Surrey is one of the best examples I know of a peculiar glory that surrounds the majority of our old towns. With all their architectural beauties and historic interest and old traditions they are no mere tourist centres, no mere museum pieces artificially preserved for the delight of the visitor. Most of them are still important and flourishing centres of trade or industry, with a lively present and a hopeful future to make their past a matter of pride, not of nostalgic regret for vanished glories. It is not Ichabod—'The glory has departed'—which is inscribed on the two best examples of Georgian architecture in Guildford's High Street but 'Fifty Shilling Tailors' and 'F. & W. Woolworth Ltd.' respectively.

And why not? Our ancestors, who built their handsome market places and graceful market crosses for strictly utilitarian purposes—to shelter the 'barrow boys' of medieval times—would have seen nothing incongruous in this, any more than in the fact that the High Street's best example of Jacobean domestic architecture is to be found in a tea-room, or that you can still order your wine in the Angel Hotel from vaulted cellars built in the Middle Ages. The old Guildhall, with its projecting clock dated 1683, is still the centre of Guildford's local government; the grey, cloistered, and leaden-windowed grammar school founded by Edward VI still resounds with schoolboy clamour; and Abbot's Hospital, founded by a Stuart archbishop, is still what many hospitals were in Stuart days: a quiet retreat for the aged.

These three all overlook Guildford's steep, cobbled High Street, a thoroughfare which has not many equals in all Britain for historic interest and architecture. They also overlook a stream of traffic on wheel and foot which proclaims Guildford's present-day importance and prosperity as a shopping and trade centre for south-west Surrey.



Some of the 50,000 electrically driven toy cars turned out each year by a Guildford firm: they are all scale models of well-known British makes

It is as a centre of trade for the prosperous agricultural area which surrounds it, and as a residential centre—not so much as an industrial centre—that Guildford scores. Thirty miles from London, and protected by a 'green belt' against the threat of absorption by London, it is favoured as a residential area by business executives who work in the capital and who can have the best of both worlds by living in the gracious and pleasant surroundings offered by Guildford while making the forty-minute train journey daily to the City.

As would be expected from this set-up, the majority—well over half—of Guildford's wage-earners are employed in what we call service industries: distribution, transport, administration, and so forth. But there are a wide variety of small and medium industrial concerns, and one large manufacturer—Dennis Brothers—whose fire-engines and commercial and municipal vehicles are in service all over Britain and the world.

Municipal Vehicles Made to Order

In a brief tour of their huge works, which cover twenty-six acres, I noticed fire-engines and other vehicles destined for Dar-es-Salaam, Beirut, New South Wales, and Trincomalee. In the vast workshops in which they build their vehicles their 2,000 workers are almost lost. The kind of job they do at Dennis's needs space: turning out giant fire-engines with three-hundred-foot ladders on revolving platforms; municipal vehicles which are in effect mobile plants for the treatment, packing, and disposal of rubbish; industrial vehicles which are in effect mobile chemical plants.

And the need for space is enhanced by the fact that every job is, as the engineers say, 'one off': every vehicle is built to a special design and to meet the special requirements of the customer; there is nothing that could be called mass assembly. As my guide told me: 'Here the vehicle is the customer's from the start; it's ear-marked at the beginning not at the end of an assembly line.' It is, in fact, built like a ship—some of them are as big as ships. Which also means that a high proportion of the workers—mainly men—are skilled craftsmen who may be called upon to do something new and strange every day.

A Guildford firm which contrasts with Dennis's in size and product but which resembles it in the almost exclusive employment of craftsmen is the printing firm of Billings. Billings are mainly noted for their Bibles: they print Bibles in almost 400 languages for the British and Foreign Bible Society. I saw them being printed in African dialects which before they were set in type by Billings had no written literature: they had only the spoken word.

One of industrial Guildford's very recent success stories is that of Victory Industries, a firm which employs about seventy workers—mostly girls—in the manufacture of model cars. This may not sound anything very new, but there is something very new and very special about these model cars. A word which you must never use in connection with the model vehicles made by this firm is 'toy'—not in the hearing of any of the staff. They are scale models officially approved by Britain's car manufacturers, and they are turned out with all the scrupulousness as to efficiency and design of their big brothers. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



JACK DIAMOND

C. L. Boltz introduces a series of four talks in which different experts in the field of atomic energy explain its principles and describe some of its more immediate applications. The fundamental physics of atomic energy are here explained by the Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Manchester University, JACK DIAMOND

What Is this Atomic Energy?

NO other subject has been in the news as much as atomic energy in the past few years. Ever since the first atom bomb exploded over Japan in 1945, starting a shock wave of fear that went round the world—and, I believe, is still doing so—people have been fascinated by atomic energy. Unfortunately most people still seem to think of it rather morbidly in terms of bombs. Yet in Britain we have concentrated millions of pounds and thousands of men on the business of making atomic energy serve peaceful purposes. Here is a new and hitherto unused source of energy and power for mankind, energy that in due course can bring benefits to all people. Even now the great benefit to medicine of the new and remarkable sort of chemical called the radioactive isotope has been felt everywhere, and day after day aircraft fitted with special wing-tip carriers fly these British-made isotopes all over the world.

In Britain itself we have an atomic power station ready to pour its electricity into the national grid when the Queen has opened it next October. Our Central Electricity Authority has also the most ambitious scheme in the world for atomic power stations—a dozen new ones in the next nine years. As far as Britain is concerned the atomic age is here.

The Present—and the Future

But let us turn to the present, and the future. What is this atomic energy? How can we use it? What are the future prospects?

Professor Jack Diamond, who was one of the original British atomic team in Canada and who has been in nuclear engineering ever since, is going to explain the fundamental physics of nuclear or atomic energy.

'Your dictionary will probably define an atom as a body too small to be divided, but scientists have known for half a century that this is not true. The generally accepted picture of the atom shows a nucleus surrounded by electrons moving in orbits; that is to say, it is a system rather like the planets moving around the sun; and each of these electrons—the planets—has one unit of negative electricity.

'According to this picture, not only is the atom divisible but its centre or nucleus can also be split up into parts. It is composed of protons, each having a positive electrical charge, and neutrons, which have no charge at all. Neutrons and protons are comparatively heavy particles, very much heavier than an electron, and practically all the weight of an atom is in the protons and neutrons which make up the nucleus.

'The number of protons in a nucleus determines a chemical element, but in any given element the number of nuclear neutrons may vary slightly. For instance, the nucleus of every atom of iron has twenty-six protons, but some iron nuclei have twenty-eight neutrons, others thirty neutrons, and there are even two other variations. Atoms of an element having different numbers of nuclear neutrons are called isotopes. Isotopes of an element are identical chemically, but because of the different number of neutrons in their nuclei they behave rather differently in some respects. This leads us to one most important element—uranium.

The Neutron as a Projectile

'All uranium atoms have ninety-two nuclear protons—that is what makes them all uranium—but there are several uranium isotopes with different numbers of neutrons. The three isotopes of most interest to us are called Uranium 233, Uranium 235, and Uranium 238; the numbers indicate their atomic weights. Only the isotopes U235 and U238 occur to any extent in nature. Natural uranium consists almost entirely of U238 and only a small part of it is U235.

'Let us examine the nucleus of the isotope U235. The forces which bind the ninety-two protons of similar charge closely together represent a large store of latent energy. If the nucleus can be split up, some of this binding energy will be released. This is what we mean by "atomic" or "nuclear energy"—and the key to the splitting, or fission, is the neutron; which, as a projectile, is likely to split the atom it hits.

'If a neutron moves in from outside and enters the nucleus of a U235 atom, there is a very good chance that it will split the nucleus into two parts. Some of the binding energy of the nucleus is thereby released, and the two smaller nuclei, called fission fragments, fly apart at high speed, carrying most of the released energy as kinetic energy. They are then slowed down by hitting nearby uranium atoms and heat is generated in the uranium. This result of fission is extremely important because it is this heat which may be turned into power by removing it from the uranium and driving an engine with it.

'This leads me to an important fact in nuclear fission. Almost immediately after an atom is split by one neutron two or three other neutrons are emitted at high speed. If there are more uranium atoms

nearby these new neutrons can cause further fissions, and so on. Thus a continuous chain reaction is possible. Now a nuclear reactor is designed to work by controlling this chain reaction.

'The fission fragments, which were created in rather a hurry, are unstable and eventually radiate energy to achieve stability. After nuclear fission there is a lot of radioactivity and most of it is due to the fission fragments.

'I said just now that the neutrons emitted after fission have very high speeds. They are called fast neutrons. Although there is a chance of a fast neutron causing fission in one of the nuclear fuels I have mentioned, it has a much greater chance if its speed is reduced and the greatest chance of all when its speed is what we call thermal: that is, when it has a speed appropriate to room temperature—2,200 metres per second.

'Reactors which make use of thermal neutrons to cause fission are called thermal reactors. There are many more thermal reactors in the world today than fast reactors. This is because the very much greater probability of fission by thermal neutrons in U235 makes it possible to use very dilute fuels such as natural uranium in which only one part in 140 is U235. From the point of view of a thermal reactor we must regard the more plentiful U238 isotope largely as a dilution, although it must be remembered that U238 absorbs some of the available neutrons to form plutonium, and this is a valuable nuclear fuel.

'But to get back to the thermal reactors themselves. Something must be done to slow down the fast fission neutrons, and the best way so far found is to put near the uranium a material called a moderator which slows the fast neutrons down by making them collide with the nuclei of light atoms. The lighter the nuclei the more energy is lost per collision, and hydrogen, deuterium, beryllium, and carbon may be used.

'Nuclei other than nuclear fuel may absorb neutrons without a fission. Materials vary enormously in this respect and great care must be taken in the design and erection of nuclear reactors to maintain freedom from impurities which would absorb neutrons wastefully. The moderators I have just mentioned—hydrogen, deuterium, beryllium, and carbon—have low neutron-absorbing power and are chosen partly for that reason. The carbon is in a very pure form called graphite.

A Typical Thermal Reactor

'We can now begin to visualise the form which a thermal reactor must take. In a typical example, with natural uranium fuel and graphite moderator, rods of fuel in metal cans are laid in long holes formed in the graphite structure. They are placed in metal cans to prevent corrosion and escape of fission products. The distance between the holes in the graphite structure is governed by the amount of moderator necessary to slow down to thermal speed the fast neutrons born in the rods.

'Although more neutrons are emitted from each atom that is split, unfortunately some of them are lost to the surroundings, so the mass of fuel and moderator must be big enough to maintain a continuous chain reaction despite this loss. The amount which will just do this is called the minimum critical size.

'As I said, the chain reaction must be controlled. It must be possible to maintain a steady power level. This may be achieved by inserting into the core rods of neutron absorbing material such as a boron carbide. These control rods absorb some of the neutrons and so allow the reactor to be kept working at any power required.

'The neutrons and other radiation created in the reactor are dangerous to human beings, and some of these harmful particles and rays can escape from the reactor and so a thick absorbing shield must be placed round the reactor to protect the operators. This is commonly made of steel and several feet of concrete.

All the time the reactor is working the heat generated in the uranium fuel rods must be removed by passing a cooling fluid over them. This fluid in turn gets hot and must be cooled outside the reactor. Obviously the fluid must be chosen carefully as it must not be one which absorbs neutrons heavily or the reactor will not work.

'In a typical thermal power reactor the cooling fluid is circulated first past the rods in the reactor, where it is heated, and then to a heat-exchanger. Here the heat is used to generate steam which drives turbines. The circulating fluid, now cooled, is returned to the reactor where it is reheated and the cycle is repeated.

'The temperature of the cooling fluid has an important effect on the efficiency of a power plant, and many of the problems of the designer arise from his desire to achieve as high a temperature as possible. Thus the materials of construction of power reactors must not only have good nuclear properties—they must be strong and resist corrosion at a sufficiently high temperature as well. Such materials are few and very many difficulties have to be overcome.' (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



Somewhere along the mail train's route postmen arrive at a railside standard with bags



The mail is put into pouches fixed to the standard to be hooked up by the passing train



Besides collecting pouches on its way past, the train drops others into a net

The G.P.O. Mails Go Through

JOHN CAMPBELL went to Euston Station in London to meet the General Post Office's special mail train at the end of one of its nightly runs from Scotland. Our pictures show something of the work which goes on while the train is travelling, and of the way in which more mail is collected from stations along its route

AT four o'clock in the morning in London the mail train from the north of Scotland arrives at Euston station. It is a regular procedure, but, one morning recently when it pulled in, the Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Cuthbert Alport, was at the station to meet it, and to travel with the mail to a sorting office in central London to watch the final stages of its sorting and its delivery by nine o'clock in the morning. I also saw the night's mail arrive, and interviewed Mr. Alport.

It was still dark when I got to Euston at four o'clock, dark except for lights on the station and on the trains, and the noise and bustle was typical of any big railway station at rush hour, although on this occasion it was not only railway staff who were rushing about but Post Office staff as well. All had but one aim: to get the mail out of the railway vans, drop the bags on to trolleys, and hurry them along the platform.

Everyone was moving fast to shouted orders. There was the roar of the engines from the scarlet Royal Mail vans, the deep humming and bustle of tractors, and the clank and rattle of trolleys. With military precision the Royal Mail vans swung into line, their doors standing open ready to receive the mail; and dozens of blue-uniformed Post Office men stood by to handle it. Then a train swung into sight, a special train bringing letters from all over Britain. It slowed to a halt with a hiss of steam and a clank of pistons, and at once its doors were thrown wide.

Slowly the grey, angular piles of mail bags began to grow. Most of them were already sorted into districts: all that remained was for the van crews to load them up and speed them away to every part of London for sorting and final distribution when daylight came.

The only man not in uniform was the Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Cuthbert Alport, who was standing watching the unloading of mail from this long train, and I asked him about it: 'This train,' he said, 'this great special train, which consists entirely of mail coaches, came throughout yesterday afternoon and through the night from the north of Scotland right through the country down to London. It carries something like 1,200 bags of mail, and by nine o'clock or thereabouts this morning every letter here should, if it is physically possible, be delivered to its destination. It's not always so easy, because after all there are difficulties sometimes in timing, but that is our aim and that is what we try to do.'

While we were talking the mail was already on its way to sorting offices where it was distributed throughout the metropolitan area; and by about nine o'clock it had been delivered. (Broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')



On board the train incoming mail-bags are opened, the letters sorted, and once more bagged according to their destination: this saves precious time



On arrival at Euston station the bags are loaded into waiting vans or trolleys



Police control the crowd as the champion spaghetti-eaters get down to it in a Frith Street restaurant: the contest was won by a slim young woman from the East End



'The grand carnival procession played, danced, and sang its way along the narrow streets. Beautiful women, jazz bands . . . and more beautiful women trundled along'



Soho's Queen, Andria Loran, greets Montmartre's Mayor, and police and fire chiefs



A busker, one of Theatreland's professional street entertainers, goes into a lively number



During the fair even busier Godiva-like belles

Soho's Week

'ALUN WILLIAMS, a BBC producer of *Our Year's Soho Fair in London's West End*—'something new and fascinating happened' the streets of polyglot restaurants and cafés

IT is a pity that the word 'Soho,' because of recent events and the resultant publicity accorded them, conjures up for many people the picture of razor attacks, pavement 'affrays,' and all the accompanying unpleasantness of gang warfare. The members of the Soho Association do not deny the existence of a seamy side of life in their parish but they do emphasise that the volume of publicity accorded these incidents is in itself a proof of their rarity. Last year's fair celebrated the formation of the Soho Association, and in arranging this week of festivity its members were reviving an old custom: the first fair was held in 1883, and there are still venerable folk in Soho who remember the stir it caused in fashionable society. Today's fair is, of course, less 'fashionable,' because Soho has opened wide its door to welcome the world.

This Gathering of the Nations

On Sunday, July 8, I returned to London after a hectic week on the Continent, and felt, as I strolled in the sunshine down Frith Street and Dean Street, Old Compton Street, and Wardour Street, that I might just as well have saved myself a lot of time, trouble, and petrol by staying in Soho and letting the Continent come to me. There were sixty-five starters for the Waiters Race at midday, and their names provided a clear enough indication of this gathering of the nations that is Soho. There were Fannino and Hajiloizou, Rigotti and Grattarola, Vargas and Gan Ghi, König and Chung Yu.

Each starter was armed with a tray, bearing a bottle of champagne, a glass, and an ash-tray, all of which were required to be up-standing and unbroken at the end of the 550-yard course round Soho Square and down Greek Street to the junction of Greek Street and Old Compton Street. The competitors were allowed to walk, trot, or run, and this year's race provided a sensation: an objection to the first man home—Vittorio Bertoletti of the Versailles Restaurant—on the grounds that he held the bottle with his left hand for a moment, was sustained, and the £25 prize went to Nicolai Toufexis of the Belle Etoile, with Caluori of the Trocadero a bottle-neck behind, and Pressi of the Hungaria third.

Earlier that morning an inaugural mass had been sung in the Tower Chapel of St. Anne's in Shaftesbury Avenue, and at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and of St. Gregory in Warwick Street. In the afternoon a large congregation gathered again in St. Anne's to sit in the sun-drenched square—all that remains of the church after bombing with the exception of the tower itself—and hear the lesson read in English, Dutch, Spanish, French, Welsh, and Italian and a stirring address by Father Reid, followed by the saying of the Lord's Prayer by the congregation—each member in his own particular language.

At half past three Soho was in truth *en fête*. The grand carnival pro-



...ried on Soho-style: these
sing a magazine



Thoroughly blasé, a steward relaxes; not quite
so acclimatised, the Morris dancers lounge



Sixty-five waiters were in at the start of the 550-yard race in Soho Square: the
first man home was disqualified for holding the champagne bottle with his free hand

f Festivities

roadcasts, gives a first-hand account of this
of varied festivities and events in which
y,' from an inaugural procession through
ditions evoking the true spirit of carnival

ession played, danced, and sang its way along every yard of the narrow
reets. Beautiful women, jazz bands, Chinese dragons, Morris dancers,
nd more beautiful women trundled along in a shower of streamers and
nfetti. The judges awarded the first prize to the Hong Kong restaurant,
ut very few saw on their magnificent tableau a little *Li See*: this was a
osy of green ferns containing 'good luck' money presented to them in
ie true Oriental tradition by *Ley On's*, a rival Chinese restaurant—an
idication, surely, of the true spirit of Soho.

But the spirit of carnival was not confined to the organised procession.
rom early morning throughout the week small groups of musicians in
ie colourful costumes of their own countries wandered around the streets.
hose old friends of ours, the buskers, had a wonderful time with an
udience of hundreds at every corner. One of the busking teams proved
o popular that they held up the traffic. The irate owner of a shining car
interrupted the performance with his horn, but the spirit of carnival
reailed, and he finished up by joining in the act. In the evenings those
ho could not get into the pubs drank on the pavements, and the
ecordionists and guitarists kept them happy from the upstairs windows.

Something new and fascinating happened every day: a spaghetti-eating
mpetition was won by a slim young woman from Stepney who left
ardened gourmets gasping; but there was champagne all round for the
ers. A 'beautiful-legs' competition attracted an audience of—at a
ugh estimate—fifty to every leg. There were singing and beauty
mpetitions and a contest to find the owner of the finest beard.

The shops and business houses gathered together their talents to provide
ie best-dressed window, and in the evenings there were roof-garden
arties, bacon barbecues, and art exhibitions by some of the residents of
ie community. Nor were the children forgotten, for roundabouts and
vings, coconut shies and candy floss, games and Punch and Judy shows
eant that no excuses could be made by Mum and Dad for leaving the
ungsters at home.

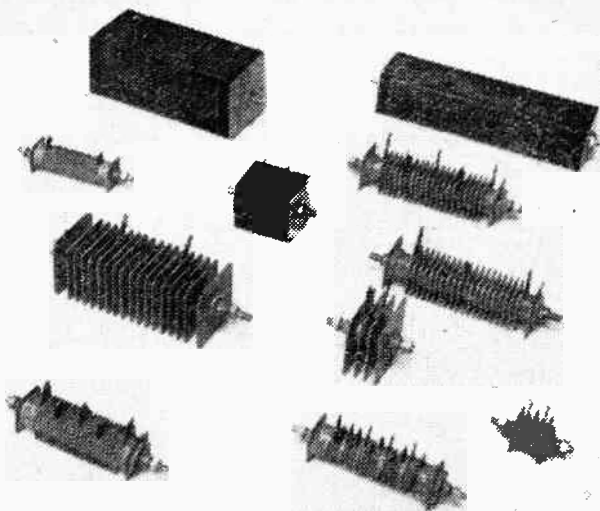
At one time—light-hearted speculation has it—the huntsmen in these
arts shouted 'So Ho!' to the hounds as they pursued the hare across
iburban fields. Recorded history tells us more seriously that the perse-
nted Huguenots made their homes here in the late seventeenth century
nd established a reputation as a settlement of skilled craftsmen. Since
en other venturers—not all political exiles—Italians, Greeks, Swiss,
aniards, Hungarians, Chinese, Turks, and other nationalities have added
e best of their particular crafts and swelled the population of this world
miniature. So conviviality and business thrive side by side, and here
eir claim is—and who will deny it?—that they can offer the best of
ood, wine, and entertainment. And once a year there is all this and the
oho Fair too.



The prize-winning float in the carnival procession represented a Chinese restaurant:
it was heralded by strains of oriental music, romping clowns, and a dragon (below)



HIGH TEMPERATURE LIGHTWEIGHT RECTIFIERS



- For operation in ambients of up to 85°C
- Elimination of cooling fins for compactness
- Light alloy construction for light weight
- High stability

These are some of the salient features of this new range of rectifiers, primarily developed for Service requirements, but now available in production quantities for all applications. Units can be supplied with various finishes to comply with RCS.1000 categories H.1 and H.2.

Details of this new range of



can be obtained from

Dept. LC7, WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE & SIGNAL CO. LTD.,
82, York Way, King's Cross, London, N.1. TERminus 6432

A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (H), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches: BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto. W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434
Ceylon:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingstons Ltd. Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £4-5-0 sterling. Special rate to H.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Daniel George

WE tend, most of us, when we do not stop to inquire about it, to think of the Victorian age as one of piety and earnestness, narrowly religious, and rather prudish. Muriel Jaeger in her book called *Before Victoria* shows that at least fifty years before Queen Victoria came to the throne the intense moral and religious regeneration of society had begun. There were, of course, some who were unsympathetic. But on the whole the evangelical movement, helped possibly by the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, and the Napoleonic wars, soon gathered momentum. The subtitle—on the jacket though not on the title-page—*Changing Standards and Behaviour 1787-1837* does sum up the theme of the book.

Walter Lord, in his book *A Night to Remember*, gives his account of the sinking of the *Titanic*, the behaviour of the crew and passengers, and the treatment the Press gave to the disaster. Mr. Lord is American, so his book inevitably has an American slant, and his style is affected by current slang. But so far as it is humanly possible at this date to get at what actually happened he has been outstandingly successful. It was the *Titanic's* maiden voyage from Southampton to New York. Altogether she carried a total of 2,207 men, women, and children; of these only 750 survived. One reason was that there were not enough life-boats. There are some discrepancies in the estimates of the number of lives lost: Mr. Lord thinks the Board of Trade's estimate of 1,503 most convincing.

The behaviour of passengers and crew was not irreproachable. There were, of course, heroes and heroines, setting examples of the greatest courage, enterprise, and endurance; but there was no getting away from the fact that an avoidable disaster had occurred, at any rate a disaster of some magnitude. Naturally, accounts were conflicting and legends survive. But here, as near as the truth can be got to, is the story in as exciting a book as any to be met in the bookshops at the moment.

Frank Swinnerton describes his book *Background with Chorus* as 'A Footnote to Changes in English Literary Fashion between 1901 and 1917.' Actually, it peers a little into the future beyond the last date—to the war novels and films and the school of T. S. Eliot—but in the main it sticks to its chronological limits and its theme. In effect, it is a discursive and highly personal account of publishing and authorship and literature before the first world war. I found the book quite extraordinarily interesting. From the literary critic's point of view it is valuable in showing the books and authors in the context of their time, and it certainly, as its subtitle promises, demonstrates very clearly the changes in literary fashion and, incidentally, the futility of literary prophecy.

Almost a companion volume, though it begins later in the century, is Percy Muir's autobiography, *Minding My Own Business*. It opens with a history of the firm of Elkin Mathews with which Mr. Muir has been associated since 1930. In its earlier years the firm had published most of the famous or notorious authors connected with the Yellow Book and the eighteen-nineties. After the death of Elkin Mathews the business was acquired by A. W. Evans and traded as antiquarian booksellers, and it is with the ups and downs of that trade and his own adventures in it that Percy Muir is concerned. He tells us, since that is his purpose, more about the people he met than the books he bought or sold. It is a strange, little-written-about world that we are introduced to by Mr. Muir—not so specialised that his book will not be of interest to everybody interested in books.

The International P.E.N.—a world association of writers—recently held its twenty-eighth annual congress in London, and associated with that occasion is a book edited by John Lehmann, *The Craft of Letters in England*, a symposium to which various authors have contributed, among them J. R. Stewart on modern biography, C. V. Wedgwood on living historians and their methods, Alan Pryce-Jones on personal books (autobiographies, individual travel books, etc.), Francis Wyndham on novelists. It provides a kind of survey of the activities of English authors in various branches of literature at the present time.

Also timed for the congress was *New Poems 1956*, the fifth of the P.E.N. annual anthologies, this one edited by Stephen Spender, Elizabeth Jennings, and Dannie Absie. It is a very representative collection of modern poetry and includes, it is sad to say, because the publication of this book almost coincided with his death, three poems by that charmingly great poet, Walter de la Mare.

Before Victoria, by Muriel Jaeger (Chatto and Windus, 18s.)

A Night to Remember, by Walter Lord (Longmans, 16s.)

Background with Chorus, by Frank Swinnerton (Hutchinson, 18s.)

Minding My Own Business, by Percy Muir (Chatto and Windus, 21s.)

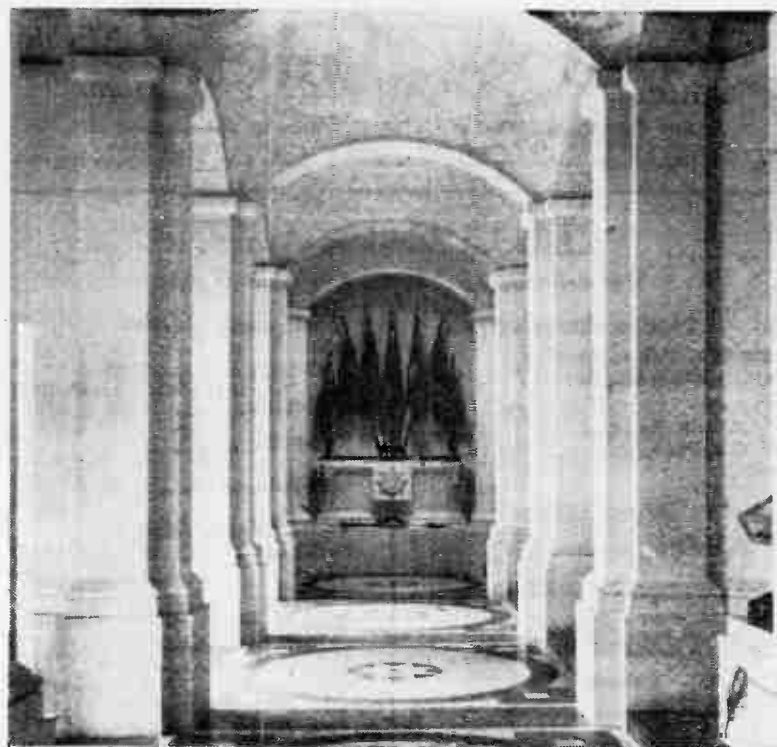
The Craft of Letters in England, edited by John Lehmann (Cresset Press, 21s.)

New Poems 1956, a P.E.N. Anthology (Michael Joseph, 12s 6d.)

* Books to Read—Wednesday 15.45, Thursday 00.30 and 05.00



Her Majesty the Queen looking at one of the regimental books of remembrance for Guardsmen killed in action in the second world war, and (right) the interior of the Household Brigade memorial cloister at Wellington Barracks



STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

GUARDS MEMORIAL

NOT far from Buckingham Palace the Queen unveiled a memorial to the officers and men of the Household Brigade who died in the last war. It takes the form of a cloister leading to what will eventually be the new chapel of Wellington Barracks. The old chapel was badly damaged by a flying bomb in 1944, and it is now being restored. The Queen was received by the colonels of the regiments, one of whom is the Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel of the Welsh Guards. The State Trumpeters sounded, and the Queen, in a pale-cream coat and navy-blue hat, walked to the dais with Major-General Sir Alan Adair, who is Chairman of the Memorial Cloister Fund Committee, and Major-General Johnson, commanding the Household Brigade.

The cloister is part of the design for the restoration of the Wellington Barracks Chapel. In recesses on either side of the cloister are the regimental books, which contain in lettering of red and black the names of those who fell. On the wall above each book is the carved badge of the regiment. At the far end of the cloister stands the general monument to the Household Troops, the gift of the Royal Family. Behind it rise the colours of the brigade and the cavalry standards. In the middle of the step lies a wreath of gilded bronze. LEONARD PARKIN

RIVERS OF DESTINY

THIS report is about a river—in fact, the jigsaw of innumerable rivers that link, divide, fertilise, and sometimes bring destruction to parts of East Bengal. Here, between the flat expanses of rice and jute fields, rivers are the natural form of transport and the least reliable: they flood, they dry up, they get clogged with silt. The greatest of these waterway



Shops and offices are going up fast in Dacca, which 'is not really a city, although this is the third time it has been a capital'

networks—the Brahmaputra/Ganges system—cuts East Bengal in half and is quite unbridgeable; but there is something endlessly fascinating about life on these waterways.

Bengal has evolved its own breed of boats, ranging from little sampans with the stern-timbers rising into a horseshoe form to seventy-year-old paddle-steamers like floating grandstands; and there are steam launches called *Cecilia* and *Primrose* that look as if they have been built for English comedy films. Piles of raw jute are ceaselessly on the move.

It is on the rivers that the new industries are growing up. For example, just above Dacca there are the biggest and most up-to-date jute-mills in the world, using mostly Scottish equipment. Upstream from Chittagong I saw a new paper-mill using bamboo as its raw material.

Upstream again, the Karnaphuli river is being harnessed for hydro-electric power. Because of the difficulty of getting and maintaining heavy equipment lots of the work is being done by hand, thousands of coolies hacking out the cliffs by the basketful.

All of these things are part of the battle to correct the economic lopsidedness of East Bengal, for it is an agricultural, raw-materials-growing economy from which the industrial prop of Calcutta has been pulled away. This would not have been so serious if the population had been smaller, but on every square mile of land nearly 800 people are trying—and all too often failing—to make a living.

Dacca, although this is the third time it has been a capital, is still not really a city. The shops and offices are going up as fast as the concrete-mixers can pour them. Enchanting little bay ponies loiter about the racecourse, in the middle of which is a golf-course, in the middle of which are two flourishing Hindu temples. But the finance, experience, employment, and trade which Calcutta meant have as yet no real substitute. Bengal hopes to find them on the banks of her rivers of destiny.

GERALD PRIESTLAND

WILD GOOSE CHASE

A PARTY of six people—two of them schoolboys—have left Britain on what is literally, you might almost say, a wild goose chase. They are going to north-east Greenland to try to round up and net large stocks of the geese which breed there. These will then be ringed and released again so that their migratory movement can be studied. The party is being led by Doctor Thomas Wright, of Marlborough College, and with him are going two senior boys from there, two undergraduates from Cambridge, and a Danish student.

Doctor Wright himself says: 'The difficulties in an expedition to Greenland and Spitzbergen are complicated by the fact that the breeding grounds of the geese are separated by large ice-fields, mountain ranges, and fiords. One of our difficulties in Greenland is the question of transport. We are very fortunate in going on a Norwegian expedition ship which is going to the region to relieve a meteorological station the Norwegian Government maintain there. The method that we shall be using for catching the geese is the standard method using nylon netting pens, and we shall chase the geese, when they are unable to fly, into the pens. One of the snags is that the geese take to the water if they possibly can, and we are taking rubber dinghies so that we can get them off the water if possible. We shall be living under canvas, and our feeding will be of the most primitive.'

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	17700	16.95

West Indies

23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30

Mexico

In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun.)</i>		

West Africa

20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

East Africa

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92

Hebrew

Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian

10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific

Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72

06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
GMT	kc/s	m.
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		

Far Eastern

China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	21640	13.86
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	17810	16.84
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80

West Africa

04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85

North Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Thurs.)</i>		
17.00-20.15	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy,

Central Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-23.15	17700	16.95
21.00-00.30	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53

West Indies, Central America, South America

(north of Amazon, including Peru)		
GMT	kc/s	m.
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	15210	19.72
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
00.30-03.00	9410	31.88

South America

(south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
GMT	kc/s	m.
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
10.30-11.30	15360	19.53
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61

Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific

09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
10.30-14.15	15360	19.53

South-East Asia

09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91</

This Week's Listening

September 16-22

A ROYAL TOUR

ON Friday this week Her Royal Highness the Princess Margaret leaves for her second Commonwealth tour. It will be remembered that early last year the Princess made a very successful tour of the British Caribbean.

BBC commentators will be at London Airport to describe the scene as Princess Margaret leaves for Mombasa in Kenya. There she will join the Royal Yacht *Britannia* for her journey by sea to the Colony of Mauritius, where she will arrive on September 29. After spending three days on the island she will sail on October 1 for Zanzibar for a three-day stay. Then on October 7 the Princess goes to Dar-es-Salaam, arriving on October 8 for the beginning of her ten-day tour of Tanganyika. From Tanganyika Her Royal Highness goes to Kenya, where she will spend a week, and she leaves for home on October 25.

Reports will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service on the Princess's progress: Ian McCulloch will be at Mombasa for the arrival, and the remainder of the tour will be covered by Patrick Smith, the BBC's correspondent normally based in South Africa.

WEST INDIAN IN EAST AFRICA

A G.O.S. producer, Willy Richardson, who recently returned from a visit to his homeland in the West Indies, has since been to East Africa. This trip took him first to Zanzibar and then to Tanganyika, giving him the opportunity of comparing these places with the Gold Coast and Nigeria, in West Africa, which he visited last year. The African visit took Richardson to many of the places H.R.H. Princess Margaret will be visiting; and programmes which he has recorded will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service during the royal tour.

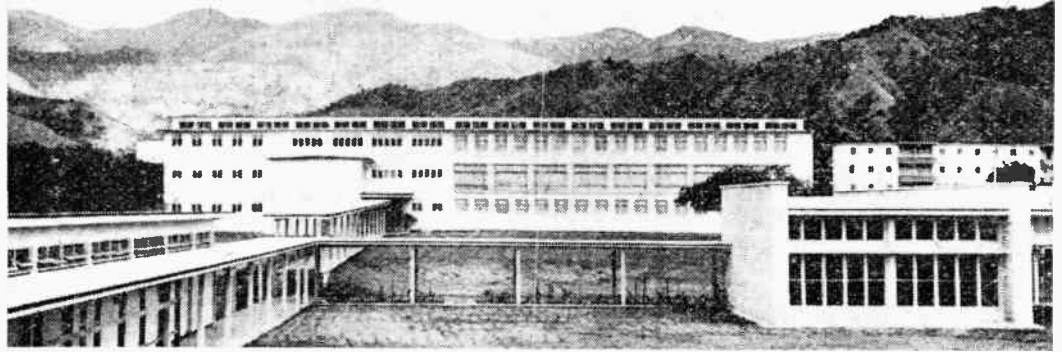
'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'

IN April and May, Willy Richardson made a tour of the West Indies to have a look at the steps being taken to implement the British Caribbean Federation, which was agreed upon earlier this year at the Lancaster House Conference in London.

He spent five weeks visiting Jamaica, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago, flying a distance of 3,000 miles through the Caribbean. He took with him a midget tape-recorder, and interviewed the leading politicians, administrators, and industrialists of the region, who told him about the attempts that are being made to diversify the economy of the area and to raise the people's standard of living.

'THE REACTION OF EUROPE'

ON November 26, 1095, at the town of Clermont in France, Pope Urban II delivered a great speech: he urged that an armed pilgrimage should set out to free the Christian churches in Syria from



The work of the University College of the West Indies will be discussed in the 'Caribbean Horizon' series

In the first programme, 'Our Place in the Sun,' in the series 'Caribbean Horizon,' he tells of the progress that has been made in the various islands. He has not minimised the difficulties of the task, and touches on the recent increase of emigration to the United Kingdom. The chief speakers in this first programme will be V. C. Bird of Antigua, Robert Bradshaw of St. Kitts, Ronald Mapp of Barbados, and Albert Gomes of Trinidad, who are all Ministers in their respective governments.

Robert Lightbourne, the first manager of the Industrial Development Corporation in Jamaica, and Sir Stephen Luke, the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies (who is also the Commissioner for the Preparation of the Federal Organisation), also contribute their views on the future of the British Caribbean.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30 and 23.15; Wednesday 10.00

'THE COMMUNIST PARTY'

IN the G.O.S. series of talks on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age' Dr. George Bolsover will speak about the Communist Party. He will describe the development of the party under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin, and examine the control exercised by the party's Central Committee and its Presidium—formerly known as the Politburo.

The party held the twentieth congress of its history earlier this year, and the dramatic denunciation of Stalin by Mr. Khrushchev at that congress will provide ample material for Dr. Bolsover to discuss the problems of leadership with which the party is now faced.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 15.45; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

MUSIC BY THOMAS TOMKINS

TO commemorate the tercentenary of the death of Thomas Tomkins (1572-1656) the Choir of Salisbury Cathedral, the In Nomine Players, and Thurston Dart (harpichord) will give a concert of his music, including two five-part pavanes for strings, and the anthems *When David heard* and *O pray for the peace of Jerusalem*. The programme has been devised by Denis Stevens.

The Tomkins were an English family of six musicians, including several Thomases. The Thomas whose tercentenary is being marked was born at St. David's and died near Worcester. He was a pupil of Byrd, and was appointed organist of Worcester Cathedral in about 1596.

In 1607 he took his Bachelor of Music degree at Oxford. Although he stayed at Worcester until the second siege of 1646 he became one of the organists in the Chapel Royal in 1621.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 14.45; Wednesday 19.00

LONDON FORUM

WITH them in another edition of 'London Forum' Bertrand Russell and Lord Hailsham have Kingsley Martin to discuss whether the political Left has been right or wrong in its analysis of social issues and in its aims. Mr. Martin, who has recently celebrated twenty-five years as editor of the Left-wing weekly periodical *The New Statesman and Nation*, joins with the other speakers in first defining the term 'Left.' After this the team considers what is meant by progress and seeks to determine if there has been an inevitable movement towards the Left in a democratic society. In addition, they examine the interplay of both Right and Left in the shaping of society.

G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

Radio Theatre presents

'A SLEEPING CLERGYMAN'

CHARACTERISTICALLY, the title of the late James Bridie's play has nothing whatsoever to do with its theme. For this is 'a story told before dinner, in a Glasgow club, by one physician to another. The story is concerned with three generations, and it spans the seventy years before the time of its telling. There is a third person present while the story is told—a clergyman—but he is asleep.' Whether or not Dr. Cooper is able to get through his tale in peace depends upon the reverend gentleman's continued torpor; naturally Bridie saw to it that he did not awake too soon.

The play's setting is significant, for Bridie was himself a Glasgow physician, his real name being Dr. O. H. Mavor, and in his life he combined medicine with play-writing. Thus when he came to combine them in a play the conjunction resulted in one of his most popular and successful works.

Here he was concerned with heredity. There is an old north-country saying, expressing belief in reversion to type, which runs: 'Clogs to clogs in three generations.' But Bridie knew that the wind of heredity blows less predictably, and so he shows us how a disgruntled, consumptive medical student, dying in a small Scottish seaside resort, may through his illegitimate son transmit qualities which in the next generation produce a good-for-nothing, and, in the generation after that, a great doctor.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

'THE STORY OF COLONISATION'

Introduced by Bertrand Russell (whose talk was printed on page 4 of our preceding issue)

PART I

★ Early 'Imperialists' by Harold Nicolson

The Roman Empire by Sir Mortimer Wheeler

The Indian Drive East by C. H. Philips

The Expansion of Islam by Bernard Lewis

The Hammering Hordes by R. R. Betts

Crucibles of Civilisation by K. M. Panikkar

★ Printed on page 8

PART II

† The Reaction of Europe by Geoffrey Barraclough

The American Adventure by Salvador de Madariaga

Empty Spaces by C. E. Carrington

Asia Today by C. H. Philips

Africa Tomorrow by Philip Mason

A New 'Colonialism'? by Geoffrey Wheeler

† See note above

Turkish oppression. The result was the launching in the following year of the first Crusade, which was followed by a series of European thrusts eastward during the next three centuries: In 1071 the Seljuk Turks had captured Jerusalem, the climax to a long series of blows struck by different forces at various points along Europe's eastern frontier and that of the Byzantine Empire.

Now Europe began to hit back. For some time the Germans had been colonising Prussia and the fringes of the southern Baltic coast. A period of European expansion through trading, exploration, and conquest was beginning and was to continue right down to the eighteenth century.

'The Reaction of Europe' is the subject of this week's talk in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation.' The speaker will be Geoffrey Barraclough, Professor of Medieval History in the University of Liverpool, who on October 1 takes up his appointment to the Stevenson Research Chair of International History in the University of London.

Professor Barraclough has become well known in recent years for his challenging approach to the writing of history.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30, 05.00

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 16

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

- 16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 by J. de Castilla
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

- 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

- 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie
 (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents 'A SLEEPING CLERGYMAN'

- by James Bridie
 Charles Cameron the first
 Moultrie R. Kelsall
 Mrs. Hannah.....Meg Buchanan
 Dr. William Marshall.....Tom Smith
 Harriet Marshall
 Wilhelmina Cameron } Rona Anderson
 Hope Cameron
 John Hannah.....Roddy Macmillan
 Police Sergeant.....Jameson Clark
 Police Constable.....Douglas Murchie
 Charles Cameron the second
 Moultrie R. Kelsall
 Donovan.....Jameson Clark
 Sir Douglas Todd Walker
 Colin Chandler
 Lady Todd Walker.Ethel Glendinning
 Girl in the night club.....Margot Steel
 Dr. Purley.....James MacTaggart
 Lady Katharine Helliwell.June Shields
 The Chorus:
 Dr. Cooper.....Gordon McCallum
 Dr. Coultis.....E. J. P. Mace
 Wilkinson.....Douglas Murchie
 Produced by James Cranpsey
 (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 ENCORE!

A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'

A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. E. M. Pilkington

05.00 INVITATION TO THE OPERA

A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
 Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
 ask all the questions
 and Gilbert Harding
 knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 TRADITIONAL IRISH MUSIC

played by
 The Malachy Doris Trio

07.30 Extracts from Acts 1 and 2 of 'CANDIDA'

by George Bernard Shaw
 Candida.....Celia Johnson
 Rev. James Morell.....Godfrey Kenton
 Marchbanks.....Oliver Neville
 Produced by Arthur Russell
 (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)

08.00 Close Down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Fauré (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
 Ida Shepley (West Indies)
 The Maple Leaf Four (Canada)
 Ormonde Douglas (Australia)
 Mike McKenzie (West Indies)
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Morningside, Edinburgh.
 Conducted by the Rev. Fr. Charles Kelly
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Peter Jones in

'BY AND LARGE'

Some radio annotations on the passing parade
 with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
 (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR

Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
 with Betty Phillips
 John Horvelle, Guy Taylor
 The BBC Chorus
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 Introduced by Robin Boyle
 Produced by Eric Arden
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

'The Stolen Submarine'

by 'Sea Lion'

5—'Just in Time'

Sub-Lieutenant 'Tiger' Ransome
 John Clarke-Smith
 Sub-Lieutenant 'Snort' Kenton
 Derek Hart
 Alison Horncross.....Dudy Nimmo
 Barbara Horncross.....Dorothy Gordon
 Lady Horncross.....Joan Henley
 Sir Ralph Horncross.....John Gabriel
 'Wiggs' Poston.....Jonathan Field
 Skipper of tug.....John Glyn-Jones
 Produced by Eve Burgess
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)
 followed by an interlude at 13.50

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO

Variations on a Nursery Song for piano and orchestra
 by Dohnanyi
 played by Ivey Dickson
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 Dick Bentley in

'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'

(or 'The Theory of Relativity')
 Some Total Recall with Music
 Chapter 2
 with Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
 Graham Stark
 (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

'Has the Left been right or wrong?'
 with Bertrand Russell
 Lord Hailsham, Kingsley Martin
 in the chair: Robert McKenzie
 (repeated on Monday at 02.15)
 See note on page 19

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC

Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
 (repeated on Saturday at 07.30)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from Barlanark Church, Baillieston, near Glasgow, Scotland. Address by the Rt. Rev. R. D. V. Scott, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 MAGIC OF THE VIOLIN

Featuring David McCallum

18.30 Radio Theatre presents

'A SLEEPING CLERGYMAN'

(see 00.30; repeated Wed., 14.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra,'
 by Norman Millar
 'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 07.15)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS

12: Greece

22.15 Moira Lister

and Hugh Burden
 with James Hayter in
 'SIMON AND LAURA'

Episode Four

Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Lady Dorothy Rowlands.....Jean Kent
 Sir Bertrand Rowlands.....Finlay Currie
 The Commentator.....John Arlott
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Fri., 18.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

(See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT	on:	11.88,	30.71,	25.49,	24.92,
04.20	on:	24.80,	19.91,	19.85,	19.42,
		16.95,	16.84,	16.79 m.	
05.54	on:	25.38,	25.30,	19.82,	13.97,
		13.84 m.			
09.20	on:	19.91,	16.91,	16.84,	13.92,
		13.87,	13.84,	11.66 m.	
		10.20 on:	19.53,	13.97 m.	
		15.54 on:	24.80 m.		
		19.54 on:	31.88,	16.79,	13.92 m.
		20.54 on:	19.60 m.		
		22.09 on:	25.15,	24.92,	19.19 m.
		22.58 app. on:	25.15,	24.92,	19.91,
			19.61,	19.60,	16.95,
			16.77 m.		

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 19.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 17

GMT
09.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
 from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Morningside, Edinburgh. Conducted by the Rev. Fr. Charles Kelly. St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Choir conducted by Father William McClelland

01.30 BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Arthur Anton

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM
 'Has the Left been right or wrong?' with Bertrand Russell. Lord Hailsham, Kingsley Martin in the chair: Robert McKenzie

02.45 TRADITIONAL IRISH MUSIC
 played by The Malachy Doris Trio

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Fauré (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
 Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
 Betty Phillips, John Horvelle and Guy Taylor
 The BBC Chorus
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra featuring Top of the Hits
 Meet the Band
 The Geraldo Glee Club
 (Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder)
 Composer's Corner
 From the Song Shop
 Rosemary Squires
 The Tip Toppers
 Geraldo Salutes
 Songs with Strings
 with the voice of Roy Edwards
 (repeated Thurs., 19.30; Fri. 10.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Fauré (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL
 Jean Pougnet and the Palm Court Orchestra with this week's visiting artist Bruce Dargavel

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 THE RIVER POLICE
 2: King's Reach
 A combined outside broadcast and dramatised feature on the Thames Police, with a commentary from a launch on the river by John Snagge
 Written by Tom Fallon
 Produced by Tom Waldron
 (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

12.00 THE BAND OF THE ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS
 Conducted by Captain J. F. Dean
 Director of Music

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the South of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Boyd Neel

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Henry Krein (accordion)
 Billy Bell (guitar)

14.45 From the Third Programme SOUTH AMERICA
 'Bolivia'
 The third of five talks by V. S. Pritchett
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 12: Programme Music
 Pianist, Joan Davies
 (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 7: The Reaction of Europe
 by Geoffrey Barraclough
 Professor of Medieval History in the University of Liverpool
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
 A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer
 with them will be Reginald Dixon.
 The George Mitchell Singers
 Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra
 Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
 Introduced by Jack Watson
 Produced by Eric Miller
 (repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

17.30 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 A series of four programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation
 1: 'Our Place in the Sun'
 Written and narrated—after a 3,000 mile tour of the area—by Willy Richardson
 (repeated at 23.15; Wed. 10.00)
 See article on page 3

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the club

19.00 'THE KENYA CHURCH LOOKS FORWARD'
 A talk by the Rt. Rev. L. J. Beecher, Bishop of Mombasa
 (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 HOME AND AWAY
 A programme of music and song from the four corners of the earth with Joan Bramhall (soprano) John Lanigan (tenor) and the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Extracts from Acts 1 and 2 of 'CANDIDA'
 by George Bernard Shaw
 Candida.....Celia Johnson
 Rev. James Morell.....Godfrey Kenton
 Marchbanks.....Oliver Neville
 Produced by Arthur Russell
 (repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
 by the Edinburgh City Police Pipe Band
 Pipe-major Donald Shaw Ramsay

21.00 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Grieg and Rimsky-Korsakov on gramophone records

22.15 DANCE MUSIC

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
 and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 (See 17.30; repeated Wed., 10.00)

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events from the South of England

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 'Caribbean Horizon'
 (See article on page 3)

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 'Round the Universities'
 Mary Trevelyan visits six universities
 3—Edinburgh
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Fauré (records)
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.45 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.50 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 Music Programme
 19.00 'As I See It', a talk
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 15.50 Music Round the World
 16.00 Reading
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 18

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 40.96 and 30.53 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programme in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
Kidnapped by R. L. Stevenson
'What are Industrial Relations?'
by Alain Flanders
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Fauré (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News-Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment: Simbad
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 DEEP HARMONY
Directed by Alan Ford
with Edward Rubach (piano)

00.30 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
7: The Reaction of Europe
by Geoffrey Barraclough
Professor of Medieval History
in the University of Liverpool
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 MELODY HOUR
Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
Betty Phillips, John Horvelle
and Guy Taylor
The BBC Chorus
(Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

02.30 NEW RECORDS
presented by Ian Stewart

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Fauré (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
(See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
A programme of strict tempo
dance music played by
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
Introduced by Victor Silvester

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape
12: Programme Music
Pianist, Joan Davies
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 From the
Promenade Concerts

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by John Hollingsworth
Clive Lythgoe (piano)
Piano Concerto No. 2
Humphrey Searle
Suite: Matinées Musicales
Rossini—Britten

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward

The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written to
the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 DANCE MUSIC

12.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA
by Alistair Cooke

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 'THE
SQUIRREL'S CAGE'
by Tyrone Guthrie

Henry Wilson.....Geoffrey Matthews
John, his father.....Richard Williams
Rose, his mother.....Marjorie Westbury
Mary, his aunt.....Noël Hood
Ivy, his wife.....Beryl Calder
Leader of the Chorus.....Eric Anderson
Production by Hugh Stewart
(repeated at 23.45; Fri., 20.15)

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 THOMAS TOMKINS
(1572-1656)

A programme for the tercentenary
of the composer's death
given by
the Choir of Salisbury Cathedral
(Master of the Choristers,
Douglas Guest)

The In Nomine Players
and Thurston Dart (harpsichord)
Programme includes two five-part
Pavanes for strings, and the anthems:
'When David heard'
'O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem'
Devised and presented by
Denis Stevens
(repeated on Wednesday at 19.00)
See note on page 19

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Communist Party'
by Dr. George Bolsover
(repeated Wed., 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Essex

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL
followed by an interlude at 17.15

17.20 LIGHT MUSIC

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 ENCORE!
A programme recalling some of
the highlights of the musical stage
Heather Harper (soprano)
John Hargreaves (tenor)
BBC Midland Orchestra
Conducted by Stanford Robinson

19.15 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
12: Greece

19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers
Presented by C. F. Meehan
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

21.00 THE BAND OF THE
ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS
Conducted by Captain J. F. Dean
Director of Music

21.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
A visit to the seaside to meet some of
the Variety stars appearing there this
summer

with them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented Northern Variety
Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller
(repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)

22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'THE KENYA CHURCH
LOOKS FORWARD'
A talk
by the Rt. Rev. L. J. Beecher,
Bishop of Mombasa

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra,'
by Norman Millar
'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan
van der Gucht
(repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

23.45-00.00 'THE
SQUIRREL'S CAGE'
(See 13.15; repeated Fri., 20.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

SEPTEMBER 19

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'The Communist Party'
by Dr. George Bolsover
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

01.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
with Dickie Valentine and Doreen Hume
Tibor Kunstler
Jerry Allen and his Trio
Norman Vaughan
and this week's guest star
(repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 COMMENTARY****02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW**

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Essex

02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC

Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape

12: Programme Music
Pianist, Joan Davies

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS**04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**

04.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
by the
Edinburgh City Police Pipe Band
Pipe-major Donald Shaw Ramsay

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)**05.15 HOME AND AWAY**

A programme of music from the four corners of the earth with Joan Bramhall (soprano)
John Lanigan (tenor)
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS**06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 THE RIVER POLICE**

2: King's Reach

A combined outside broadcast and dramatised feature on the Thames Police, with a commentary from a launch on the river by John Snagge
Written by Tom Fallon
Produced by Tom Waldron
(repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS**07.09 Home News from Britain**

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
presented by Boyd Neel

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW**09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
Frank Baron

10.00 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'

A series of four programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation

1: 'Our Place in the Sun'

Written and narrated—
after a 3,000 mile tour of the area—
by Willy Richardson

10.30 'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'

A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer

with them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**

11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Essex

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING

A programme of strict tempo dance music played by
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
Introduced by Victor Silvester

12.15 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'

Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)

12.45 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR

Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

13.00 THE NEWS**13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA**

Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
with Arthur Sandford (piano)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 Radio Theatre presents 'A SLEEPING CLERGYMAN'**

by James Bridie
(For cast see Sunday, 00.30)

15.45 BOOKS TO READ**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'**

Some radio annotations on the passing parade with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES****18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**

18.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 14.15)

19.00 THOMAS TOMKINS (1572-1656)

A programme for the tercentenary of the composer's death given by the Choir of Salisbury Cathedral (Master of the Choristers, Douglas Guest)
The In Nomine Players
and Thurstan Dart (harpsichord)
Programme includes two five-part Pavanes for strings, and the anthems: 'When David heard'
'O Pray for the Peace of Jerusalem'
Devised and presented by Denis Stevens

19.45 PIANO MUSIC (records)**20.00 THE NEWS****20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**

Artists from the Commonwealth of Nations gather in London to send greetings in song to their folks at home and to listeners in the Motherland

Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces

Ida Shepley (West Indies)
The Maple Leaf Four (Canada)
Ormonde Douglas (Australia)
Mike McKenzie (West Indies)
The Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by
The Kenny Powell Trio

21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Fauré (records)**21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE****21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE****22.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**

(or 'The Theory of Relativity')
Some total recall with music
Chapter 2

with Kitty Bluett
Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
Graham Stark

Certain songs are sung accompanied by the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
My music is arranged by Malcolm Lockyer

And my script by David Climie
I am produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Friday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**

A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Boyd Neel

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North-America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
09.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programme in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 20

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
by Vamberto Morais
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
Scheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music from the Films
19.40 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Arts Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 BOOKS TO READ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 'THE DEVIL'S AGENT'

A play of detection
by Huw Lloyd Edwards
The Rector.....Hugh David
Thomas, the Verger.....Moses Jones
Roddy.....Dafydd Havard
Inspector.....Dillwyn Owen
Miss Pugh.....Dilyn Davies
Richard Morgan.....Prysor Williams
John Lloyd.....Norman Wynne
David Vaughan.....Michael Aspel
Miss Howell.....Sian Phillips
Production by John Griffiths
(repeated at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 RECITAL

by Alice Gabbai (mezzo-soprano)
Piero Guarino (piano)
Piano:
Five Children's Pieces.....Casella
Songs:
Aquel Rey de Francia }
Ya salio de la mar } arr. Alberto
Durme, durme } Hemsí
Ah el novio }
(from 'Coplas Sefardias')

Piano:
La Fille aux cheveux de }
lin }
General Lavine, eccentric } Debussy
Danseuses de Delphe }
La Sérénade interrompue }
(repeated Fri., 16.15; Sat., 06.30)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. James S. Wood

05.00 BOOKS TO READ

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

05.45 MAGIC
OF THE VIOLIN
Featuring David McCallum

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra,'
by Norman Millar
'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan
van der Gucht

07.30 Moira Lister
and Hugh Burden
with James Hayter in
'SIMON AND LAURA'

Episode Four
Script written by Ted Taylor
based on characters created
by Alan Melville
Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
Ian Harrison, the producer
Brian Oulton
Lady Dorothy Rowlands.....Jean Kent
Sir Bertrand Rowlands.....Finlay Currie
The Commentator.....John Arlott
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated Fri., 18.30; Sat., 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE!
A programme recalling some of
the highlights of the musical stage
BBC Midland Chorus
BBC Midland Orchestra
Conducted by Charles Mackerras

10.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
A mid-week discussion about per-
formances and prospects in sport,
followed by 'Sportsman'
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters

12.00 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 From the
Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Overture: Le Carnaval romain
Symphonic Variations.....Iain Hamilton
Symphonic Poem, Till Eulenspiegel
Strauss

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Spear

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)

15.15 INVITATION TO
THE OPERA
'Heroes, heroines, and villains'
A programme of gramophone records
introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the
MIDLANDS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Paul Fenoulhet
feature a miscellany
of music and song
characteristically our own

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'THE DEVIL'S AGENT'
(See 01.00)

19.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30; repeated on
Friday at 10.30)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)

20.30 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Fauré (records)

21.20 OLD TIME
DANCE MUSIC

22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
Frank Baron

22.15 INVITATION
TO THE OPERA
(See 15.15)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of country customs and
country music presented on gram-
ophone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH
CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written to
the Club

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER 21

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET

leaves London Airport today
at the start of her
TOUR OF EAST AFRICA
There will be a commentary
on the Princess's departure

See note on page 19

GMT

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR

Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

by Harold Nicolson

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 From the Promenade Concerts LONDON

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Basil Cameron

Janos Starker (cello)

Cello Concerto.....Prokofiev
Symphonic Poem, Le Chasseur Maudit
Franck

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 THE RIVER POLICE

2:

King's Reach

Written by Tom Fallon

Produced by Tom Waldron

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Fauré (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

by Harold Nicolson

05.15 SPORTSMAN

Portrait of a sporting personality
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK' Chapter 2

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Viotti and Rossini
on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE CHAMELEONS

Directed by Ron Peters

10.00 Extracts from Acts 1 and 2 of 'CANDIDA'

by George Bernard Shaw

Candida.....Celia Johnson
Rev. James Morell.....Godfrey Kenton
Marchbanks.....Oliver Neville
Produced by Arthur Russell

10.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD

A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. James S. Wood

11.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

12.00 OUR KIND OF MUSIC

Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

12.30 NEW RECORDS

Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 HOME AND AWAY

A programme of music and song
from the four corners of the earth
with Joan Bramhall (soprano)
John Lanigan (tenor)
and the BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE BAND OF THE LIFE GUARDS

Conducted by Lt.-Col. A. Lemoine,
Director of Music

14.45 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'

with Dickie Valentine
and Doreen Hume, Tibor Kunstler
Jerry Allen and his Trio
Norman Vaughan
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

15.45 'THE ADMIRAL'S DUCKPOND'

Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard,
K.C.B., C.B.E., tells a story of the early
days of aeronautics that concerns a
strange arrival in time for tea
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 RECITAL

by Alice Gabbai (mezzo-soprano)
Piero Guarino (piano)
(See Thursday, 02.30; repeated
Saturday, 06.30)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 GRAND HOTEL

Jean Pougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist,
Bruce Dargavel

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Moira Lister and Hugh Burden with James Hayter in 'SIMON AND LAURA'

Episode Four

Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
Ian Harrison, the producer

Brian Oulton
Lady Dorothy Rowlands.....Jean Kent
Sir Bertrand Rowlands...Finley Currie
The Commentator.....John Arlott
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

19.00 From the Promenade Concerts THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir John Barbirolli

Viennese Music

Overture: Morning, Noon, and Night
Suppé

Waltz: Roses from the South
Johann Strauss

Pizzicato Polka
Johann and Josef Strauss
Radtzky March.....Johann Strauss
Waltz: The Merry Widow.....Lehar
Suite: Der Rosenkavalier.....Strauss

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'THE SQUIRREL'S CAGE'

by Tyrone Guthrie
(For cast see Tuesday, 13.15)

21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Fauré (records)

21.20 IN SHOW BAND STYLE

Cyril Stapleton directs the

BBC Show Band

Songs from the Stargazers

and a guest singer

Individual music from

Harold Smart, Bert Weedon

and Dennis Wilson

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme SOUTH AMERICA

'Bolivia'

The third of five talks
by V. S. Pritchett

23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'

Some radio annotations
on the passing parade
with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30 Radio Newsreel
15.45 Land and Livestock
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the
London Weeklies
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance
by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)

For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Gramophone records
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Announcer's Choice
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 Music Headlines
19.20 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.50 Profile: a talk
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk
10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review

SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER 22

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18.

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45 Radio Newsreel
20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Stop Press Rhythm
Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Fauré (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
Scheherazade
19.40 British Trade: a talk
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Meet the People
15.50 Science Notebook
16.05 As I See It: a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

00.30 'THE ADMIRAL'S DUCKPOND'
Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard, K.C.B., C.B.E., tells a story of the early days of aeronautics that concerns a strange arrival in time for tea (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 CONCERTO
Variations on a Nursery Song for piano and orchestra by Dohnanyi
played by Ivey Dickson and the BBC Northern Orchestra

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Fauré (records)

05.00 'THE ADMIRAL'S DUCKPOND'
(See 00.30)

05.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL
by Alice Gabbai (mezzo-soprano)
Piero Guarino (piano)
(See Thursday, 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
'The Stolen Submarine'
by 'Sea Lion'
5—'Just in Time'
(For cast see Sunday, 13.15)
followed by an interlude at 10.20

10.30 'SIMON AND LAURA'
Episode Four
(See Friday, 18.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
12: Greece

12.00 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Raymond Agout

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson with Julie Dawn

15.00 SPORT

SPORT

Between 15.00 and 16.00, 16.45 and 17.00 it is hoped to broadcast reports and commentaries on:

Motor-racing
THE OULTON PARK RACE MEETING

★

Association Football
The second half of one of the day's League matches

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

16.45 SPORT

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

17.30 BAND OF THE ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS
Conducted by Captain J. F. Dean
Director of Music

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 SPORTS REVIEW

19.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
with Dickie Valentine and Doreen Hume
Tibor Kunstler
Jerry Allen and his Trio
Norman Vaughan and this week's guest star

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

20.45 TRADITIONAL IRISH MUSIC
played by The Malachy Doris Trio

21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Fauré (records)

21.15 From the Promenade Concerts
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Moura Lympny (piano)
The Royal Choral Society
Overture: The Barber of Seville
Prelude à l'après-midi d'un Faune *Rossini*
Piano Concerto No. 2 in G minor *Debussy*
Polovtsian Dances (Prince Igor) *Saint-Saëns*
Borodin

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers
23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Car Hire in Great Britain

GODFREY DAVIS

TARIFF 1 TIME AND MILEAGE | *Whichever is cheaper*
TARIFF 2 NO MILEAGE CHARGE

For full details of self-drive and chauffeur-driven services write or cable

LONDON PARIS

GODFREY DAVIS LTD.

7 ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: SLOane 0022 Cables: Quickmifex, London

WE USE EXCLUSIVELY SHELL  MOTOR OIL

Address in Paris
S. F. L. GODFREY DAVIS
99 AVENUE DE NEUILLY
NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE
Tel.: SABLons 98-13

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR SEPTEMBER 16-22 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
06.00 **THE NEWS**
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 **Radio Newsreel**
06.25 **Programme Parade**
06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 **News in English**
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 **News in Cantonese**
12.45 **News and Commentary**
in Malay
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 **Home News from Britain**
13.15-13.45 **News and Talks in Thai**
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 **News and Commentary**
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Sandesaya**
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Ham Se Puchhiye**
(Question and Answer)
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **Batchit**
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Sairbin**
(Brief Excursion)
14.55 **Waqiat-i-Alam**
(World Forum)
15.05 **Chaudhri Fateh Bin**
Walayat Men
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Radio Zankar**
A Marathi magazine programme
World Survey; Questions in the Air;
Interviews
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Chalta Sansar**
(Radio Magazine)
including Voluntary Societies: 12—
St. John's Ambulance
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **Ap Ka Patra Mila**
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 **Anjuman**
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
14.15-15.45 **Tamizhosai**
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; London
Sangam (discussion); 'Why Come to
Britain for Oriental Studies?'

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **London Letter**
14.55 **Sunne ke Baten**
A question and answer programme
presented by Anjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 **Masai-i-Hazira**
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Prasangik Rupak**
(Topical feature)
14.35 **Music Programme**
14.40-14.45 **London Ka Khat**
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Radio Magazine**
15.05 **Ap Ke Jawab Men**
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 **Bichitra**
A Bengali magazine programme
Discussion: A Comparison of Indian
and British Humour; London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Bachchon ki Liye**
A programme for children
15.00 **Radio Se Angrezi**
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 100
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Mahila Samaj**
A programme for women
Women in Britain: 2—Women and
Jobs
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **Gyan Vigyan**
(Science Survey)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Aj Ka Khel**
(Tonight's Play)
'The Adventure of the
Red-Headed League'
by Conan Doyle
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Vidyarthi Mandal**
(Students' Programme)
Indian Students on Vacation
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **British Samachar Patron**
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Sehat aur Safai**
(Health and Happiness)
15.00 **Behnon Ki Khidmat Men**
(Women's Programme)
15.05 **Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men**
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 **'What I Believe'**
Speaker:
Sir Miles Thomas
13.30-14.00 **Asian Club**
Speaker:
Sir Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., M.P.

Monday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Children in Verse**
13.30-14.00 **English Writing**

Tuesday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **'Shaw Festival'**
Scenes and prefaces to mark
the centenary of the birth of
George Bernard Shaw
Author's Preface
13.30-14.00 **Scenes from**
'Captain Brassbound's Conversion'

Wednesday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Through Eastern Ears**
13.30-14.00 **Question Time**
Speakers:
Mrs. Barbara Wootton, Sir John
Wolfenden, Dr. W. I. Jones

Thursday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Rhythm Patterns**
13.30-14.00 **International**
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Editorial Opinion**
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 **Week-end Review**
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 **Brief Excursion**
Round and about Britain
with the BBC's mobile recording unit
13.40 **Programme Parade**
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 **The World of Science**
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

WHAT I BELIEVE. Sir Miles Thomas until recently was Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation and was largely responsible for the Corporation's post-war development and expansion. From 1948 to 1951 he was Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation. In his talk on Sunday Sir Miles will speak of the basic beliefs of a businessman in relation to early training within the Church of England.

QUESTION TIME. The team of speakers on Wednesday will comprise Mrs. Barbara Wootton, Sir John Wolfenden, and Dr. W. I. Jones. Mrs. Wootton is a well-known economist and a Nuffield Research Fellow at Bedford College, University of London. She has just completed her term of office as one of the Governors of the B.B.C. Sir John Wolfenden has been Vice-Chancellor of Reading University since 1950; he received a Knighthood in this year's Birthday Honours List for his services to education. Dr. W. I. Jones has been Director-General of Research, the National Coal Board since 1946.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. The use of radio isotopes in medicine, agriculture, and industry is increasing rapidly. Britain is the world's largest exporter of isotopes, and last year shipped over 20,000. In his talk on Saturday Mr. J. L. Putman, who is Head of the Industrial Research Group, Isotopes Division, will describe some of the uses for isotopes, and with the aid of a portable geiger counter will illustrate how they are used.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for September 16-22

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan	
kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	21720 13.81
09.15-14.00	17870 16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	
09.15-11.00	21720 13.81
09.15-14.00	17870 16.79
13.00-13.15	15310 19.60
13.00-16.50	11725 25.59
14.00-14.15	15310 19.60
14.00-16.50	9690 30.96
Indonesia	
09.15-10.30	7120 42.13 (09.15-10.15 Sun.)
09.15-10.30	9690 30.96 (09.15-10.15 Sun.)
11.00-11.15	7120 42.13
11.00-11.15	9690 30.96
Burma, Thailand	
13.00-13.15	15310 19.60
13.00-16.50	11725 25.59
14.00-14.15	15310 19.60
14.00-16.50	9690 30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	
13.00-14.00	21720 13.81
14.15-16.50	17755 16.90
15.45-16.50	21720 13.81 (15.30-16.50 Sat.)
Australia	
13.00-13.15	9690 30.96

Sunday, September 16	
09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Faure (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Music
10.15	'What Price Freedom?' 9: 'Industrious Evolution' by Angus Maude, M.P.
10.30	Religious Service from St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Morningside, Edinburgh
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.30	Peter Jones in 'By and Large'
12.00	Melody Hour Frank Weir and his Concert Orchestra
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Concert Hour
15.15	Dick Bentley in 'I Flew with Bismarck' (or 'The Theory of Relativity') Some Total Recall with Music Chapter 2
15.45	The Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	London Forum 'Has the Left been right or wrong?' with Bertrand Russell, Lord Hailsham, Kingsley Martin. In the chair, Robert McKenzie
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary
Monday, September 17	
09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Faure (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Monday Miscellany
10.30	In Town Tonight
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Review

11.30	The River Police 2: King's Reach Written by Tom Fallon Produced by Tom Waldron
12.00	Band of the Royal Army Service Corps Conductor: Captain J. F. Dean
12.30	English Magazine presents people and events in the South of England
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	The Southern Serenade Orchestra Directed by Lou Whiteson
14.45	From the Third Programme South America Bolivia The third of five talks by V. S. Pritchett
15.15	Pattern and Design in Music by Jeremy Noble 12: Programme Music
15.45	The Story of Colonisation 'The Reaction of Europe,' by Geoffrey Barraclough
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Blackpool Night
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Tuesday, September 18	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Theatre Organ
10.00	Desert Island Discs 3: Emlyn Williams Commonwealth Club
10.30	The News
11.00	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.00	Dance Music
12.30	Letter from America
12.45	Ulster Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Listeners' Choice
14.45	Orchestral Concert
15.45	This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Communist Party' by Dr. George Bolsover
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Dance Music
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Wednesday, September 19	
09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Piano Playtime Frank Baron at the piano
10.00	Caribbean Horizon A series of four programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation, written and narrated, after a 3,000 mile tour of the area, by Willy Richardson 1: 'Our Place in the Sun' See article on page 3
10.30	Blackpool Night
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from South-East England Essex
11.30	Music for Dancing
12.15	The Laughter Makers
12.45	Praising My Saviour Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crosssett
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Radio Theatre presents Rona Anderson, Moultrie R. Kelsall, and Tom Smith in 'A Sleeping Clergyman' by James Bridie Peter Forster writes on page 19
15.45	Books to Read
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	'By and Large'
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Thursday, September 20	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Orchestral Concert
10.30	The Archers
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from The North of England 'What's the Form?' The Chameleons Directed by Ron Peters
11.30	Jazz in the Making
11.45	Records presented by Steve Race
12.00	Welsh Magazine
12.30	The News
13.00	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'Educating Archie' Serious Argument
14.45	Invitation to the Opera This Day and Age by Harold Nicolson
15.15	The News
15.45	Commentary
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Listeners' Choice
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Friday, September 21	
09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	The Chameleons
10.00	Extracts from Acts 1 and 2 of 'Candida' by George Bernard Shaw
10.30	Tip Top Tunes
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands 'God and His World' by the Rev. James S. Wood
11.45	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
12.00	Our Kind of Music Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
12.30	New Records Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Band of the Life Guards Conductor: Lieut-Colonel A. Lemoine
14.45	Calling the Stars 15.45 The Admiral's Duckpond Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard, K.C.B., C.B.E., tells a story of the early days of aeronautics that concerns a strange arrival in time for tea
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Chamber Music
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Saturday, September 22	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children The Stolen Submarine 5: 'Just in Time' Interlude
10.20	'Simon and Laura' Episode 4
10.30	The News
11.00	Commentary
11.09	Sports Round-Up
11.15	Report from the West Country
11.25	From the Weeklies Folk Music of Many Lands Greece
11.30	The Pavilion Players Conducted by Raymond Agouti
11.45	Scottish Magazine
12.00	The News
12.30	Home News from Britain
13.00	London Calling Asia
13.09	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
13.15	Southern Serenade Orchestra Directed by Lou Whiteson
14.00	Sport including reports and commentaries on Motor Racing: The Oulton Park Racing Meeting; Association Foot- ball: Second half of one of the day's league matches
15.00	The News
16.00	Commentary
16.09	The Archers
16.15	Programme Summary
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan	
kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15	17870 16.79
09.00-09.15	21720 13.81
11.00-11.30	21720 13.81
12.00-12.45	15310 19.60
12.00-12.45	17755 16.90
12.00-12.45	21720 13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	
11.30-12.45	15310 19.60
11.30-12.45	17755 16.90
11.30-12.45	21720 13.81
13.45-14.00	9690 30.96
13.45-14.00	15310 19.60
Indonesia	
10.30-11.00	7120 42.13 (10.15-11.00 Sun.)
10.30-11.00	9690 30.96 (10.15-11.00 Sun.)
Burma, Thailand	
13.15-14.00	9690 30.96
13.15-14.00	15310 19.60
14.15-14.30	15310 19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	
14.00-15.45	21720 13.81 (14.00-15.30 Sat.)

Daily	
09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio (Sunday only)
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight, 12: 'Flight')	
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)	
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced by Desmond Hawkins and edited by Maxwell Knight, 12: 'Flight')	

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 881. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



NEW ZEALAND DAY

Songs of the Maori, introduced by Lindsay Macdonald, will be broadcast this week by the General Overseas Service in celebration of New Zealand Day. The occasion will also be marked by a concert of choral music by Schola Cantorum of Wellington under the conductorship of Stanley Oliver

'THE AMERICAN ADVENTURE'

This week's talk in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation' will be given by Don Salvador de Madariaga

INTERNATIONAL SPEEDWAY

An eye-witness account by Cliff Michelmore of the world championships can be heard on Sunday

'WHAT'S BECOME OF WARING?'

The entertaining play about publishing adapted by Peter Fraser from the novel by Anthony Powell is being presented by 'Radio Theatre' on Sunday and Wednesday

This Is Mauritius: Illustrated Feature by Sir Hilary Blood on pages 14 and 15

Built for Heavy Duty

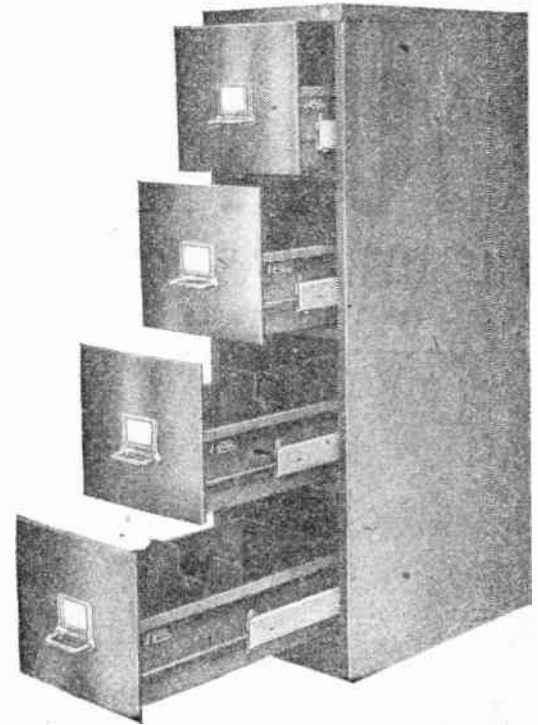
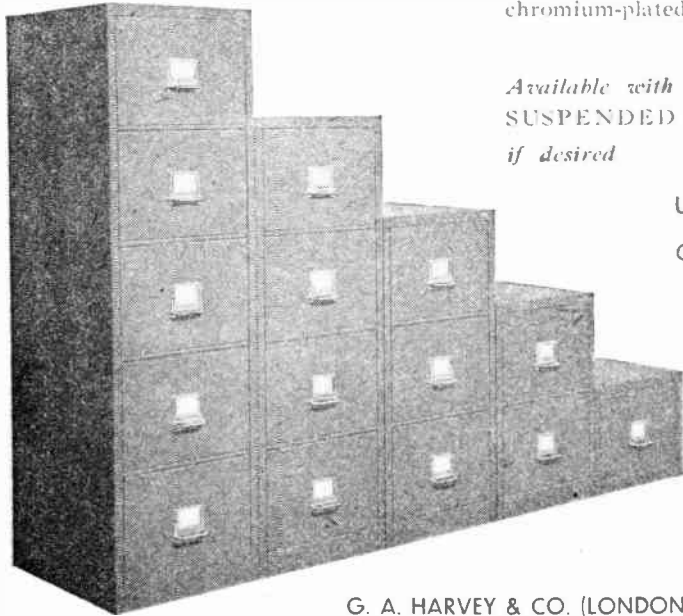
Substantially constructed for heavy duty, Harvey Steel Filing Cabinets have an inner framework of vertical steel channels welded together to give maximum strength and durability. This framework also ensures efficient support for the drawers, which glide smoothly and quietly to their fullest extent, despite heavy loading.

Stove enamelled Olive Green or Scarborough Grey, (alternative colours to order), with chromium-plated card holders and handles.

Available with SUSPENDED FILING CHASSIS if desired

UNITS OF 1 TO 5 DRAWERS
QUARTO & FOOLSCAP SIZES

Please ask for Catalogue No. LC800



Steel Filing Cabinets

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD., Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.7, England. Grams & Cables: 'Cheaper, Wol., London'

AIR CONDITIONING

- For **Factories**
- Banks**
- Offices**
- Hospitals**
- Departmental Stores**
- Board Rooms**
- Clubs, etc.**

**TEMPERATURE LTD.,
BURLINGTON ROAD,
FULHAM, LONDON, SW6.**

PHONES: RENown 5813pbx
CABLES: TEMTUR, LONDON

Our consulting service is available without obligation

Do my eyes deceive me



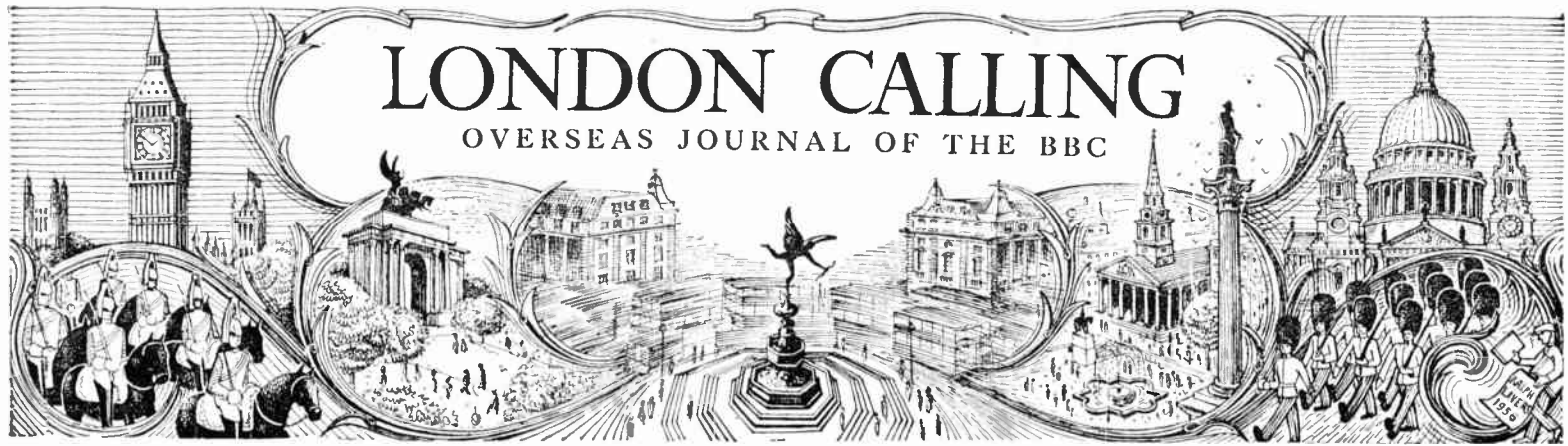
No! All this food goes easily into the latest Electrolux family refrigerator — with space to spare. Two useful door shelves complete its well-planned storage arrangements. Built for long, dependable *silent* service, the MODEL LT.230 excels with many extra features. *Shelf area — 5 sq. ft. Operation by kerosene, electricity or gas. Permanently silent cooling unit guaranteed for 5 years.*



ELECTROLUX LIMITED
153/5 Regent St, London, W.1

Electrolux
silent refrigerators
renowned for reliability

F216-B



The Two Partnerships

SIR HAROLD HARTLEY, F.R.S., in addressing the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference at Oxford, took as his theme two partnerships: man with man, and man with nature. Here is the text of a specially recorded shortened version of the address

THE survival of primitive man depended on his success in combating nature, and then slowly he learnt to tame her to his purpose in domesticated animals and plants. The successive ages of civilisation were marked by man's progress in the use of metals. And then he learnt to question nature by experiment and read her answers—the birth of modern science.

Then at the turn of the past century came that spate of new discoveries—the electron, radioactivity, the quantum theory, relativity, and the nuclear atom—which were to give man not only a much deeper insight into nature's secrets but also to provide him with more powerful new techniques like X-rays and the electron-microscope for his researches. These have made possible an unprecedentedly rapid advance in man's understanding of nature, the basis of their closer partnership

It is a paradox of human destiny that the rapidity of that advance has been quickened so much by the catastrophe of war and by the threat of war that human nature has brought upon itself. But the advance has come. It has placed in the hands of mankind a new source of power, it has made possible new levels of productivity, higher standards of living, greater comfort, better health, and more leisure.

And it was, too, largely under the stress of war that scientific research was harnessed effectively to industry and has done so much to change its pattern.

There have been three major changes in industry in this century due mainly to the impact of research. Mechanisation was at the root of the Industrial Revolution, and now a new factor is coming in—automatic control. It accelerates production and produces goods of higher quality, as electronic devices are much quicker and more accurate than the human brain. The second major change has been the scientific processing of materials to meet the diversified needs of modern life, the demands for higher quality, and the need for economy. The third major change is the production of synthetic materials, some because they are cheaper, others with new properties like thermo-setting plastics, and some that are complementary to natural products like synthetic fibres and rubber.

Of all the world's material needs today food is by far the greatest. What are science and development doing to increase the productivity of the soil? The broad answer is fairly simple: mechanisation, improved methods of cultivation, irrigation, better strains of animals and plants, fertilisers, and weed-killers and insecticides, all dependent on a closer partnership with nature. But the partnership is not easy. Nature does

not yield her secrets easily, and there must be no arrogant assumption that man can control nature: she will always have her way.

What are the possible limiting factors which may influence the present phase of rapid economic expansion? There are at least seven—water, soil, energy, raw materials, manpower and human skill, diseases and pests, and capital investment. Water I put first as it is essential to all life and industry. But it is not only the vital factor in life and fertility: it is also their destroyer by floods, soil erosion, and as a potent carrier of disease. So the water problem merges into the wider problems of water control.

Only a fraction of the land area of the world is suitable for agriculture, and much of it is already cultivated. Here great progress is being made in our knowledge of the delicate balance of factors in the top few inches of soil on which fertility depends, and in the deficiency diseases of plants and animals which can be cured by adding missing elements like copper and cobalt to the soil. Irrigation, too, is adding to the cultivated area, but brings with it the danger of salinity unless it is accompanied by drainage.

It is not surprising that industrial production is increasing much more rapidly than food production. The factory works with a regular intake of raw materials and energy while the farm is at the mercy of the weather, and has a much smaller output per acre than the factory—fifty tons per acre per day for a steelworks compared with twenty-one cwt. of cereal crops per acre per year in Britain.

What is the prospect of synthetic food from the factory? We can manufacture simple molecules like indigo or dyes, we can string them together to make synthetic fibres or plastics, but we cannot hope to make economically the complex proteins and carbohydrates we need for food without the aid of living organisms which make them so accurately and cleanly. For food, man's most pressing need, he must remain dependent on the living process, on his partnership with nature.

Today, with the expanding economy of the world, the drive for greater production and productivity, and the increasingly keen atmosphere of competition which this breeds, there is a growing awareness that the resources of the world are not unlimited, that with the erratic distribution of nature's gifts among the nations there is an inevitable community of interest between them. The material problems we are facing can be solved only by co-operation between nations and on the individual level by the closer partnership of man with man, and the recognition of the human ties, the human understandings which that implies.

The path will not be easy. In this complex civilisation man has created for himself he must for ever be on his guard that he is not taken unawares; he must be for ever watchful of nature's reactions. He must realise that the very complexity of our social system places a new responsibility on us all, in recognition of our common interest, not to throw it out of gear.

Those are the material aspects of this problem that confronts us. But is there not another side to this partnership with nature which can help satisfy man's craving for deeper insight into the mysteries of human destiny? I believe there is.

(Continued on page 8)

CONTENTS

THE ROMAN EMPIRE <i>By Sir Mortimer Wheeler</i>	4
GREAT TOM TAKES OVER <i>By Hardiman Scott</i>	5
NUCLEAR REACTORS <i>By H. J. Groult</i>	6
PAINTING THE INDUSTRIAL SCENE <i>by David Holmes</i>	7
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 10 ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE <i>by Ronald Hambleton</i>	8
SHEPHERD MARKET, MAYFAIR <i>By Cyril Ray</i>	9
THE GAMBIA <i>By Lady Southorn</i>	10
THE CITY OF HULL <i>By Sam Pollock</i>	11
BOOKS TO READ <i>By Gerald Bullett</i>	12
EXCAVATING AT STONEHENGE <i>By R. J. C. Atkinson</i>	13
THIS IS MAURITIUS <i>By Sir Hilary Blood</i>	14
HYDRAULICS RESEARCH FOR THE WORLD'S WATER-WAYS <i>By Robert Reid</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	19
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates

SIR MORTIMER WHEELER, in another talk in the current G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation,' tells how Rome came to rule 'almost accidentally' over most of Europe and part of Africa and Asia



Sir Mortimer Wheeler

The Roman Empire

BESIDE the Roman fort of South Shields, in County Durham, set on its hill above the bustling estuary of the Tyne, an enlightened modern borough has built a charming little museum. I stood within it the other day in front of two Roman tombstones which may serve as my text. One was that of a Moor who had been freed from serfdom in the service of a trooper of a Spanish cavalry regiment long stationed in Roman Britain. The stone shows the freedman or his master banqueting in paradise. The other memorial is that of a woman of the Catuvellauni, a tribe that at one time occupied Hertfordshire, with its capital at St. Albans. She had married a man from Palmyra, in the deserts of Syria, and here at South Shields her gravestone depicts her sitting happily for evermore with her sewing basket and her jewel-box.

Parallel with the British Empire

When I was a boy, and the British Empire was still intact in its Victorian shape, the resemblances between ancient and modern colonisation were superficially more exact than they are today. It was not difficult for a British officer coming back from his Afridi levies in the Khyber pass to understand a Roman or Romanised officer commanding a battalion of Asian archers on the Scottish frontier. Our Governor-General at Calcutta stood easily in the shoes of the Roman Agricola at *Londinium* or *Eboracum*. The British Empire might appear in its main outline to be the Roman Empire writ large. I propose to pursue this thought.

First, let us see how Roman colonisation came into being. I should, of course, begin with the Romans themselves, but that is too difficult. Historians can define the needs and opportunities which opened the way to empire and can describe the manner in which those opportunities were grasped; but whether Romans or Britons be in question the things that really matter escape definition. They are things of the mind and the character, things which we may call imagination, intelligence, vision, without getting much nearer to an understanding of them. They are qualities which are sometimes uncomfortably close to stupidity and opportunism. Both sets of qualities have won empires, just as both sets have won Victoria Crosses. It is easier to turn aside from them to consider Rome itself.

A Londoner can readily understand Rome because the two cities have a comparable geography. Rome like London was originally built on two hills above the lowest convenient crossing of an arterial river. Granted the will to live and expand, Rome and London alike under ancient conditions had to look seaward. Indeed, London began as a seaport, with a supplementary harbour at Richborough on the Kentish coast, just as Rome had its coastal counterpart at Ostia. And looking seaward Rome found the ships of African Carthage in jealous possession of the Mediterranean markets. The next step—human (and in particular Roman) nature being what it was—was inevitable: Rome conquered Carthage and became automatically embarrassed by the possession of the Carthaginian harbours of Sicily, Africa, and Spain.

Growing Burdens of the City by the Tiber

But that was not all. A more modern imperialism has affirmed that the Mediterranean is indivisible. Mussolini's *mare nostrum*, 'our sea,' was in fact merely the repetition of an ancient slogan. Having won the western Mediterranean, Rome turned by force of circumstance, though with a genuine and almost lovable reluctance, to the domination of the eastern Mediterranean. Indeed, through the history of Roman expansion there is a recurrent hesitation, sometimes amounting to refusal, to add new colonial responsibility to the growing burdens of the little city by the Tiber. The long-retarded conquest of Britain is a later case in point.

And so when confronted with a Macedonian kingdom that had combined with Carthage against her, and was striving officiously for leadership in Greece and Asia Minor, Rome reluctantly took the field, beat the Macedonian king, liberated Greece—and then withdrew from the scene. A few years later the operation had to be repeated; this time the war was carried across the Hellespont into Asia; Rome again defeated the Macedonians, exacted a large indemnity—and once more withdrew. Only years later were Macedonia and Greece made Roman provinces.

Republican Rome thus almost accidentally became a great colonial power. Certainly at the outset she was the veriest amateur at the business, and made a pretty fair mess of it. At first she governed through politicians generally ignorant of all the particularities of their task.

The provincial governor held office only for a short term, and during that term was expected to make three fortunes: one to pay the debts incurred in the achievement of his office, one to bribe the judges who might be expected subsequently to try him for his misdemeanours (true or

trumped up) whilst in office, and a third for himself. All this, and much besides, had to be extorted from the unhappy provincials.

But on the other side of the balance-sheet were four palliatives. First, extortion carried to the length of diminishing returns defeated its own ends, either by excessive impoverishment, or by excessive unrest, or both. Roman law, partial and often enough corrupt though it was, stood on sound basic principles of equity rarely found outside the Roman world. Peace was ensured or, if broken, re-imposed with sternness. In local matters the traditional pre-Roman usage of the provinces was retained, save insofar as it conflicted with these ruling conditions. For instance, in northern Gaul and Britain the framework of the old Celtic tribal system was retained as the basis of the Roman administration.

Indeed, were one asked to name the outstanding qualities of mature Roman colonialism, the three last qualities that I have named could claim precedence over all others: namely, Roman law, Roman peace, and Roman tolerance. Under the empire established by Augustus at the end of the first century B.C. many of the cruder abuses of the free-for-all republican administration were curbed.

In particular, the financial exactions from the provincials were more closely regulated. From time to time irregularities still led to disturbances such as that which in Britain stirred Boadicea to her famous rebellion; and her monument, on Westminster Bridge opposite St. Stephen's, may serve as a perpetual reminder that there is a degree of taxation beyond which it is the treasured tradition of the British people to rebel. But, as against that revolt of Boadicea's, we possess in the British Museum the majestic memorial to the financial officer who was sent out to put things right after the rebellion was over. There was a hard justice in the Roman character that ever and anon looked in upon itself.

From the Clyde to the Euphrates

In the second century of our era the Roman Empire extended from the Clyde to the Euphrates, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. Throughout that vast range two languages (Latin and Greek) would carry you through all the towns. There were good, direct roads with inns or caravanserais at suitable distances, and there were no passports. Save in times of local stress, travel was reasonably safe. Why, with the world's talent at their command, the Romans never invented printing or other simple technical devices it is difficult to say.

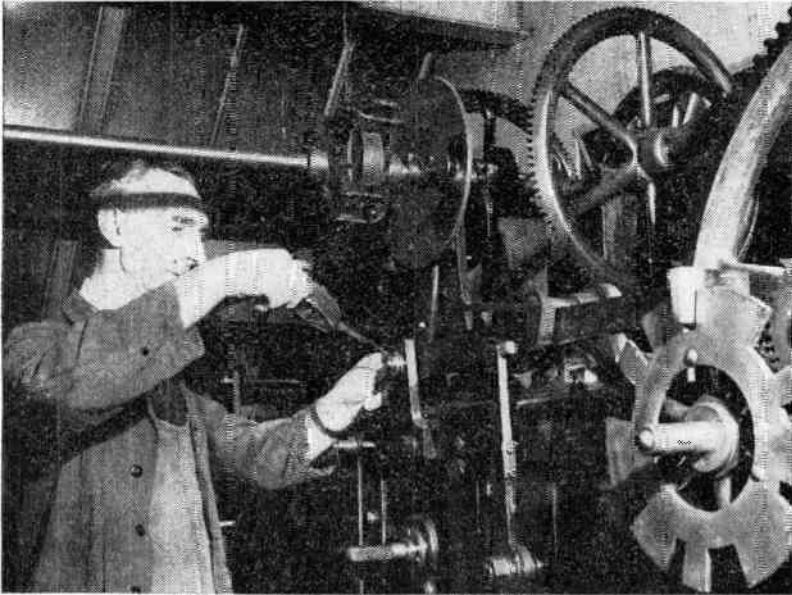
The truth is, of course, that the timeless labours of countless slaves were the easy substitute for an evolving technology and any approach to automation. The Moor and the Hertfordshire lady with whom I began this talk had both at one time been slaves. The Roman Empire was based upon a vast slave-machine, and by the fallibility or neglect of that machine it ultimately collapsed. For even slaves were in the long run susceptible to new and subversive ideas; perhaps I should have said especially slaves.

The Roman Empire had no long-term policy of evolution. Quite early it ceased to march forward, and its legs atrophied. It relied more and more upon other people's legs, and it was carried at the will of its bearers not at its own. In its prime it was the kindest and most successful attempt at an international polity that had ever been essayed. Its physical and intellectual concrete has endured and is integrated in the fabric of our life today. But it could never have carried India or Pakistan into the future as its great successor-empire has done in recent times.

Instead of looking forward Rome was for ever looking over her shoulder. Years after Britain had in fact drifted from the Roman Empire it remained on the official books at Rome. The empire passed from a reality to a fairy-tale. To tell the truth, it was never adequately comprehended as something more than a back-garden beside the Tiber: Rome never quite realised that there were other categories of mankind besides Romans and slaves, and that turning slaves and subjects into Romans was no ultimate answer to the human problem. But for a time this short-cut to world civilisation worked with a surprising and convincing effect. You and I owe more to it than can easily be told.

And finally, let me say this: Professor Toynbee, who is one of our most accomplished and widely read historians, has written off the Roman Empire as the 'far advanced disintegration' of the old Hellenic civilisation. I cannot agree with that view. I mention it here because it misunderstands at some length that empire of which I have been speaking. In so doing it fails to emphasise the prime values of straight roads and straight laws. It subordinates to the fossilised woodwork of the Parthenon the aspiring dome of Hadrian's Pantheon, the sky-flung vaults of the Baths of Caracalla or Diocletian. In short, it obscures the Roman Empire as the vital intellectual—and physical—bridge between the ancient and the modern world. For that high and original function the Roman Empire was well built. (Broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)

'The Story of Colonisation.' *The American Adventure*, by Don Salvador del Madariaga: see note on page 10



Mr. Wilfrid Cripps oiling Great Tom's 'works' as he has done for the past twenty years, and (right) the clock-tower of St. Paul's which houses the bells

Great Tom Takes Over

HARDIMAN SCOTT tells the story of the famous bell in the south-west clock-tower of St. Paul's Cathedral which is 'understudying' on the air for Big Ben while 'the Great Clock of the Palace of Westminster' is being overhauled

THE husky voice of Big Ben, known so affectionately throughout the world, has recently given way to a different, less solemn, less familiar note—the voice of Great Tom, the clock at St. Paul's Cathedral. For many months now the huge face of Big Ben has been fretted with scaffolding while workmen have been doing repairs. Now the clock itself and its thirteen-and-a-half-ton bell are silent, so that the mechanism and the bell hammers can be overhauled. Meanwhile, the BBC is broadcasting, as its understudy, the voice of Great Tom.

Although the clock at St. Paul's is not so well known this is by no means its radio debut: that took place in 1934. Great Tom was standing in for Big Ben on that occasion, too, and indeed he has every right to: he has a much longer history. One might almost call him the father of the lusty son that is Big Ben. Ben spoke with his throaty voice for the first time in 1859, but there was a Great Tom at Westminster nearly 600 years before that, when Edward I built a clock-tower there.

And when Wren built St. Paul's, Great Tom was sold to the Commissioners of London for the new cathedral, and a founder called Wightman was paid for casting 'ye olde broken great bell,' but he did not do his job very well, because Wren had to defend him against critics by pointing out that the bell had been on view to the public, and for a small fee they had been allowed to give it a good whack. It had to be cast again, and the bell now bears the inscription: 'Richard Phelps made me, 1716.'

It is about six feet high, nearly seven feet across, and weighs just over five tons. Tom hangs in the south-west clock-tower of St. Paul's above an even vaster bell, Great Paul, a seventeen-tonner, used on special occasions. Two quarter-bells produce the ding-dong-like chimes, but it is Great Tom that strikes the hours. He also has a more solemn duty: to toll upon the death of the Sovereign, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Dean of St. Paul's, or the Lord Mayor of London.

The clock itself is one of the largest hand-wound clocks in the world. It is still wound by hand every day. It has three black faces—or dials, to use the correct term—each just over seventeen feet across; that is nearly seven feet less than the face of Big Ben. They look out upon what is now the smokeless zone of the City of London. The dials have gilt figures which are, in fact, carved out of the stone. This present clock was made in 1893.



Several experimental recordings were made with microphones in different positions in the bell-tower to find out the best way of broadcasting Great Tom to the world, but of course it is not a recording that listeners hear. A plug pushed into a socket in the Control Room in Broadcasting House puts Great Tom on the air 'live.' He speaks in the key of A flat, although I am told that over a great distance it sounds like E flat.

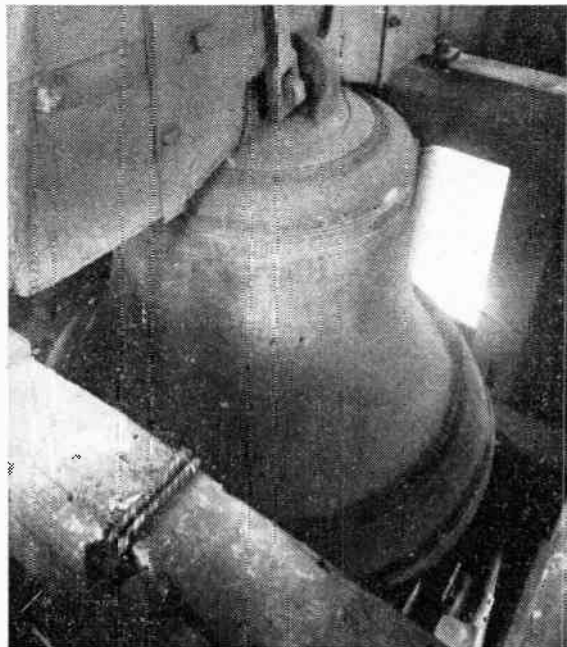
When Big Ben was stopped for his overhaul it was done almost literally by putting a spanner in the works. That is to say, someone slipped a rod between the legs of the escapement wheel. This held it up, and the pendulum slowed down to stop. Then to signify the silence of the Great Clock of the Palace of Westminster, as it is properly known, the hands were set at twelve o'clock.

Overhauling the biggest and, incidentally, the most accurate striking clock in the world is not surprisingly a big job. The mechanism weighs about five tons, and the clockmakers have ten men working on it continuously. The whole movement is being taken to pieces and the parts

laid out on the floor of the clock room. They are being thoroughly cleaned, the bearings polished, and then the whole lot will be put together again. At the same time the bells are being dismantled and lowered on to special stagings which have been put up to support them. A good deal of work is being done on the hammer bearings. In addition, the three weights, weighing about two and a half tons, have also to be lowered.

The clock faces—they are nearly twenty-four feet across with figures two feet high—are being reglazed. When this has been done the hands will be taken off, cleaned, and put back again. And the minute hand alone is fourteen feet long and weighs a couple of hundredweight. Meanwhile the Ministry of Works has been experimenting on the best way of lighting the dials. Fluorescent tubing has been tried, but no decision about the lighting has yet been made.

Big Ben's first little bit of trouble came very soon after his career began—in 1859—and he has never got over it, because that was when the hour bell developed a crack, and his familiar voice has been cracked ever since. But this has never prejudiced the affection and esteem felt for the King of Clocks ever since his first broadcast, when he announced the new year of 1924. (Based on broadcasts in 'Radio Newsreel')



Great Tom, bearing the inscription 'Richard Phelps made me, 1716,' is six feet high, nearly seven feet across, and weighs more than five tons



H. J. GROUT

H. J. GROUT, Deputy Head of the Reactor Division at Britain's Atomic Research Establishment at Harwell, contributes the second talk in a special series of four, and he deals with the problems of designing nuclear reactors to produce power, as at Calder Hall. His talk is introduced by C. L. Boltz

Nuclear Reactors

LAST week Professor Diamond told you about the fundamental physics of nuclear engineering, especially in relation to nuclear reactors. Let me run through in bald outline what he had to say. He said first that our picture of the invisible atom, of which all matter is made, is that of a sort of miniature solar system with tiny negative electrons, the smallest things on earth, moving round and round a positive nucleus. It is this nucleus that is of importance in all our discussion of atomic energy. The nucleus consists of two sorts of heavy particle—protons and neutrons. The protons are positively charged; the neutrons have no charge at all. The number of protons determines the element itself. For instance, an atom with twenty-six protons in the nucleus is an atom of iron, and nothing else. But you can have an atom of iron, each with its twenty-six protons, that has a different number of neutrons from another atom of iron. In this case both atoms are said to be isotopes of iron. Uranium, the commonest atomic fuel, itself has several isotopes. What we call natural uranium is mostly Uranium 238, but has a tiny amount of Uranium 235 in it.

A Very Important Fact Indeed

This Uranium 235 is important because if an atom of it is hit fair and square by a neutron it splits into two nearly equal parts—it undergoes fission, as we say, and at the same time several neutrons are released. This is a very important fact indeed, because it means that in the right circumstances each of these neutrons can cause another fission, each releasing still more neutrons, and so on. This rapid build-up of fission is called a chain reaction. In an atom bomb this chain reaction goes mad, so to speak. But in a nuclear reactor we control the chain reaction.

As a result we get a piece of apparatus in which heat is generated in great quantities, in which spare neutrons are available both to bombard other chemicals, and so make isotopes, and to be used for experimental work. So a nuclear reactor is a very valuable piece of apparatus, and is, in fact, the heart of any atomic-energy project.

But Professor Diamond said the actual practical realisation of a nuclear reactor is not at all a simple matter. To tell you about the difficulties and how they are being overcome here is Mr. H. J. GROUT, who is deputy head of the Reactor Division at Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. Mr. GROUT knows pretty well everything that is going on to do with nuclear reactors.

Professor Diamond described to you the basic principles of nuclear fission and how, by building an assembly of uranium rods surrounded by a moderator such as graphite, a continuous chain or nuclear reaction could be obtained. He also explained how the heat produced by this nuclear reaction is used by means of a circulating gas or liquid coolant and how it is converted into useful power or electricity by means of steam generators and turbines.

Calder Hall Type of Reactor

'You will realise that since the nuclear reactor produces heat only by burning uranium as the fuel it is essential to burn this fuel economically. We must therefore design the reactor in such a way that the circulating fluid is heated to a sufficiently high temperature for what we call an efficient thermodynamic power cycle. These two requirements, the economical consumption of the uranium fuel and the high temperature of operation, are the main technical problems to be overcome.

'The first large nuclear power station in the world designed to produce electricity economically is the sixty megawatt thermal reactor station which has been built at Calder Hall in the north of England and which will shortly be brought into operation. I will first talk about some of the problems we encountered in developing this type of gas-cooled reactor before going on to tell you of other possible types.

'To use the uranium fuel economically we had to design the reactor so that it has a high neutron efficiency: this can best be explained by reminding you of the neutron cycle in a typical natural uranium thermal reactor. The fission of a Uranium 235 atom produces on average 2.4 neutrons. These are all accounted for as follows: 1.0 is needed to maintain the chain reaction; 0.4 are absorbed to produce Uranium 236; 0.2 are lost by leakage and absorption in structural materials; and the remaining 0.8 are absorbed to produce a new fissile material—plutonium.

'So you see if we lose too many neutrons, by absorption in the graphite moderator or structural materials in the core, or by non-fission capture in the uranium, or through leakage, then the critical quantity of uranium needed to make the chain reaction possible becomes very large, with the result that the investment in the uranium fuel would be uneconomical.

So the graphite used in the moderator must be very pure, with low neutron-absorbing power.

'Professor Diamond also pointed out that the uranium rods have to be placed in a protecting can to prevent the release of highly active fission products, and to separate the chemically reactive metal uranium from the coolant fluid. Now if we use too much canning material, or choose the wrong sort, this will absorb neutrons wastefully. Suitable metals for canning are very limited—in fact only aluminium, magnesium, zirconium, and beryllium have sufficiently low absorbing powers to be acceptable.

'By using these special materials, and with careful physics and engineering design, it is possible to reduce the uranium investment of a large nuclear reactor of this type to less than 100 tons. This 100 tons of uranium, remember, is the fuel, and obviously we must extract from it as many megawatt-days of power as possible before it has to be discharged and replaced with fresh supplies, otherwise our fuel costs will be too high. Two factors limit this energy extraction—or burn-up, as we call it. First, the Uranium 235 is used up, leaving behind waste nuclear ash. This in time would stop the chain reaction, and a fresh charge of uranium would then have to be provided.

'The second factor which could limit the life of the uranium is damage to the fuel-rods as the result of fission in the uranium. This would cause the rods to distort or break up, and possibly lead to failures in the protective canning, so that the rods would have to be removed and replaced at an uneconomical rate. The development of satisfactory fuel-elements has been a most difficult problem, but by precise metallurgical processes, heat treatment, and so on, it is possible to minimise these radiation and fission effects, and achieve the burn-up we need.

'It is now certain that thermal reactors, based on a graphite moderator, with natural uranium as fuel, and heat removal *via* a pressurised-gas system, can be designed and built as an effective means of producing power economically. We also feel sure that this type of reactor is capable of considerable improvement, leading to significant reductions in the cost of generating electricity.

Other Types of Nuclear Reactors

'So much for thermal reactors. There are, of course, other types of nuclear reactors which may be developed for the production of power, and which may be more suitable for the smaller power outputs or for marine propulsion, and there are others again which in the future may lead to a more efficient use of the uranium fuel, and so result in lower generating costs.

'I cannot possibly deal with all the alternatives, but I will mention three or four that are particularly interesting. It is possible to construct a reactor using ordinary water both as the moderator and the coolant fluid, but because of the relatively high neutron-absorbing power of water it is necessary to use uranium which has been enriched in Uranium 235, and this is a costly process involving the construction of large gaseous diffusion plants. Much research and development work has been carried out on this system but serious problems have to be overcome, the most important of which are the development of suitable fuel-elements and canning materials to resist corrosion. By replacing the water with a hydro-carbon or oil it may be possible to avoid these problems.

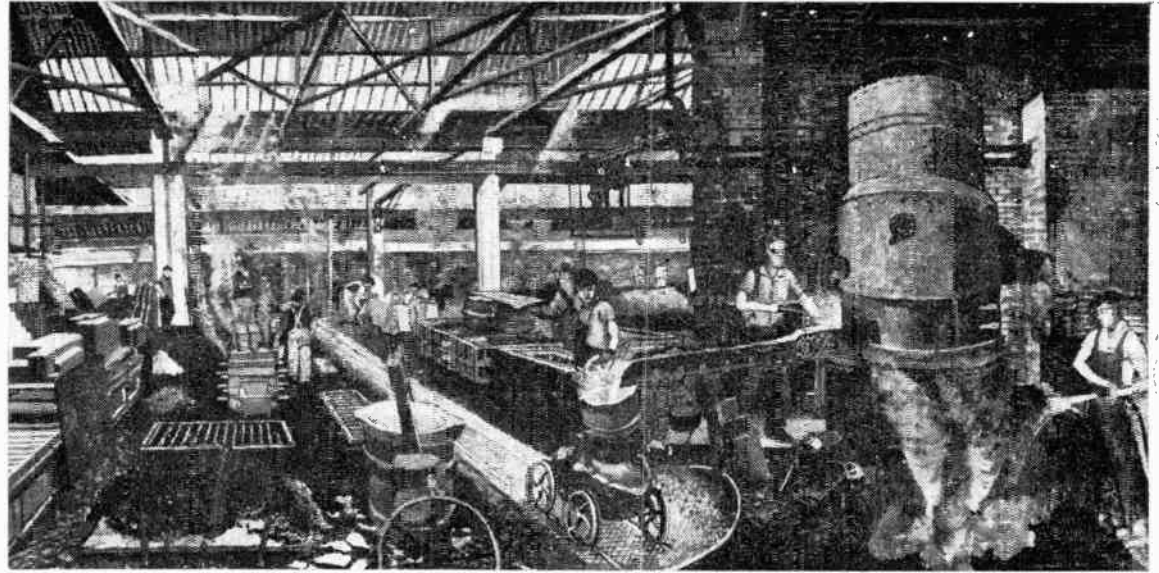
'As I mentioned earlier, the development of satisfactory fuel elements capable of high burn-up—that is, a high utilisation of the available energy in the fuel—is one of the central problems facing the nuclear engineer, but by carrying the fuel either in solution or as a slurry it might be possible to avoid this particular difficulty. Two such systems are being investigated—the homogeneous reactor, where uranium sulphate is dissolved in heavy water, and the liquid-metal fuelled reactor, where uranium is dissolved in a liquid metal such as bismuth.

'Finally, I would like to mention a very important project now in the development stage in Britain. It is known as the fast power breeder. This system operates on the fast fission cycle, that is with neutrons travelling at speeds ten thousand times faster than those in a thermal reactor. For a variety of reasons this system should have such a high neutron efficiency that the conversion factor—that is, the number of atoms of new fissile-material produced per atom destroyed—is greater than one, and thus in theory it should be possible to extract energy equivalent to about a million tons of coal per ton of uranium or thorium.

'The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority is building a large prototype of this fast breeder at its reactor testing station in the north of Scotland, and scientists and engineers engaged on this project firmly believe that it will ultimately enable us to supply the entire power requirements of the United Kingdom from a mere few thousand tons of uranium or thorium per year.' (*Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia'*)



'Market Scene,' by Kenneth Long



'East Sussex Engineering Company, Ground Floor Shop,' by F. J. Yates, was awarded the first prize of £150

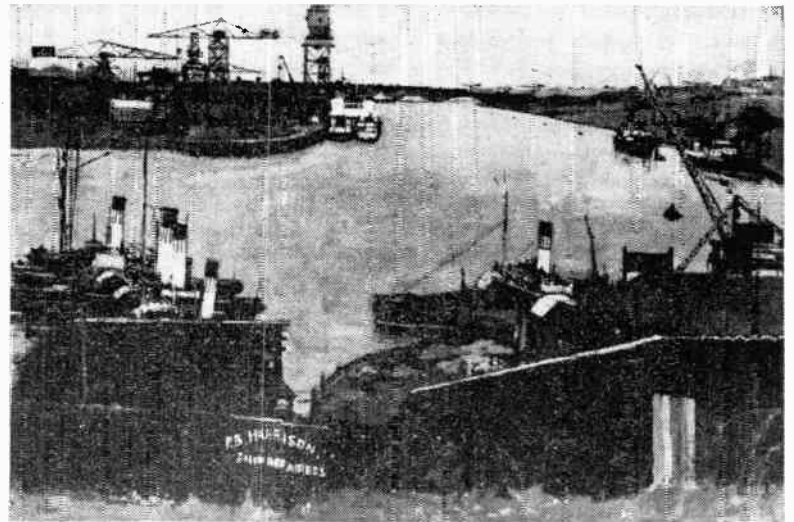
Painting the Industrial Scene

DAVID HOLMES discusses an unusual exhibition held in Chelsea to show the results of a competition organised by a large steel firm. The 220 works on show were selected as the best out of more than 1,200 submitted by 600 artists on the theme of 'Industrial Britain'

YOU might not expect steel companies to be interested in art, and as a whole I do not expect they are. But here is a steel company—one of the biggest in Britain—doing more than being merely interested in art. This company—Richard Thomas and Baldwins—has become an art patron: not in the usual way of commissioning this well-known painter or that to execute an impressive portrait of the chairman but in what, to my mind, is the far more imaginative and useful way of inviting a host of lesser painters (week-end painters, art teachers, students, and others) to submit two pictures each on the subject of 'Industrial Britain.'

The word 'industrial' was to be interpreted in the broadest sense, not meaning simply factories and machinery but also streets and landscapes which bear the mark of industry; work of any kind, and any workman at his job or at his leisure. The company was not, of course, offering to buy these paintings, although in the end they did buy several of them: the affair was organised as a competition, with a first prize of £150 and many lesser ones.

Some 600 painters responded, with only a sprinkling of well-known names among them. Their 1,200 pictures went before a formidable panel of judges—established artists and critics most of them—who for reasons of space had to reject four out of every five. The selection was not an easy task. 'Inevitably, there were at least fifty paintings about whose



'Tyneside Shipyards,' by John Ellison, won a £50 prize: one of the works which showed how stimulating industrial landscapes can be for the painter

excellence there could be no doubt whatever,' says one of the judges: 'Equally inevitably, there was a good deal that fell below the reasonable standard that every jury has a right to demand. But between these two extremes the level of good paintings was surprisingly high.'

These 220 pictures that came to be hung at this exhibition in Chelsea made an exciting show. As I went round I saw hardly any of that air of dull professional competence without imagination which disfigures many art shows today. Some of the work was plainly untutored: perspectives here and there had gone askew, for instance, or tonal relationships did not come off. But these are failings which one occasionally finds even in some of what we think of as the best painters. There was a certain amount of 'primitive' work to be seen, but since it came from people who had clearly lived all their lives in the places they painted, or worked for long years there, sincerity and a true uncluttered vision of what they were painting carried them through.

A lot of the inspiration for these pictures came out of the steel industry, but not all, by any means. There were mines and miners, docks and dockers, fishermen and railways, and town landscapes in which all these different occupations are joined. Then there were the men and women who live in the houses and stand on the streets of such towns.

What does this steel company hope to gain from its enlightened idea? In terms of profit probably nothing at all; but there are two good things they have in mind. One is that other wealthy industrial concerns may be encouraged to make similar expeditions into art patronage and so help painters who are much in need of help. The second is that other painters who come to see this exhibition should discover what a stimulating place to the painter's eye the industrial scene can be. (Expanded from a broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')



A 100-guinea prize went to Alfred Daniels for 'General Ironworks, Earls Court'

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 10

RONALD HAMBLETON, a Canadian playwright and poet who has had many opportunities to study the English at close quarters, offers some reflections on two prominent facets of character which he regards as anything but superficial: politeness of manner and fluency of speech

English as She is Spoke

IT has always impressed me, as it has impressed many others, that the two prominent facets of the English character are politeness and fluency: politeness of manner, and fluency of speech. But is it quite suitable to elevate these possibly superficial characteristics into such dignity as to make them part of a way of life? I think so, but I admit that the matter takes some looking into, perhaps even some getting used to.

However, I recently witnessed an incident on a London bus that opened my eyes, because the dramatic conflict in it was politeness versus impoliteness, and the whole thing hinged upon fluency. We were approaching Sloane Square in a crowded bus (only five standing inside, please). We stopped, and some got off, others got on, including a stout woman in a floppy hat. Then the conductor came along, and she asked for some piece of information to which he replied in an accent so vile that I could not understand it. Neither could she, so she said to the conductor: 'Why do you men mangle your own language so?' To which he replied—and a beautiful reply it was, since it was both truthful and insulting at the same time: 'My friends all know what I say.' Then she said: 'You're very crude, my man,' and the fight went on from there. At last she ostentatiously searched for a pencil to write down the conductor's number, and she was actually handed one by the woman beside her, who said: 'And when you've finished writing his number down I'll write it too, and give him my name and address.' A man across the aisle leaned forward and said: 'You've lost the argument, lady.' And a standing passenger said: 'Talk about rude!'

'Someone Had Broken the Code'

Shortly after, she got off; and then in the bus there was the most elaborate demonstration of politeness. Men got up to offer ladies their seats, the conductor asked a woman if she was nicely settled before he rang the bus off—everyone began demonstrating how polite he could be, although five minutes earlier they had tripped one another up with feet in the aisle, jockeyed for seats, scowled at one another. What made the difference was this: that someone had broken the code, and it really shocked the passengers. It was, to speak quite precisely, an outrage. It struck me particularly, because in Canada, had such an exchange taken place the passengers would not have drawn together so publicly, because the woman's behaviour would have seemed tiresome rather than outrageous. She was actually being punished by an impromptu tribunal.

Setting aside her quite evident rudeness for a moment, she too had been outraged: outraged by the stream of ugly and shapeless syllables that issued from the conductor's lips. I venture to say that if she had had the wit or the good humour to make her protest in a different way she would have had the whole bus with her, against the conductor, for his mangling of his own tongue. This really matters to the British. Along the main street of the borough where I am staying I have seen three signs in shops, reading 'Well-spoken Boy Wanted.'

I used to think that 'well-spoken' meant having that subservient politeness required in certain places or at certain times. A Canadian journalist friend of mine was introduced to a Press officer in London, and in the course of their first chat together my friend kept calling the other man 'sir.' Later on he was puzzled by the coldness of his new acquaintance. I found out the reason by asking the man who made the introduction. He said that because the Canadian continually said 'sir,' he was admitting that he sensed an inequality in their positions. He was, therefore, rejecting an opportunity for friendship. Now this is a subtlety that I cannot grasp, although I can understand it. In Canada, 'sir' is a word used between equals, and has roughly the same force as 'old boy.' The Press officer expected to be called Mr. Blank, but the poor Canadian shied away from that, because in Canadian eyes that would suggest an inferiority.

I pursued this—in an academic spirit, by the way—and learned that if these two men were to work together they would use unadorned surnames. Later on, at some indescribable moment of union, they would use Christian names. These matters of protocol can scarcely be learned: they must be experienced; one's system must be impregnated with them, as it were. But this has nothing to do with fluency, which is what really lies behind the phrase 'well-spoken.'

To speak quite personally, I have always been astonished at the flair, the gift for language which the English have: the gift for their own language. They are conscious of the language as a plastic thing, a malleable and changing material. I have often told friends of my meeting with a man who lived out his working life in a room far below the ground. His work was to collect cartons, cardboard boxes, and used wrapping paper, and to feed this into an enormous press which disgorged it as a tightly packed bale, wrapped with wire. He had no work-mates, no contact with the outside except at morning and night. He

even ate his solitary lunch beside his hydraulic press. 'A typical lower-class working man,' is the usual description.

I was sent there to look for a carton of a certain size which I needed. I spoke to him, and he spoke to me about his work. His language was, in the circumstances, extraordinary. He had thought about his work, about the bales he made, about the defects or advantages of his particular machine, of the noises that came to him through a ventilator, of the solitude. People say he was an exceptional man. I ask: why is an exceptional man content with solitary confinement for a few pounds a week? No, he was not exceptional. It is not impossible that he would be incapable of an extended conversation on a subject about which he knew little. But on his own subject he was observant and fluent: well-spoken.

I wonder if both the politeness that I detect and the fluency which I enjoy both stem from the English reliance on models. This is, for example, an adult-orientated society (where in the United States, and increasingly in Canada, it is a child-orientated society). Here the adult is important, the child less so. Children are kept as children much longer: the long trousers are withheld, the girls' long locks are cut only with ceremony, there is discipline and routine of extraordinary elaboration. Even the picture-books for colouring give the blank drawing on one page with the suggested, or model, coloration on the opposite page. Always the adult model is held up, in work and in manners. This is a society where old age, and the wisdom supposed to be inherent in that state, are valued in a way difficult for a North American to grasp. There are examples held up, patterns, models, on which the eye must be kept fixed.

English politeness seems to me to have two forms. One is the due consideration to another—an active politeness, as it were. The other is the example-setting one that says: 'I too am a keeper of the model.'

The model of language is held up, too. The phrase 'by precept and example' is so English. Pupils write imitative exercises, pattern their behaviour and speech on their fathers, or on those who stand in place of their fathers. This is not the way things go at all in the New World, which, of course, owes its existence to the great abandonment of a traditional society. Most people say that the pioneers simply had no time for politeness, manners, and pretty speeches. I have always thought it was much more deliberate a breaking of the mould. The greatest rebellion against one's own society is one that overturns the habits of manners and of speech. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Two Partnerships

Continued from page 3

Today with our greater understanding there is humility in the minds of scientists. The further we penetrate into nature's secrets the more clearly we see the ever-receding frontiers of knowledge, those illimitable vistas of the unknown, the great complexities of nature and her marvels. In this century man's swift progress has demanded constant changes of the concepts through which we interpret the behaviour of matter, of energy, and of the living cell.

Each generation, therefore, will have its own concepts which express its experience of the physical world, and there is an essential similarity of those concepts with those of the spiritual life which again express the pattern of human experience. Is there not a deeper unity that binds these two together?

I would remind you, too, that some of the great landmarks of understanding like the Quantum Theory have come in moments of inspiration, not by conscious reasoning but by one of those flashes of intuitive perception which are common to spiritual and material revelation—to Wordsworth and Blake as well as to the saints and prophets of every great religion.

Now whatever our ideas may be about the origin of the universe, of which our planet is a microscopic part, I do not believe that anyone with some understanding of the marvels of its creation can in his heart regard it as a purposeless accident. Whatever our ideas may be, the events of the past half century have brought us face to face with the problem of human destiny. Never before has man had it in his power to destroy in a fraction of a second all that those centuries of human effort have achieved; never before has he known so clearly the limitations of those human efforts and his inevitable dependence on nature and her ways. There are the material needs of mankind and there are the spiritual needs of the human soul. And it seems to me inevitable, with the dilemma that mankind is facing, that these two should be drawn closer together, and that the path of human destiny must lead to some reconciliation between them. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



In one of the few places in London where only pedestrians are allowed it is pleasant to loiter at shop windows or to make leisurely purchases from a barrow

Shepherd Market Mayfair

CYRIL RAY takes you into a little-known corner of London's West End, where, away from the roar of traffic, something of a village atmosphere survives in streets of small houses, shops, and taverns

TUCKED away between Piccadilly, with its clubs and great hotels and motorcar showrooms of the most glittering kind, and the stately streets of Mayfair, where the great aristocratic mansions are becoming flats or embassies or office blocks but still looking large and rich and well cared for, is Shepherd Market—just three or four little streets too narrow for cars, and a few shops and old houses and pubs, but with a character and a personality all its own.

The fact that it is called Shepherd Market has nothing to do with flocks of sheep and that kind of shepherd. It is named after an eighteenth-century architect, Edward Shepherd, who built grand houses for rich people in these parts. But there is a rural ancestry to the district, all the same, because this is where the May Fair was held that gives the aristocratic surroundings their name: Mayfair, applied now to the big houses just around and outside Shepherd Market, but so called because for a hundred years or so, from about 1660 to 1760, there was a fair here every May. And a great nuisance it was, with noise, and people getting drunk, and pickpockets and footpads about, and shrill women of the town—a great nuisance to the great houses round about.

From the Mansions Round the Corner

So the fair got stopped, but all round the tiny area where it used to be a sort of little village had grown up—taverns and little shops—and this is the Shepherd Market we still know today. There were shops where a duke's chef could send out in a hurry from the Mayfair mansion round the corner for herbs and vegetables he had forgotten to order from the market; and perhaps the butler would slip out for a pint of ale at the tavern at the corner.

As recently as fifty years ago a London essayist wrote about Shepherd Market: 'Gentlemen's gentlemen, such as one meets about here, remain very much the same; the coachmen and butlers and footmen who today emerge from the ancient inn, wiping their mouths, are not, save for costume, very different from those that emerged wiping their mouths from the same inn in the days of Walpole and Charles James Fox.'

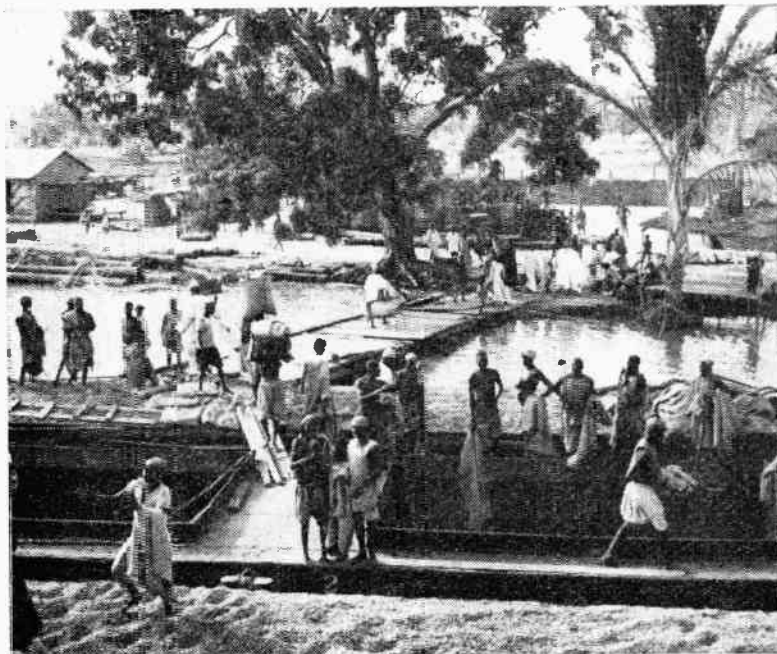
Times change. Some of the little shops are espresso-coffee bars; some of the little pubs sell far more cocktails than old English ale; the descendants of the duke who talked about, who lived in a Mayfair mansion, would be glad to have a little flat in one of the old eighteenth-century houses, and perhaps sell antiques in the little shop on the ground floor, facing the narrow street where only pedestrians can go, where there is room to loiter at shop windows. But you will notice I talk about little shops, little pubs, little flats. This is still a little corner of London, with everything on a village scale, and you can still see the eighteenth century in a fanlight here, a pedimented window there, and in the warm colour of 200-year-old brick. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



In the days when the great mansions round the Market were aristocratic homes 'gentlemen's gentlemen' could slip out for a drink at the corner tavern



This year, after a lapse of 200 years, the May Fair was revived: programme-sellers wore period clothes, and King Charles strolled with Nell Gwyn



Groundnuts are the territory's chief export: the nuts are loaded into barges at wharves along the length of the Gambia river for shipment down to Bathurst

The Gambia

LADY SOUTHORN, speaking in the 'I Remember Africa' series, told of the warm-hearted people among whom she lived for nearly six years in Britain's oldest and smallest west African territory. 'We who, alas, cannot return to the Coast,' she says, 'will watch with the keenest interest and sympathy its future and progress'

WHEN we left Africa fourteen years ago on my husband's retirement a young African boy on our domestic staff wrote me a letter of farewell expressing in moving terms his regret at our departure. Letters of this kind, handed to one under one's own roof, are customary both in the East and in Africa, and are considered more valuable than a verbal expression of regret. This letter, however, ended with an unusual and surprising postscript: 'Had I the wings of a dove I would fly with thee.' It is therefore natural that when I was asked to speak to the theme 'I Remember Africa' my thoughts should turn nostalgically to the warm-hearted people among whom we lived for nearly six years.

Africa is so diverse and complex in its peoples and problems, and I can claim to know well only one very small area of the great continent, and that area a very small portion of the West Coast itself—the Gambia. My husband and I have very pleasant memories of places and peoples during visits to Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria, but we were only able to get a real knowledge of the small colony in which our lot was cast. To us, after all these years, there is still the vivid remembrance of the charm of the Gambia, of the friendliness of its peoples, of their calm and dignity, and of the peace which seemed to flow into them from the great river at their doors.

After so many years of life spent among many races and of warm friendships built upon firm foundations I am more than ever convinced of the truth of Dr. Leakey's expression: 'The essential oneness of human beings.' The Eastern sage said: 'Within the seven seas all men are brothers.' In these distracted days one might perhaps qualify this and say all men could be brothers if they would. I am certain, however, that in their basic attitude to life and in their reaction to other women 'all women are sisters.' I have found this in all types of women, from the highly educated women of Ceylon, China, Africa, and many other countries to the domestic worker or the peasant woman in all lands.

I recall one of many amusing incidents from our time in the Gambia which may help to prove my theory. In this case the wives of chiefs were concerned. We were on tour up-river where my husband was visiting the chiefs in their home towns. We had anchored off a very small and rather desolate little wharf-town which boasted only one store containing some household goods, a few dusty lengths of cotton material, and some faded head-ties. The chief came on board and was sipping sweet lemonade with us when my husband asked him if all was well in his district. The chief replied:

'Your Excellency, most things are well. As you will see later, the crops are good. The cow doctor has visited us, and we have no disease among the herds. But there is one thing, Your Excellency, that troubles me. It is the store here. Your Excellency will see that there is

nothing to buy in it, and my wives make much palaver about it. They say they know that the women of Bathurst wear what it is now the custom to wear whereas my wives are going about in the colours of two years ago. This is giving them much sorrow and myself plenty of trouble. You know, Your Excellency, the strange ways of women. I beg that you will ask the firm in Bathurst to send some new supplies so that my wives may cease from troubling me.'

'All women are sisters,' I said to myself, as my husband sympathetically promised to mention the matter to the appropriate person in the firm's headquarters office in Bathurst.

Turning to another aspect of our life in Africa, memories of the quick response in so many ways from the English-speaking women and girls come crowding upon me. When we arrived in the Gambia twenty years ago from Hong Kong, a place brimming with activities and recreation, it seemed to me that there was nothing in Bathurst to provide interest and amusement for the girls. With the encouragement of my husband and the help of women who entered eagerly into my suggestion the Busy Bees Club was started. In a short time we had a thoroughly 'live' affair going. A small house was found for the club, and there we met and got to know one another. Men and women gave talks on their special subjects, or led community singing; the girls got up plays, and the smaller girls came up to Government House to learn to play games in the lovely garden.

Providence and Ingenuity Come to the Rescue

To my amazement I found that none of the younger girls could knit. A supply of wool was obtained, and in a short time a knitting mania spread, till one day I was met by the news that the wooden knitting needles had been reduced to half-size and in some cases to mere stumps. The children were chewing up their needles as tooth-sticks. We sent for a supply of bone needles from England, but meanwhile some of the young knitters were sadly depressed till Providence and their ingenuity came to the rescue. I heard the news through one of the older Bees.

'I have some good news for you,' she said one morning. 'My sister has been very unhappy—she used to sit up in bed at five o'clock in the morning and knit, but at last she had only half a needle and a broom-handle. Then yesterday the Bees saw a man taking a dead porcupine to throw in the river. They all ran after him, and he gave them the quills, and now they are all able to knit again with porcupine needles.'

When the dark shadow of the war fell across the world even knitting took on a more serious aspect in the scheme of things. Once again in the Gambia the response of all—men and women—was heart-stirring. On the women's side many in Bathurst will still hold memories of the activities of the Gambian women war workers—African, British, French, and Syrian—who met at Government House from the first week of the war and worked intensively at knitting comforts for the troops and making garments for the numbers of torpedoed sailors who reached the Gambia in open boats.

The highlight of their work came when supplies did not arrive for the troops stationed in the colony and those out in the bush found their uniforms rapidly wearing to rags. This critical situation came to our knowledge through our asking the commanding officer, stationed in the bush about eighteen miles from Bathurst, to allow some of his men in to tea and progressive whist. He wrote that nothing would please them better but he feared his men were too ragged to appear outside the bush. When I told the women war workers about it they rose to the occasion. Within a short time we had bought up all the available khaki material in the town, and intensive cutting out and machining produced a quantity of bush shirts and shorts within a very little time. These made the party possible.

Peace and Beauty of the Great River

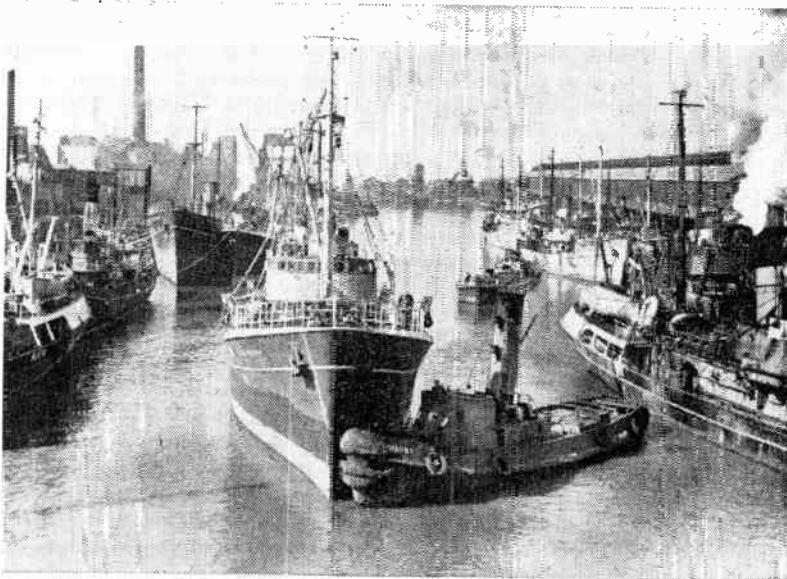
There is no end to the memories of those African days as I look back upon them. Our West Coast friends are so often in the thoughts of my husband and myself. Ill health and distance have prevented our having closer contact with them in the past years. But as we watch the river Thames flowing past our house we often speak of the peace and beauty of the great river Gambia, the miles of golden sands, the little villages set among their oranges and mangoes behind their fences, and the waving grasses in their delicate shades of pink and green, and the welcoming people. An otherwise unemotional district officer once said to us: 'This place winds itself round your heart.'

We who, alas, cannot return to the Coast will watch with the keenest interest and sympathy its future and progress in the new order. We hope that the peoples of Africa and of Britain will continue to be closely interwoven in work for the common good. May our watchword be 'Combine and Prosper' both materially and spiritually.

One of the most moving memories of the West Coast is walking in the groundnut fields in the evening, when the crop had been gathered and the wide level stretches were a waving sea of pink oldenlandia flowers lit by the glowing rays of the setting sun. The farmers strolling along would meet us on the paths, and, smiling in their friendly way, greet us with 'Heraby,' which means 'Peace.' We would reply 'Heraby derong' (Peace only). Could there be a more desirable wish with which to close? (Broadcast in the BBC's Regional Programme for West Africa)

THE CITY OF HULL

SAM POLLOCK visits Hull—or Kingston-upon-Hull, to give the city its proud, full name—lying on the southern edge of the county of Yorkshire, where the tiny river from which it takes its name flows into the Humber: a city where 'you cannot get away from reminders that Hull's business lies in great and distant waters'



Hull is one of Britain's greatest ports and its greatest centre for the fishing trade: the docks spread along seven miles of waterfront, and more than five million cwts of fish, valued at nearly £12-million, are unloaded there each year

AMONG the cities of Britain Hull—or Kingston-upon-Hull, to give it its full and proper name—is what we would call in Ireland a 'queer fellow'—a bit of a character, a bit of an odd man out. Take the everyday business of the telephone. The first time you use a public telephone in Hull you think perhaps it is just inefficiency, just out-of-dateness which causes the printed notice to read 'Place two pennies in the box' when everywhere else in Britain the two pennies became three a couple of years ago. But it is nothing of the sort. An ordinary local call in Hull still costs only twopence, for the Yorkshire city, alone of all the cities of Britain, still runs its own telephone system—and, incidentally, runs it at a comfortable profit despite its bargain prices.

It is a small thing, but it is a symbol, I think, of Hull's position in other matters. I called it a Yorkshire city, but that description requires some qualification, for Hull even stands apart from Yorkshire. Lying there on the southern edge of the county, where the tiny river Hull from which it takes its name flows into the Humber, the city is separated from all its landward neighbours by 'thirty miles of grass,' as one of its citizens put it to me.

Beyond the grass lies the great manufacturing conurbation of the West Riding, but you might almost say that Hull's only link with Bradford and Huddersfield and the rest is seawise rather than landwise—in the bales of wool which are landed at the Humber docks to feed the looms of the West Riding. Southwards, to cross into Lincolnshire, the man from Hull has practically to go to sea across the wide estuary of the unbridged Humber by ferry. 'So,' we can imagine him saying, 'if I've got to go to sea, I might as well make a job of it.' Hence all the bent of the city, you might say, is towards the sea, towards the great ports of Europe and the world. Even in the city centre you cannot get away from reminders that Hull's business lies in great and distant waters.

As I said, the proper, but in conversation rarely used, name of the city is Kingston-upon-Hull. There are several Kingstons in Britain, but Hull has more reason than most of them to remember that it was a king's town. It owed its start in life to the favour of one of the greatest of our kings, Edward I, who noticing its natural advantages made it a port and granted it a royal charter. His Majesty was no loser by the arrangement. One of our earliest and greatest merchant princes, William de la Pole, was a native of Hull, and made his fortune trading from the port. That fortune helped to finance King Edward's costly wars, and helped William's son, Michael de la Pole, to become Duke of Suffolk and a member by marriage of the royal family itself.

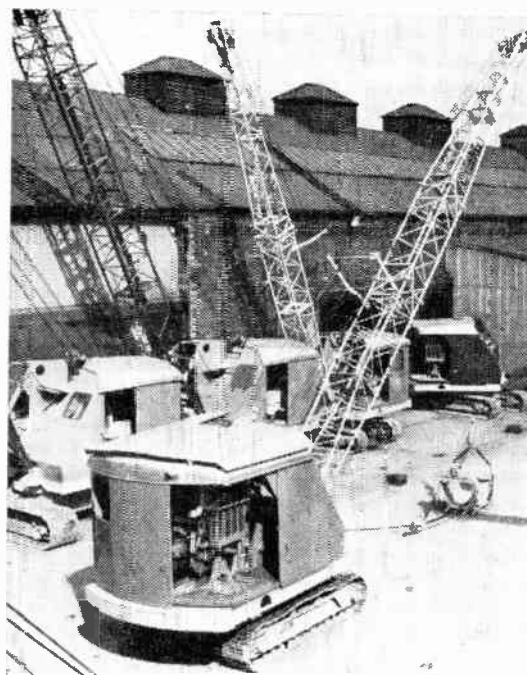
One reason perhaps why the citizens do not stress the Kingston part of their city's name may be that in the Civil War they sided with Parliament against King Charles: that war practically began when Hull slammed its gates in the royal face. But, favoured by king or fighting for Parliament, Hull kept growing in prosperity and importance as a port, and today claims to be the third port in Britain by virtue of the volume of its trade, though the claim is disputed by Manchester on other calculations. But there can be no dispute that Hull—now a city of some 300,000 inhabitants—is one of Britain's great ports, whose docks, which today spread themselves over seven miles of waterfront, receive and despatch vital cargoes from and to every quarter of the globe, amounting to an annual total of more than 5,000,000 tons inward and nearly 4,000,000 tons outward.

A sixth of its working population earns its living directly from transport and communications, which means, in effect, directly from the port: dock and railway workers, seamen, fishermen, harbour workers, and so forth. And, although Grimsby is perhaps better known for its fish, Hull is Britain's greatest fishing port in the quantity of the fish landed by its highly modern fleet of trawlers: 5,250,000 hundredweights last year, valued at nearly £12-million.

Most of Hull's other industries owe their existence to some extent to the importance and the convenience of the port. For example, next to London Hull is our greatest timber port and has, therefore, become one of the country's most important centres for the manufacture of floorings and other woodwork. It is an important grain port, so it is also one of the country's largest centres of flour milling. At one time its landward skyline was regularly broken by the sails of the windmills which ground the flour; but today the job is done by the great modern mills of world-famous concerns like Spillers and Ranks.

Every housewife in Britain, I suppose, knows the name of Reckitt and Colman, who began in Hull as makers of starch and 'blue' and mustard—again, depending largely on imported materials—but who now have many other activities: for example, in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. In the same way it is not surprising to find that Hull is one of Britain's leading chemical towns, or that cod-liver oil and other fish products are listed amongst its important manufactures together with oil cake and vegetable oil obtained from imported oil-seeds. The 'outward bound' note is struck again by engineering firms like Priestmans, whose 'grabs' and excavators are operating in every continent. The first Priestman grab was used for dredging operations in Vigo Bay, searching for a sunken Spanish treasure ship! Then, many imported materials require packaging, so Hull has become a leading centre of metal-box manufacture.

There might be risks and dangers in this heavy dependence of the city on its position as a port. But out of that dependence has grown a great variety of industries which in these days can function without the port. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



An 'outward bound' note is struck by firms like Priestmans, whose 'grabs' work all over the world

Books from Britain

This Feminine World

MRS ROBERT HENREY ranges, with her natural vitality, from Suzy Volterra, the Begum Aga Khan, Mme Jacques Fath, Christian Dior and the Paris fashion world, to a moving description of work done for women in a great London hospital. Penetrating, colourful, realistic and feminine. 18s. DENT

Conspiracy Among Generals

WILHELM VON SCHRAMM. The first full account of the extraordinary events which took place in the German High Command and in Paris following the unsuccessful attempt on Hitler's life. *Illustrated.* 16s. ALLEN & UNWIN

Heritage of England in Colour

A. F. KERSTING and JOHN BLEDLow. Here in 40 specially taken coloured photographs is an epitome of the English scene—famous buildings and splendid prospects. With introduction and full notes—for less than the price of postcards, and bound in cloth. 16s. BATSFORD

Jesting Apostle

STEPHEN WINSTEN. The life of Bernard Shaw. A centenary study by the author of *Shaw's Corner*. This book is remarkable for the amount of unpublished material it contains, letters from Tolstoy, T. E. Lawrence, Virginia Woolf, Sir Osbert Sitwell and Sir Henry Wood among others. 33 *illus.* 21s. HUTCHINSON

This Delicious Land - Portugal

MARIE, LADY KELLY. In this description of Portugal—illustrated by her photographs—she hopes to portray a country full of memorials of splendour, and of a tradition of kindness and serenity, a land where the old virtues seem still to be the fashion. 36 *pages of illus.* 25s. HUTCHINSON

New Lines

Compiled by ROBERT CONQUEST. The contributors to this anthology of recent poetry are: Kingsley Amis, Robert Conquest, Donald Davie, D. J. Enright, Thom Gunn, John Holloway, Elizabeth Jennings, Philip Larkin and John Wain. 12s. 6d. MACMILLAN

Theatre in the East

FAUBION BOWERS. A comprehensive work on the dance and drama of the East, in which the author describes the Four Schools of Indian Dance, the plays of U Nu of Cambodia, Chinese opera and Japanese Kabuki, and other dance forms of Eastern countries. 42s. NELSON

The Phoenix Book of Modern American Humour

Edited by MICHAEL BARSLEY: A tonic of a book drawn from twenty-six famous modern American humorists ranging from Benchley and Runyon to Perelman, Thurber and Woolcott. *With many line illustrations.* 12s. 6d. PHOENIX HOUSE

In a Great Tradition

Tribute to Dame Laurentia McLachlan, Abbess of Stanbrook, by the BENEDICTINES OF STANBROOK. In telling the story of one nun this book is also an account of the Benedictine tradition. It contains the remarkable correspondence between the Abbess and Bernard Shaw. *Illustrated.* 25s. JOHN MURRAY

Obtainable at all good booksellers. In case of difficulty write to the publisher, c/o The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Prices are net)

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Gerald Bullett

THE manners and morals of the nineteenth century, which thirty years ago were a stock subject for derision, now have a powerful attraction for us. We smile still, but with affection, or with an irony in which there is more envy than malice. Our great-grandfathers, or at any rate those of them who had the luck to be born into the upper or upper-middle class, lived in a safe, a comfortable world, taking the established social order for granted. And, perhaps most important of all, they had (with few exceptions) a firm, unquestioning hold on the dogmas of religion. E. M. Forster, in *Marianne Thornton*, a biography of his great-aunt, remarks that it is the belief in personal immortality, conceived as a changeless background for continuing family life, that makes the Clapham Sect seem remote today even to Christians. The Clapham Sect, to which the Thorntons belonged, was a group of Evangelical Anglicans; and William Wilberforce, the anti-slavery man, was its leading light, and their intimate friend.

In 1797, Marianne was born. When she died, at the age of ninety, her great-nephew Edward Morgan Forster was seven or eight years old. Seldom can a biographer and his subject have been so eminently worthy of each other, and perhaps never has a biographer been so plentifully provided with material. Marianne was not only a copious letter-writer, she also left a manuscript volume of personal recollections; and a great part of Mr. Forster's book consists of quotations from these and other sources.

It is, let me say at once, an entrancing book. The author calls it 'a domestic biography.' It is that, and more than that; for it gives us an intimate picture not only of a high-spirited, strong-minded, lovable woman, but of the whole numerous family and of the period in which they lived.

* * *

The English Sense of Humour is a collection of seven essays by Harold Nicolson that takes its title from the first of them. Sir Harold begins, as all who treat of this subject must do, by drawing a distinction between humour in its pure essence on the one hand and such manifestations of the comic spirit as wit, irony, and satire. One seldom finds any of these in isolation, unmixed with one or more of the others: nevertheless, under analysis they are seen to be distinct. Wit, which often but not always takes the form of irony, is an intellectual activity; satire is necessarily cruel, in greater or less degree, because punitive in intention; but humour, of the specifically English kind, is essentially tolerant, good-natured, amiable, a delighted sense of the incongruous. Because it provides a key to the national character, always a difficult thing to judge without prejudice, such an inquiry has much more than an academic interest. No one is less insular, more free from nationalist self-complacency, than Harold Nicolson; he approaches his subject objectively, with no patriotic axe to grind; and a special authority, therefore, attaches to his carefully argued view that the English sense of humour is, as the phrase implies, peculiarly English, something that, considered as a whole, a mixture of diverse components, we share with no other nation.

* * *

Two hundred years ago, to be exact on November 1, 1755, beginning at about half-past nine in the morning, the city of Lisbon suffered a series of three earthquake shocks: the first a shuddering that made men and buildings tremble, the second a nightmare of devastation lasting over two minutes. The third, less violent shock was followed by the appearance of a dark cloud of dust that settled like fog on the ruins of the city, turning a bright day into night. To complete the disaster, many fires broke out, and the river Tagus swelled and overflowed its banks in three towering waves. Some 15,000 people lost their lives. Sir Thomas Kendrick's book on the subject, *The Lisbon Earthquake*, is not a detailed history of the event itself, but something much more interesting: an account of its shattering impact on the minds and hearts of men throughout the western hemisphere.

Though not on so great a scale as some later seismic convulsions it was nevertheless a colossal and terrifying affair, sudden, unpredictable, and unexplained. If such a thing could happen in Lisbon why not in Paris or London? The ignorant majority, who saw it as a divine visitation, God's punishment for sin, were encouraged in that savage superstition by people who ought to have known better. The few scientists who were so rash as to declare that an earthquake is a natural, not a supernatural event, were looked askance at, as little better than atheists. Indeed, seen in retrospect, neither scientists nor theologians show to advantage. But amid all the confusion of tongues one thing is clear to us now: man's blithe confidence that the universe existed for his convenience had received a shattering blow. The Lisbon earthquake, in Sir Thomas Kendrick's view, put an end to the age of optimism.

* * *

Sunday's Children, by James Knox, is the story of his childhood, the spotlight being directed upon his father, the Methodist minister. Mr. Knox senior is a delightful character: shrewd, innocent, unworldly, and as full of charity as of piety. This is an affectionate, unpretentious record—written with unobtrusive art—of a happy family life half a century or more ago.

Marianne Thornton, by E. M. Forster (Arnold, 21s.)

The English Sense of Humour. A volume of seven essays by Harold Nicolson (Constable, 15s.)

The Lisbon Earthquake, by T. D. Kendrick (Methuen, 21s.)

Sunday's Children, by James Knox (Peter Davies, 12s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 15.45, Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00



The chief aim of this season's excavations at Stonehenge was to find out more about the bluestones which stand within the circle of larger sarsen stones

Excavating at Stonehenge

R. J. C. ATKINSON, of the Department of Prehistoric Archaeology at Edinburgh University, outlines some of the aims of the field party from his university which has been spending the summer in a study of the origins of the mysterious groups of large stones which were carefully arranged on Salisbury Plain, no one can be quite certain when, or by whom

ALMOST every summer during past years archaeologists have been at work at Stonehenge, trying to find out more about the origin of those extraordinary groups of large stones which were carefully arranged on Salisbury Plain, no one can be quite certain when, or by whom. A new season of excavations is in progress with the permission and help of the Ministry of Works, who are the official guardians of Stonehenge.

This year the chief aim of the investigators has been to try to find out more about what are known as the Stonehenge bluestones. These are the smaller pillars of blueish rock, about as high as a man, which stand inside the much larger sarsen stones. For me they are the most interesting part of Stonehenge, because they were brought there in prehistoric times

all the way from Pembrokeshire. Even today it would be quite a job to fetch more than eighty of these stones, weighing several tons apiece, from south Wales. To the prehistoric builders of Stonehenge, who had only the most primitive equipment, it must have been quite the most difficult and dangerous undertaking of their lives.

By digging at Stonehenge we cannot hope, of course, to find out much about how the bluestones were brought there, but we can expect to learn something of their history after their arrival; and this turns out to be almost as complicated as the problem of their transport from Wales. Already in 1953 we suspected that the present arrangement of bluestones at Stonehenge was not the original one. A year later, after further studies, we knew we were right, and that the bluestones had arrived long before



The 'dig' was given an international flavour by students from abroad who were helping the Edinburgh party: Julianne Roumiree (centre) from California, and Antonio Arribas from Barcelona, share a trench with Elizabeth Burley

the great sarsen stones with their lintels on top that we see there today. Originally the bluestones were set up as unhewn pillars in a double circle with an entrance pointing towards the midsummer sunrise. But nothing of this circle remains except the hole through the stones, because it was dismantled about 1500 B.C. to make way for the great sarsen stones brought from north Wiltshire.

We know, too, that a little later some of the larger bluestones were carefully dressed to shape with stone hammers and re-used in a new arrangement, probably at the centre of the circle of sarsen stones which had been erected meanwhile. This new arrangement, in its turn, was pulled down, and finally all the bluestones, shaped and unshaped alike, were re-erected in the circle and horseshoe whose ruins we see today.

So far we have only the outlines of this complicated story, and we hope that this year's work will fill in some of its details. We expect to find the answers to at least some of our problems. But, as so often happens in excavation, we shall probably find ourselves faced with a lot of quite new and unsuspected questions as well. (Broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')



Students carried out a contour survey under Professor Stuart Piggott (second from left)



Loading sugar on to lighters at Albion Dock, Port Louis, for ferrying out to ships which lie half a mile off-shore: cane sugar accounts for ninety per cent. of exports



Government House, Port Louis, seat of the Legislative Council. The Governor lives on the central plateau at Le Reduit (below), where Princess Margaret is to stay



A fishing boat—or 'pirogue,' as they are called—returning to harbour

THIS IS

SIR HILARY BLOOD, whose talk on Mauritius on Friday at 15.45 and Saturday at 00.30 and 01.00 on 'The Indian Ocean' which H.R.H. Princess Margaret is to attend

WHEN H.R.H. the Princess Margaret visits Mauritius this week she will find a number of points of resemblance between 'the Star and Key of the Indian Ocean' and certain of the West Indian islands which she visited last year. As in Barbados, Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis the main export of Mauritius is sugar: the inhabitants include European families whose ancestors settled in Mauritius 200 or more years ago, as did emigrants from England in the Caribbean islands; there are the descendants of persons of African origin who came originally as slaves, and also of Indian immigrant labourers. And in the shaded bays of Mauritius where the sun, slanting through to coral reefs, awash, stains the sea jade, emerald, and blue, Her Royal Highness will again find some of the most exquisite beauty which nature has to offer a visiting Princess.

But Mauritius has a flavour, a 'foreign' flavour, very much of its own. The hundred years—roughly the span of the eighteenth century—during which the island was French—'Ile de France,' in fact—have left deep etched impressions than any of the foreign occupations in the Caribbean.

When the capital of Ile de France was moved from Grand Port on the east coast to Port Louis on the west, and the great Mahé de Labourdonnais, most famous of all the Governors of Mauritius, had laid out the new town and seen to it that his plans were being followed, there gradually arose in the island a replica of French life and French society as it existed in pre-revolutionary France.

The Governor and his entourage were the King of France and his Court in miniature; houses were built on the French chateau model; French culture, French food, French wines, and French sport all combined to re-create a little France in this lovely island hard by the Tropic of Capricorn. To serve this way of life the slave population existed. They had no hope of ever taking part in such a life: they saw it as an unattainable paradise, observing it like Alice in Wonderland through a keyhole.

In 1810 the island was captured by the British, but such were the terms of the capitulation that most of the French residents remained in Mauritius, secure in the knowledge that they could retain their religion, their language, and their customs. And to this day they have retained them, while the descendants of the slaves to some extent share in them as well.

Nowhere is French influence on architecture and planning more marked than at Le Reduit, the residence of the Governor, where Her Royal Highness will stay during her visit. The house was built during the second half of the eighteenth century by the French Governor David as a retreat where he could find peace for work and recreation, away from the heat and noise



A market selling piles of



Maube: most Mauritian fishermen are Creoles, descendants of slaves freed in 1834

MAURITIUS

be broadcast in the General Overseas Service on
sets the scene of 'the Star and Key of the Indian
at the start of her second Commonwealth tour

of Port Louis and the interruptions caused by the tiresome English. It was a very charming house which David built: later additions made it roughly E-shaped with the centre bar missing. The whole length of the E is occupied by the large drawing room or ballroom from which you look north-west across the private golf course to the sea. A lovely room, this, designed for formal receptions, for smart Parisian dresses, for uniforms and decorations. At the western end, and at right angles, is the dining room, large and well proportioned. The arms of Governor David are cut in the stonework of the large fireplace, and on the panelled walls hang contemporary portraits of a number of French and early British Governors. There is also a fine portrait by de Laszlo of the late Sir Hesketh Bell in the robes and insignia of a G.C.M.G. At night, with concealed lighting and spot lamps illuminating the pictures, the room is considered one of the most beautiful of all Government House dining rooms in the Colonial territories.

Upstairs the suite of four rooms usually occupied by the Governor and his lady are to house Her Royal Highness, and from the large be-mirrored bedroom there is a lovely view west and north-west over the extensive grounds. These cover some 300 acres of forest, golf course, and gardens—a triangular area bounded on the south-east by the road rising to the central plateau of the island and narrowing in the north-west to a point where two deep ravines converge at Bout du Monde. From these beautiful surroundings the Princess will come out to see and to be seen.



by his orderly little
, and ginger

Mauritius is a small island, so although Her Royal Highness's stay is short she will be able to form a general impression of the 750 or so square miles which make up the country and of the half-million people who live in it. She will see cane being cut and transported by lorry to the factories; the gardens will be full of flowers, for September is spring in Mauritius; she will see the curious hills—Pieter Both, Puce, Corps du Garde, Le Morne, and the others—which rise from the coast or the central plain suddenly and with a sheer, rocky grandeur which gives them a mountain-like quality.

And what a mixture of races Her Royal Highness will see! For every single European there are two Chinese, five Coloured, and sixteen Indians. At times these various sections of the Mauritian community seem far apart—it is taking a long time to create an all-Mauritian front out of the competing racial and cultural elements of which the population is composed. On this occasion all such tensions will be resolved in the excitement of seeing so charming and distinguished a visitor, and in the desire to welcome to their much-loved island the sister of the Queen.



Bertrand Mahé de Labourdonnais, a Governor of Mauritius when it belonged to France: he did much for its prosperity by reintroducing the sugar cane in 1737

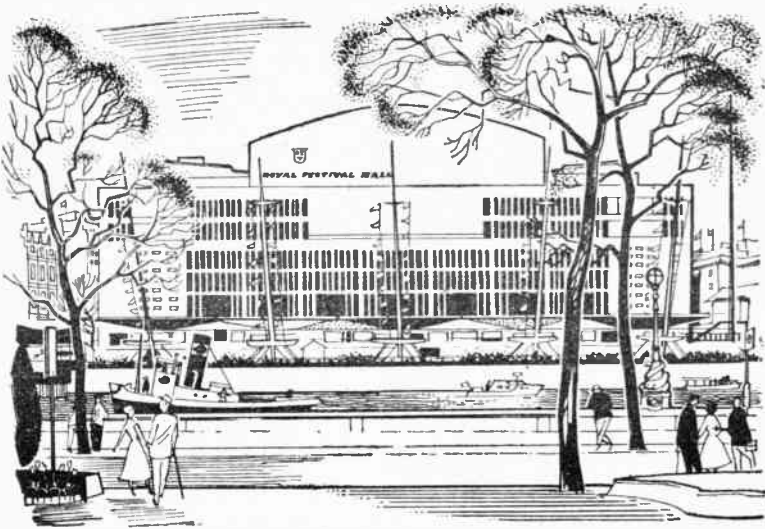


The main street of Curepipe, the second largest town: it is 1,800 feet above sea-level and was originally settled by Europeans trying to escape from the malarial lowlands



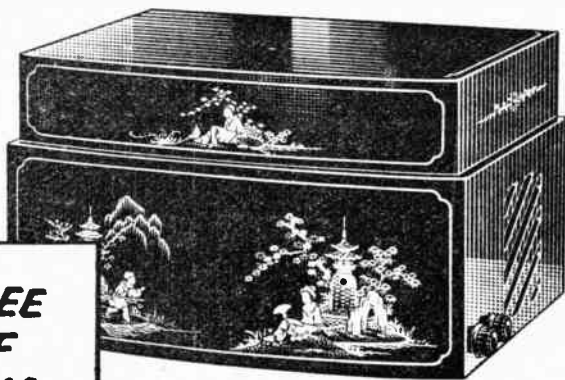
In days gone by Le Morne Brabant was the mountain stronghold of runaway slaves

Take it home... *



The Royal Festival Hall is the home of wonderful music. The auditorium was specially designed so that music performed there would be free from distortion, thus allowing every note to be heard in its true colouring and context. The Black Box brings just this quality of reproduction to your record playing, recreating in your own home all the beauty and atmosphere of the original performance.

PE Hi Fi BLACK BOX



*
FREE OF TAX to OVERSEAS VISITORS

Plays all speeds of records. Finished in rich, hand-painted Chinese Lacquer. See any Pye Dealer and judge for yourself.

PYE LTD. CAMBRIDGE · ENGLAND

EXPORT PRODUCTS OF HULL
BRITAIN'S THIRD PORT

Aircraft	Navigation Instruments
Alcohol, industrial	Oils, edible, technical
Ball and Pebble Mills	Oil, extracting machinery
Baths	Pharmaceutical products
Belted, transmission	Plasticisers
Boilers	Press cloth
Boots and Shoes	Printing ink
Boxes, wood, tin, card	Prints and Colours
Brass and Copper fittings	Polishes and household requisites
Chemicals	Radiators
Chocolate	Ropes
Dental Supplies	Sanitary ware
Disinfectants	Shipbuilding
Drums and Kegs	Soap
Electric Lamps	Solvents
Essences	Starch
Excavating plant	Surgical Dressings
Feeding stuffs	Tar and Tar Products
Fertilisers	Toys, wood, plastic, etc.
Fish, cured	Ultramarine
Glue	Whiting
Lead	Wood preservatives
Leather	
Malt products	
Machinery and Gears	
Marine Engines	

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE · GUILDHALL · KINGSTON · UPON · HULL

Ship Your Goods
Via HULL

COURSES IN ENGLISH

for overseas students

By taking one of the special courses provided by Pitman's College School of English, overseas students and visitors can acquire a good command of English in the shortest possible time. Expert tuition is provided in carefully graded daytime classes. Special preparation for Pitman's College Diploma for Proficiency in English. Write for prospectus and full details.

LEARN ENGLISH IN LONDON

PITMAN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

DEPT. 15, DEVON HOUSE, 171-177, GT. PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: LANgham 6150

ROBERT REID visits a research station in Berkshire where Britain is solving for the benefit of the world some of the basic physical problems in one of the newer and constantly developing sciences

Hydraulics Research for the World's Water-ways

A BOTTLE of water stands on a desk in one of the rooms of an old red-brick mansion which overlooks the rolling Berkshire downs in the south of England. It is a far cry from that bottle of water to the economic future of East Pakistan, but there is a direct link between the two. And by the time the contents of that bottle have yielded a number of secrets one of East Pakistan's economic problems will be that much nearer solution.

This old mansion, which was once the home of a wealthy London merchant, is now the headquarters of an organisation which goes under the rather prosaic title of the Hydraulics Research Station: it is at Wallingford, a very small country town. But that description covers a really adventurous and stimulating battle which is being waged all the time against the oceans—against mighty rivers, and gales, and floods. Part of the battle is also scientific detective-work of the highest order, probing the mysteries of tides and puzzling out the secrets of river-beds.

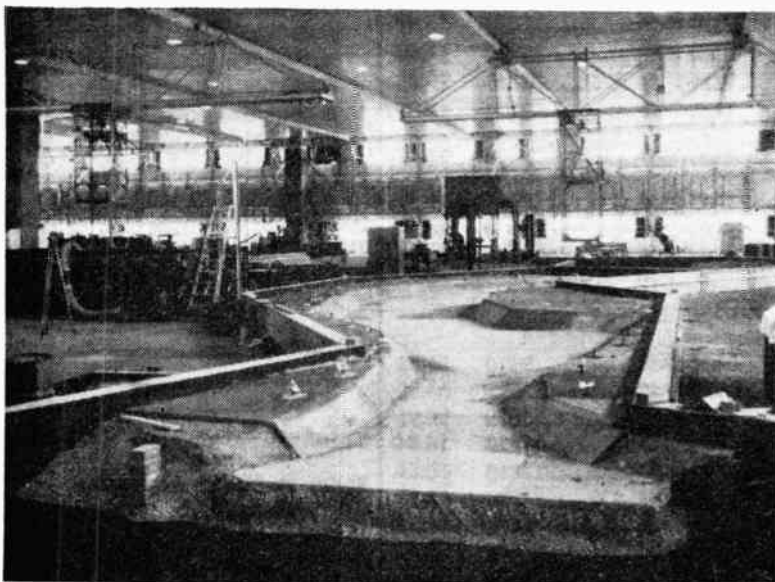
This sort of research work is one of the newer and constantly developing sciences in which Britain is specialising, and the possibilities arising out of hydraulic research are incalculable when you think what the results can mean to the world in the harnessing of rivers for the development of navigable water-ways, and for irrigation schemes which could open up vast tracts of undeveloped territories for food production. But these sort of things cannot be done just by waving a magic wand. First of all somebody has to solve many basic physical problems, and this is where the Hydraulics Research Station at Wallingford comes in.

Work Under the Colombo Plan

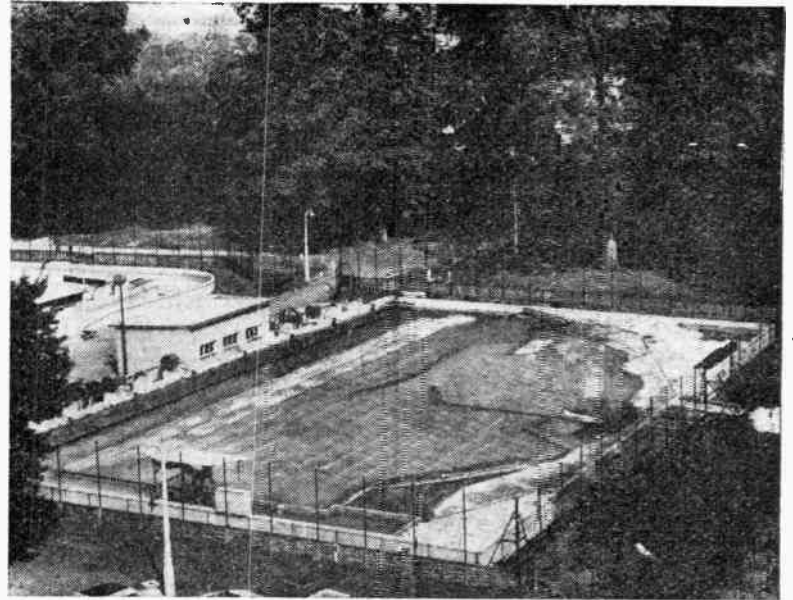
Take that East Pakistan business as an example. As a result of the partition of the Indian sub-continent East Pakistan has only one port to serve it. That is the port of Chittagong, which is ten miles up-stream from the mouth of the Karnaphuli river. And if the growing needs of East Pakistan are going to be met and the country is going to be developed economically a first-class port which is easily accessible to all types of shipping is an essential requirement. Under the Colombo Plan the Hydraulic Research Station has been given the job of studying the problem and suggesting how deep-water channels can be made.

I met the young engineer who is in charge of this investigation. He has just returned from a trip to East Pakistan, where he spent days and nights studying the rise and fall of the river, making elaborate calculations about tidal flows and the volume of water passing down the Karnaphuli, taking samples of the river-bed—and, incidentally, bringing back with him that bottle of water which is being analysed for its sediment content.

He took me into a huge building which has been erected in what is the private park which surrounds the house. It is bigger than the biggest aeroplane hangar in the world, and there, laid out on the floor, is the beginning of an exact model of a twenty-mile stretch of the Karnaphuli river, right down to the bay of Bengal—twenty miles of it scaled down



Research for a deep-water channel: a model taking shape of a twenty-mile stretch of the Karnaphuli river, in East Pakistan, complete in every detail



Research for a harbour: a model designed to solve the problems of tropical tides for what will be one of the biggest ports on the Gold Coast at Tema

to 200 feet—complete in every detail, every twist and turn, every sand-bank. When it is finished the miniature river-bed will be made up of material which is of the same consistency as the bed of the Karnaphuli.

Special electronic apparatus will regulate the flow of water in the model river so that the speed of flow and the various tidal surges and other pressures are exactly the same as the real thing. This will show why silting occurs at the harbour of Chittagong. Engineers will then work out plans for preventing it and providing deep-water channels.

Now let us look at another project. One of the engineers took me out into the grounds to a big concrete structure like a tank and about the size of a couple of tennis courts. The greater part of the surface of this structure lay under water. The arms of miniature sea-walls and breakwaters ran out into what was obviously the sea. There were a few small model buildings on the landward side of the model, where we were standing. At the far side of the model, out at sea, a row of mechanical devices like paddles, half submerged in the water, were working rhythmically, propelling miniature waves shorewards.

The model I was looking at was a sort of bird's-eye view, in advance, of what will eventually be one of the biggest ports on the Gold Coast. At present it is a fishing village called Tema, but brand-new harbour works are being built there as an outlet for cocoa and timber. Once again Wallingford has been called in to solve the problems of tropical tides. And once again local conditions have been exactly reproduced on this model—storms, surges, normal tides, the long Atlantic rollers—to show the effect on different designs of breakwaters.

Studies for New Zealand and Trinidad

These miniature breakwaters, by the way, are constructed with very great care. They are made up of small rocks, each weighing roughly half a pound, but they represent blocks of quarried stone weighing anything from five to eight tons. These half-pounders are hand picked for shape, size, and weight, so that they fit into the mathematical picture and react just as the five- or eight-ton blocks would do when pounded by the sea.

Studies of silting are also being carried out for the Harbour Board of Lyttelton, in New Zealand, where they are planning to increase shipping facilities. And another important project is now under way for Trinidad. Water is scarce in south Trinidad. To remedy this state of affairs a local river—the river Navet—is going to have a dam thrown across it. This will call for the creation of what is technically known as a spillway, a channel to take any surplus flood water away from the dam and feed it safely back into the river at some point farther down its course. The designing of this spillway is a tricky technical job, and the Wallingford people have been given the task of solving the problem.

One very interesting aspect about all this research work is that Britain itself is the real laboratory—a full-scale model. Most of the basic problems of hydraulics are to be found along the river-courses of Britain and around her shores. Scientists tossing about in small boats off the east coast—in small harbours, at the mouths of estuaries, often drenched to the skin—are studying tidal and silting problems which provide information which is applicable to hydraulic problems anywhere in the world. What is more, these research scientists are taking full advantage of the very latest resources of the atomic age.

Radio-active isotopes have been lowered into the mud on the bottom of the river Thames, and the course of their travels along with the mud has been traced by geiger counters. The first results are now being studied. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun.)</i>		
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17700	16.95
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15420	19.46
	17700	16.95
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72
New Zealand		
06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		

Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	21640	13.86
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-05.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-06.15	25720	11.66
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	17810	16.84
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80
West Africa		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-16.15	25720	11.66
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Thurs.)</i>		
17.00-20.15	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-23.15	17700	16.95
21.00-00.30	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
00.30-03.00	9825	30.53
West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	15210	19.72
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
00.30-03.00	9410	31.88
South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
New Zealand		
06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
10.30-11.30	15360	19.53
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific		
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
10.30-14.15	15360	19.53
South-East Asia		
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
09.30-15.45	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

This Week's Listening

NEW ZEALAND DAY

TO mark New Zealand Day a concert will be given by Schola Cantorum, Wellington. This fine choral organisation was founded in 1936 for the performance of good music, and has become part of the musical life of New Zealand. Stanley Oliver, its conductor, began with high ideals, and has maintained them. Membership of the choir is by invitation only. Five months after its formation it broadcast its first performance under Dr. Malcolm Sargent (as he then was).

Its wide-ranging repertoire now includes some of the best choral music in existence. After eighteen months' work Schola Cantorum presented for the first time in New Zealand a performance of Bach's *Mass in B minor*, regarded by many as the greatest choral work ever written. The members of Schola, professional or amateur, give their services free, and pianist and conductor are unpaid.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 01.00; Wednesday 07.15

TRIBUTE TO ERIC COATES

THE famous light-music composer, Eric Coates, who celebrated his seventieth birthday last month, is the recipient of a musical tribute by the BBC Midland Light Orchestra and the BBC Concert Orchestra on Tuesday at 18.30. Stanford Robinson and the composer are the conductors, and two singers join in the birthday salutations: Vanessa Lee (soprano) and Frederick Harvey (baritone).

Coates is a Nottingham man and devoted his early career to the viola. He won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music, where he was a pupil of Lionel Tertis. He joined Sir Henry Wood's Queen's Hall Orchestra as principal viola. Seven years later, he decided to give all his time to writing music, instead of playing it. His *London Suite* is one of the strongest links between him and the BBC, since it was in 1933 that his *Knightsbridge March* was chosen as the signature tune for 'In Town Tonight.' His songs, such as *Bird Songs at Eventide*, are as popular as his orchestral music.

'THE AMERICAN ADVENTURE'

THE discovery of the American continent in 1492 by Christopher Columbus led during the next century to the Spanish and Portuguese conquest and settlement of large areas of central and southern America. Meanwhile the many voyages of exploration by English sailors culminated in the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1620, and in a predominantly British settlement of north America.

No two phases in the history of colonisation could have been more different. There were contrasts of sailing motive, culture, religion, and temperament, nowhere seen more strongly than in the treatment of the indigenous American Indians. In Peru, Mexico, and elsewhere, the Spaniards grafted their own culture on to that of the Indians. Freedom, on Christian principles, was guaranteed by 'The Laws of the Indies.'

In the north, the Anglo-Saxons had to deal with Indians who were either nomadic or not firmly settled on their land. The Indians were driven back, and their numbers dwindled; there was only a slight fusion of culture; European communities were organised largely 'unhindered by any consideration of what share was reserved for the Indian.'

These and some other contrasts between north and south will be the subject of a talk on 'The American Adventure' by Don Salvador de Madariaga in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation.'

G.O.S.: Monday 15.45; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

ABOUT BRAZIL

IN 'From the Third' this week V. S. Pritchett, the author and critic, continues his series of talks on his travels in South America. After crossing from Panama over the Andes into Chile, and staying for a while in Bolivia, he flew to Rio de Janeiro—he describes arriving in the Brazilian capital by night as one of the major experiences of travel.

Brazil is the only Portuguese-speaking country in South America. In 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered America the rivalry between Spain and Portugal to discover new lands and new trade-routes was so strong that the news of Columbus's

September 23—29

discovery was a heavy blow to the Portuguese. In 1493, both Spaniards and Portuguese having appealed to Pope Alexander VI, the matter was settled by assigning to each a zone of influence.

By the Treaty of Tordesillas Spain granted Portugal sovereign rights over all the territory that might be discovered 370 leagues west of Cape Verde and the Azores, so that the frontiers of Brazil were laid down even before the country was discovered. In 1500 the navigator Alvares Cabral first landed on what is today Brazilian territory.

G.O.S.: Monday 14.45; Friday 23.15

'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'

WHEN one travels through the islands of the British West Indies one gets the impression that they were all moulded in the same matrix. Yet many of them tend to retain an insular outlook, and one of the important tasks at present is that of bringing them into a closer association, in order to get the utmost benefit from the political federation which was agreed upon earlier this year.

There are already many historical and cultural links that join the islands together, and as they all possess similar administrative systems practical steps towards federation will not be difficult. Then there are the many conferences, at a professional level, which provide an opportunity for discussing problems of common interest. This can be done more easily today as the region is very well served by air services which are gradually narrowing the distance between the islands.

In 'Bridges Between the Islands,' Willy Richardson will give an account of some of the unifying factors which are helping to bring the islands closer together.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30 and 23.15; Wednesday 10.00

ORGANISING THE FIGHT GAME

FROM time to time even those who regard boxing as a healthy pastime and as the original 'noble art of self-defence' pause to consider the extent to which it has been commercialised. Glyn Hardwicke, a young writer with a keen interest in the sport, has made a thorough examination of the organisation of boxing in Britain, and in 'The Making of a Boxer,' will report frankly and impartially on what he found.

Public interest in boxing has rarely been higher, or questions more pertinent and searching. How does a typical youngster enter the sport, what happens to him, whom does he come into contact with, and, above all, what protections and safeguards, if any, are there to prevent him from being exploited? What does the British Boxing Board of Control really do to run things? Does it sit in an Olympian fastness considering itself above the criticisms levelled at this much abused sport? All these questions will be asked and answered in a programme which will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 13.15 and 23.45; Friday 20.15



THREE SPEAKERS ON THE AMERICAS

Don Salvador de Madariaga (left) talks about 'The American Adventure,' Alistair Cooke sends his 'Letter from America' (Tuesday at 12.30), and V. S. Pritchett (right) continues his travel series on South America



Dora Bryan, the character actress, stars in Compton Mackenzie's 'Lucy Arnold' on Thursday this week

'THE ARMED FORCES'

IN the G.O.S. series of talks on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age,' J. M. Mackintosh will speak about the Soviet armed forces. He will give listeners some indication of the size and strength of Soviet military, naval, and air power. As well as describing the role the forces play in the life of the country, the speaker will assess the influence of their leaders on the course of Russian policy.

Mr. Mackintosh was British liaison officer with the Soviet High Command in Rumania and Bulgaria from 1944 to 1946, and was an interpreter for Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev during their visit to Britain earlier this year. He is also part-author of a forthcoming book on the Soviet Army.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 15.45; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

'THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE'

SHAW wrote *The Devil's Disciple* while he was still seeking fame as a dramatist. It is therefore one of his most straightforward and easily assimilated plays. He insisted that it was a popular melodrama without any novelty. Whatever the formula, it is infallibly effective in the theatre.

Kenneth More, the star of many popular British films, plays Dick Dudgeon, the man who has reacted violently against the severe repression of his puritan upbringing by turning vagabond and smuggler but who redeems himself by an act of quixotic heroism.

G.O.S.: Sunday 07.30; Monday 20.15; Friday 10.00

Radio Theatre presents

'WHAT'S BECOME OF WARING?'

THE title derives from a poem by Robert Browning which begins: 'What's become of Waring, since he gave us all the slip, Chose land-travel or seafaring, Boots and chest or staff and scrip.'

The Waring with whom everybody is concerned in this play might well (and I will not give away the plot by revealing how well) have taken those lines as his guide. This T. T. Waring is one of the most famous living travel-writers, an authority on out-of-the-way places, and the main financial prop to the publishing house of Judkins and Judkins.

But is 'T. T.' still living? News is received of his death, but nobody knows how or exactly where. In fact—the dreadful thought occurs—was he ever living? Was he really the original writer and traveller, as has been assumed? The unpleasant and disconcerting questions arise when Judkins and Judkins seek to perpetuate their profitable association with his work by commissioning a 'Life of T. T. Waring,' and the young soldier chosen for the job, Captain Hudson, starts to turn up some extraordinary answers to innocuous-seeming questions.

Anthony Powell's cheerful 'take-off' of publishing (amongst other things) was first published in 1939. Mr. Powell is a witty chronicler of society. PETER FORSTER
G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30, 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 23

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
- 15.00 Programme Summary
- 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
- 15.15-15.30 Religious Talk
- 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
- 16.00 THE NEWS
- 16.09-16.15 Commentary
- 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
- 19.20-19.35 Listeners' Choice
- 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
- 23.07 Review of today's papers
- 23.15 Medical Magazine
- 23.30 Feature Programme
- 23.50 Music Programme
- 00.00 THE NEWS
- 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
- 01.00 THE NEWS
- 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
- 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
- 02.07 Review of the Press
- 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese

- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
- 23.06 Musical Interlude
- 23.15 London Chronicle
- 23.30 Drama or Music
- 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
- 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu (For details see page 27)
- For details of programmes in Arabic see below
- 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

- 20.15 Music Magazine
- 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
- In Afrikaans
- 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
- 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie (Afrikaans Sunday Talk)

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
- 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
- 17.00 News Headlines
- 17.05 Question and Answer
- 17.25 Music Programme
- 17.55 Political Aside
- 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
- 18.45 Feature Programme
- 19.15 News Headlines
- 19.20 Music Programme
- 19.35 English by Radio
- 19.55 Music Programme
- 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
- 16.35 This England
- 16.40 Contact Programme
- 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
- 15.45 Listeners' Period
- 16.00 Music Interlude
- 16.05 Would you believe it?
- 16.10 English by Radio
- 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 Radio Theatre presents

'WHAT'S BECOME OF WARING?'

A play by Peter Fraser from the novel by Anthony Powell Produced by Martyn C. Webster
Eustace Bromwich...Richard Williams
John Carberry...Denis Goacher
Robert Payne...Isabel Dean
Hugh Judkins...James Thomason
Mrs. Cromwell...Natalie Lynn
Captain Hudson (Tiger)

Charles Hodgson
Lipfield...Simon Lack
Pemberthy...Arthur Ridley
Shirley Handsworth...Allan McClelland
Bernard Judkins...Ivan Samson
Minhinnick...Jeffrey Segal
Mrs. Manasses...Henrietta Russell
Mrs. Plimley...Marjorie Mars
Beryl Plimley...Mairi Russell
General Plimley...John Gabriel
Captain Plimley...Gordon Davies (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 ENCORE!
A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. E. M. Pilkington

05.00 INVITATION TO THE OPERA

A programme of gramophone records introduced by Stephen Williams

05.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS

Anona Winn, Joy Adamson Jack Train and Kenneth Horne ask all the questions and Gilbert Harding knows some of the answers

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 WORLD SPEEDWAY CHAMPIONSHIPS

An eye-witness account by Cliff Micholmore of the Championships at Wembley

followed by an interlude at 07.20

07.30 Excerpts from 'THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE'

by George Bernard Shaw
Richard Dudgeon...Kenneth More
Judith Anderson...Joan Hart
General Burgoyne...Patrick Troughton
Christy...John Richmond
The Sergeant...Wensley Pithey
Major Swindon...Martin Lewis
Pastor Anderson...Peter Neil
Essie...Beth Boyd
Mrs. Dudgeon...Peggy Thorpe Bates
Uncle Titus...John Baker
An Officer...Eric Francis
Narrator...Eric Anderson

Produced by Arthur Russell (repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 10.00)
See note on page 19

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK

Rimsky-Korsakov (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
Ida Shepley (West Indies)
Roger Doucet (Canada)
Shirley Abicair (Australia)
Jimmy Parkinson (Australia) (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from St. Mark's Church, Dundela, Belfast, Co. Down. Conducted by the Venerable C. I. Peacocke

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
Some radio annotations on the passing parade with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey (repeated Wed., 16.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR

Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra with the Johnston Brothers and the Albert Delroy Trio (repeated on Monday at 05.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

'The Stolen Submarine'
by 'Sea Lion'
6-'Under the White Ensign'
Sub-Lieutenant 'Tiger' Ransome
John Clarke-Smith
Sub-Lieutenant 'Snort' Kenton
Derek Hart
Alison Horncross...Dudy Nimmo
Barbara Horncross...Dorothy Gordon
Lady Horncross...Joan Henley
Sir Ralph Horncross...John Gabriel
'Wiggs' Poston...Jonathan Field
Skipper of tug...John Glyn-Jones
Police Inspector...Leslie Perrins
Police Sergeant...Eric Lugg
Captain of H.M.S. *Venturer*
Preston Lockwood
Admiral (Third Sea Lord)
Laidman Browne
Professor Rockingham
Denys Blakelock
Produced by Eve Burgess (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

followed by an interlude at 13.40 app.

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO

Organ Concerto in F by Handel and
Concerto for organ, string orchestra, and timpani by Poulenc played by Francis Jackson and the BBC Northern Orchestra (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'

(or 'The English Dictionary')
A personal narrative with music Chapter 3
Kitty Bluett
Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
Graham Stark (repeated Wed., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

Directed by Henry Krein

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Austen Williams (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 MAGIC

OF THE VIOLIN

Featuring David McCallum

18.30 Radio Theatre presents 'WHAT'S BECOME OF WARING?'

(see 00.30; repeated Wed., 14.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Dmitri Shostakovich (born September 25, 1906),' by John Amis
'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal (repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS 13: Israel

22.15 Moira Lister and Hugh Burden with James Hayter in 'SIMON AND LAURA'
Episode Five

Simon Foster...Hugh Burden
Laura Foster...Moira Lister
Wilson, the Butler...James Hayter
Ian Harrison, the producer
Brian Oulton
Kurt Kostavitch...Martin Miller
Mabel Wainwright...Mary Law (repeated Thurs., 07.30; Fri., 18.30; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

(See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT

04.20 on:	31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
05.54 on:	25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.97, 13.84 m.
09.20 on:	19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84, 11.66 m.
10.20 on:	19.53, 13.97 m.
15.54 on:	24.80 m.
19.54 on:	31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.
20.54 on:	19.60 m.
22.09 on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.19 m.
22.58 app. on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.95, 16.79, 16.77 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 19.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

SEPTEMBER 24

GMT
00.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
 from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Austen Williams

01.30 BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Arthur Anton

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 ELTON HAYES
 sings to a small guitar

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Rimsky-Korsakov (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
 Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra with the Johnston Brothers and the Albert Delroy Trio Introduced by Robin Boyle Produced by Geoffrey Brand

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra featuring Top of the Hits Meet the Band The Geraldo Glee Club (Chorus-Master: Eric Gilder) Composer's Corner From the Song Shop Rosemary Squires The Tip Toppers Geraldo Salutes Songs with Strings with the voice of Roy Edwards (repeated Thurs., 19.30; Fri., 10.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 OUT OF THE GROUND
 A programme of country customs and country music presented on gramophone records by Douglas Kennedy

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Rimsky-Korsakov (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 GRAND HOTEL
 Jean Pougnet and the Palm Court Orchestra with this week's visiting artist John Hanson

10.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison Edited and produced by Peter Duncan

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 THE RIVER POLICE 3—Limehouse Reach and Beyond
 A combined outside broadcast and dramatised feature on the work of the Thames Police, with a commentary from a launch on the river by John Snagge This programme deals with the hazards of a tideway patrol (repeated Wed., 06.30; Fri., 02.30)

12.00 THE BAND OF THE IRISH GUARDS
 Conducted by Captain C. H. Jaeger Director of Music

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the West of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music) Presented by Boyd Neel

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE SOUTH SEA SERENADERS
 Directed by Ernest Penfold

14.45 From the Third Programme SOUTH AMERICA 'Brazil'
 The fourth of five talks by V. S. Pritchett (repeated on Friday at 23.15) See note on page 19

15.15 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 13: Free Forms—Fantasias, Improvisations, Impromptus, etc. Pianist, Eric Parkin (repeated Tues., 07.30; Wed., 02.30)

15.45 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 The American Adventure by Salvador de Madariaga (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00) See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
 A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer with them will be Reginald Dixon The George Mitchell Singers Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth Introduced by Jack Watson Produced by Eric Miller (repeated Tues., 21.30; Wed., 10.30)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

17.30 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 A series of four programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation
2: Bridges between the Islands
 Written and narrated—after a 3,000-mile tour of the area—by Willy Richardson (repeated at 23.15; Wed., 10.00) See note on page 19

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA and BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Vilem Tausky and Gerald Gentry Owen Brannigan (bass-baritone) Phyllis Sellick (piano) The Birmingham City Choir (Conductor, David Willcocks) From the Town Hall, Birmingham (repeated Wed., 06.15; Fri., 13.15)

19.15 THE CHURCH IN THE NEW SUDAN
 A talk by the Rt. Rev. O. C. Allinson Bishop in the Sudan (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the club

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Excerpts from 'THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE'
 by George Bernard Shaw
 Richard Dudgeon.....Kenneth More
 Judith Anderson.....Joan Hart
 General Burgoyne.....Patrick Troughton
 Christy.....John Richmond
 The Sergeant.....Wensley Pithey
 Major Swindon.....Martin Lewis
 Pastor Anderson.....Peter Neil
 Essie.....Beth Boyd
 Mrs. Dudgeon.....Peggy Thorpe Bates
 Uncle Titus.....John Baker
 An Officer.....Eric Francis
 Narrator.....Eric Anderson
 Produced by Arthur Russell (repeated on Friday at 10.00)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

21.00 THE COMMERCIAL MOTOR SHOW
 Raymond Baxter visits this year's show at Earl's Court (repeated Tuesday, 04.45 and 12.00)

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Berlioz, Chopin, and Delius on gramophone records

22.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 (See 17.30; repeated Wed., 10.00)

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the West of England

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies 'Caribbean Horizon'
2: Bridges between the Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 'Round the Universities'
 Mary Trevelyan visits six universities
 4: Exeter
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Rimsky-Korsakov (records)
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Personrigh
 (Press Review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.50 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 Music Programme
 19.00 'As I See It': a talk
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 15.50 Music Round the World
 16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 25

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 40.96 and 30.53 m.)**North America**15.00-16.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine**Latin America**In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.09 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**East Africa**11.00-14.45 Programme in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
'Hymns and their Music,' sung by
the St. Martin Singers. Conducted by
W. D. Kennedy-Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice**Central and South Africa**16.15 Composer of the Week
Rimsky-Korsakov
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar**Malta**10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment: Sinbad
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE00.30 THE STORY OF
COLONISATIONThe American Adventure
by Salvador de Madariaga
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 SCHOLA CANTORUM
of Wellington, New ZealandConductor, Stanley Oliver
Marsh Flowers (Five Flower Songs)
Britten
Tears.....Roy Harris
Anthony O'Daly.....Samuel Barber
Jesus and the Traders.....Kodaly
Seventy-Fourth Psalm.....Schütz
Sixty-Seventh Psalm.....Charles Ives
Say ye to the righteous
Randall Thompson
Souls of the righteous
Vaughan Williams
Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei
('Western Wind' Mass)...Taverner
(repeated on Wednesday at 07.15)
See note on page 1901.45 DAVID BUCHAN
at the piano

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS02.30 NEW RECORDS
presented by Ian Stewart

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 THE COMMERCIAL
MOTOR SHOWRaymond Baxter visits this year's
show at Earls Court
(repeated at 12.00)05.00 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
(See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

A programme of strict tempo
dance music played by
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
Introduced by Victor Silvester

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MAGIC
OF THE VIOLIN

Featuring David McCallum

07.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN
IN MUSICJeremy Noble, in a series of illus-
trated talks, discusses some of the
ways in which composers' ideas have
taken shape13: Free Forms—Fantasias,
Improvisations, Impromptus, etc.
Pianist, Eric Parkin
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 Rudolf Schwarz
conducts his own choice of
MUSIC FOR LIGHTER MOOD
played by the
BBC Midland Light Orchestra

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written to
the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 THE COMMERCIAL
MOTOR SHOW
(See 04.45)

12.15 DANCE MUSIC (records)

12.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA
by Alistair Cooke12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE MAKING
OF A BOXERA feature by Glyn Hardwicke
Produced by Elwyn Evans
What is the truth about 'the boxing
game'? Do young boxers get the best
possible chances or are they exploited by
promoters? How does a promising
amateur turn professional? These and
other questions are answered in this
dramatised feature.(repeated at 23.45; Friday, 20.15)
See note on page 1914.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm SargentBBC Chorus
BBC Choral Society
(Chorus-master, Leslie Woodgate)
Ilse Hollweg (soprano)
Ena Mitchell (soprano)
Alexander Young (tenor)
John Cameron (baritone)
Mass in C minor (K.427).....Mozart

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Armed Forces'
by J. M. Mackintosh
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 OUT OF THE GROUND
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Douglas Kennedy

16.45 SCIENCE REVIEW

16.55 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Oxfordshire

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 17.15

17.20 LIGHT MUSIC

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Tribute to
ERIC COATES
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
and BBC Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Stanford Robinson
and Eric Coates
with Vanessa Lee (soprano)
Frederick Harvey (baritone)
From the Albert Hall, Nottingham
See note on page 1919.15 FOLK MUSIC
OF MANY LANDS
13: Israel19.30 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers
Presented by C. F. Meehan
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
with Arthur Sandford (piano)21.00 THE BAND OF
THE IRISH GUARDS
Conducted by Captain C. H. Jaeger
Director of Music21.30 BLACKPOOL NIGHT
A visit to the seaside to meet some of
the Variety stars appearing there this
summerwith them will be
Reginald Dixon
The George Mitchell Singers
Augmented Northern Variety
Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Introduced by Jack Watson
Produced by Eric Miller
(repeated on Wednesday at 10.30)22.00 ULSTER MAGAZINE
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde22.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 THE CHURCH
IN THE NEW SUDAN
A talk
by the Rt. Rev. O. C. Allinson
Bishop in the Sudan23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Dmitri Shostakovich (born Septem-
ber 25, 1906),' by John Amis
'Opera Singers of the Past,' by
Harold Rosenthal23.45-00.30 THE MAKING
OF A BOXER
(See 13.15; repeated Friday, 20.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

SEPTEMBER 26

GMT
00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Armed Forces' by J. M. Mackintosh (repeated at 06.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'
 with Dickie Valentine and Doreen Hume Tibor Kunstler
 Jerry Allen and his Trio Norman Vaughan and this week's guest star
 Produced by John Simmonds (repeated Fri., 14.45; Sat., 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Oxfordshire

02.30 PATTERN AND DESIGN IN MUSIC
 Jeremy Noble, in a series of illustrated talks, discusses some of the ways in which composers' ideas have taken shape
 13: Free Forms—Fantasias, Improvisations, Impromptus, etc.
 Pianist: Eric Parkin

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 SONGS OF THE MAORI
 Introduced by Lindsay Macdonald (repeated on Thursday at 07.15)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
 (See 00.30)

05.15 BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA and BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Vilem Tausky and Gerald Gentry
 with Owen Brannigan (bass-baritone) Phyllis Sellick (piano) and the Birmingham City Choir (Conductor, David Willcocks) (repeated on Friday at 13.15)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE RIVER POLICE 3—Limehouse Reach and Beyond
 A combined outside broadcast and dramatised feature on the work of the Thames Police, with a commentary from a launch on the river by John Snagge. This programme deals with the hazards of a tideway patrol.
 (repeated on Friday at 02.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Music for New Zealand Day THE SCHOLA CANTORUM of Wellington, New Zealand
 Conductor, Stanley Oliver
 Marsh Flowers (Five Flower Songs) Britten
 Tears.....Roy Harris
 Anthony O'Daly.....Samuel Barber
 Jesus and the Traders.....Kodaly
 Seventy-Fourth Psalm.....Schütz
 Sixty-Seventh Psalm.....Charles Ives
 Say ye to the righteous
 Souls of the righteous
 Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei ('Western Wind', Mass)..Taverner

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
 George Scott-Wood

10.00 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 A series of four programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation
 2: 'Bridges Between the Islands'
 Written and narrated—after a 3,000-mile tour of the area—by Willy Richardson

10.30 'BLACKPOOL NIGHT'
 A visit to the seaside to meet some of the Variety stars appearing there this summer

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Oxfordshire

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 A programme of strict tempo dance music played by Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald (repeated Thurs., 20.30; Sat., 02.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
 'A glimpse of Madagascar'
 The Rev. A. M. Paterson, working with the London Missionary Society at Tananarive, is interviewed by Patrick Smith
 'Kirchentag': A report of the German laymen's conference by Rosemary Fox
 Messages from Wendy Whittle, Titilola Alakija, and Dena Vincent to their parents working abroad

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey with Arthur Sandford (piano)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Radio Theatre presents 'WHAT'S BECOME OF WARING?'
 A play by Peter Fraser from the novel by Anthony Powell (For cast see Sunday, 00.30)

15.45 BOOKS TO READ

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
 Some radio annotations on the passing parade with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey (repeated on Friday at 23.45)

16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.55 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer (repeated on Thursday at 14.15)

19.00 THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir John Barbiroli
 Christopher Bunting (cello)
 Overture, Ruy Blas.....Mendelssohn
 Serenata Notturna (K.239).....Mozart
 Cello Concerto.....Gerald Finzi

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
 Ida Shepley (West Indies)
 Roger Doucet (Canada)
 Jimmy Parkinson (Australia)
 Shirley Albicair (Australia)
 The Bob Brown Singers accompanied by The Frank Baron Trio

21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Rimsky-Korsakov (records)

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 (or 'The English Dictionary')
 A personal narrative with music Chapter 3
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
 Graham Stark
 Certain songs are sung accompanied by the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 My music is arranged by Malcolm Lockyer
 And my script by David Climie
 I am produced by Roy Speer (repeated on Friday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Boyd Neel

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic (On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
 A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programme in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 Sports Diary; West African Diary:
 A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
 Familiar hymns and friendly talk
 by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

16.15 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

In Afrikaans

16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

SEPTEMBER 27

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including

15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including

19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.40 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter

20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
Scheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music from the Films
19.40 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Arts Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 BOOKS TO READ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Dora Bryan in
'LUCY ARNOLD'

by Compton Mackenzie

The Cinderella story in its various guises is still the most popular love story. Compton Mackenzie proves it again with his tale of the little chorus girl, Lucy Arnold.

The Storyteller.....Denis Goacher
Lucy Arnold.....Dora Bryan
Miss Chibbett.....Betty Hardy
Mrs. Chibbett.....Betty Linton
Mrs. Arnold.....Vivienne Chatterton
Samuel Arnold.....James Thomason
Terence Manning.....Simon Lack
Lady Emily Manning.....Avice Landone
Mr. Manning.....William Fox
Mabel, a maid.....Annette Kelly
Mr. Lightheart.....Frank Atkinson
Mrs. Lightheart.....Dorothy Holmes-Gore

Produced by Martyn C. Webster
(repeated at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 RECITAL

by Pierre Fournier (cello)
Ernest Lush (piano)

Suite No. 5 in C minor for unaccompanied cello.....Bach
Rhapsody for cello and piano.....Bartok
(repeated Fri., 16.15; Sat., 06.30)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. James S. Wood

05.00 BOOKS TO READ

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

05.45 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 SONGS
OF THE MAORI
Introduced by Lindsay Macdonald

07.30 Moira Lister
and Hugh Burden
with James Hayter in
'SIMON AND LAURA'

Episode Five

Script written by Ted Taylor
based on characters created
by Alan Melville

Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
Ian Harrison, the producer.....Brian Oulton

Kurt Kostavitch.....Martin Miller
Mabel Wainwright.....Mary Law
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated Fri., 18.30; Sat., 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE!

A programme recalling some of
the highlights of the musical stage
with Heather Harper (soprano)

John Hargreaves (tenor)
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Stanford Robinson

10.30 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'

A mid-week discussion about per-
formances and prospects in sport,
followed by 'Sportsman'
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

Directed by Henry Krein

12.00 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 BBC
NORTHERN ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Vilem Tausky
March, Things to Come.....Bliss
A London Overture.....John Ireland
On Hearing the First Cuckoo in
Spring.....Delius
Suite of English Folk Songs
Vaughan Williams, arr. Gordon Jacob
'Spitfire' Prelude and Fugue (The
First of the Few).....Walton

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'

Produced by Roy Spear

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)

15.15 INVITATION TO
THE OPERA

'Heroes, heroines, and villains'

A programme of gramophone records
introduced by Stephen Williams

15.45 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

16.45 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
Henry Longhurst

(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

16.55 Report from the
MIDLANDS

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 OUR KIND OF MUSIC

A melody and song presentation
by Bill McGuffie

and his All-Star Players

with The Keynotes

The Johnstone Brothers

and Julie Dawn

Production by Johnnie Stewart

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'LUCY ARNOLD'
(See 01.00)

19.30 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by

Geraldo and his Orchestra
(See Monday, 06.30; repeated on
Friday at 10.30)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)

20.30 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'

Script by Gale Podrick

Production by Tom Ronald

(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK

Rimsky-Korsakov (records)

21.20 MUSIC
FROM THE CONTINENT

22.00 PIANO PLAYTIME
George Scott-Wood

22.15 INVITATION
TO THE OPERA
(See 15.15)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 OUT OF THE GROUND

A programme of country customs and
country music presented on gram-
ophone records by Douglas Kennedy

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH
CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward

The listeners' own programme in
which news and views are exchanged
by visitors and by letters written to
the Club

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER 28

- GMT**
00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
 Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett
- 00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 BBC Concert Hall**
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Choral Society
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 Ilse Hollweg (soprano)
 Ena Mitchell (soprano)
 Alexander Young (tenor)
 John Cameron (baritone)
 Mass in C minor (K.427).....Mozart
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 A series of impressions
 Henry Longhurst
 (repeated at 09.30)
- 02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 02.30 THE RIVER POLICE**
 3—Limchouse Reach and Beyond
 A combined outside broadcast and dramatised feature on the work of the Thames Police, with a commentary from a launch on the river by John Snagge
 This programme deals with the hazards of a tideway patrol
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Rimsky-Korsakov (records)
- 05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 05.15 SPORTSMAN**
 Portrait of a sporting personality followed by an interlude at 05.20
- 05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**
 (or 'The English Dictionary')
 A personal narrative with music Chapter 3
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
 Music by Mozart and Bartok on gramophone records
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 (See 02.15)

- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS**
 Directed by Henry Krein
- 10.00 Excerpts from 'THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE'**
 by George Bernard Shaw
 (For cast see Monday, 20.15)
- 10.30 TIP-TOP TUNES**
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
 (See Monday, 06.30)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD**
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. James S. Wood
- 11.45 SANDY MACPHERSON**
 at the theatre organ
- 12.00 OUR KIND OF MUSIC**
 Eric Jupp and his Orchestra
- 12.30 NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Ian Stewart
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA and BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Vilem Tausky and Gerald Gentry
 with Owen Brannigan (bass-baritone)
 Phyllis Sellick (piano)
 and the Birmingham City Choir
 (Conductor, David Willcocks)
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 THE BAND OF THE ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC**
 Conducted by Lt.-Col. F. Vivian Dunn,
 Principal Director of Music,
 Royal Marines
- 14.45 Tony Fayne and David Evans are 'CALLING THE STARS'**
 with Dickie Valentine and Doreen Hume, Tibor Kunstler
 Jerry Allen and his Trio
 Norman Vaughan
 (repeated on Saturday at 19.00)
- 15.45 'MAURITIUS'**
 Sir Hilary Blood, c.s.e., k.c.m.g., who was lately Governor and Commander in Chief of Mauritius, speaks about the island in the Indian Ocean which Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret is to visit this week
 (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See article on pages 14 and 15
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 RECITAL**
 by Pierre Fournier (cello)
 Ernest Lush (piano)
 Suite No. 5 in C minor for unaccompanied cello.....Bach
 Rhapsody for cello and piano.....Bartok
 (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
- 16.45 THIS DAY AND AGE**

- 16.55 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.15 GRAND HOTEL**
 Jean Pougnet
 and the Palm Court Orchestra
 with this week's visiting artist,
 John Hanson
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 Moira Lister and Hugh Burden with James Hayter in 'SIMON AND LAURA'**
 Episode Five
 Simen Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Mabel Wainwright.....Mary Law
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Kurt Kostavitch.....Martin Miller
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)
- 19.00 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA**
 Conductor, Ian Whyte
 Overture: The Impresario.....Mozart
 Suite for Orchestra, Op. 98.....Dvorak
 Symphony in E flat (New).....Bloch
 Tanzwalzer.....Busoni
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 THE MAKING OF A BOXER**
 A feature by Glyn Hardwicke
 Produced by Elwyn Evans
 What is the truth about 'the boxing game'? Do young boxers get the best possible chances or are they exploited by promoters? How does a promising amateur turn professional? These and other questions are answered in this dramatised feature.
- 21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Rimsky-Korsakov (records)
- 21.20 IN SHOW BAND STYLE**
 Cyril Stapleton directs the BBC Show Band
 Songs from the Stargazers
 and a guest singer
 Individual music from
 Harold Smart, Bert Weedon
 and Dennis Wilson
- 22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
- 22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 From the Third Programme SOUTH AMERICA**
 'Brazil'
 The fourth of five talks
 by V. S. Pritchett
- 23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'**
 Some radio annotations on the passing parade with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 15.30 Radio Newsreel
 15.45 Land and Livestock
 16.00 THE NEWS
 16.09-16.15 Commentary
 17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 19.45-20.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
 A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 World Affairs
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 World Affairs
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 World Affairs
 23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 Friday Topic
 20.30 Gramophone records
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 Question and Answer
 17.35 Announcer's Choice
 17.55 Programme Parade
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Music Programme
 19.00 Arab Newsletter
 19.15 Music Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.50 Profile: a talk
 20.00 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
 16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

SEPTEMBER 29

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
15.30-15.45 Radio Newsreel
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09-16.15 News Commentary
17.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.45 Radio Newsreel
20.00-20.15 Listeners' Choice

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Stop Press Rhythm
Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Rimsky-Korsakov (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
Scheherazade
19.40 British Trade: a talk
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40 1.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Meet the People
15.50 Science Notebook
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

00.30 *MAURITIUS*

Sir Hilary Blood, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., who was lately Governor and Commander in Chief of Mauritius, speaks about the island in the Indian Ocean which Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret is to visit this week
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 CONCERTO

Organ Concerto in F by Handel and
Concerto for organ, string orchestra and timpani by Poulenc played by Francis Jackson and the BBC Northern Orchestra

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 *THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS*

Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK

Rimsky-Korsakov (records)

05.00 *MAURITIUS*
(See 00.30)

05.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Reginald Kilbey with Arthur Sandford (piano)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL

by Pierre Fournier (cello)
Ernest Lush (piano)
Suite No 5 in C minor for unaccompanied cello...Bach
Rhapsody for cello and piano...Bartok

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

07.30 OUR KIND OF MUSIC
Eric Jupp and his Orchestra

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
'The Stolen Submarine'

by 'Sea Lion'
6-'Under the White Ensign'
(For cast see Sunday, 13.15)

followed by an interlude at 10.25 app.

10.30 *SIMON AND LAURA*

Episode Five
(See Friday, 18.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FROM THE WEEKLIES

Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

11.45 FOLK MUSIC OF MANY LANDS
13: Israel

12.00 BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Arthur Anton

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LONDON LIGHT CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Michael Krein

14.55 Racing QUEEN ELIZABETH STAKES
A commentary on the race at Ascot

15.10 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
A commentary on the second half of one of the Scottish League matches

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

16.45 DANCE MUSIC (records)

17.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.15 THE BAND OF THE IRISH GUARDS
Conducted by Captain C. H. Jaeger
Director of Music

17.45 Athletics HUNGARY v. GREAT BRITAIN
A report from Budapest by Rex Alston

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 SPORTS REVIEW

19.00 Tony Fayne and David Evans are
'CALLING THE STARS'
with Dickie Valentine and Doreen Hume
Tibor Kunstler
Jerry Allan and his Trio
Norman Vaughan
and this week's guest star

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

20.45 Racing

QUEEN ELIZABETH STAKES
A recorded commentary on the race at Ascot

21.00 Report on the LIBERAL PARTY CONFERENCE at Folkestone

21.15 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA

Conductor, John Hopkins
Music from Gilbert and Sullivan Operas
Overture: The Yeomen of the Guard
Music from Act 1, The Mikado
Selection, Princess Ida
Gavotte and Cachucha (The Gondoliers)
Music from Act 2, Iolanthe
Selection, The Pirates of Penzance

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'TWENTY QUESTIONS'
Anona Winn, Joy Adamson
Jack Train and Kenneth Horne
ask all the questions
and Gilbert Harding
knows some of the answers

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW



THOSE WHO COMMAND - DEMAND...

QUEEN ANNE SCOTCH WHISKY



HILL THOMSON & CO. LTD.
Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1790

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR SEPTEMBER 23-29 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
06.00 **THE NEWS**
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 Radio Newsreel
06.25 Programme Parade
06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programme in Japanese
09.15 News in English for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia (On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-11.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 **Mahila Samaj**
A programme for women in Britain: 3—Women and Public Life
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 **Gyan Vigyan** (Science Survey)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **Mushaira**
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 **Vidyarthi Mandal** (Students' Programme)
Under Discussion: 3—Is there a new Socialist outlook?
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 **British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha** (Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **Sehat aur Safai** (Health and Happiness)
15.00 **Behnon Ki Khidmat Men** (Women's Programme)
15.05 **Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men** (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Sandesaya**
A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 **Ham Se Puchhiye** (Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 **Batchit** (Talk)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **Sairbin** (Brief Excursion)
14.55 **Waqiat-i-Alam** (World Forum)
15.05 **Chaudhri Fateh Bin Walayat Men**
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Radio Zankar**
A Marathi magazine programme. World Survey; London Letter; Jottings from Our Diary; Chat with listeners (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 **Chalta Sansar** (Radio Magazine)
including Voluntary Societies: 13—Royal National Lifeboat Association
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 **Ap Ka Patra Mila** (Listeners' Letters)
PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **Anjuman** Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk (in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 **Tamizhosai**
A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; A Summer Day; Visitors' Book; Across the World
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.15 **London Letter**
14.55 **Sunne ke Baten**
A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.05 **Masai-i-Hazira** (Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker: Sir Compton Mackenzie
13.30-14.00 **Asian Club**
'How History is Written'
Speaker: Professor C. H. Philips'

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Children in Verse
13.30-14.00 Stars Look Back

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 'Shaw Festival'
Scenes and prefaces to mark the centenary of the birth of George Bernard Shaw
Author's Preface
13.30-14.00 Scenes from 'St. Joan'

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Through Eastern Ears
13.30-14.00 Asia and the West

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Rhythm Patterns
13.30-14.00 **International Press Conference**
A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 **Editorial Opinion**
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 **Week-end Review**
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 **Brief Excursion**
Round and about Britain with the BBC's mobile recording unit
13.40 **Programme Parade**
A preview of the week's programmes with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 **The World of Science**
A weekly survey of the latest developments

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 **Commonwealth Magazine**
14.35 **Music Programme**
14.40-14.45 **London Ka Khat** (London Letter)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **Radio Magazine**
15.05 **Ap Ke Jawab Men** (Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 **Bichitra**
A Bengali magazine programme. In Britain Today (feature programme); London Letter
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **Bachehon ki Liye**
A programme for children
15.00 **Radio Se Angrezi** (English by Radio) 'Listen and Speak' Lesson 101
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

ASIAN CLUB. Professor C. H. Philips, the speaker on Sunday, will talk about 'How History is Written.' He will talk from personal experience: his department—he is at present University Professor of Oriental History at the School of Oriental and African Studies—is at work writing about Indian history. Later this year Professor Philips takes up the post of Head of the School.

STARS LOOK BACK. In Monday's programme, the last of the present series, Sir Carol Reed, the distinguished British film director, will discuss with Roger Manvell how he has made some of his many outstanding films. These include *The Fallen Idol*, *Odd Man Out*, *The Third Man*, and more recently *Trapeze*. Sir Carol will illustrate his discussion with excerpts from the sound-tracks of these and other films.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE. Sir John Cockcroft, F.R.S., Director of Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, will conclude the special series of talks on atomic energy on Saturday. Previous speakers have dealt with the fundamentals of nuclear energy, the principles of nuclear reactors, and the use of radioactive isotopes. This week Sir John will sum up, and discuss the future of this important new science. In 1932 he shared with E. T. S. Walton the achievement of breaking up for the first time an atomic nucleus by artificial means. In 1951 they were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for September 23-29

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	9690	30.96
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.50	11725	25.59
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.50	9690	30.96
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00	21720	13.81
14.15-16.50	17755	16.90
15.45-16.50	21720	13.81
(15.30-16.50 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15	9690	30.96

Sunday, September 23

09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Rimsky-Korsakov (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Music
10.15	'What Price Freedom?' 10: A Summing-up by Harold Nicolson
10.30	Religious Service from St. Mark's Church, Dundela, Belfast, Co. Down
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.30	Peter Jones in 'By and Large'
12.00	Melody Hour Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Concert Hour
15.15	Dick Bentley in 'I Flew with Bismarck' (or 'The English Dictionary') A personal narrative with music Chapter 3
15.45	The Montmartre Players
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	London Forum
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Monday, September 24

09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Rimsky-Korsakov (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Monday Miscellany
10.30	In Town Tonight
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Review
11.30	The River Police
3:	'Limehouse Reach and Beyond' Written by Tom Fallon Produced by Tom Waldron
12.00	Band of the Irish Guards Conductor, Captain C. H. Jaegar
12.30	English Magazine presents people and events in the West of England
13.00	The News

13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	The South Sea Serenaders Directed by Ernest Penfold
14.45	From the Third Programme South America Brazil The fourth of five talks by V. S. Pritchett
15.15	Pattern and Design in Music by Jeremy Noble
13:	Free Forms—Fantasias, Impro- visations, Impromptus, etc.
15.45	The Story of Colonisation 'The American Adventure,' by Salvador de Madariaga
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Blackpool Night
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Tuesday, September 25

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Theatre Organ
10.00	Desert Island Discs 4—Margaret Lockwood Commonwealth Club
10.30	The News
11.00	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers Forces' Favourites
11.30	The Commercial Motor Show See article on page 3
12.00	Dance Music
12.15	Letter from America
12.30	Uster Magazine
12.45	The News
13.00	Home News from Britain
13.09	London Calling Asia
13.15	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.00	Listeners' Choice
14.15	Orchestral Concert
14.45	This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Armed Forces' by J. M. Mackintosh
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Dance Music
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Wednesday, September 26

09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Piano Playtime George Scott-Wood at the piano
10.00	Caribbean Horizon A series of four programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation, written and narrated, after a 3,000-mile tour of the area, by Willy Richardson
2:	'Bridges Between the Islands'
10.30	Blackpool Night
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from South-East England Oxfordshire
11.30	Music for Dancing
12.15	The Laughter Makers
12.45	Work and Worship 'A Glimpse of Madagascar'—the Rev. A. M. Paterson, working with the London Missionary Society at Tana- narive, is interviewed by Patrick Smith
'Kirchentag'	—A report of the Ger- man laymen's conference by Rose- mary Fox
Messages	from Wendy Whittle, Tititola Alakija and Don Vincent to their parents working abroad
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Radio Theatre presents 'What's Become of Waring?' A play by Peter Fraser from the novel by Anthony Powell Peter Forster writes on page 19
15.15	Books to Read
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	By and Large
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Thursday, September 27

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Orchestral Concert The Archers

11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from The North of England 'What's the Form?'
11.45	The Montmartre Players
12.00	Jazz in the Making Records presented by Steve Race
12.30	Welsh Magazine
13.00	The News
13.09	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'Educating Archie' Serious Argument Invitation to the Opera This Day and Age
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Listeners' Choice
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Friday, September 28

09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	The Montmartre Players Extracts from 'The Devil's Disciple' by George Bernard Shaw
10.00	Tip Top Tunes
10.30	The News
11.00	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands 'God and his World' by the Rev. James S. Wood
11.30	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
11.45	Our Kind of Music Bill McGuire and his All-Star Players with the Keynotes The Johnston Brothers and Julie Dawn
12.00	New Records Presented by Ian Stewart
12.30	The News
13.00	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Band of the Royal Marines School of Music Conductor, Colonel F. Vivian Dunn
14.45	Calling the Stars Mauritius Sir Hilary Blood, C.B.E., K.C.M.G., who was lately Governor and Commander in Chief of Mauritius, speaks about the Island in the Indian Ocean which Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret is to visit this week See article on pages 14 and 15
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	Chamber Music
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Saturday, September 29

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children The Stolen Submarine 6: 'Under the White Ensign' 10.25 app. Interlude
10.30	'Simon and Laura' Episode 5
11.00	The News
11.09	Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country
11.30	From the Weeklies Folk Music of Many Lands Israel
11.45	BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra Conducted by Arthur Anton
12.00	Scottish Magazine
12.30	The News
13.00	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	London Light Concert Orchestra Conducted by Michael Krein Racing Queen Elizabeth II Stakes A recorded commentary on the race at Ascot
15.10	Association Football A commentary on the second half of one of the day's Scottish league matches
15.45	Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
16.00	The News
16.09	Commentary
16.15	The Archers
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

**PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES
OTHER THAN ENGLISH**

**North and East China,
Hong Kong, Korea, Japan**

	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45	17755	16.90
12.00-12.45	21720	13.81

**Southern China,
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia**

11.30-12.45	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45	17755	16.90
11.30-12.45	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00	15310	19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30	15310	19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily

09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese

10.15-10.30 English by Radio
(Sunday only)

10.30-11.00 News and News Talk
in Indonesian

11.00-11.30 News and Programmes
in Japanese

11.30-12.00 News and Talks
in Vietnamese

12.00-12.30 News and Programmes
in Kuoyu

12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese

13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai

13.45-14.00 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)

(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced
by Desmond Hawkins and edited by
Maxwell Knight. 13: 'Spiders')

(Saturday: Stars on Parade)

14.00-14.15 News and News Talk
in Hindi

14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese
(to Burma and Thailand only)

14.15-14.45 Programmes in
Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)

14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu
(Wednesday in Bengali)

15.15-15.30 News in Urdu

15.30-15.45 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)

(Sunday: 'The Naturalist,' produced
by Desmond Hawkins and edited by
Maxwell Knight. 13: 'Spiders')

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 882. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



VERA LYNN

sings this week in the first of her new series 'Yours Sincerely.' She is seen in our cover picture rehearsing one of the songs you will want to remember

ZANZIBAR

'The Isle of Cloves,' which will welcome Princess Margaret this week, is described by Harold Ingrams on pages 14 and 15. In addition to Patrick Smith's reports on her tour G.O.S. will broadcast a special programme about the island

'THE STARS LOOK BACK'

Roger Manvell introduces on page 5 a series of programmes in which Britain's most famous film stars discuss their careers. New British films are reviewed by Dilys Powell on pages 6 and 7

'CITIZENS OF TO-MORROW'

Willy Richardson continues his 'Caribbean Horizon' series with a feature programme on the development of education

FOR CHILDREN

'The Witch's Elbow,' a new adventure of Norman and Henry Bones, the boy detectives, will be broadcast this week

GREAT BRITAIN v. HUNGARY

Rex Alston will broadcast a report on the international athletics meeting at Budapest on Monday

★

Your New Programmes

G.O.S. programme plans for the coming three months are outlined on page 3. Further notes on the new variety shows and 'This Week's Listening' are on pages 16 and 17

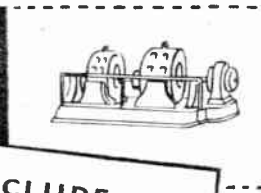
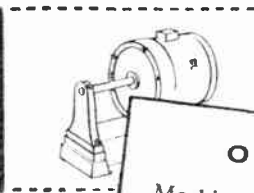
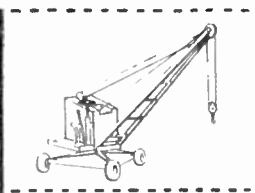
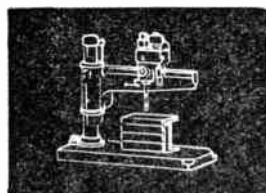
Don't be Vague

ask for

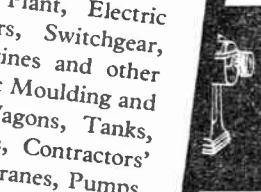
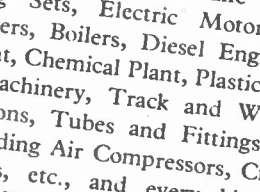
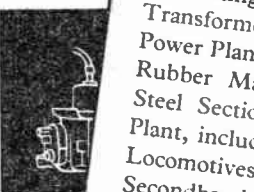
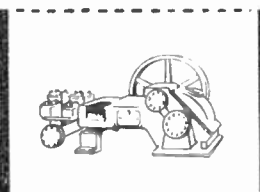
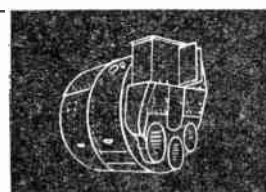
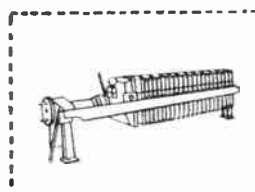
Haig



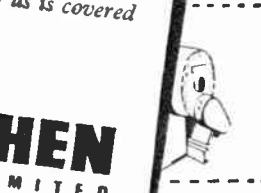
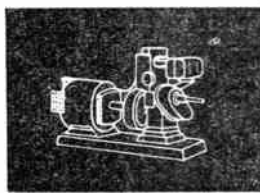
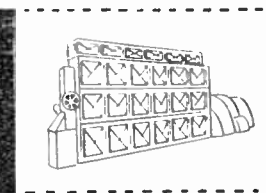
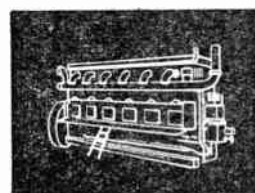
NO FINER WHISKY
GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE



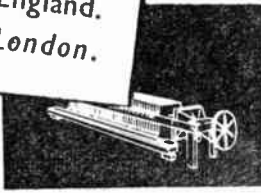
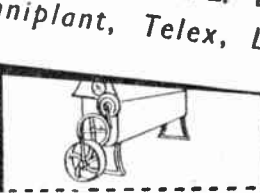
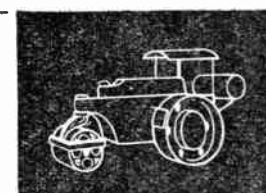
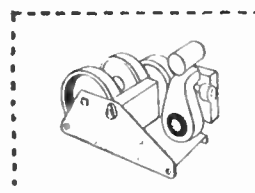
PLANT AND MACHINERY



FROM THE LARGEST STOCKS IN



THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH



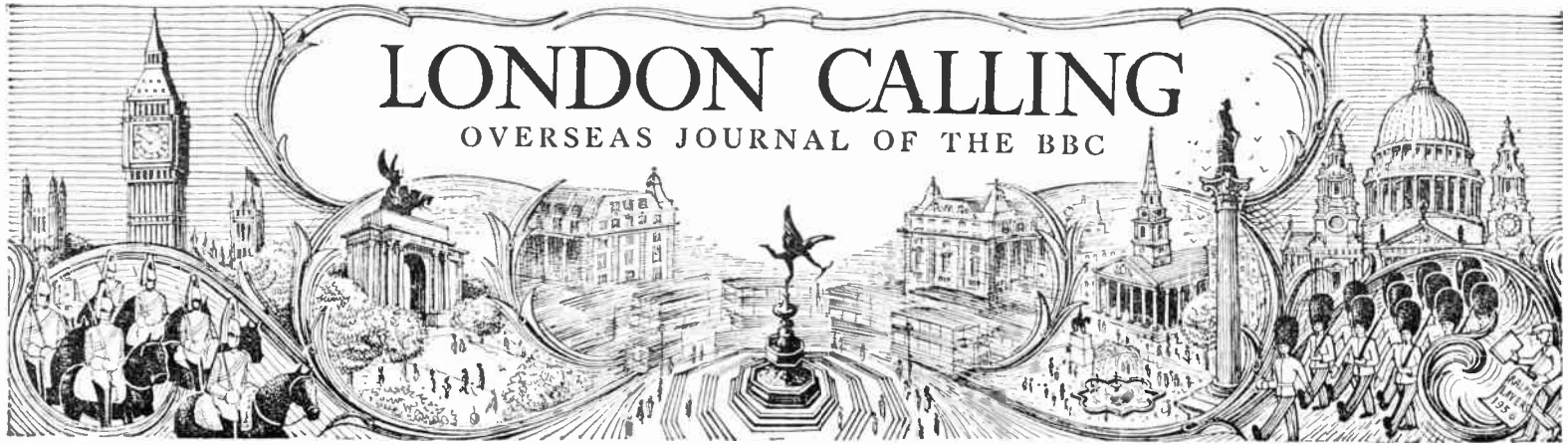
OUR STOCKS INCLUDE

Machine Tools, Power Presses and Sheet Metal Working Machinery, Hydraulic Plant, Electric Generating Sets, Electric Motors, Switchgear, Transformers, Boilers, Diesel Engines and other Power Plant, Chemical Plant, Plastic Moulding and Rubber Machinery, Track and Wagons, Tanks, Steel Sections, Tubes and Fittings, Contractors' Plant, including Air Compressors, Cranes, Pumps, Locomotives, etc., and every kind of modern Secondhand Works Equipment.

All reconditioned machinery exported by us is covered by a full written guarantee.

THE 600 GROUP
GEORGE COHEN
 SONS AND COMPANY LIMITED
 Established 1834

Wood Lane, London, W.12, England.
 Cables: Omniplant, Telex, London.



Your New G.O.S. Programmes

The Head of the BBC's General Overseas Service outlines the new programmes which listeners will be able to hear during the next three months. (Further programme details are given on pages 16 and 17)

FOR the past six months the pattern of overseas programmes has been dictated by the need to give adequate coverage to the Test Matches between England and Australia. The new quarter beginning this week offers an opportunity to return to less rigid planning and, at the same time, to bring in a number of changes.

You will find that there are no more plays of over an hour's duration. The space freed has mostly been given over to music. I hope listeners in South America and the West Indies in particular will find that they have a wider choice than before.

Three events between now and Christmas call for special coverage. The first is the East African tour now being undertaken by Her Royal Highness Princess Margaret, including her visits to the islands of Zanzibar and Mauritius.

A producer from the General Overseas Service has been in East Africa to collect material on the territories Her Royal Highness will visit, and his reports will be broadcast in the course of the tour.

The second event is the opening by Her Majesty the Queen of Calder Hall, the first major atomic power station in the world to produce electricity on a commercial scale. The ceremony itself will be broadcast on October 17. There will be a documentary programme made on the spot in the plant, including interviews with the scientists and technicians who run it. A series of talks by leading atomic scientists will explain the processes involved.

Thirdly, there is the journey His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will undertake to the southern hemisphere. That part of it which concerns us this quarter is closely bound up with the Olympic Games in Melbourne. These will be reported on daily between 07.30 and 08.00 GMT (in this period we shall have live commentaries on some of the principal events); and there will be fifteen-minute reports later in the day. Before the Games, Roger Bannister in 'This Day and Age' will each week interview athletes who competed in past Olympics.

The opening of the new Transatlantic telephone cable will be marked by a feature on the work of Her Majesty's Telegraph Ship *Monarch* which has completed the long task of laying the lines.

The series on British Prime Ministers continues with programmes on Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald, and Baldwin; they are built up from that new historical source—the magnetic tape on which men and women who knew these politicians in public and private life have recorded their memories and impressions. The same methods have been used to build a programme on Maynard Keynes—an attempt, ten

years after his death, to assess the validity of his social and economic thinking.

Among music programmes this quarter are 'Time for Opera' and 'Encore,' which includes music from current West End productions. There will be a series of ballad operas ranging from Balfe's *Bohemian Girl* to *The Devil Take Her* by Arthur Benjamin.

The tastes of our parents and grandparents will be recalled in two programmes on Victorian song and in a weekly series 'Ballads of Yesterday.' In 'This Modern Stuff,' on the other hand, we hope to take you from Debussy to Hindemith and prove that modern music is neither as difficult nor as painful to hear as some people imagine.

In our chamber-music series each programme will contain a contemporary British work: com-

posers represented will include Tippett, Rawsthorne, Wordsworth, and Rubbra. For those interested in organ music there will be a fortnightly recital illustrating different types of organs and the repertoire most suitable for each.

Variety programmes for the next three months are described in detail elsewhere; I shall therefore limit myself to drawing your attention to 'Two in One,' a new and to my mind very amusing panel game. For Christmas, Spike Milligan has agreed to take part in a special show which will (in part at least) be addressed to the Forces abroad and to the members of expeditions which will be spending Christmas in the Antarctic.

There are some changes affecting programmes for special audiences. 'For Children' will be repeated at 21.30 GMT on Mondays for listeners in the western hemisphere. 'Ulster Magazine' will be extended to half an hour once a fortnight. On alternate weeks the space will be filled by music from Northern Ireland preceded by a short bulletin of local news.

A new programme which will, I hope, build up a following of its own is 'Can I Help You?' in which Celia Irving will answer practical questions on life in Britain: 'How does the Health Service work?' 'What is the General Certificate of Education?' 'How do I get my child into a Grammar School?'

The more concrete the question the better Celia Irving will be pleased. Queries should be sent to her care of Head of General Overseas Service, BBC, London.

By now, of course, the Association Football season is in full swing, and we will move the news on Saturdays from 16.00 to 17.00 GMT so as to make room for the big matches. This season we aim to give rather more coverage to matches in the Scottish Cup. There will be eye-witness accounts of games played by the Rugby League team from Australia and commentaries on the second half of the Test Matches in the series. From South Africa we shall have reports on the MCC tour.

In this quarter there fall Trafalgar Day, celebrated with a programme on Nelson, and St. Andrew's Day, for which we shall have a programme of Scottish music. On Remembrance Sunday you will hear the service of homage at the Cenotaph to the dead of two wars. Christmas Day will bring, besides the ceremony of the Nine Lessons and Carols from King's College, Cambridge, the Christmas programme which the BBC's Head of Features, Laurence Gilliam, plans and compiles annually. This year he has chosen as his theme the inter-dependence of the Commonwealth, which he sees as a great field of opportunity in which its citizens can find outlets for their skills.

Stuart Hood

CONTENTS

THE INDIAN DRIVE EAST By Professor C. H. Philips.....	4
THE STARS LOOK BACK By Roger Manwell.....	5
NEW BRITISH FILMS TO SEE By Dilys Powell.....	6
RADIO-ACTIVE ISOTOPES By J. L. Putman.....	8
A TRIP TO THE YUKON By Rosemary Gilliat.....	9
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 11 A NATION OF TOWNSPEOPLE By Dr. Eva Taylor.....	10
KENDAL—TOWN OF MELLOWED DIGNITY By Alan Dixon.....	11
SOCIAL CHANGES IN WEST AFRICA By Dr. Kenneth Little.....	12
'AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH' By Philip Harben.....	13
ZANZIBAR: 'AN OLD BUT DEVELOPING CIVILISATION' By Harold Ingrams.....	14
NEW VARIETY SHOWS By Gale Pedrick.....	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING A Radio Round-Up.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page 16

C. H. PHILIPS, Professor of Oriental History at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, contributed this talk to the current G.O.S. series on 'The Story of Colonisation'



C. H. PHILIPS

The Indian Drive East

IN the heart of the small island of Ceylon are to be found the massive ruins of an ancient city civilisation: a civilisation which first came from India and which some 500 years ago was finally destroyed by Indian invaders. I have journeyed from India across the straits to study these ruined cities in the jungle. Gigantic foundations of Buddhist monasteries stretch on every side, great domes of Buddhist

shrines with tapering white spires dominate the landscape. Standing there, you can easily imagine the life of those semi-rural cities, girt round with the monastic orders of Buddhism. But right in the middle of the largest city of all, in Polonnaruwa, you find the remnant of what can only have been a Hindu temple in the Tamil style of south India, and it is borne in on you that the story of Indian colonisation outside India is complex.

In this picture of old Ceylon we have the main elements of a story of India reaching eastwards until she meets China. The fact of the expansion is well known but how far did it take the form of political and cultural colonisation as in the example of Ceylon, and how far was it purely cultural? The people who founded the early civilisation of Ceylon came from western India, perhaps forming part of that great steady movement of the Aryan peoples who in the first millennium B.C. colonised northern India and filtered through the plains and valleys of the south.

We know that they gradually created the way of life called Hinduism, along with a unique and immensely strong caste society, with a priestly class of Brahmans in a position of social and religious control. The dominance of the Brahmans was not achieved without challenge, and at about the same period in the sixth century B.C. a number of sects—the Jains, the Ajivikas, and above all the Buddhists—asserted their independence and began to preach a more egalitarian and ethical way of life. When these sects obtained the support of the merchant groups or of the ruling families they prospered, building monasteries and converting the people, leaving a record of their deeds in stone and sometimes, less frequently, in chronicle. It was in this manner, at the time of Asoka's rule in India in the third century B.C., that Buddhism took its hold on Ceylon which has lasted down to the present day.

At the same period north-west India in the region of Gandhara became a Buddhist stronghold, astride the main trade routes into central Asia, and thus the source of Buddhist teaching which was slowly transmitted into Turkestan and Tibet, reaching into China and even to Korea and Japan. Wherever it went it carried the material forms of Indian culture, Sanskrit literature, and distinctive styles of sculpture and painting, and naturally as times and regions varied these were adapted with Buddhism itself to suit the cultures of the newly converted peoples.

In the Indian motherland itself the Brahmanical environment finally absorbed Buddhism, which vanished from India as an independent religion, but outside India Buddhism continued to flourish.

Movement of Culture—or of Population?

There is no doubt that the spread of Indian influence across the land mass of central Asia had nothing to do with colonisation in the sense of settlement and political domination. But Indian influence passed also across the ocean eastwards to South-East Asia, to Burma, Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, and to the area of Indo-China where it met the culture and political power of China. Whether this influence took the form of a movement primarily of culture or of population is something of a mystery, a mystery which at present gives rise to controversy among scholars.

The first persons to investigate the nature of Indian influence in South-East Asia were European administrators who took its significance for granted; writers like the Englishmen Crawford and St. John who in the early nineteenth century simply called the whole area from Burma to Borneo 'The Indian Archipelago' and its people 'The Indians.' But later in the century Dutch scholars studying the history of the peoples of the Netherland Indies modified this view. Hendrik Kern and the great Krom drew attention to the indigenous peoples, but because they pursued their subject from the side of Sanskrit philology and Indian Buddhism they attributed the undoubted greatness of early South-East Asian culture entirely to the work of Hindu colonisers from India.

Indian scholars promptly seized on this aspect; almost as if it were an expression of their own country's modern nationalist movement. In 1926 a Greater India Society was founded at Calcutta, and Indian writers have from that time emphasised the view that an Indian empire once existed, stretching from India across to South-East Asia, and that Hindu colonies were built up in Java and elsewhere by waves of emigrants from India, assisted from time to time by naval expeditions from Indian ports. Tamil writers from south India and Bengali writers from further north have claimed for their peoples the honour of having colonised in the first ten

centuries of the Christian era what they call 'Greater India.' These hypotheses strike the great difficulty, however, that the peoples of South-East Asia have a character of their own, with distinctive art and literary forms which, while showing Indian influence, undoubtedly have their own individuality. To other scholars, therefore, especially in Europe and Indonesia, this India-centric approach seems hopelessly wrong. It springs from the fact that Hindu-dominated empires, the greatest of which was Svivijaya, grew up between the second and the fourteenth centuries in the East Indies and on the mainland.

It is true that their ruling groups professed Hindu or Buddhist cults, their literary forms were Sanskritic, their mythology was Indian in origin. Sanskrit inscriptions on stone are found throughout the islands, and, most striking of all, there are still standing magnificent religious buildings, the Buddhist Borobudur in Java and the Hindu Angkor Wat in Cambodia, both covered with sculptures of Indian origin. But it is quite unjustifiable to argue from this sort of evidence that India deliberately colonised South-East Asia.

Alternatively it has been suggested that Indian influence had a pre-eminently commercial origin. Contacts between the Mediterranean world and India led to a trade in the early centuries of the Christian era in luxury articles, for which South-East Asia provided gold, spices, scented woods, and perfumed resins. We know that the Indonesians were seafarers, with trading posts in Bengal and south India. The voyage from the Coromandel coast to the Straits of Malacca was comparatively short and at the right time of year easy and safe even for small vessels.

Influence of Commercial Contacts

Indian trading centres grew up in the East Indies, and very likely from these commercial contacts political and cultural changes began to emerge. Along the trade routes went also pilgrims, men of letters, priests, Buddhist missionaries. We know that travels of the most extensive kind took place in this period.

Under a Hindu or Buddhist veneer the older local society in these ways preserved the indigenous character which is known to have existed before Indian culture arrived. On the material side there existed the cultivation of irrigated ricefields, along with an associated form of social organisation; and the people were skilful in metal work and in sailing the seas. Socially there existed an emphasis on the place of women and on descent by the maternal line; and in religion, an acceptance of a mythology of dualism, the men of the mountains posed against the men of the sea, beings with wings against beings of the water. All this was distinctively not Indian by origin.

This kind and level of culture existed widespread through the islands. Early Chinese writings refer to native societies that had adopted Indian culture, not to Indian colonies implanted from India. Hinduism was aristocratic, its influence limited to the ruling groups and the circles gathered around the court. It made little impression on the rural population. Not until many centuries later when Buddhism and Islam were propagated as popular religions did these external influences begin to affect the villagers and then, in the process of coming to terms with the indigenous cultures, both religions were forced to change their character.

After this fashion the great eastward extension of Indian culture into the East Indies and along the Indo-Chinese mainland may be explained consistently with what we know of the rest of Indian history. We can understand why, in the area of Indo-China, the Hinduised kingdoms gave way so easily to Chinese political power. We know, moreover, that India has never shown much inclination politically to move outside her natural boundaries of sea and mountain. Great political empires in India itself, such as the Maurya and the Gupta, have not long persisted.

India's strength and genius has been shown not in political but in social and cultural forms, in the development of a caste society, in the growth of Brahmanical literature, in the religions of Hinduism and Buddhism with their accompanying modes of artistic expression. The explanation of India's movement into South-East Asia as mainly a cultural and to some extent perhaps commercial, not a political, expansion therefore fits neatly into this picture. In almost precisely the same way from the tenth century onwards the religion and culture of Islam spread along the trade routes from south Arabia and India into South-East Asia, bringing into existence a number of Muslim ruling families who displaced or succeeded their Hindu predecessors. It was these Muslim rulers whom the Portuguese met when they arrived in the East Indies. But the present-day sense of community and identity of interest between the peoples of India, Ceylon, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, and Indonesia, which does not rest merely on a vague sense of Asianism, shows that in the history of mankind cultural perhaps more than political colonisation is a process of deep significance. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

'The Story of Colonisation.' Empty Spaces, by C. E. Carrington (see page 17)



CELIA JOHNSON



MARGARET LEIGHTON



MARGARET LOCKWOOD

The Stars Look Back

ROGER MANVELL introduces a series of programmes opening in the General Overseas Service this week in which some of Britain's most famous film stars look back over their careers to uncover the secrets of their success. The programmes will be illustrated with extracts from the sound tracks of films the stars have appeared in

Tuesday 06.30 and 18.30. and Wednesday 10.00

WE invited a number of our best-known and most successful screen actors and actresses to come to the BBC studios and look back over their careers: what made them want to act; whether they had any formal training in dramatic school or not; whether they went through a hard period on the stage before getting their chance to work on the screen; whether their stage work was a help or a hindrance to their screen work; and, above all, what they themselves thought their acting talent amounted to, what stardom (and the opportunities and privileges it has brought) means to them.

We asked them to illustrate what they had to say by extracts from the sound tracks of films they had made—films of importance in their careers though not necessarily films they themselves have liked. Above all, we said, be quite frank. Do not treat this as an ordinary interview—half gossip and half publicity. Your success is universally recognised: you can afford to be frank about yourself and about the profession of film-acting.

I hope you will agree with me that the results of these radio interviews are more than just interesting. A great deal of time and thought went into these programmes: we only started recording after prolonged discussion with the producer, Philip Daly. In effect, we invited these actors and actresses to discover through their discussions with us the ideas and the values they had developed during their long experience as artists. Once these ideas and values seemed to have been established and we felt ready to start recording, I aimed to keep as much in the background as possible. The result is that you will find the stars are talking intimately to you through me. I am just listening to them with you.

Did we abolish the myth that the film star is just an ordinary person with the good fortune to become a highly paid public pet? I hope so. People who pursue a regular job with regular hours of work are apt to envy what they regard as the excessive leisure of these actors and actresses

—all pay and no work, they think; just posing for the picture papers. We recorded our programmes during the spring and summer periods, and not one of the stars we met had more than a fortnight's holiday, and three had no holiday at all. Some, like Margaret Lockwood, Margaret Leighton, and Celia Johnson, were working all the time in the theatre. Those who were not at the studio filming were working on publicity for their most recent films, like Kenneth More, whose picture *Reach for the Sky* was released during his work with us.

All the stars, you will find, show how important to them is the climb towards independence, which is one of their chief objectives: the achievement of sufficient status to choose for themselves the parts they will play. Kenneth More, for example, is very emphatic about this: he did not want to remain typed in the kind of parts in which he first established his reputation on the screen. But when a star reaches this status he most constantly studies new scripts or treatments for films which producers, writers, and his agent want him to consider.

Some stars, like John Mills, become producers themselves, and constant reading of new novels, plays, and scripts is as important to a producer as reading new writing is to a publisher.

Lastly, we invited a film director, Sir Carol Reed—a man who himself started his career as an actor—to discuss the work of direction particularly from the point of view of the relationship of the director to his actors. The successful performances we see on the screen are normally the result of a close artistic partnership, the gradual building up of a character by the actor under the exact but sympathetic guidance of his director. We gave Sir Carol the last word on this aspect of the work, for his success with actors of many nationalities (as well as with very young children), in films like *Odd Man Out*, *The Fallen Idol*, and *The Third Man*, is unique in British films.



KENNETH MORE



JOHN MILLS



SIR CAROL REED



Douglas Bader (Kenneth More) examines his aircraft for damage—a scene from 'Reach for the Sky,' based on the life of the famous Battle of Britain pilot



With fierce determination the now legless Bader learns to walk again; he enters the ward of his fellow casualties for the first time under his own steam



In 'Smiley,' set in the Australian bush, Colin Petersen (right) brings to the name part a vivid, expressive face, a cager personality, and skilful timing



Bader, both his hands otherwise engaged with his crutches, uses his mouth to retrieve a lost pencil to the pretty waitress, Thelma (Muriel Pavlow), at a country tea

New British

DILYS POWELL contributed this talk to the G.O.S. review of new films released in the United Kingdom. (There will be another review next week on Wednesday at 16.15 and Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00)

OFTEN in the cinema some commonplace tale is given life by the way it is handled. With *Reach for the Sky*, the first film I want to tell you about, I should say the opposite: the film succeeds because its story is so splendid. For this is the life of Douglas Bader, the airman who crashed in 1931, lost both legs, and yet became one of the greatest of Britain's fighter pilots.

The film is based on the book by Paul Brickhill: its theme is human fortitude. Douglas Bader was a fine athlete before his crash, and a brilliant flyer. He was told that he would never walk again without a stick. But he not only learnt to walk on his artificial legs without a stick: he actually learnt to play golf. And he never gave up the hope of getting back into the air. Almost as soon as he could walk he proved that he could fly, too, as well as any man with legs of flesh and bone. But in the 'thirties the Royal Air Force had no place for him as a flyer. It was not until war came that Douglas Bader was needed again.

Fantastic Story with a Happy Ending

The story does not stop even there. Not only was Bader a brilliant fighter-pilot: he became a tactician and a great leader. In the last of his fantastic adventures he baled out over occupied France and was taken prisoner—a prisoner who was forever trying to escape; the film shows us the most audacious of these attempts. This true story even has a happy ending: after the war Bader came back to lead the Victory Fly-past over London.

Perhaps one cannot expect a film to live up to this extraordinary truth: *Reach for the Sky*, to be frank, is not quite as good as its subject. But, as I say, the subject carries it, and the performers carry it. This is an extremely well-acted film. There is a great deal of good playing in secondary parts: by Muriel Pavlow as the girl whom Bader marries; by Alexander Knox as a surgeon; by Sydney Tafler as the specialist who fits Bader with his artificial legs; and, in particular, by Dorothy Alison as a nurse who gives him courage at a crucial moment.

Douglas Bader is played by Kenneth More, who has had great success during the past few years in comedy—*Genevieve*, *Doctor in the House*—and both on the stage and on the screen he has triumphed in a part with serious undertones—the unreliable lover in *The Deep Blue Sea*. But in *Reach for the Sky* his range had to be wider. He always gives the impression of being an easy actor; he looks as if he were playing a part which is merely an extension of his own personality. But he is really a very skilled, a very professional actor. And here he looks a long way beneath the surface of the character: he looks into pain and into resolution; and he shows us not only the off-hand, breakneck flyer, he shows us a man with command.

You may wonder why, when I have so much to praise, I should feel that the film itself is not quite on the level of its subject. The fact is that *Reach for the Sky* occasionally lacks authority. The scenes of action in the war are a little thin; the story of the attempted escape is told in a rather half-hearted manner. Perhaps the director, Lewis Gilbert, who also wrote the screen-play, has tried to cram in too much; the film does not move in one piece: it meanders a little, it falters now and then. But



From 'Yield to the Night' Jim Lancaster (Michael Craig) at the flat of Mary Hilton (Diana Dors): 'I took off his shoes. He fell asleep in the chair. Jim had come back'



Mary Hilton fires five shots into Lucy . . . and is eventually hanged for murder

Films To See

in its emotional passages it is extremely successful; in these Mr. Gilbert and his players have worked finely together. When all is said and done the film is stirring. It excites admiration for spiritual as well as physical courage; respect for endurance; and the feeling of a great human victory.

The second film on my list this month has created a stir for two reasons: first, because Diana Dors, who has up to now been regarded as a curvaceous actress rather than a tragic one, plays the part of a condemned murderess; and, second, because the theme is capital punishment. The title is *Yield to the Night*. The film is based on a book by Joan Henry, and directed by J. Lee Thompson. The story is about a shop-girl whose lover leaves her for another woman; in the end the woman throws him over and drives him to suicide; and in cold blood the girl kills her. The setting of the film is the condemned cell. We see in flashback the events which have gone before: the girl's infatuation, her despair, her cold and senseless crime; but we are always brought back to the bare room with the two wardresses, the light always burning over the bed, and the door with no handle on the inside which leads to the execution shed. And there is no happy ending to this story.

The central character would not be an easy part for any actress. Miss Dors has a very good shot at it, and she does succeed in conveying a far greater range of feeling than one has hitherto expected from her. However, the best acting comes from secondary players. There is an exquisite performance from Yvonne Mitchell as a sympathetic wardress. Indeed, all the prison officials are finely played.

People sometimes say there is too much understatement in British acting, and now and then I am inclined to agree with them. But here the understatement is beautifully calculated to convey the nature of capital punishment in Britain.

Good Acting in a Beautiful Setting

Among the pleasant memories there is a film with an Australian setting: a piece in CinemaScope and colour and based on Moore Raymond's novel, *Smiley*. It is an engaging story of a little boy in a settlement on the edge of the bush who decides to save up to buy a bicycle. That means a lot of money for a boy, especially when there is the temptation of the sweet-shop; specially when there are fines to pay for broken windows and one's savings may be raided by a drunken father.

Smiley is involved in adventure as well as in finance. There are opium-smugglers in the district; there are snakes. But basically this is a tale about character of a boy. A number of experienced players take a hand in the acting, among them Chips Rafferty, John McCallum, and the distinguished Ralph Richardson. But everything really depends on the acting of the boy; and Colin Petersen's vivid, expressive face, his eager personality, and his extremely skilful timing give the whole story exactly what it needs. The Australian setting is both fascinating and beautiful.

Last, *The Long Arm*, which comes from Ealing; and this is last in another sense, too, for the studios which have turned out such famous films as *The Cruel Sea* and *Passport to Pimlico* are now to be used for television; Ealing Films will go on, of course, but not at Ealing. *The Long Arm* is a good, workmanlike job, a story of Scotland Yard detection in the manner of *The Blue Lamp*, skilfully and plausibly written by Janet Green and Robert Barr, and well directed by Charles Frend, with nice solid playing from Jack Hawkins and John Stratton as the Scotland Yard men, and a beautiful little sketch of a Welsh garage proprietor by Meredith Edwards. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



In the death cell: 'Will you be there when it happens?'—Mary Hilton puts the awful question to the chief wardress (Yvonne Mitchell)



Supt. Halliday (Jack Hawkins) and a detective sergeant (John Stratton) in a scene from 'The Long Arm'—a story of the C.I.D. versus a safecracker



J. L. PUTMAN

J. L. PUTMAN, Head of the Industrial Research Group of the Isotopes Division of Britain's Atomic Research Establishment at Harwell, contributes the third talk in a special series of four: he explains what radio-active isotopes are and outlines some of their practical uses. The talk is introduced by C. L. Boltz'

Radio-active Isotopes

I EXPECT you remember the case of the West African Siamese twins brought to London two years ago and separated by a famous British surgeon. I talked to the surgeon at the time, and what struck me most, I think, was that in the preliminary examination of these unfortunate babies an entirely new device was used, one that did not exist in Britain even ten

years ago. I mean a chemical called a radio-active isotope, sometimes called for short a radio-isotope.

In the case of the Siamese twins a radio-isotope was used to trace the blood circulation between the two children, so that the surgeon knew exactly how much the blood was shared between the two. It was the result of this test that told the surgeon what to expect when he started to operate. As a result, though one baby died, the other survived and is alive, hale and healthy today. Instead of being part of a freak, a monster, useless for normal life, the baby Boko can live a normal life.

This use of a radio-active isotope is entirely modern. It could not have been done even, say, ten years ago. We were not making radio-isotopes in Britain until 1948. Yet today we export them to some fifty-nine countries all over the world. In fact we export more radio-isotopes than any other country.

They are the new tool of medicine and industry and agriculture and a dozen different branches of scientific research. You may remember that Professor Diamond told you that isotopes of any one element have all the same number of protons but have different numbers of neutrons. If any isotope is unstable—and most isotopes made in nuclear reactors are unstable—it gives out radiation. It is then a radio-isotope.

J. L. Putman has been in the business of isotopes since the beginning, and grown up with it, so to speak. He is going to tell you about radio-active isotopes.

It is interesting to reflect that the last cigarette you smoked and the foil in the cigarette packet may have been tested with radio-activity. These are examples of the use of radiations to measure the thickness or the density of materials. What are radio-isotopes? In a previous talk it was explained that isotopes are atoms of an element having different numbers of neutrons in their nuclei. The result of this is that isotopes of an element have the same chemical properties but different weights. Radio-isotopes are produced artificially, generally by placing ordinary chemicals in a nuclear reactor. They differ from their more natural neighbours only in that they emit radiations of one kind or another. These radiations are invisible, of course, but we can detect and measure them with Geiger counters and other devices. Different radiations have different penetrating powers: alpha particles, for example, are completely stopped by two or three inches of air. Beta particles can penetrate up to a few feet of air, or can pass through thin sheets of paper or metal. Gamma rays can pass through steel sheets up to several inches thick.

How Beta Particles Can 'Measure'

It is the beta particles which are used for measuring cigarettes. In passing through a thickness of material the number of beta particles in a beam is steadily reduced as some of them are absorbed. The amount of material through which the beam has passed can be gauged by the number of radiations which get through. So a machine has been made in which beta particles from a radio-active source pass through cigarettes as they are manufactured. The response of a detector on the other side shows how tightly the tobacco is packed. Automatic controls now adjust the tobacco packing so that it is kept at just the right level.

Obviously a technique like this is not confined to measuring cigarettes. Thickness gauges using beta particles are used for measuring and controlling all sorts of sheet materials, especially paper, plastics, and metal foils, and when gamma rays are used sheet steel up to two or three inches thick can be measured in the same way. Other radio-active thickness gauges can measure the thickness of tinplate or paint on a surface, or the thickness of tube walls from the outside.

Photographic films can also be used to detect the radiations. If you place your hand between an X-ray tube and a photographic film it casts a shadow because it absorbs some of the X-rays. The bones absorb more than the rest of the hand, so the film when developed shows a shadow picture or radiograph of the bony structure of the hand. But although X-ray films are cheap, and easy to carry about, X-ray sets are not. A relatively cheap radio-active source weighing a few grams and emitting gamma rays can do the same job as an expensive X-ray equipment, though more slowly. Radio-active thulium emits gamma rays about as penetrating as the X-rays from a normal medical equipment, and these can be screened with lead so effectively that quite a strong source can be safely

carried in a jacket pocket. With a source like this some of my colleagues have taken quite good radiographs of a man's hand in less than a minute. This can be tremendously useful for treating accidents in places where highly equipped hospitals are few and far between.

Some other radio-isotopes give off more penetrating gamma rays. Those from radio-cobalt, for example, are used routinely to make radiographs of steel castings up to six inches thick in order to test for flaws. Here the radio-active source must be kept for safety in a thick lead container when not in use. But it is still very much cheaper than an X-ray machine to perform the same job—more convenient, too, for the source, even with its standard holder, is less than an inch long and can be used in places quite inaccessible to a large X-ray tube.

So far we have dealt only with the penetrating power of the radiations. The fact that radio-isotopes are atoms with the same chemical properties but different weights at once puts a powerful tool into our hands—the so-called radio-active tracer technique. Although radio-isotopes behave chemically exactly like their more natural neighbours we can detect and identify them because of their radiations. Also we can measure the quantity of a substance by the rate at which it emits radiations, and often the quantity which can be measured is very small.

Medical research workers use radio-active iodine to study the behaviour of the thyroid gland. Water containing a tiny quantity of radio-active iodine (far too small to do any harm) is drunk by a patient and a Geiger counter held near the patient's neck then records the rate with which iodine is taken up by the thyroid. The shape of the gland can be mapped out too from its radio-activity.

Diagnosis and Treatment of Disease

Much has been learned about the working of the body in the past ten years by methods such as these, especially about the use it makes of minerals present in such tiny quantities in the body that they cannot be measured by other means. From this information great strides have been made in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Some radio-active methods have themselves been used for diagnosis. Radio-iodine has been used for some years to test for diseases of the thyroid. A radio-active form of common salt is used to label the bloodstream for measuring its rate of circulation in an arm or a leg. The radio-isotopes used for these tests are short-lived and leave the body free of radio-activity soon after the tests.

Larger doses of radio-isotopes are also used in the treatment of some diseases, but that is another story. In agriculture the tracer method is used to measure how plants make use of fertilisers, by making a constituent of the fertiliser radio-active and later measuring its distribution in the body of the plant. Similarly when insecticides are made radio-active their distribution on a growing crop, their behaviour in the plants, and their effect on an insect can all be studied in detail by measurement of their radiations. Knowledge of the migration of insects is in some parts of the world a vital aspect of public health, and we are now able to use the radio-active tracer technique to get information about this.

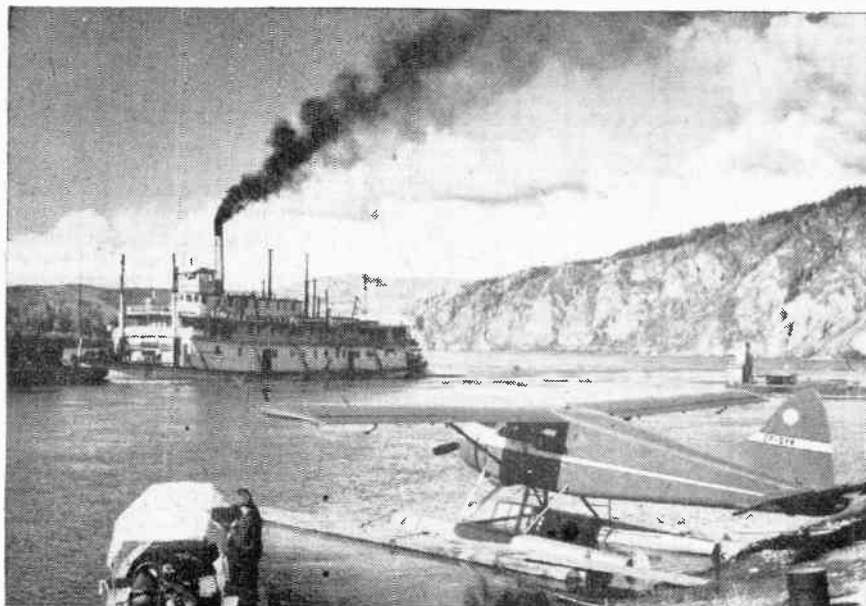
The tracer technique is used in chemical industries for quick analysis, and often avoids the need for difficult chemical separations. In a more mundane fashion we have used short-lived radio-sodium and manganese to check the efficiency of mixing in gramophone records, pig-food, and even chocolate by checking the relative amounts of radio-active tracer in various samples after mixing.

On a large scale the technique can be used for tracing sand movements under the sea or mud on the beds of rivers. Last year we used about two pounds of radio-active powdered glass to trace the movements of mud in the estuary of the Thames. With our colleagues of the Hydraulics Research Station and the Port of London Authority we followed its movements for about six months over twenty miles of the river. The results are being used as a guide to dredging operations.

For the future increasing quantities of radio-activity are becoming available as by-products of atomic power. We can now study the effects of radiations from really large sources of radio-activity. At present this work is in a research phase, but the results already obtained show great promise. Drugs and foodstuffs can be sterilised and preserved for long periods of time by the radiations; rubber can be vulcanised without heating; some chemical processes can be speeded up and new materials produced which may be of the greatest importance to engineers of the future.

Now, Mr. Putman, there is one thing worrying everybody about the future, and that is: are these radio-active isotopes dangerous to use?

No, they are not dangerous if used with the proper precautions. Careful tolerance levels have been laid down now as to what levels may be safely dealt with, under what conditions, and provided these are conformed with, there is no danger in using them in most industrial and medical applications.' (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



The bush plane takes over from the stern-wheeler at Dawson City, of 'Gold Rush' fame

A TRIP TO THE YUKON

ROSEMARY GILLIAT, an Englishwoman who has spent several years in Canada as a freelance photographer, describes a trip to the Yukon to take pictures for the Hudson's Bay Company—those on this page among them

LIKE everyone else I had read about the Yukon Gold Rush, and so, having been swept thousands of miles across Canada by air, it seemed strange that evening to be walking on board an ancient stern-wheeled ship moored at Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory, while the Northern Lights fingered the sky overhead. And stranger still, next morning, to be steaming down the Yukon river, driven by the shuddering, orange paddle-wheel, in the wake of all those treasure-hunters of 1898.

Since that date stern-wheelers have run this river highway, and my ship, the *Whitehorse*, was the last freighter to do the regular trip between the town of Whitehorse and Dawson City, 300 miles downstream; now that land highways link these two centres supplies are carried by road instead of by water. The only ship left on the upper river is the *Klondike*, and she has been luxuriously reconditioned for the more expensive sort of summer tourist.

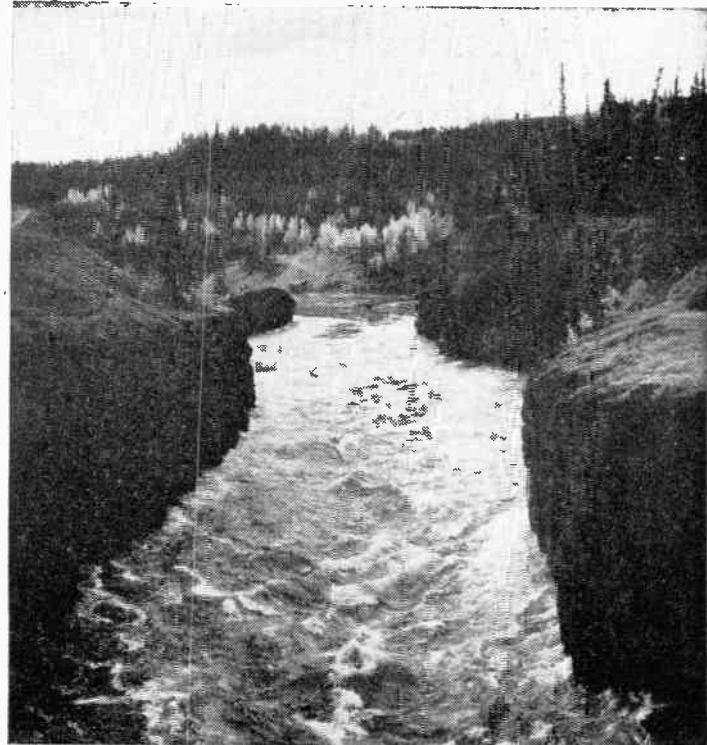
'Magnificent Wild Country'

The voyage to Dawson took three days, and every twisting mile of it lay through magnificent wild country. It was September, and the hills were brilliant with the heraldic black and gold of evergreen and poplar. The river rushed towards the Behring Sea, some 2,000 miles away, passing rare settlements, Indian camps, or solitary trappers' cabins. A small white box, like a kite on a castle, was the wheelhouse, ornamented with fanciful fretwork eaves that would have gladdened the heart of Emmett, the cartoonist. This was dominated by a very tall, thin, yellow smokestack with a black stripe. Inside the turret my eye was caught by a shining brass spittoon of noble dimensions, obviously dating from the time when men were men.

From here, high above the river, one could appreciate the wicked speed of the current and the skill with which the pilot, himself a ship's master, gave his quiet orders to the helmsman, who in turn spun the wheel, shaving the overhanging cliffs ahead as close as you'd peel an apple—to use Mark Twain's phrase. Every soul on board appeared on deck to watch our unerring passage between the grasping rocks of five single rapids. And again I was amazed at the thought of the thousands of hand-made boats and scows that shot these same rapids fifty-odd years ago.

Two of my six fellow passengers were returning from a holiday in the United States, which they had found unsettling: 'Everyone is in such a doggone hurry,' exclaimed Mr. Mulloy. He was a prospector, and his wife often accompanied him on trips. But it was hard to imagine this quiet woman, in her neat fur coat, being a crack shot and in winter driving a dog team. As the ship came in sight of a clearing, and the trim log-cabin that was their home, we became aware of a terribly mournful high-pitched sound. It was the prospector's minute dog, leader of his dog team. With muzzle raised to heaven the dog was keeping his welcome, his bushy white tail sweeping in ecstatic arcs. Somehow he knew his master was home, and soon all the other dogs joined in the chorus.

Red and yellow dahlias grew around the cabin, and the window-sills flamed with geraniums. A matchless pair of bleached moose-antlers hung over the door of an older and smaller log house. Their old caretaking



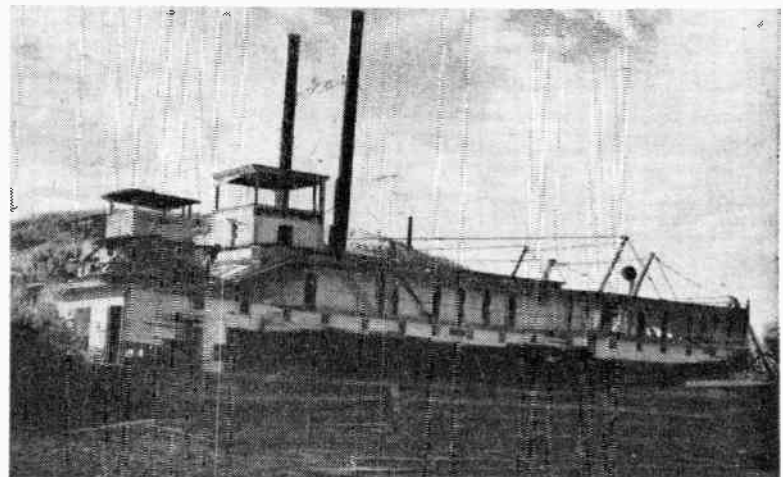
Miles Canyon, on the Yukon river: 'I was amazed at the thought of thousands of hand-made boats that shot these rapids fifty-odd years ago'

neighbour, wakened by all this racket, came down to the shore to greet the Mulloys, while their supplies for one year were being unloaded on to the beach—crates and packages of every size: a hat-box and a pack-board, a radio and spare batteries, and a geiger counter.

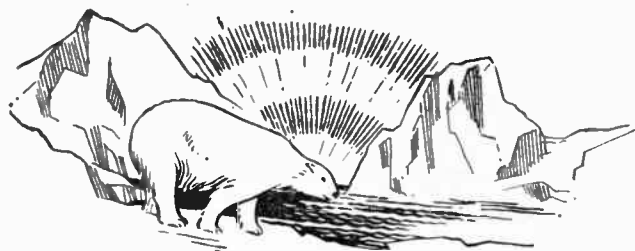
As the ship drew away from the shore there was a faint calling overhead; flocks of cranes were already flying south. Further on we dropped mail and stores at a pre-arranged spot on a deserted river-bank; men from a surveying camp would pick them up in due course. Later, a soft-voiced Welshman, a local prospector and trapper, joined us. He had had a bad time the previous winter; having partly frozen a lung in sixty-below-zero weather, he got so ill that he had to radio for help, and a plane from Whitehorse picked him up from his lonely cabin on Thistle creek, and flew him back to hospital.

Then we came to Dawson City, said to have had a population of 30,000 at the height of the Gold Rush, but now little more than a ghost town. Only a handful of Indians met the boat; in the old days the whole town would have turned out. The chief engineer said a little wistfully: 'Somehow it's time they took the old boats off the river. You used to feel you were part of something alive. But I hate to think of the *Whitehorse* being laid up on the river-bank to moulder away with all the other old stern-wheelers.'

However, a new and prosperous time lies ahead for Yukon Territory. The engineers of the Frobisher Plan will dam the river to provide hydro-electric power on a scale that will make the great power scheme of Kitimat look like small beer. And then fortune-hunters of a different kind will be pouring into the country. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

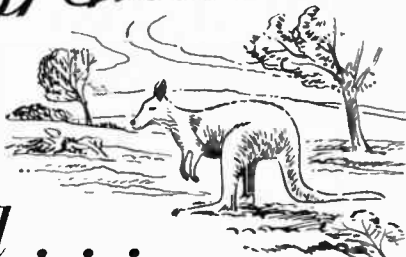


Old ships laid up at Dawson: 'However, a new and prosperous time lies ahead and then fortune-hunters of a different kind will be pouring into the country'



Ernest Turner

*All round
the world . . .*



*. . . From Alaska to Australia, in Stockholm,
Singapore and the South Pole, Ernest Turner
electrical measuring instruments are serving
the needs of radio and telecommunications
under all conditions.*

ERNEST TURNER ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS LTD
HIGH WYCOMBE BUCKS ENGLAND

Telephone: HIGH WYCOMBE 1301-2-3

Telegrams: GORGEOUS, HIGH WYCOMBE

WEIR

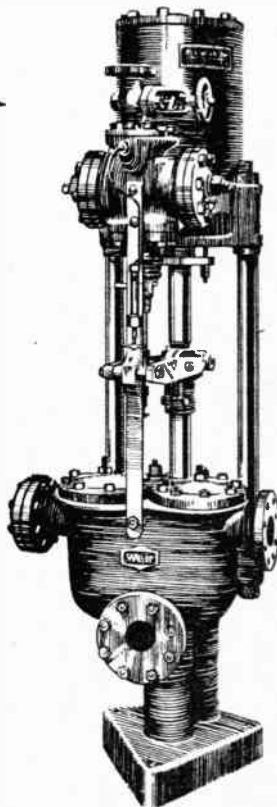
Direct-Acting

FEED PUMPS

Suitable for all types of boilers.
Standard sizes and capacities for
discharge pressures up to 300 lb./sq. in.
Special designs for higher pressures.
Universally recognised as the most
reliable and efficient of their class.

Ask for Publication No. OF. 100.

G. & J. WEIR LTD.
CATHCART : GLASGOW.



OUR WAY OF LIFE: 11

A Nation of Townspeople

DR. EVA TAYLOR reflects on the special tendency she discerns in the British to forsake the countryside and become town-dwellers, and, so far as Britain itself is concerned, to move into 'Metropolitan England'—that is, into Greater London and its adjacent counties

FOUR out of five Englishmen—and Scotsmen and Welshmen—are town-dwellers. It seems to be a special tendency among Britishers—for in spite of their 'wide open spaces' more than half the people of New Zealand live in towns—so do two out of three Australians and Canadians. One might even call it a world tendency: young people always seem to long for city life—and that is easy to understand, for it is in towns that 'opportunity knocks.'

And in a country like Britain, which depends for its prosperity on industry and commerce, the towns are bound to grow, for its pretty obvious that factories and offices and warehouses are best placed in towns. Business people have to get together, and they must be where rail and road and air transport are good. All of which means that it is in towns that there is also the widest choice of a job. That is not true of every town, of course; some of our towns—and that was particularly the case before the war—specialised in one particular direction, with all their factories doing the same thing, so that when there was a slump in that line (as happened over cheap cotton goods) everyone suffered at once.

Influence of the Motor-bus

In between the two wars—which was a time when there was no housing shortage—people streamed into the most prosperous of the towns not only from the countryside—from Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, the English farming counties—but also from these one-industry towns where business had gone. But quite apart from the matter of jobs one of the things that made us change so quickly into a nation of townsmen was the coming, within the past fifty years, of the motor-bus. That did more than anything else to empty the villages.

I am old enough to remember the old-time pattern of an English village, with the squire in the big house, his elderly kinsfolk in the dower house, the parson with seven or eight children at the vicarage, the pub, the mill, the general shop, the blacksmith's forge, the scattered farms and labourers' cottages. The only way to get to the market town was by carrier's cart once a week, and the only alternative to 'going on the land' was to get into service with the gentry. The country bus altered all that. It brought the country folk in to the better shops, the better services, and the pleasures and jobs of the town.

But, in fact, the more you look into it the more complicated the changes seem to be. At a meeting of the British Association last autumn one of the speakers showed a migration map he had based on the 1951 census. And it appears that the greatest ambition people have nowadays is to move into what is called 'Metropolitan England': that is to say, into Greater London with the counties immediately round about it. There is also a migration, it is true, into Midland cities, like Coventry and Birmingham, where there has been a boom in engineering jobs, but that is quite small by comparison with the huge movement towards London. But here is the curious thing. In London itself—that is to say the area under the London County Council—the population has actually got smaller since the war. The tremendous increase is in the suburbs.

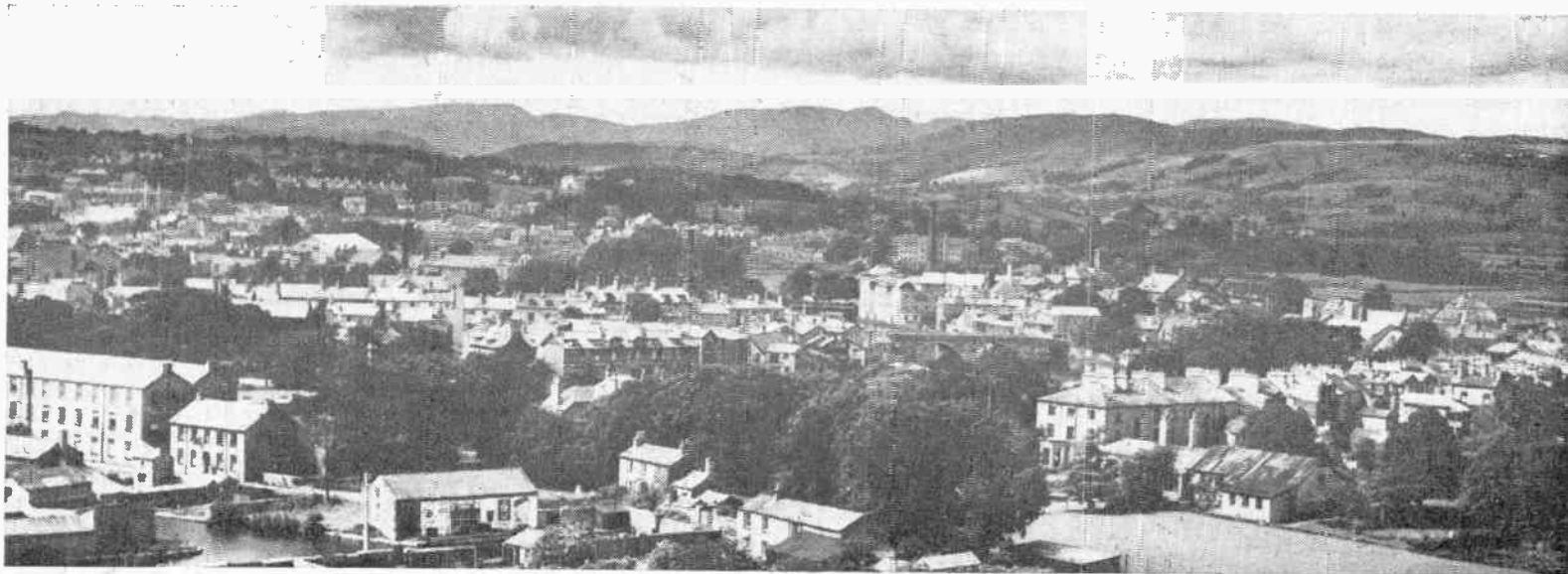
'Where All the Big Things Happen'

I believe it is true to say that the bigger a city is the faster it will grow, for the simple reason that in a monster city there is absolutely everything you can want or think of. And if it is also the capital city, as London is, then it is the place where all the big things happen.

But the trouble is that our love for great cities is a worry to the authorities. They are getting too big, they say, and country life is better for you, or at any rate for the children. In the country you can have a garden, and a house to yourself. Unluckily most people work in factories or shops or offices, so they cannot be scattered in villages, even if they wanted to be. And we are nearly all used to town life, with its crowds, and big shops and cinemas. So now they are building New Towns out in the country, with the idea that we can eat our cake and have it.

In the New Towns factories are built at the same time as houses, and the houses are allotted to workers brought out from the great cities. Where there were once fields and hedges and copses, concrete roads are laid out, with curbs and lamp standards. So the birds and the flowers disappear. Ask New Town dwellers how they like it. They always say: 'It's very quiet.'

Old people, of course, like to be quiet, but they do not want to be lonely, and that is why so many of them when they retire go to live on the south-east coast, in Kent, Sussex, or Hampshire where it is warm and sunny. There is an almost continuous built-up area all along that shore, joining up big towns like Brighton, with plenty of amusements and comforts. It looks as though we are all townspeople at heart. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service.)



Kendal—a Town of Mellowed Dignity

ALAN DIXON takes you on a brief visit to a charming town in the northern county of Westmorland: it was here, more than 600 years ago, that England's great woollen industry had its beginnings

THIS charming town is the biggest in the county of Westmorland. By English standards it is a small town, for the population is only a little over 20,000. If it were larger it would blanket the fine hills of Westmorland, and no doubt the fine old buildings which can be found beside the river Kent, some of them with their overhanging upper storeys, would have been swallowed up or at best been relegated to a slum area.

Instead, Kendal has retained the dignity that has mellowed since the time of the Norman Conquest. The area was made a barony by Richard the Lionheart before he set off to the Crusades. Some say that this was the reward for Kendal's offerings to the fighting King's war chest. It seems more likely that it was a thanks-offering to the sturdy men of Westmorland who won distinction in many a warlike fray. Today it is hard to imagine that the yeomen of this peaceful town were once the masters of the long bow and the sword. But history and environment made them so. As early as the twelfth century they were constantly at war with the Scots invaders.

Even today the old buildings of the town with their narrow windows and their unusual arrangement of courts and yards are a reminder of that turbulent period. The men of Kendal built their houses as more peaceful folk would build a castle. The yards were so designed that they could be barricaded and defended against any marauder. The burghers of old were trained in military service, and their ability in the art of war has



Even today the old buildings of the town with their narrow windows and their unusual arrangement of courts and yards are a reminder of a more turbulent past



A typical stone bridge over the Kent, the river running through Kendal: the town is a favourite centre for those exploring the hills of the Lake District

been remembered by more than one poet. On the field of Flodden the valour of these yeomen archers is remembered in these words:

With milk-white coats and crosses red,
These were the bows of Kendal bold,
Who fierce did fight and never fled.

In *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* Sir Walter Scott says of them:

Behind, in close array and fast,
The Kendal Archers all in green,
Obedient to the bugle blast
Advancing from the woods were seen.

That remark of Scott's about the green suits of the Kendal men restores the balance. So far it might seem that the people of the town were merely professional soldiers. Nothing could be further from the truth, for willing as they were to take time off to meet a Scotsman they were essentially yeoman stock who made a profitable livelihood from their own industry. It has been almost forgotten that the great woollen industry of England started in Kendal over 600 years ago. At that time Edward III granted letters of protection to John Kemp, a weaver of Flanders. For 500 years the trade flourished, and the heavy woollen green cloth mentioned by Sir Walter Scott and Will Shakespeare was just as famous as the fighting qualities of the townsfolk. It is not surprising, then, that the motto of the town is 'Wool Is my Bread.'

Tobacco arrived in Kendal from America as early as 1623, and later Kendal snuff became the choice of the dandies. The firm that was started by a go-ahead young man named Thomas Harrison in 1792 is still in existence, and once inside the snuff-mill at Sandes Avenue the world appears to move backwards a couple of centuries. The grinding plant was installed over 260 years ago, and the giant cogwheels, the oaken mortars, and their pestles might seem to be ready for the museum. That is far from true, because engineering experts admit that the old craftsman produced snuff-making machinery which cannot be improved on today.

But the gentle art of snuff-making does not truly reflect the industrial tempo of Kendal. Engineering works, woollen mills, and clothing mills send the products of this prosperous town to all parts of the world. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

DR. KENNETH LITTLE, Head of the Department of Social Anthropology, Edinburgh, contributed this talk to the series 'I Remember Africa.' The Africa he recalls is West Africa, where, he says, there exists a family sentiment that 'could be the means of creating the nearest approximation to a truly classless society the world has so far seen'

Social Changes in West Africa

I AM very glad to have this opportunity of reminiscing about West Africa because I am going to use it to greet my friends in Sierra Leone, the Gambia, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria. Actually, among a great many happy and interesting experiences of Africa and of African people the most outstanding occurred not in West Africa itself but during my undergraduate days at Cambridge. It was there that I made my first West African friend. He was from the Gold Coast, and he and I, along with another Gold Coastian and a Nigerian, who now holds ministerial rank, were members of the same college. Until that time I had never met, much less spoken to, any African.

My Gold Coast friend and I were both somewhat older than most of the other undergraduates, and the first interest we had in common was in economics and in passing our Tripos. However, it was not long before I got into the habit of dropping in at his rooms for a chat after my own evening's work was done. Quite often we would work over the questions of previous examination papers together, quizzing each other in turn. But invariably the conversation would move on to one topic—West Africa—and then we would settle down to it for the night.

It was thus that I gradually began to find my way around in all sorts of matters that I had never heard of or dreamed of before: indirect rule; British colonial policy compared with French policy; the work of the missions; the need for hospitals and schools; and many other matters. All these were thoroughly argued over and threshed out, although I myself was the merest amateur in such things. It was an exciting and vast and complicated scene to which I was introduced, not unlike a voyage of discovery into a new world.

Passionate Concern for the Future

I was impressed at the time by the extent of my friend's knowledge, but it was only later that I realised how much I owed to those nightly talks and discussions. Quite apart from their pleasures, they provided, in effect, the gist of a whole library of books on colonial affairs. What mainly struck me at the time was my friend's complete absorption in this one topic—West Africa—and his passionate concern for the future of his country and its people. It was so great that I could not but be fired by such enthusiasm, and so I decided to complete my degree by reading what seemed the most relevant subject: social anthropology.

My objective was to get out to West Africa myself as soon as possible. However, the war came. Research overseas was ruled out for the time being, and so I did the next best thing. I went to Cardiff in South Wales, where there is a small community of West Africans and West Indians. I studied their relationships with the local British inhabitants: the results are contained in my book, *Negroes in Britain*. Then at the end of 1944 the opportunity came at last of going to Sierra Leone. I spent about eighteen months there, living up country and carrying on my research among the Mende in the towns and villages of the Protectorate. I was able to pay a short visit to the Gambia quite soon afterwards, and I have made more recent tours of Western Nigeria and the Gold Coast, as well as paying further visits to Sierra Leone.

I mention these journeys and the fact that my main sociological and research interests are firmly rooted in West Africa because they all hark back to my Gold Coast friend's room in that Cambridge college. I am in no way exaggerating the situation when I say that but for him and the talks we had together there would have been none of this for me. I should have taken up some quite different career, perhaps in psychology or in school teaching. I would not, I am certain, have ever thought of West Africa. I would have missed all the rich store of friends made, and experiences gained, in all four West African countries. These things I owe directly or indirectly to my Gold Coast friend, and they have led, I think, to certain discoveries in the sociological field that interest me most: that which concerns the social changes taking place in West Africa today.

Very briefly, what I have discovered is that West Africans are intent on making their own particular contribution to world culture, something which is quite distinct from what

Westerners are teaching them and from what has been brought into African lands by European administrators, businessmen, settlers, and missionaries. Africans—particularly educated Africans—are anxious, of course, to absorb all the technical know-how that the Western world can provide. They are eager for scientific and medical knowledge, to acquire engineering skills, to organise efficient civil and diplomatic services, and to run their businesses on modern lines. But there is also a very large area in social and family life which remains stubbornly immune to Westernisation.

I am not referring to the fairly obvious fact that many people who would previously have worn European clothes nowadays prefer African dress. That certainly shows an interest in being and remaining African. But it is superficial compared with the basic texture of African society which consists of the wide circle of kinsfolk and relatives who make up the family. The persistence of that family sentiment and of its obligations to a very large number of distant relatives as well as to a person's immediate kin is very impressive.

In Britain, for example, relatively few of us know the names or even the existence of relatives beyond first cousin. We are often very devoted to our wives, our children and parents, quite often to our brothers and sisters, and sometimes to an uncle or an aunt; but there are very many of us who never see or hear of other relatives from one end of the year to another.

This African family sentiment is the more remarkable from our point of view because it apparently overrides what in Britain would represent considerable differences in social class. From my observation it would be rare for any African, however well off, and whatever his professional or educational standing, to make any kind of discrimination. He would certainly not turn away a relative, however distant and however poor or illiterate. The likelihood is that such a person would be as welcome as anyone else and would also be accepted, if the occasion arose, as a member of the household.

Similarly, my impression is that personal relationships in general—quite irrespective of family and kinship—are much warmer and less formal on the whole than in Britain. In West Africa you drop in at your friend's house when you are passing or whenever you feel the inclination to see him; nor does the time of the day or the length of your visit matter very much.

In Britain such a thing would be almost impossible except among the very closest friends and relatives. You are expected to let your friends know in advance, either by writing or by telephone, and even that can only be done with people you have known for quite some time. More generally, you must wait until your friends themselves take the initiative, unless, of course, it is a matter of business. Time and length of visit again are all strictly prescribed. All this, in effect, is further evidence of the consciousness of social status which in British middle-class circles, at any rate, demands a family being on its best behaviour for visitors in terms of a tidy room and food and drink to offer them. The necessary preparations have to be made; hence the need of giving one's friends due warning lest you cause everyone embarrassment.

I have pointed out this family sentiment and relative lack of social consciousness among West Africans because I, personally, hope that it will be maintained and continue. In West Africa today there are many serious problems—political, economic, and social—and very many of them hinge upon diversities of ethnic origin and differences of cultural and educational attainment. There is the task of welding peoples of quite different tradition and outlook together into a single nation so that they will be willing to acknowledge a common citizenship.

Family sentiment, and the ties of personal loyalty and obligation that go with it, could be a powerful cement in these matters if this family spirit could be enlarged and carried into still broader fields than kinship. It could be the means of creating in West Africa the nearest approximation to a truly classless society that the world has so far seen. (Broadcast in 'Calling West Africa')



A Gold Coast market run by the local authority which lets out stalls and pitches to the traders

'An Army Marches on its Stomach'

PHILIP HARBEN, the famous TV chef, gives an expert's report on the finals of the British Army Cooking Championship which he went to see at the Army Catering Corps' Aldershot training centre



A budding Harben in the competition: 'I could not blame them for getting butterflies in the tummy . . . but they were doing a remarkably good job'

Do you remember the song that goes: 'Ma, I miss your apple pie, Ma, I miss your stew'? It dates back to a time when the horrors of war definitely included Army food, and people who were called up by the Army dreaded its cooking almost more than the bullets and shrapnel. But it is not true now: the whole thing, the whole picture, has changed completely. I know that for a fact, because I went to Aldershot to watch the finals of the Army cooking competition. The fact that there are such things as cooking competitions in the Army, the enormous keenness with which they are entered, and the enormous number of entries prove that catering and cooking in the Army is taken very seriously indeed.

I would like to tell you a bit about this Army Catering Corps because it is a really remarkable organisation. It was founded in 1941 when the Army in its wisdom called in the catering trade to solve its catering problem; and the man, the real king-pin, who was really responsible for founding it was Sir Isadore Salmon, whose name is a household word, and who was the head of just about the biggest catering organisation in Britain. The Army Catering Corps is housed at Aldershot in barracks called St. Omer, and the present commandant is Colonel Peck, who gave me facilities for seeing everything—in fact, the place was wide open, and I saw a great deal there which fascinated me.

The improvement in cooking—and I was told by people who were there last year and the year before that it is improving sharply every year—is not just confined to the Army: it extends to a very large amount of institutional catering.

The Cream of Army Cooking

Now, I will tell you about this competition I went to see. It starts off by cooks being selected in the various parts of the world where they are serving—mostly in the United Kingdom and the British Army of the Rhine: the far-flung theatres, of course, are too far away, and they cannot come in. It starts at district and division levels respectively; the winners go forward to the command competitions; and the successful competitors then come to the Army Catering Corps training centre at Aldershot for the Army finals. The great day was when the finals were being held. And all these people who had been selected from hundreds and hundreds of competitors were the cream of the Army cooking. Believe me, what they did was pretty good.

The first cooks I looked at were the military hospital team, and they had cooked three different meals. First of all, an ordinary diet, and the menu for that was cream of chicken soup, braised beef and vegetables—fondant potatoes and French beans—fruit pie and custard. The fondant potatoes were beautifully done.

The next meal was for a light solid diet, and that was a clear soup *Juhenne*; minced chicken and poached eggs, *Duchesse* potatoes, mashed carrots; and caramel cream. That menu interested me particularly from a technical point of view! I was fascinated to note the exquisite precision with which the *Juhenne* had been done.



'Catering and cooking in the British Army are taken very seriously indeed'—and that is equally true of both sides of the cookhouse counter!

I saw there were poached eggs on the menu, and I waited to see them. They were some time coming up, so I went away and saw something else, but I insisted on coming back to see the poached eggs, because it is a theory of mine that poached eggs are just about the most advanced work in cooking there is. In my opinion it is a really difficult thing to do, and these poached eggs were perfect, even though they had to be held back a bit waiting for the judges to be ready. And with their *Duchesse* potatoes—which are really advanced work—beautifully piped, they were a really lovely job.

That was the first team we saw—the military hospital team. Then there was a team of W.R.A.C. cooks—women cooks. They had to do tomato soup, Lancashire hotpot, roast lamb and mint sauce, roast potatoes, buttered peas, open fruit tart, twelve rock cakes or scones, and twelve assorted yeast buns—and a very good job they were making of it, too.

Stage Fright Rearing its Ugly Head

After that I went and had a look at the individual competition which is for N.C.O.s, each man working on his own. In the previous competitions I have been telling you about they work as a team—a team of three, usually, an N.C.O. and two privates—but these chaps were working all on their own; and while there I saw stage fright rearing its ugly head. I must say I had a fellow feeling for them: I could not blame them for getting butterflies in the tummy at all. I know what it is like when you have got all those people staring at you. But nevertheless they were doing a remarkably good job.

The thing which interested me most was the last competition I looked at: it is called the Unit Competition, and it is done out of doors on improvised equipment. First of all, I will tell you what the menu was, and then I will tell you the equipment they had on which to cook it. They had to cook tomato soup, steak-and-kidney pie, parsley potatoes, mixed vegetables, stewed fruit with rice, and twenty-four yeast buns. The equipment they had was supposed to be anything they could scrounge under conditions of warfare: bricks, bits of wood, old oil drums—anything like that which they could lay hold of—and they had to make these cookers themselves. And, indeed, they had made the most remarkable contraptions out of bricks, pitted with clay, with a flue going right round the back to heat the oven.

There they had done this remarkable meal which you or I might be only too pleased to cook with a proper, well-fitted kitchen. One thing that did strike me as a little odd was that they made their yeast buns with fresh yeast, and, frankly, I would have thought that if you were cooking under conditions where you had to scrounge odd bricks in corners of farmyards you would be rather unlikely to find yourself in the possession of fresh yeast.

Mind you, all Army catering is not up to that standard: they are quite realistic about it. This is the cream, this is the best, and some of the amazing things I saw—that beautiful exhibition work, potato baskets and sponge sugar and fondants and things like that—are not ordinary Army cooking, of course. But doing that sort of thing encourages the men and keeps up their standards.

Now, not only is this food in the Army so good: it is a part of the improvement in all British food. You know, it is a fact that the food in Great Britain now is reckoned to be the best in the world. I was in America earlier this year—I went there to do some propaganda for British food, to tell them how good it is—and they said: 'But, dear chap, don't you know your cooking is the best in Europe?' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Rope-making is a thriving cottage industry. Pictured below is a party of villagers spinning strong, durable rope in the shade of tall palms and fanned by cool sea breezes



The palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar on the waterfront road of Zanzibar town



Part of Zanzibar's waterfront seen from the Secretariat building Ngambe

Zanzibar: 'an Old bu

HAROLD INGRAMS tells something of the fame of the late H.R.H. Princess Margaret this week when she arrives in Zanzibar. Listeners will hear a programme about Zanzibar on

THE island of Zanzibar is too often described as a picturesque survival, with little more than a museum interest. It is true that the people on the lakes no longer dance to the flute that is played in Zanzibar, but the people of that island and of the sister-island of Pemba dance to it as vigorously as they did when its echoes reached further; the seeds of culture and civilisation regularly sown on these coral islands by the Arabs of south Arabia for several thousand years still flourish, and crossed with those of Western varieties, continue to bring forth an increasing harvest.

Zanzibar itself does not look back and dream about its past: romantics from the West do that for it. The Zanzibaris do not give much thought to the loss of past glories: they are more busily concerned with their present and their future.

Colonisers through the Centuries

From some unknown date B.C.—perhaps a thousand years, but no less than seven centuries—Zanzibar was increasingly colonised by Arabs from south-west Arabia. They developed trade there and eventually they ruled it, a dependency of the kingdoms which grew up in the Lands of Sheba. Other outside influences—Ancient Egyptian and Greek, for example—also made their way there. From early times the Hindus also developed a widespread sea-trade, and in friendly co-operation with the Arabs built up commerce. Indeed they made better merchants than the Arabs.

The Persians, the Portuguese came and went, and gradually the dominant power in Zanzibar and on the mainland coast fell to the Arabs of Oman in south-east Arabia. In 1832 Seyyid Said made Zanzibar the capital of an extensive empire in south-east Arabia and East Africa. It was in his days, and in those of two of his sons who succeeded him, that Zanzibar achieved the height of its fame and influence, conducting relations with many foreign powers and becoming the metropolis of the western part of the Indian Ocean.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century Arab influence was making itself felt in the region of the lakes, and even beyond, and to this day there are communities of Arab traders, from the Yemen, the Hadhramaut and Oman in many towns of the distant interior.

From Zanzibar the interior of East Africa was opened up to the West—men like Livingstone, Burton, Speke, and Krapf owed some of the success to the Sultan's influence. Much missionary endeavour was based on Zanzibar, and early British proconsular activity was directed thence in co-operation with the Sultan. Seyyid Said was far-seeing: he seems to have appreciated the changes that must come about in East Africa. He trusted the British, and supported them, even when he knew that co-operation with them, as in the matter of the abolition of the slave trade, must bring him into conflict with his very individualistic fellow countrymen. On the other hand consular representatives like Colonel Atkins Hamerton, and, at a later date in the time of his son Seyyid



The city with its large Arab houses and narrow, shady streets



A nursery of cacao stocks at the Agriculture Experiment Station, opened in 1932 mainly to study the clove tree: its work now embraces most of the island's food crops

Developing Civilisation'

of cloves' whose Sultan and people will welcome
 e in the course of her East African tour. G.O.S.
 at 10.30, Thursday at 23.45, and Friday at 17.30

Barghash, Sir John Kirk, keenly watched over Zanzibar interests in the
 face of expanding German activities. These in the end became too potent
 or all the Sultan's interests to be protected, but it is probably the case
 that if it had not been for the rulers of Zanzibar the extent of British
 interests in East Africa would not have been so wide.

Modern Zanzibar really dates from Seyid Said's time. He believed in
 free trade, encouraged foreign traders, mostly Indians, and made the city
 of tall white houses the entrepot of East Africa. He was a coloniser in
 the modern sense. He introduced and compelled the cultivation of the
 crops on which Zanzibar still largely lives. He administered the African
 population by indirect rule and he reigned in the practice and spirit of
 Islam. In any time or place he would have ranked as a statesman.

It is to the Arab outlook and the spirit of Islam—in particular it is to
 Seyid Said—that Zanzibar owes its racial harmony and tolerant spirit.
 He protected the Indians and established them as a free community in
 the comity of Zanzibar. He encouraged the Europeans, and they
 developed a tradition of respect and affection for the ruling people. The
 Africans were well treated and readily accepted Arab control. These
 things have lasted, and if there have been slight rifts in the lute in late
 years they have been due to the influx of people untouched by the
 traditions of Zanzibar.

A Self-Governing City State?

Zanzibar was so friendly that it became too easy to administer and
 people no longer bothered to keep awake an awareness of inner feelings
 common to all Arabs. For years there were too many European officials,
 though now the number of the Sultan's subjects in senior posts is becom-
 ing impressive. The unwisely handled dispute with the Arab nationalists
 as happily come to an end, and the Arab Association has demanded a
 common electoral roll, a move in conformity both with Western idealism
 and the spirit of Islam. Zanzibar may soon be self-governing again, this
 time as a city state which may well have a contribution to make to
 Commonwealth civilisation.

So it is a little kingdom with an old, yet developing, civilisation which
 the Princess will be visiting. She will see that when she lands and sees
 the large Arab houses which line the water-front. In the narrow, shady
 streets of the city, in villages over which tall coconut palms raise their
 feathery tops against the blue sky, in the scented clove groves, where
 Arabs have their country homes, everywhere, she will meet friendly,
 smiling, well-mannered, and civilised people.

Her Royal Highness will also meet people from the sister-island of
 Pemba—the Green Island, as the Arabs call it: indeed they are to enter-
 tain the Princess themselves on Zanzibar soil. But of all those who
 are privileged to entertain her she will have no nobler or more gentle host
 than the well-loved Sultan, great-grandson of Seyid Said, who has so
 long reigned in the hearts and minds of all who dwell in Zanzibar.



Zanzibar's 'Beit el Agaib,' a one-time palace which is now used as the Secretariat



A wharf in the harbour: 'The Zanzibaris do not give much thought to the loss of past glories: they are more busily concerned with their present and their future'

CHRISTMAS GIFTS For Friends and Relations IN GREAT BRITAIN

Wherever you live in the world why not let us do your Christmas Shopping for you? The JOHN LYLE GIFT SERVICE specialises in packing and posting a complete range of Gifts carefully selected from Britain's foremost manufacturers. No worry about your parcel reaching England in time—it's posted in England. All gifts are stored in our own warehouse and delivery is guaranteed before Christmas and the recipient does not have to pay any Duty. It's all so simple. All you have to do is to send us your order, remittance and greetings card, we do the rest.

Write NOW for our magnificent fully
★ illustrated FREE Christmas catalogue ★
showing over 150 different presents to suit all
ages at all prices.

JOHN LYLE & COMPANY
R. J. LYLE & CO. (LONDON) LTD.
DEPT. E
Postal Gift Service • Postal Shopping Service
EAST HORSLEY - SURREY - ENGLAND

A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (H), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto. W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi, Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434
CEYLON:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0. Australia and New Zealand £1-5-0 sterling. Special rate to H.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.



PETER SELLERS



BERYL REID

Two of the stars who will be heard this week in 'Curiouser and Curiouser,' an anthology of Anglo-American off-beat humour starting in the General Overseas Service on Wednesday at 10.30, Thursday at 19.00, Friday at 01.00

New Variety Shows

GALE PEDRICK introduces some of the Variety programmes which have been planned for the entertainment of listeners to the General Overseas Service during the last quarter of 1956

CYNICS can say what they like (and, of course, they constantly do) but the radio panel game has become one of the most popular diversions known to man. It would seem that there is a special kind of exaltation to be experienced when the panel cannot find the answer and you (sometimes surprisingly) can. Again, if many people are never happier than when listening to 'the experts' making a hash of it, there are others nearly as happy when celebrities are persuaded to talk intimately about the lives they lead in private and the careers they follow in public. It is not surprising, then, that these reflections concern two if not three out of the new Variety shows planned for the closing months of 1956.

They are 'Top of the Pops,' a kind of hit parade with a different approach; and 'Two in One,' which, as its title suggests, is in fact two programmes—a pair of ingenious panel games—in one.

'Yours Sincerely—Vera Lynn'—and if ever a title may be said to speak for itself, this is it!—and 'These Radio Times,' a series specially designed for overseas listening, are also included in the autumn and late-autumn schedules.

Joan Clark, the Variety Department's only woman producer—with her husband, John P. Wynn—are past masters in the art of inventing radio panel games. They share a talent for exploiting the public's appetite for 'knowing the answers.' The first of the 'Two-In-One' panel games is 'Plot the Spot' and the other is 'Figure It Out.'

The quest for hidden treasure is, I suppose, among the safest half-dozen subjects for this type of entertainment. Where is it hidden? On the bed of the ocean, the summit of a mountain-peak, an oasis in the desert? Naturally this is what the 'Plot the Spot' panel must find out—mainly, Miss Clark tells me, from sound-clues.

The clues themselves may, or may not, be misleading. What, for instance, does the sound of a grunting camel suggest? The inventive panellist may before he is finished be on the trail of that treasure in the tent of an Arabian Sheik. The melody of *Too Young* (to fall in love, of course) might send one of his rivals on a journey to the blacksmith's anvil in Gretna Green. He will have to be pretty nippy, as the time allowed for the brainwaves to materialise is two and a half minutes!

With the whole world to draw upon for place clues, the advantages of this as an overseas radio idea are obvious. 'Figure It Out' is by way of being a general-knowledge contest with entertainment value. Here the panel must guess phrases like 'three sheets in the wind,' and have more than a rough idea as to the number of a centipede's legs.

For the rest, 'Top of the Pops' will each week introduce a different star in popular music—artists of the stamp of Bryan Johnson, Alma Cogan, and David Hughes—and from each we shall learn the background of their rise to fame.

Vera Lynn will introduce the songs in her own new series. She will be accompanied by an orchestra of hand-picked musicians, and will include at least one brand-new number in every programme.

Commonwealth artists have had a considerable hand in the story of broadcasting, and it has always seemed to me that a special series of 'These Radio Times'—this 'light-hearted history of entertainment'—might find a welcome in the General Overseas Service. So listeners will now have an opportunity of hearing famous broadcasters talk entertainingly of their approach to life and work.

A core of already-popular shows will be included in the plans—Ted Ray, for example, with his own effervescent, quick-fire comedy; 'The Goons,' casting their crazy spell; 'Educating Archie,' 'Commonwealth of Song,' 'Variety Calls the Tune,' and many others.



Bryan Johnson takes part in 'Top of the Pops'

This Week's Listening

September 30—October 6

TEN YEARS OF 'THE THIRD'

TEN years have passed since the inauguration of the BBC's Third Programme, and it is now possible to consider what impact this remarkable experiment has made both in England and elsewhere. Listeners to the G.O.S. have, of course, long had the opportunity of hearing 'From the Third Programme' and other programmes taken from the same source.

Two speakers in 'This Day and Age' contribute talks to mark this tenth anniversary. Sir George Barnes, who was Head of the Third Programme from 1946 to 1948, will recall the objectives with which the service started. Sir Harold Nicolson will assess the first ten years of its operation. Sir Harold was a member of the BBC's Board of Governors when it was originally decided to launch the Third Programme.

In 'From the Third Programme' V. S. Pritchett will give the last of his series of talks on South America in which he will describe his visit to the Amazon region.

Sir George Barnes: Monday 17.00; Tuesday 02.15 and 09.30
Sir Harold Nicolson: Thursday 16.15; Friday 00.30 and 05.00
V. S. Pritchett: Monday 14.45; Friday 23.15

EMPTY SPACES

GRAIN, fruit, and root would flourish here were they once brought hither, planted and cultivated by the hands of industry, and here are provender for more cattle than ever can be brought into the country.

So wrote Captain Cook after looking for the first time at a very few—to use round figures—of the 3-million square miles of Australia.

He was writing about one of the greatest of the then almost empty spaces of the world on the threshold of its colonisation by the British. He might have written no less prophetically about such other considerably under-populated lands as New Zealand or the southernmost part of Africa.

C. E. Carrington, Professor of British Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs and author of *The British Overseas*, will talk about 'Empty Spaces' in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation.'

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

THE SOVIET UNION

THE rapid expansion of the Soviet Union as an industrial power is one of the major events of the twentieth century. In the G.O.S. series on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age' Tom McKitterick will describe this growth and examine the system of five-year plans under which it has been achieved. He will assess the present economic strength of the Soviet Union and indicate the likely developments in Russian industry in the next few years.

Mr. McKitterick compiled and wrote the text for the recently published Oxford Regional Atlas of *The U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe*.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

HOW WE GOT THE BIBLE

THE first of a series of three talks on 'Printing and the Bible' will be given by the Rev. Eric Fenn, Editorial Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Under the title 'How We Got the Bible' he will deal with the origin of the early written Bible up to the time a small edition of the Latin Bible was first printed in 1456 by Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany.

Mr. Fenn will also describe the events leading up to the first English editions, the spreading throughout Europe of printed editions in various languages, and the formation in 1804 of the British and Foreign Bible Society which has since distributed some 600-million copies in about 836 different languages.

G.O.S.: Monday 19.00; Tuesday 23.15

MUSIC AND THE FILM

MANY people associate music entirely with the concert-hall and the operatic theatre. They overlook the magnificent contribution that composers in many parts of the world—and especially in Europe and America—have made to the film.

In many films there is as much as forty or fifty minutes of original music; when it is well done it

can play a most significant part in the total dramatic effect. Many distinguished composers, among them Dr. Vaughan Williams, Sir Arthur Bliss, Sir William Walton, Darius Milhaud, Aaron Copland, Virgil Thomson, William Alwyn, and Sir Arnold Bax, have written scores for films.

In the new G.O.S. series of programmes which I have planned in collaboration with John Huntley I shall tell the story of the long association of music with both the silent and the sound film, and discuss, with the help of many illustrations from the sound-tracks of famous productions, the important place music has come to assume in the presentation of films of every kind.

The film compositions of many celebrated composers will be played during the course of these weekly programmes, and I intend to prove that some of the best descriptive and dramatic music of this century has been created specifically for the cinema.

ROGER MANVELL

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30; Monday 07.30; Wednesday 15.15

A VARIETY OF MUSIC

THE appeal of the ballad is perennial, and in a new series, 'Ballads of Yesterday,' the well-known tenor, John Carolan, accompanied at the piano by Josephine Lee, sings Irish ballads. Ireland, like Scotland and Wales, has always been faithful to this nostalgic realm of vocal art.

Lennox Berkeley's Sextet for clarinet, horn, and string quartet, played by the Melos Ensemble, is introduced by critic John Amis in 'An Intimate Kind of Music' on Sunday at 21.30 and Thursday at 13.15. Berkeley, a brilliant representative of British contemporary composers, has written chamber music of consummate taste and skill.

Franklin Engelmann introduces the first of a series of concerts by children's choirs from many parts of Britain. This week two Buckinghamshire choirs are involved.

'Ballads of Yesterday': Sunday 07.45; Wednesday 15.45; Thursday 21.00

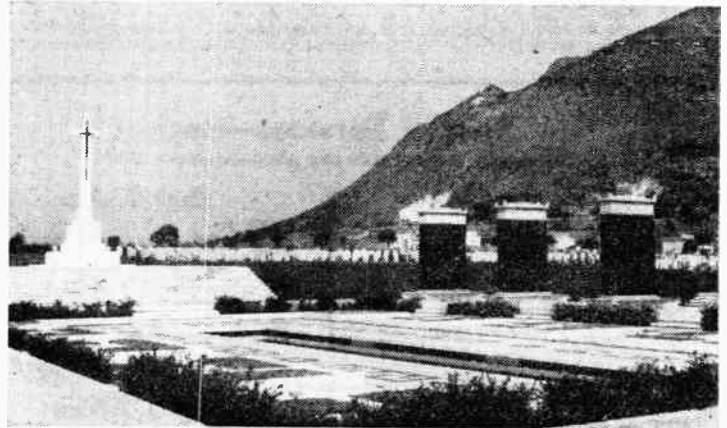
'Let the Children Sing': Monday 18.30; Friday 02.30 and 14.45

CITIZENS OF TOMORROW

BY far the most important instrument in welding the separate islands of the British Caribbean into a single entity will be the education of West Indian children. The schools can help to give these children an attitude to the region and an



Willy Richardson interviewing undergraduates at the University College of the West Indies



Earl Alexander of Tunis will unveil the memorial at Cassino, Italy, Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks will recall memories of the campaign, and Brian Johnston will describe the scene at the ceremony in the G.O.S. on Sunday 21.00 and Monday 10.00 and 15.15

understanding of the common ground on which they stand.

In 'Citizens of Tomorrow,' Willy Richardson continues the story of the islands on the eve of federation. He gives an account of the primary and secondary schools in the area with their emphasis on examinations and the competitive spirit which these excite. The programme ends with an account of the University College of the West Indies and its role in creating a federal consciousness in the area. Among those taking part will be Philip Sherlock, Vice-Principal of the University College; William Gocking, the Librarian of the University College; Clifford Palmer, the Education Officer of Grenada; and John Hammond, Headmaster of Harrison College, Barbados.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30 and 23.15; Friday 10.00

MUSIC-HALL MEMORIES

THE boy I love is up in the gallery,' sang Marie Lloyd to the delighted ears and eyes of all the Victorian gallery-ites. And the title of the song itself has been aptly chosen for a series of six programmes which begins this week in the General Overseas Service. Introduced by Colin MacInnes, and with a linking commentary by him, the programmes will set out to present the British attitude to life as shown by the Music Hall, and will include records of many of the stars whose names and songs contributed so much to it.

Of some, of course, there are no records at all, and the recordings of others would make difficult listening because they were made so long ago. Where this is the case some of the old songs will be sung by Clarence Wright, accompanied by Alan Paul. Each week there will be a definite theme, the first being 'love,' and the boy in the gallery can be assumed to be all the boys or girls who have found in the old traditional Music Hall something essentially British and eternal.

G.O.S.: Sunday 23.15; Friday 14.15 and 20.30

'MATE IN THREE'

A FAMOUS and still very attractive novelist, Leonora Dorn, decides that she wishes to marry again. But having reached the age of discretion she is disinclined to break fresh ground, and since she had already been married three times she decides to give one of her former husbands another chance. Accordingly she invites them all to her country cottage for the week-end: Sir John Baslow, the millionaire industrialist; Noel Lytton, the famous painter; and James Fothergill, who was her first and of whom her memories are indistinct.

All three conserve the pleasantest memories of their marriages to Leonora. They see her still as the most charming, elegant, adorable of women, just as they each see themselves in the heroes of her novels. But then Leonora's secretary lets the cat out of the bag, and faced with Leonora's intention to re-enlist one of them in matrimony, they agree that it is one thing to adore Leonora in distant retrospect but quite another to contemplate being married to her again.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
Sunday only		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun.)</i>		
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17870	16.79
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72
New Zealand		
06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		

Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	21640	13.86
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	17810	16.84
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80
West Africa		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
05.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15110	19.85
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-20.15	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
18.00-22.45	11820	25.38
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-23.15	17700	16.95
21.00-00.30	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
30.30-03.00	9825	30.53
West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	15210	19.72
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
00.30-03.00	9640	31.12
South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	15140	19.82
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
New Zealand		
06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-11.30	15360	19.53
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific		
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	15360	19.53
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
South-East Asia		
09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

SEPTEMBER 30

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 1: What is the sound-track?
 (repeated Mon., 07.30; Wed., 15.15)

01.00 Frances Day with Colin Gordon and William Mervyn in 'MATE IN THREE'
 A comedy by L. du Garde Peach
 Leonora Dorn, a novelist
 Frances Day
 Mary Maitland, her secretary
 Barbara Lott
 Elizabeth, a housemaid... Ann Walford
 Sir John Baslow, a millionaire
 William Mervyn
 Noel Lytton, R.A., a painter
 Colin Gordon
 James Fothergill, a solicitor
 Noel Howlett
 (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 Tribute to ERIC COATES
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra and BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Stanford Robinson and Eric Coates
 (repeated on Thursday at 09.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. E. M. Pilkington

05.00 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his orchestra

05.30 HAROLD SMART
 at the electric organ

05.45 Report on the LIBERAL PARTY CONFERENCE
 (repeated at 12.45)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 John Carolan (tenor) with Josephine Lee (piano) sings some Irish ballads
 (repeated Wed., 15.45; Thurs., 21.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Bliss (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
 with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
 (repeated Wed., 16.30; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR
 Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

12.45 Report on the LIBERAL PARTY CONFERENCE
 at Folkestone

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN
 'The Witch's Elbow'
 by Anthony C. Wilson
 Norman Bones.....Charles Hawtrey
 Henry, his cousin.....Patricia Hayes
 Miss Bromly.....Ann Codrington
 Miss Marshall, her companion
 Billie Sinclair
 Commander Newson.....Francis de Wolff
 Mrs. Cribbage, his housekeeper
 Janet Morrison
 Miss Beckett.....Mollie Maureen
 Captain Farrant.....Frank Atkinson
 Mr. Standish.....Bryan Powley
 Police Sergeant Aldridge
 Preston Lockwood
 Production by Josephine Plummer
 (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 Cello Concerto by Gerald Finzi
 played by Christopher Bunting and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
 Conducted by Stanford Robinson

15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 Chapter 4
 (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Fri., 06.30)

15.45 SHORT STORY 'Before I Forget'
 by Bernard Braden
 1: The Old Mission Band

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 GOLDEN SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from High Street Baptist Church, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

18.30 'MATE IN THREE'
 (See 01.00; repeated Wed., 14.15)

19.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot' and
 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 15.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing

21.00 THE CASSINO MEMORIAL
 Unveiled by Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.C.
 This memorial has been built by the Imperial War Graves Commission to commemorate men and women of the armies of the Commonwealth who lost their lives in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns and have no known grave.
 Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. recalls memories of the campaign and of those who took part
 Brian Johnston describes the scene at the ceremony
 (repeated Monday, 10.00 and 15.15)

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Introduced by John Amis
 (repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode Six
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Grant Patterson.....Hugh McDermot
 (repeated on Tuesday at 07.15)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY
 A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the music-hall
 (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 (repeated on Wednesday at 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT

01.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.

05.54 on: 25.38, 25.30, 19.82, 13.97, 13.84 m.

00.20 on: 19.91, 19.53, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.

10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.

15.54 on: 24.80 m.

19.54 on: 31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.

20.54 on: 19.60 m.

22.09 on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.19 m.

22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.95, 16.79, 16.77 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 19.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.05-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

OCTOBER 1

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
'Caribbean Horizon'
3: Citizens of Tomorrow

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'Round the Universities'
Mary Trevelyan visits six universities
5: Bristol
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.50 London Letter
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 Music Programme
19.00 'As I See It': a talk
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
15.50 Music Round the World
16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
from St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. John M. Ross
01.30 CASINO ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 LONDON FORUM
02.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
Edward Rubach
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bliss (records)
05.00 MELODY HOUR
Peter Yorke
and his Concert Orchestra
with Edmund Hockridge
and the Albert Delroy Trio
Introduced by Robin Boyle
Produced by Geoffrey Brand
(repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure it Out'
Two panel games
devised and produced by
John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore
07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes
written and introduced
by Roger Manvell
assisted by John Huntley
1: What is the sound track?
(repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)
08.00 Close down
09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bliss (records)
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

10.00 THE
CASSINO MEMORIAL
Unveiled by
Field Marshal.
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks,
K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
recalls memories of the campaign and
of those who took part
Brian Johnston
describes the scene at the ceremony
(See Sunday, 21.00; repeated at 15.15)
10.30 DEEP HARMONY
Directed by Allen Ford
10.45 Athletics
HUNGARY v. GREAT BRITAIN
A report from Budapest by Rex Alston
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS REVIEW
11.30 Portrait of
KEITH MILLER
A tribute to and an estimate of the
great Australian all-rounder in the
words of his fellow players, both
team mates and opponents
Edited and produced by
John Bridges
(repeated Tues., 21.00; Fri., 01.30)
12.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
in which she sings and reminds you
of songs you will want to remember
(repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)
12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the Midlands
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Jeremy Noble
14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 THESE FOOLISH THINGS
remind you of—what?
Roy Plomley
invites a reply from
Nancy Spain, Gilbert Harding
E. Arnot Robertson, Michael Pertwee
Eric Maschwitz, Rene Cutforth
Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
Produced by Pat Dixon
14.45 From the Third Programme
SOUTH AMERICA
'The Amazon'
The last of five talks
by V. S. Pritchett
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)
15.15 THE
CASSINO MEMORIAL
(see 10.00)
15.45 ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
on gramophone records
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
'Empty Spaces'
by C. E. Carrington
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17
16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race
17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The BBC's Third Programme—
what it sets out to do'
by Sir George Barnes, D.C.L.
formerly Head of the
Third Programme
(repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)
See note on page 17

17.10 Five Minutes for
FARMERS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
A series of four programmes about
the British West Indies on the eve of
Federation
3: Citizens of Tomorrow
Written and narrated—
after a 3,000-mile tour of the area—
by Willy Richardson
(repeated at 23.15; Fri., 10.00)
See note on page 17
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 LET THE CHILDREN
SING
Children's Choirs from many parts of
Britain entertain you with their songs
1: Buckinghamshire
The choirs of:
Hatters Lane Secondary Modern
Schools for Girls; High Wycombe
(Conductor, Monica Williams)
Germains County Secondary School
for Boys, Chesham
(Conductor, R. Glyn Davies)
Introduced by Franklin Engelmann
Produced by Charles Beardsall
(repeated Friday, 02.30 and 14.45)
See note on page 17
19.00 PRINTING
AND THE BIBLE
1: How we got the Bible
by the Rev. Eric Fenn
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)
See note on page 17
19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 VICTORIAN SONG
1: The Drawing Room
Ann Dowdall (soprano)
Philip Hatley (baritone)
The first of two programmes based on
Maurice Willson Disher's book of that
title
Devised and introduced
by Arthur Jacobs
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)
20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ
21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison
21.30 FOR CHILDREN
'The Witch's Elbow'
A new adventure of
Norman and Henry Bones
the boy detectives
by Anthony C. Wilson
(For cast see Sunday, 13.15; repeated
on Saturday at 09.45)
22.15 HIT PARADE
presented by Ian Stewart
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
(See 17.30; repeated Wed., 10.00)
23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the Midlands

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

OCTOBER 2

GMT

- 00.15 TAKE IT EASY**
with Michael Holliday
accompanied by
The Chris Cowley Trio
Produced by Jimmy Grant
- 00.30 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION**
'Empty Spaces'
by C. E. Carrington
(repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 MELODY HOUR**
Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
with Edmund Hockridge
and the Albert Delroy Trio
Introduced by Robin Boyle
Produced by Geoffrey Brand
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
'The BBC's Third Programme—
what it sets out to do'
by Sir George Barnes, D.C.L.
formerly Head of the
Third Programme
(repeated at 09.30)
- 02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS**
- 02.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'**
Produced by Roy Speer
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK**
Bliss (records)
- 05.00 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION**
(See 00.30)
- 05.15 TIME FOR OPERA**
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 THE STARS LOOK BACK**
A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making. The discussion is illustrated with excerpts from the sound track
1: Margaret Lockwood
(repeated at 18.30; Wed., 10.00)
See article on page 5
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 Moira Lister
and Hugh Burden
with James Hayter in
'SIMON AND LAURA'**
Episode Six
Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
Ian Harrison, the producer
Brian Oulton
Grant Patterson.....Hugh McDermot
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont

- 07.45 SHORT STORY**
'Before I Forget'
by Bernard Braden
1: The Old Mission Band
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
(See 02.15)
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 BBC
NORTHERN ORCHESTRA**
Conductor, John Hopkins
Overture: La Vie Parisienne
Offenbach
Dream Music (Alcina).....*Handel*
Symphony No. 33 in B flat.....*Mozart*
Waltz: Wine, Woman, and Song
Johann Strauss
- 10.30 ZANZIBAR**
A feature programme in which Willy Richardson describes the island which H.R.H. the Princess Margaret is visiting this week
(repeated Thurs., 23.45; Fri., 17.30)
See article on pages 14 and 15
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS**
- 11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA**
by Alistair Cooke
- 12.15 TAKE IT EASY**
(See 00.15)
- 12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE**
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 THE CHAMELEONS**
Directed by Ron Peters
- 13.30 VICTORIAN SONG**
1: The Drawing Room
Ann Dowdall (soprano)
Philip Hattey (baritone)
Devised and introduced
by Arthur Jacobs
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)
- 14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 14.45 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Tone Poem, Macbeth.....*Strauss*
Symphony No. 4 in A minor...*Sibelius*
- 15.45 FOLK TUNES
OF MANY LANDS**
14: Turkey
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**

- 16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Five-Year Plans'
by Tom McKitterick
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17
- 16.30 TOP OF THE POPS**
Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Bryan Johnson
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)
- 17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW**
- 17.10 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND**
Kent
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 HIT PARADE**
presented by Ian Stewart
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 THE STARS LOOK BACK**
(See 06.30; repeated Wed., 10.00)
- 19.00 ENCORE**
A programme recalling some of the
highlights of the musical stage
- 19.45 SHORT STORY**
'Before I Forget'
by Bernard Braden
1: The Old Mission Band
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 MALCOLM LOCKYER**
and his Concert Orchestra
- 21.00 Portrait of
KEITH MILLER**
A tribute to and an estimate of the
great Australian all-rounder in the
words of his fellow players, both
team mates and opponents
Edited and produced by
John Bridges
(repeated on Friday at 01.30)
- 21.30 MUSIC
FOR DANCING**
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE**
Edited and produced by Diana Hyde
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 PRINTING
AND THE BIBLE**
1: How we got the Bible
by the Rev. Eric Fenn
- 23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
'Carl Nielsen (1865-1931),' by Andrew
Porter
'On Second Thoughts,' by William
Mann
(repeated on Thursday at 15.45)
- 23.45-00.30 PAVILION
ORCHESTRA**
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
with Arthur Sandford (piano)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
23.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 40.96 and 50.53 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programme in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment: Sinbad
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 3

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programme in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Bliss (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

19.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Five-Year Plans'
by Tom McKitterick
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Kent

02.30 VICTORIAN SONG

1: The Drawing Room
Ann Dowdall (soprano)
Philip Hattey (baritone)
the first of two programmes based on
Maurice Willson Disher's book of that
title

devised and introduced
by Arthur Jacobs

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bliss (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)

05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT

The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The Band of the Grenadier Guards
Conducted by Major F. J. Harris
with the BBC's Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
and Vanessa Lee

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 GOLDEN SERENADE
A sequence of melodies
for a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
Edward Rubach

10.00 THE STARS LOOK BACK

A series of programmes in which
well-known film stars look back over
their careers and discuss with Roger
Manvell films they have enjoyed
making

1: Margaret Lockwood

10.30 Peter Sellers and Beryl Reid in 'CURIUSER AND CURIUSER'

An anthology of Anglo-American
off-beat humour
compiled and compered
by David Climie
with Spike Milligan
Pearl Carr, Miriam Karlin
Georgia Brown, Ronan O'Casey
David Jacobs
Music composed by Stanley Myers
Additional music by Alfred Ralston
Played by Malcolm Lockyer and his
Off-Beats
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Kent

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 'THE
LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
Script by Gale Pedrick
Production by Tom Ronald
(repeated Thursday, 01.30 and 20.30)

12.45 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
with Arthur Sandford (piano)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Frances Day
with Colia Gordon
and William Mervyn in
'MATE IN THREE'
A comedy by L. du Garde Peach
Leonora Dorn, a novelist. Frances Day
Mary Maitland, her secretary
Barbara Lott
Elizabeth, a housemaid. Ann Walford
Sir John Baslow, a millionaire
William Mervyn
Noel Lytton, R.A., a painter
Colin Gordon
James Fothergill, a solicitor
Noel Howlett
Produced by Charles Lefeaux

15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes
written and introduced
by Roger Manvell
assisted by John Huntley
1: What is the sound track?

15.45 BALLADS
OF YESTERDAY
John Carolan (tenor)
with Josephine Lee (piano)
sings some Irish ballads
Introduced by Wallace Greenslade
(repeated on Thursday at 21.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BOOKS TO READ

16.30 Peter Jones in
'BY AND LARGE'
Some radio annotations
on the passing parade
with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)

19.00 BBC
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Norman del Mar
Harry Danks (viola)

Overture and Venusberg Music (Tann-
häuser).....Wagner
Elegy for viola and small orchestra
Matyas Seiber
Four orchestral pieces.....Bartok

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG
Robert Easton (United Kingdom)
introduces
Larry Cross (Canada)
Inia Te Wiata (New Zealand)
'Hutch' (Leslie A. Hutchinson,
West Indies)
Patricia Baird (Australia)
The Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by
the Kenny Powell Trio

21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bliss (records)

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC

A recital by Huskisson Stubington
on the organ of Tewkesbury Abbey
(repeated Friday, 06.30 and 16.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 MALCOLM
LOCKYER
and his Concert Orchestra

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

OCTOBER 4

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS
01.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller
 (repeated at 18.30)

01.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated at 20.30)

02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 COMMENTARY
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers
 (repeated on Friday at 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. James S. Wood

05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

05.45 COLONIAL COMMENTARY
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey with Arthur Sandford (piano)

08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 Tribute to ERIC COATES
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra and BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Stanford Robinson and Eric Coates
 with Vanessa Lee (soprano)
 Frederick Harvey (baritone)

10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman'
 (repeated at 20.15)

11.45 MALCOLM LOCKYER
 and his Concert Orchestra

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 John Amis introduces Lennox Berkeley's Sextet for clarinet, horn, and string quartet
 played by the Melos Ensemble
 Programme also includes:
 Beethoven's Sonata in A minor, Op. 23 for violin and piano
 played by Suzanne Rozsa and Paul Hamburger

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 GOLDEN SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
 played by Eddie Calvert
 (The Man with the Golden Trumpet) and Peter Yorke with his Silver Strings
 Introduced by Alan Dell
 Presented by Roy Speer

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)

15.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer

15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Carl Nielsen (1865-1931),' by Andrew Porter
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann

16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 'The BBC's Third Programme—the first ten years'
 by Harold Nicolson
 (repeated Friday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Francis Williams
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 TAKE IT EASY
 with Michael Holliday accompanied by The Chris Cowley Trio
 Produced by Jimmy Grant

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 YOURS SINCERELY
 (See 01.00)

19.00 Peter Sellers and Beryl Reid in 'CURIUSER AND CURIUSER'
 An anthology of Anglo-American off-beat humour
 compiled and compered by David Climie
 with Spike Milligan
 Pearl Carr, Miriam Karlin
 Georgia Brown, Ronan O'Casey
 David Jacobs
 (repeated on Friday at 01.00)

19.30 CASINO ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)

20.30 'THE LAUGHTER-MAKERS'
 Script by Gale Pedrick
 Production by Tom Ronald

21.00 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 John Carolan (tenor)
 with Josephine Lee (piano)
 sings some Irish ballads
 Introduced by Wallace Greenslade

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Mozart and Beethoven on gramophone records

22.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 (or 'The Anatomy of Melancholy')
 A Personal Saga with Music
 Chapter 4
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
 Graham Stark
 Certain songs are sung accompanied by the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 My music is arranged by Malcolm Lockyer
 And my script by David Climie
 I am produced by Roy Speer
 (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

23.45-00.15 ZANZIBAR
 A feature programme in which Willy Richardson describes the island which H.R.H. Princess Margaret is visiting this week
 (repeated on Friday at 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 London Chronicle
 by Vamberto Morais

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music from the Films
 19.40 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcers' Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

OCTOBER 5

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Colonial Commentary
20.30 Gramophone records
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Announcer's Choice
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 Music Headlines
19.20 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.50 Profile: a talk
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The BBC's Third Programme—the first ten years—' by Harold Nicolson (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS

01.00 Peter Sellers and Beryl Reid in 'CURIOSER AND CURIOSER'
An anthology of Anglo-American off-beat humour compiled and compered by David Climie with Spike Milligan Pearl Carr, Miriam Karlin Georgia Brown, Ronan O'Casey David Jacobs

01.30 Portrait of KEITH MILLER
A tribute to and an estimate of the great Australian all-rounder in the words of his fellow players, both team mates and opponents Edited and produced by John Bridges

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 COMMENTARY

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions Francis Williams (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 LET THE CHILDREN SING

Children's Choirs from many parts of Britain entertain you with their songs
1: Buckinghamshire (repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 Wavelength Changes for Iraq and Persia, the Central Mediterranean, Central, South, and North Africa

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE (See 00.30)

05.15 SPORTSMAN
Portrait of a sporting personality followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC
A recital by Huskisson Stubington on the organ of Tewksbury Abbey (repeated at 16.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
14: Turkey

07.30 PALACE OF VARIETIES

with Margery Manners Harry Mooney, Eddie Molloy Clarence Wright Harry Mooney assisted by Hugh Harden Chairman, Bob Currie Palace of Varieties Chorus BBC Variety Orchestra The show produced and conducted by Ernest Longstaffe (repeated at 11.45)

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE' (See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

10.00 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
A series of four programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation

3: 'Citizens of Tomorrow'
Written and narrated—after a 3,000-mile tour of the area—by Willy Richardson

10.30 MILITARY BAND MUSIC (records)

10.45 Wavelength Changes for Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, South and South-East Asia, the Middle East, and East Africa and Western Mediterranean

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. James S. Wood

11.45 PALACE OF VARIETIES (See 07.30)

12.15 HAROLD SMART at the electric organ

12.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
BBC Concert Orchestra Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY

A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the music-hall Colin MacInnes takes the theme of love as his subject for the first of a series of six programmes (repeated at 20.30)

14.45 LET THE CHILDREN SING (See 02.30)

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world

15.45 Wavelength Changes for Iraq and Persia, Middle East and East Africa, Central Mediterranean, Central, South and West Africa

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 DYLAN THOMAS

reading his own poetry Edited versions of recordings made at the Poetry Centre, New York. Dylan Thomas gave the first of a series of recitals there in 1950, the last in October 1953, shortly before his death (repeated on Saturday at 00.30)

16.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC (See 06.30)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 ZANZIBAR
A feature programme in which Willy Richardson describes the island which H.R.H. the Princess Margaret is visiting this week

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Acts 1 and 2 of 'THE FAIR MAID OF PERTH'
An opera in four acts by Bizet

Mattiwilda Dobbs (soprano)
Anna Pollak (mezzo-soprano)
Kevin Miller (tenor)
Alexander Young (tenor)
Owen Brannigan (bass-baritone)
David Ward (bass-baritone)
The BBC Chorus

The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra Conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham, Jr. followed by an interlude at 19.50 app.

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 PIANO PLAYTIME
Edward Rubach

20.30 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY (See 14.15)

21.00 Report on the LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE at Blackpool (repeated Saturday, 05.00 and 10.45)

21.15 Wavelength Changes for Australia, New Zealand, North and West Africa, and the Western Mediterranean

21.30 LONDON LIGHT ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Michael Krein

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme SOUTH AMERICA

'The Amazon'
The last of five talks by V. S. Pritchett

23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
with Robin Bailey Irlin Hall, Maria Charles Benny Lee, John Forde Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 6

- GMT**
00.15 COLONIAL COMMENTARY
- 00.30 DYLAN THOMAS**
reading his own poetry
Edited versions of recordings made at the Poetry Centre, New York. Dylan Thomas gave the first of a series of recitals there in 1950, the last in October 1953, shortly before his death
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
Suite Mozartiana by Tchaikovsky and
Concerto for oboe and strings by Vaughan Williams
played by Roger Lord (oboe) and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
Conductor, Ian Whyte
- 01.45 Wavelength Changes**
for North, Central, and South America, the West Indies and Mexico
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 COMMENTARY**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 TOP OF THE POPS**
Introducing a popular British Singer
This week: Bryan Johnson
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Produced by John Hooper
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 Wavelength Changes**
for Iraq and Persia, the Middle East and East Africa, the Central Mediterranean and North Africa
- 05.00 Report on the LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE**
at Blackpool
(repeated at 10.45)
- 05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
A programme of strict tempo dance music played by
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
Introduced by Victor Silvester
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK' (or 'The Anatomy of Melancholy')**
A Personal Saga with Music
Chapter 4
Kitty Bluett
Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
Graham Stark
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Dvorak, Handel, and Liszt on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
'The Witch's Elbow'
A new adventure of Norman and Henry Bones the boy detectives
by Anthony C. Wilson

Norman Bones.....Charles Hawtry
Henry, his cousin.....Patricia Hayes
Miss Bromly.....Ann Codrington
Miss Marshall, her companion
Billie Sinclair
Commander Newson, Francis de Wolff
Mrs. Cribbage, his housekeeper
Janet Morrison
Miss Beckett.....Mollie Maureen
Captain Farrant.....Frank Atkinson
Mr. Standish.....Bryan Powley
Police Sergeant Aldridge
Preston Lockwood
Production by Josephine Plummer

10.30 Wavelength Changes
for Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, South and South-East Asia, and the Central Mediterranean area

10.45 Report on the LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE
at Blackpool

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 Wavelength Changes
for the Far East, South and South-East Asia, Central, South, and West Africa and the Western Mediterranean

13.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Arthur Anton

14.45 Association Football IRELAND v. ENGLAND
A commentary by Raymond Glendenning and Ronald Rosser on the second half of the match at Windsor Park, Belfast

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 Wavelength Changes
for Iraq and Persia, the Middle East and East Africa, North and West Africa and the Western Mediterranean

16.30 THE SPA ORCHESTRA
Directed by Tom Jenkins
Roland Peachey (guitar)

17.00 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 SPORTS REVIEW

19.00 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 TUNES TO DELIGHT
played by the London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell

22.00 Wavelength Changes
for Australia, New Zealand, Central, South, and North Africa, North, Central, and South America, the West Indies and Mexico

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure it Out'
Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
Programme produced by Joan Clark

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
Music
23.45 THE NEWS
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Stop Press Rhythm
Presented on gramophone records
by Rex Harris
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Bliss (records)

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportverslag
(Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
Scheherazade
19.40 British Trade: a talk
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review
of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Meet the People
15.50 Science Notebook
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR SEPT. 30—OCT. 6

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY**Pacific**

GMT
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 Radio Newsreel
06.25 Programme Parade
06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programme in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyai
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

TUESDAY**Eastern**

13.15-11.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

11.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batehit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sairbin
(Brief Excursion)
14.55 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.05 Chaudhri Fateh Bin
Walayat Men
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY**Eastern**

13.15-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme World Survey; Radio Zankar Miscellany
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

11.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; Students' Forum; Across the World

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 London Letter
14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Play
14.35 Music Programme
14.40-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme Critics' Notebook; Listeners' Letters; London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachehon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 102
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SUNDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

11.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
The Day's Work: The Children's Officer
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Interview with
Richard Burton

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Aj Ka Khel
(Tonight's Play)
'Sorry, Wrong Number'
by Lucille Fletcher
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
Monthly Magazine, including 'The Commonwealth Youth Conference'
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Happiness)
15.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker: Colin Wilson
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
Speaker: Aneurin Bevan

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Lily Law Sings
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5—
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30 Personal Call

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time
Speakers:
Mrs. Barbara Wootton, Sir John
Wolfenden, Dr. W. I. Jones

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Asia and the West
A fortnightly discussion
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

WHAT I BELIEVE. Sunday's speaker will be Colin Wilson, a young writer who became a 'best-seller' earlier this year with his first published work, *The Outsider*. This is a philosophical work of comparison on artists and thinkers who have known themselves to possess qualities which put them outside the crowd of their fellow-beings. In the book Mr. Wilson makes a claim that such people are the necessary yeast to leaven the heaviness of mankind but that they are, because of their questing nature, generally unhappy and even tragic.

* * *
STANDARDS OF LIVING. A new series starts on Monday which will investigate and report changes in Britain. In the first programme Stephen Black will investigate the changes in the coal industry. He will question Sir Andrew Bryan of the National Coal Board, and Sam Watson, former coal-miner and now Secretary of the Durham Miners' Association.

* * *
THINK OF A NUMBER. In the past five years English musical comedy and revue have begun to win back some of the ground they occupied before the war with the Charlot and Cochran revues and the operettas of Noël Coward. The songs are quieter and more intimate than those of the high-powered Broadway musicals, but yield nothing to them in the way of vitality, wit, and charm. On Wednesday the first of a new series of interlude programmes will present specimens of music from the English musical stage of today.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for September 30-October 6

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<small>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<small>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
<small>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</small>		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
<small>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</small>		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<small>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<small>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
<small>(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
<small>(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, September 30

09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Bliss (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Orchestral Music
10.15	Race Relations
1: 'The Nature of Race,' by Philip Mason	
10.30	Religious Service
from St. Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney	
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.30	Peter Jones in 'By and Large'
12.00	Melody Hour
Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra	
12.45	Liberal Party Conference
A report from Folkestone	
13.00	News and Home News
13.05	Home News from Britain
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Concert Hour
15.15	Dick Bentley in 'I Flew with Bismarck'
15.45	Short Story 'Before I Forget'
by Bernard Braden	
1: 'The Old Mission Band'	
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	London Forum
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Monday, October 1

09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week Bliss (on records)
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
10.00	The Cassino Memorial
Unveiled by Field Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.C.	
Brian Johnston describes the scene at the ceremony	
10.30	Deep Harmony
10.45	Athletics
Hungary v. Great Britain	
A report by Rex Alston from Budapest	
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Review

11.30 Portrait of Keith Miller
A tribute to and an estimate of the great Australian all-rounder in the words of his fellow players, both team-mates and opponents

12.00 Vera Lynn
introduces
'Yours Sincerely'
English Magazine
presents people and events in the Midlands

13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 These Foolish Things
Remind you of what?
Roy Plomley invites a reply from Nancy Spain, E. Arnot Robertson, Sir Compton Mackenzie, Rene Cutforth, Eric Maschwitz, and Brigadier Bernard Ferguson

14.45 From the Third Programme
'South America'
'The Amazon,' last of five talks by V. S. Pritchett

15.15 The Cassino Memorial
(See Monday, 10.00)

15.45 Orchestral Music
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 The Story of Colonisation
'Empty Spaces,' by C. E. Carrington

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Tuesday, October 2

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
'The BBC's Third Programme: what it set out to do,' by Sir George Barnes, B.C.L., formerly Head of Third Programme

09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Guitar Music
10.00 Ted Heath and his Music
10.30 Zanzibar
A feature programme in which Willy Richardson describes the island which Princess Margaret is visiting this week (See pages 14 and 15)

11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 Letter from America
by Alistair Cooke

12.15 Take It Easy
with Michael Holliday accompanied by The Chris Cowley Trio

12.30 Uister Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Listeners' Choice
14.45 Orchestral Concert
By Heart
1: Read by William Devlin

16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age
A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Five Year Plans and Industrial Expansion,' by Tom McKitterick

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Wednesday, October 3

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Playtime
Edward Rubach at the piano

10.00 The Stars Look Back
1: Margaret Lockwood
(See article on page 5)

10.30 Peter Sellers and Beryl Reid in
'Curiouser and Curiouser'
An anthology of Anglo-American Off-Beat Humour

11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from
South-East England
Kent

11.30 Music for Dancing
12.15 The Laughter Makers
12.45 Praising My Saviour
Familiar hymns and friendly talks presented by Robert Crossitt

13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Mate in Three
A comedy by L. du Garde Peach
Peter Forster writes on page 19

15.15 Music and the Film
A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell, assisted by John Huntley

1: 'What is the Sound Track?'

15.45 Ballads of Yesterday
John Carolan (tenor) with Josephine Lee (piano) sings some Irish ballads

16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Books to Read
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Thursday, October 4

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Music
10.00 Jazz Club
Johnny Dankworth and his Orchestra

10.30 The Archers
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
Report from
The North of England
'What's the Form?'

11.45 Dance Music
The Goon Show
1: 'The Whistling Spy Enigma'

12.30 The Welsh Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Golden Serenade
A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood played by Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet) and Peter Yorke with his Silver Strings

14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 'Educating Archie'
15.45 Music Magazine
'Carl Nielsen (1865-1931),' by Andrew Porter, 'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann

16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age
'The BBC's Third Programme: the first ten years,' by Harold Nicolson

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Friday, October 5

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life
Francis Williams

09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
Caribbean Horizon
by Willy Richardson

3: 'Citizens of Tomorrow'
10.30 Military Band Music
10.45 Light Piano Music
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
'God and his World'
by the Rev. James S. Wood

11.45 Palace of Varieties
Harold Smart
at the electric organ

12.30 New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 The Boy in the Gallery
A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall

14.45 Recital -
15.15 In Search of Music
15.45 Light Orchestral Music
16.00 News and Commentary
Dylan Thomas
reading his own poetry

This programme consists of edited versions of tape recordings made at the Poetry Centre, New York

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Saturday, October 6

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children
'The Witch's Elbow'
A new adventure of Norman and Henry Bones

10.30 Programme Summary
10.45 Labour Party Conference
A report from Blackpool

11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the West Country
Forces' Favourites
From the Weeklies
Can I Help You?
Answers by Cecilia Irving

12.30 Scottish Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
14.45 Association Football
Ireland v. England

A commentary by Raymond Glendinning on the second half of the match at Windsor Park, Belfast

15.45 Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Light Music
16.30 The Spa Orchestra
Opera on Records
17.00
17.15-17.20 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	17755	16.90
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	17755	16.90
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
<small>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</small>		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
<small>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</small>		

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
<small>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</small>		

Daily

09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese

10.15-10.30 English by Radio
(Sunday only)

10.30-11.00 News and News Talk in Indonesian

11.00-11.30 News and Programmes in Japanese

11.30-12.00 News and Talks in Vietnamese

12.00-12.30 News and Programmes in Kuoyu

12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese

13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai

13.45-14.00 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'The Sili-cones')
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)

14.00-14.15 News and News Talk in Hindi

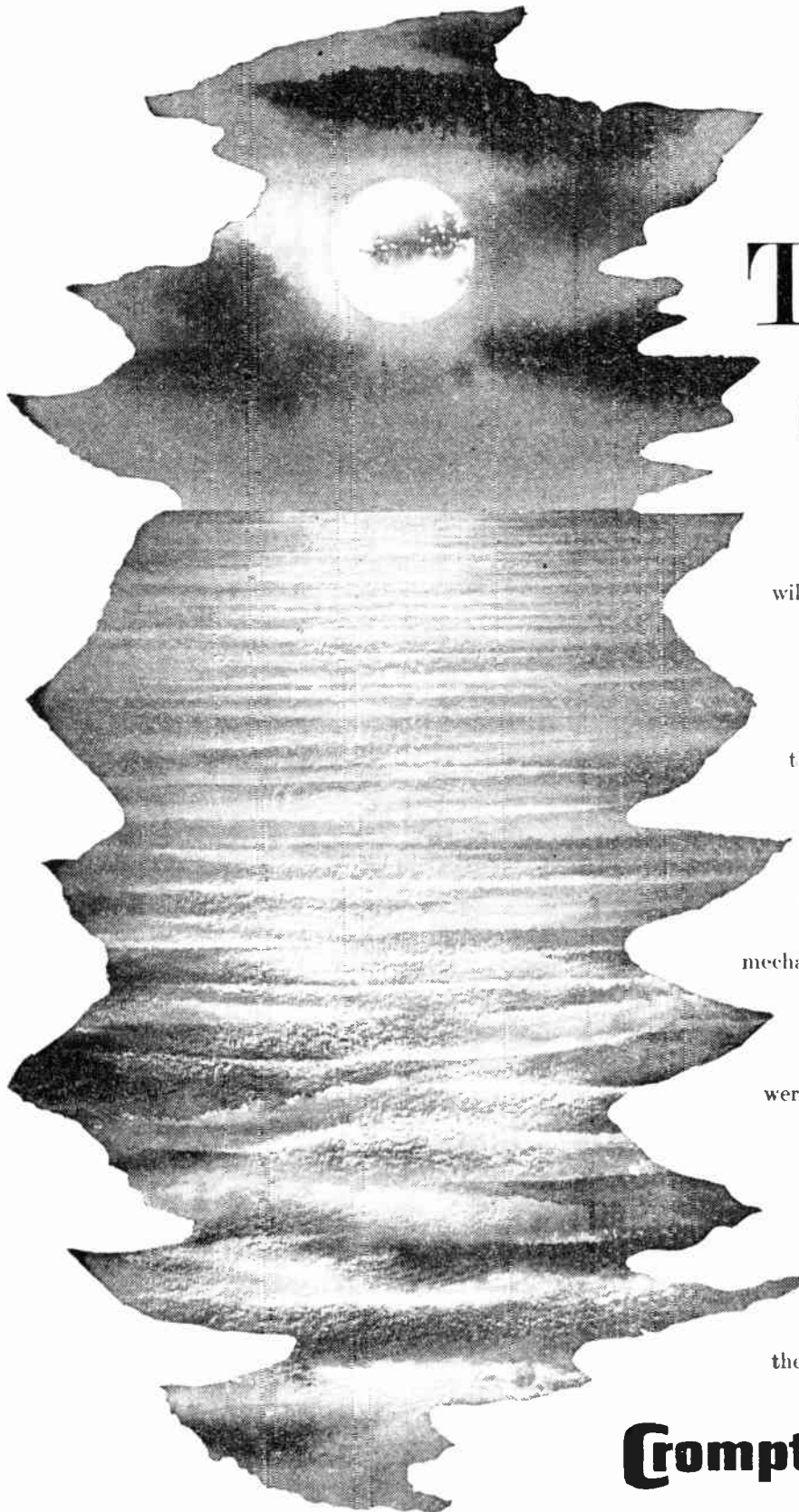
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese
(to Burma and Thailand only)

14.15-14.45 Programmes in Bengali, Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)

14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu
(Wednesday in Bengali)

15.15-15.30 News in Urdu

15.30-15.45 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'The Sili-cones')



SOURCES OF POWER

The Tides

Man, who knows how small a stream will drive his mill or his loom, cannot but dream when he looks at those monstrous masses of moving water, the tides. Now that he knows how to turn water power into electricity, the notion of harnessing tidal power has grown into an obsession. "Only think," this obsession reiterates. "Only think of unlimited power, at no fuel cost whatsoever!" Now, thanks to vast improvements in building and mechanical techniques, this ambitious dream may well be a fact of the near future. Before tidal power could be seriously considered, Crompton Parkinson were developing and making machines and equipment to transmit and regulate, measure and control electricity everywhere from the generator to the switch. And whatever means be used in the future to produce electrical power, Crompton Parkinson, still pioneers, will be there equipped to put it through its paces.

Crompton Parkinson

LIMITED

MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL KINDS • ALTERNATORS AND GENERATORS
 SWITCHGEAR • TRANSFORMERS • CABLES • INSTRUMENTS • LAMPS • LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
 BATTERIES • STUD WELDING EQUIPMENT • TRACTION EQUIPMENT • CEILING FANS



CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED has branches and agencies in all parts of the world. *If you cannot readily make contact, please write direct to us at*
 CROMPTON HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND. *Overseas Telegrams:* CROMPARK LONDON

Printed in England by WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, Twyford Abbey Road, Park Royal, N.W.10 (August 16, 1956), and published by the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION at 35, Marylebone High Street, London, W.1. (September 27, 1956)

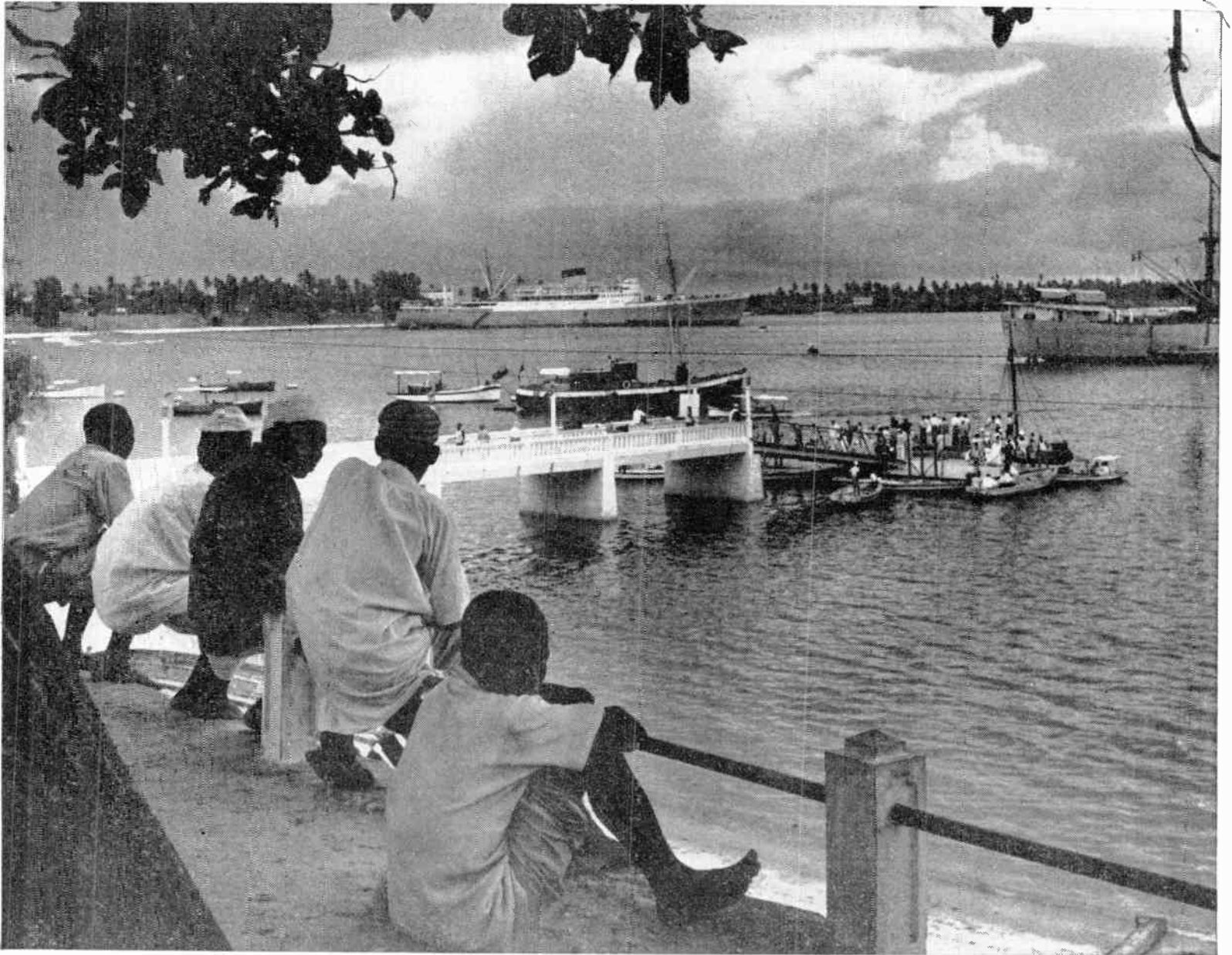
LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 883. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



PRINCESS MARGARET IN TANGANYIKA

The harbour at Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanganyika, where Princess Margaret will open the new deep-water berths after her arrival from Zanzibar in the Royal Yacht 'Britannia' on Monday. The scene will be described to G.O.S. listeners by Patrick Smith with recordings of the address of welcome by His Worship the Mayor and Her Royal Highness's reply. An illustrated feature on Tanganyika appears on pages 14 and 15

ASIA TO-DAY

This week's talk in 'The Story of Colonisation' series is being contributed by C. H. Philips

OLYMPIC INTERVIEWS

A series of programmes in which Dr. Roger Bannister will talk to famous British Olympic athletes is introduced in an interview with Professor Gilbert Murray

'WANDERING'

Cy Grant with his guitar sings songs from everywhere on Tuesday and Thursday

★

SERIAL FOR CHILDREN

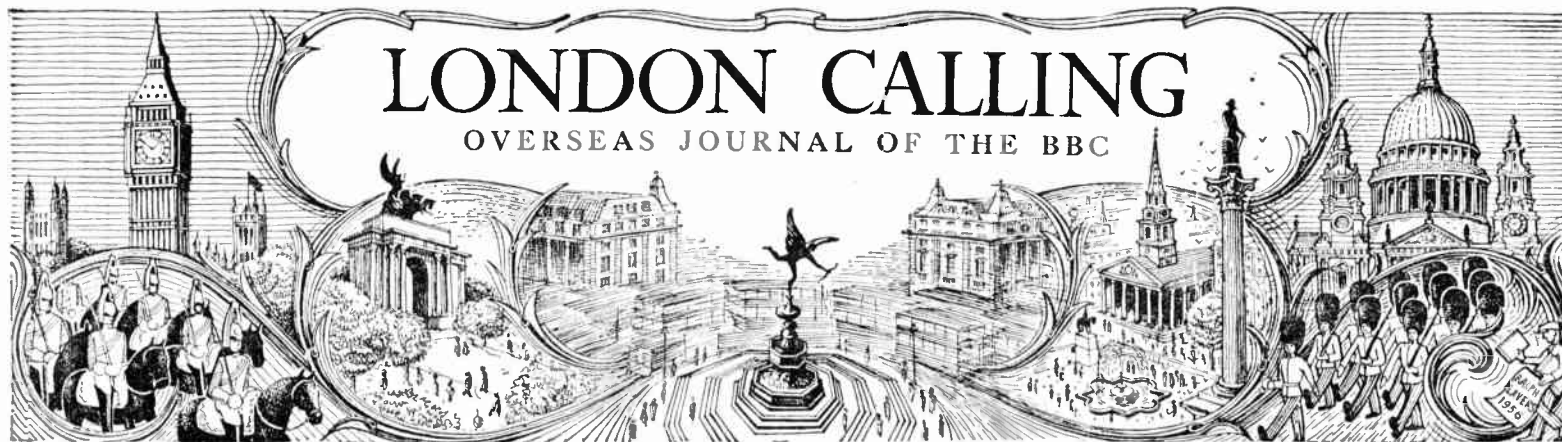
The first episode of the adventure serial 'Rough Water Brown,' adapted from the book by Henry Garnett, will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service this week



**Whatever the pleasure
Player's complete it**

*Player's
Please*





LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC

Choosing a New Receiver

The 'London Calling' series of articles by BBC engineers led to an increase in listeners' questions about short-wave reception, and here advice is proffered in solving a problem that often arises

WE think the publication of a selection of listeners' problems and answers will be of help to those who perhaps do not feel inclined to write to us themselves. Nevertheless, we invite all listeners who are experiencing reception difficulties to write to us direct, and we will do our best to help them. Only letters of general interest will be answered in print, whilst those of more particular interest will, as usual, be answered by letter. Letters should be addressed to: The Senior Superintendent Engineer, External Broadcasting, BBC, London.

One of the questions most frequently asked, particularly by listeners about to invest in new receiving equipment, is: 'What is the best type of receiver to buy to get good reception of the BBC's short-wave services?' This is not a question to which one can give a direct answer, since good reception does not depend upon the receiver alone. Such things as aerials, earth connections, and correct handling of the set can make an enormous difference: in fact the performance of a high-grade domestic receiver may be little better than that of the cheapest radio set if it is not coupled to an efficient aerial-and-earth system.

It is true, of course, that a good receiver will operate quite well with just a scrap of wire for an aerial—providing the incoming signal is a strong one—but such results can easily be duplicated on a cheap receiver with a good outdoor aerial. The superiority of a good receiver and aerial is most noticeable when transmission conditions are at their poorest. With its improved selectivity and sensitivity, an efficient receiving installation will still give results long after the poorer-quality receiver has given up the struggle.

Now, what is a good receiver—and who makes them? Listeners will appreciate that the BBC cannot give advice on, or recommend, any specific makes of radio receivers. However, we can give you general advice on the things to look for—as well as some of the pitfalls to avoid—when replacing your present set.

Waveband Coverage: At various times the BBC Overseas Services use wavelengths in the short-wave broadcasting bands between 11.5 and 50.4 metres, and the receiver should preferably cover this complete range. Many sets are calibrated in kilocycles or megacycles and not metres, and the equivalent frequency range then becomes 5950-26100 kilocycles, or alternatively 5.95-26.1 megacycles. The coverage of many receivers does not extend beyond the 13-metre band. Nevertheless, the G.O.S. will continue to use the 11-metre band, with its outstanding freedom from interference, for several years to come, although a supporting wavelength in the 13-metre band will usually be scheduled.

Tuning and Band-spreading: As most listeners will know, tuning-in to a short-wave signal can be a very touchy affair. There may be many stations within a very small compass of the dial, and any backlash in the tuning mechanism can be most aggravating. Do, therefore, check the tuning arrangements for backlash. In recent years tuning has been made much easier by 'band-spreading.' This is a device whereby some or all of the short-wave-broadcasting bands are extended to occupy the full length of the scale. For example, the 13-metre band, which covers a frequency range of 21450 to 21750 kilocycles—i.e., 13.99 to 13.79 metres—may be extended

to occupy a scale six or more inches in length. Band-spreading simplifies tuning considerably, and all wavebands shorter than 31 metres should preferably be band-spread.

The Radio Frequency Stage: The majority of domestic receivers do not have a radio-frequency amplifier in front of the frequency-changing stage; nevertheless, it is important that such an amplifier be fitted. The R.F. amplifier fulfils two very important functions. Firstly, the noise generated within the receiver itself tends to increase as the wavelength is decreased, and below about twenty metres the performance is often limited by this effect. The addition of an R.F. amplifier improves the signal-to-noise ratio considerably, particularly on the shorter wavebands—i.e., 16, 13, and 11 metres—and is well worth fitting on this score alone. Secondly, the selectivity of the receiver is improved, and image—or second-channel—interference is reduced.

Other Considerations: Most of the receiver manufacturers include in their export range sets incorporating all the above points, and often less important ones are included, too. Practically all modern sets are equipped with automatic-gain-control circuits (A.G.C.) which help to combat changes in signal strength by maintaining the output from the loudspeaker at a reasonably constant level. Unfortunately this system makes tuning slightly more difficult, since the action of the A.G.C. tends to mask slight mistuning of the receiver with a consequent increase in distortion. A useful, but not essential, refinement is the 'magic-eye' tuning device, which enables one to tune-in to the signal with a much greater degree of certainty.

A further refinement which can be extremely useful is the fitting of terminals or sockets on the aerial panel at the back of the receiver to allow connection to a 'dipole' aerial. (Information on dipole aerials is contained in a BBC pamphlet on the subject, a copy of which is available free on request.)

The Final Choice: To decide which of several suitable models is likely to give the best results, particular attention should be paid to the performance at the lower end of the wave-range, say on the 13-metre band, for it is there that the greater differences in performance will be found. Receivers should be tested out on weak signals in this part of the band and not only on stronger ones. If the performance on the shortest wavebands is good then satisfactory results will almost certainly be obtained at the other end of the range.

The best thing to do is to obtain and study all the available literature that your dealer can give you, and with his help and advice make your final choice after thorough listening tests.

CONTENTS

THE ATOM AND THE FUTURE <i>By Sir John Cockcroft</i>	4
OPENING OF THE FIRST TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE CABLE <i>By Bertram Mycock</i>	5
THE EXPANSION OF ISLAM <i>By Professor Bernard Lewis</i>	6
PROGRESS REPORT ON THE VOLTA RIVER SCHEME <i>By Colin Legum</i>	7
WHAT I BELIEVE <i>By Lord Samuel</i>	8
DEFENCE BASES AND COLONIAL POLICY <i>A 'London Forum' discussion</i>	9
INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE FROM TORBAY TO LISBON <i>By Tom Salmon</i>	11
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 12 BRITISH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT <i>By Professor K. B. S. Smellie</i>	12
BEAGLING—'THE MOST DEMOCRATIC SPORT ON EARTH' <i>By Brian Vesey-FitzGerald</i>	13
PRINCESS MARGARET IN TANGANYIKA <i>By J. P. Moffett</i>	14
BOOKS TO READ <i>By John Connell</i>	16
HERE AND THERE <i>Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	19
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates



SIR JOHN COCKCROFT

SIR JOHN COCKCROFT, Director of Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, ends a series of four talks with an authoritative glimpse of the rapid developments that may be expected from an amazing new industry as yet barely ten years old. His talk is introduced by C. L. Boltz

The Atom and the Future

YOU may remember that Professor Diamond, who started the series off, has been in nuclear physics ever since it began to develop after the war. You may also remember that the two other speakers, Mr. Grout and Mr. Putman, both came from Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. Now I have to introduce someone who was in at the very beginning of it all, long before the war. Right back in 1932 he and a colleague did the very first splitting of an atomic nucleus by means of particles given high energy artificially by an accelerating machine—an atom-smashing machine, as it is sometimes called: it was the first completely artificial transmutation, and he did it twenty-four years ago. Today that same scientist is the Head of Harwell. I mean, and you may have guessed it already, Sir John Cockcroft.

'Ten Wonderful Years'

Sir John took over Harwell ten years ago when it was nothing but a disused airfield, and he has built it into one of the foremost atomic-energy research establishments in the world. He is one of the few that have led Britain forward to its present pre-eminent position in the use of nuclear power—in ten wonderful atom years, as I called them the other day. There is really no need for me to say more. Sir John Cockcroft's reputation is world wide, one of the few outstanding names in the world of atomic energy. He is going to sum up and look into the future.

You have heard from Professor Diamond, Mr. Grout, and Mr. Putman about the basic principles of nuclear fission and how it is being applied to the production of electrical power, and the radioactive isotopes which are now being used so widely in medicine, industry and biological research. In Britain we are using the gas-cooled graphite-moderated reactor, which Mr. Grout described, as the source of heat for our first nuclear power stations.

One of these reactors has begun to operate at Calder Hall in Cumberland, and we expect that by early 1957 it will be delivering more than 65,000 kilowatts of electricity to Britain's national Grid—enough electricity for a town of 200,000 people.

We are already building three more of these power stations, and after that we expect to build a further twelve of greatly increased outputs. This programme will be completed by 1965, and after that we expect the construction of nuclear power stations to proceed still more rapidly, so that by 1970 practically all new power stations may be of the nuclear type.

The cost of electricity from these power stations is expected to be about the same as the cost of power from coal. We are building them because our requirements for energy are rapidly growing, and we do not seem likely to be able to increase our coal production substantially. So if our industries are to have the additional power and heat they need we must fill the gap from imported coal and oil and from nuclear energy.

Example of Calder Hall

Oil and coal and nuclear energy are not in competition: they are supplementing each other in our economy. The gas-cooled graphite-moderated reactor of the Calder Hall type is a good way for Britain to start its programme, since it uses as fuel uranium in its natural proportions. We do not have to rely on the so-called enriched fuel in which the proportion of light uranium is increased. It also uses commercially available graphite as its main structural material. And the system operates at low pressure and has a minimum of corrosion and other technical problems.

In other countries different types of reactors are being developed for nuclear power. I was one of the founder-members and the first Director of the Chalk River Atomic Energy Laboratory in Canada. And we built there a powerful reactor using heavy water to surround the uranium rods. With the experience gained from this reactor Canada has decided to start its power programme by building in Ontario an experimental power unit using a heavy-water reactor as a source of heat. This type of reactor should make it possible to obtain a very high efficiency use of natural uranium fuel.

In the United States their large-scale nuclear power development is being based mainly on reactors using enriched fuel and ordinary water to surround the fuel elements. So they save in the cost of the moderator but use a more expensive fuel.

For many countries—and particularly in remote mining areas such as the Canadian North and in some Far Eastern areas—power is required in much smaller blocks, and diesel generators producing 1,000 to 5,000 kilowatts are often used. In such areas the cost of electrical power may be about four times the cost of power from large coal-fired stations in

Britain. Nuclear power units for remote areas would have the advantage of reducing the transport costs of fuel. However, small nuclear power units would certainly require expensive enriched fuel, and the capital costs are likely to be high at first. So we do not yet know whether nuclear power would be competitive. Experience during the next five years will show what is possible.

Radioactive isotopes produced in the British reactors or in the Canadian and U.S. reactors are now being extensively used in medicine, particularly for radio-therapy. Their use in Far Eastern countries is increasing steadily, and last year we despatched forty-five consignments from Harwell to Japan and eighty-five to India. The powerful Canadian research reactor has been a fruitful source of radioactive cobalt for the strong sources of radiation used in many hospitals today. Next year the supplies will be increased by a still more powerful Canadian reactor. One of these powerful heavy-water reactors is being presented by the Canadian Government to India, and is being erected near Bombay.

Biological research institutes throughout the world are using radioactive carbon and other isotopes as tracers to study the marvellously intricate processes of living organisms, and much new knowledge is being obtained which cannot fail to be helpful in understanding and overcoming diseases. The Radio Chemical Centre at Amersham in England is one of the principle sources of compounds incorporating radioactive carbon.

The application of radiation to food preservation appears to be promising. For example, the sprouting of potatoes and onions can be prevented by quite modest doses of radiation, and the cost of treatment in large quantities could be as low as three shillings per ton.

In the United States it has been demonstrated that the shelf-life of meat can be increased from three to fifteen days by small doses of radiation. As an example of its importance one large manufacturer of meat foodstuffs lost £1,000,000 in one year through deterioration of his products. So a large-scale application of this method of preservation would effect great savings. It might in particular be a great boon to tropical countries. However, large-scale tests on this method of preservation are required, and are proceeding.

Applications to Insect Control

Another helpful field of application is to insect control. In Great Britain joint studies by the Forest Products Research Laboratory and the Atomic Energy Authority have shown that the life of insects infecting wood can be markedly shortened, and their ability to lay fertile eggs prevented by doses much smaller than those needed to kill the beetles and larvae. An attack on insect control problems of the Far East might be possible if detailed studies are made of the problems of the local areas by competent local scientists.

Radiation can also be used as a new kind of catalyst to promote chemical reactions. It can change the properties of plastics and promote their production. And it can be used to vulcanize rubber. Many of these applications are being studied by industrialists who are beginning to install powerful sources of radiation for their own use. We in Britain are already training staff for national laboratories for work with radioactive isotopes and for nuclear power.

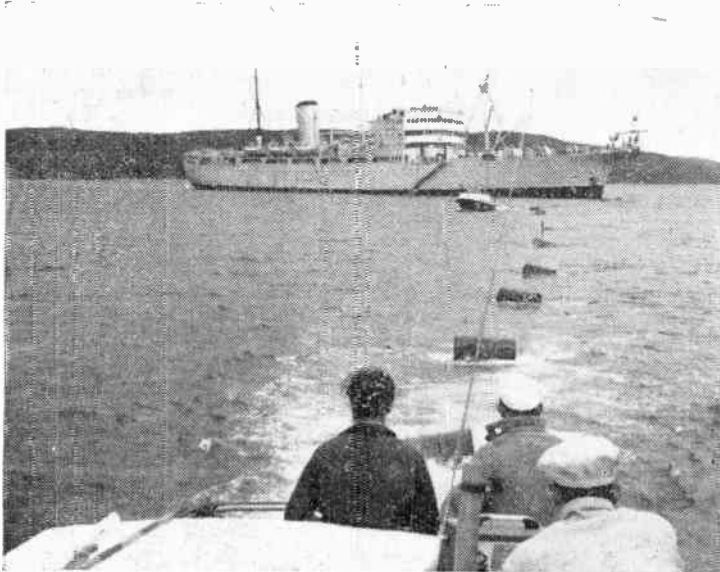
This atomic-energy industry is barely ten years old, and it is quite certain that during the next ten years there will be a very rapid development of ideas and other applications.

BOLTZ: You did mention that the twelve atomic power stations which are more or less the same as Calder Hall in principle are going to have a greatly increased output. Could you tell us a little about how this is going to be achieved?

SIR JOHN: It is likely to be achieved by a combination of a number of fairly straightforward engineering steps which have resulted from the experience of building the first Calder Hall reactor and the research and development which has been going on.

BOLTZ: One last question, which worries so many people. In the atomic age there is a lot of radioactive waste which some say may be dangerous. Could you tell us something about that?

SIR JOHN: The problems of disposal and control of radioactive waste only arise at the central chemical processing plant where one can keep a very tight control of what is going on. It is not the intention to dispose of these radioactive wastes by dumping in the sea. They can be concentrated into very small volumes and safely stored. In all this we have the very great advantage that the methods of measurement of radioactivity are extremely sensitive, and so we believe that this new industry can be made safer than most of the existing industries of the world.—*Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia'*



Newfoundland: the British cable ship 'Monarch' landing a cable end



Oban, Scotland: the U.K. end of the cable being pulled ashore by the s.s. 'Glenaray'

Opening of the First Transatlantic Telephone Cable

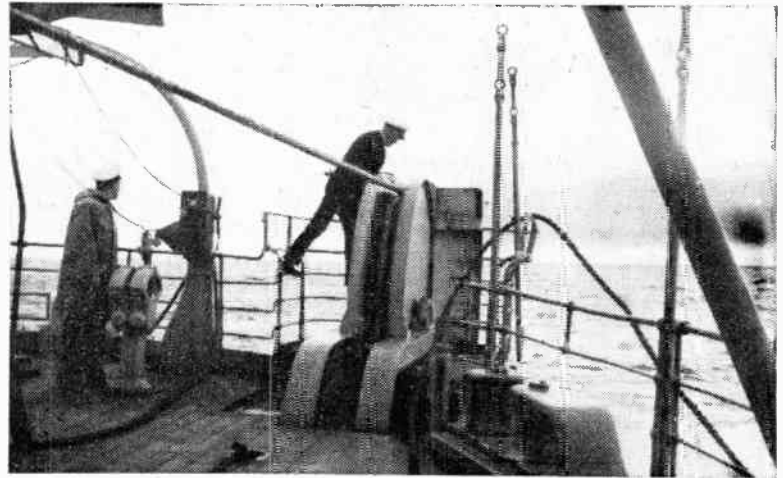
BERTRAM MYCOCK tells the story behind 'the most important advance in international telecommunications since Marconi first spanned the Atlantic with radio signals in 1901.' The new telephone cable was the subject of a G.O.S. documentary programme

TWO submarine telephone cables have now been laid from the west coast of Scotland to the east coast of Newfoundland, and from there they have been linked across to the Canadian mainland and so into telephone services all over the North American continent. Britain's Postmaster-General, Doctor Charles Hill, described this as 'the most important advance in international telecommunications since Marconi first spanned the Atlantic with radio signals in 1901.'

Instead of the twelve radio circuits to the United States and the four to Canada which have done duty until now, thirty-six telephone conversations can now go on at once—thirty-six each way across the Atlantic. For each telephone call a line can be used to take several telegraphed messages. The British end of the line can be linked into the telephone systems of the European continent, while the Canadian end will be tied through Vancouver to telephone and telegraph services in Australia and New Zealand. Telecommunications in a great area of the Western world will therefore be transformed, at a cost of roughly £15-million.

Cable across the Atlantic is not new: the first telegraph cable was lowered on to the ocean bed nearly a century ago, and it was made by the very firm which has now made most of the new submarine cable. What is new is the cable to take telephone conversations. Two things have contributed to this development. One is the discovery that a plastic film called polythene can act as a waterproof insulating material in the cable. The second—the more vital point—is the construction of a repeater, a device to amplify the signals and to boost them along a cable which, although it is only a few inches in diameter, will stand a pressure of five tons to the square inch. It needs this immense strength at a depth of nearly three miles in the deepest part of the North Atlantic.

These repeaters are tied into the cable about every forty nautical miles.



The 'Monarch' laying a repeater in the Atlantic. Never before has a telephone cable been laid in such deep water, nor over such a great stretch of sea

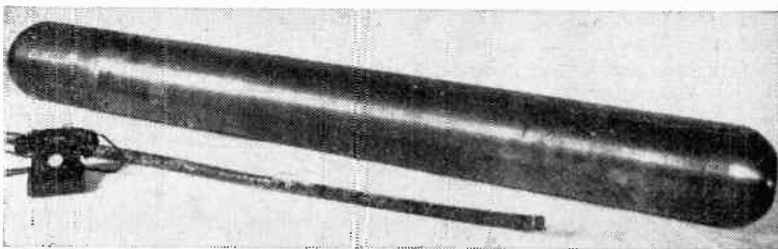
Those that have been sunk in the Atlantic are a well-tried American type which are expected to serve without breakdown for at least twenty years. Their design is such that they will pass impulses only in one direction. And because of this two cables had to be strung across the Atlantic, one taking telephone conversation from east to west and the other from west to east.

When the cables come ashore on the coast of Newfoundland they are merged into a single cable which first crosses sixty miles of land and then plunges under water again for about 300 miles to the Canadian mainland. On this last underwater stretch British repeaters are being used; and because they are of a type that will take impulses in both directions the cable can be single, taking all seventy-two messages. These British repeaters are extremely complex.

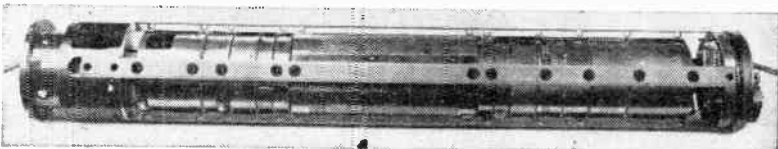
It has been no easy task to make and to lay 4,500 miles of cable. Most of the Transatlantic section was made in a new factory at Erith in Kent. The bed of the river Thames had to be dredged out to make a loading berth alongside the factory. To make the repeaters new factories had to be built in the United States and in Britain. Buildings had to be erected at the points where the cable passes from land to sea and also for the microwave link from the Canadian end of the cable down to the United States border.

Last summer the British cable ship *Monarch*—the largest of its type in the world—laid the first cable in the Atlantic; and she put down the second cable this summer. She also laid the section between Newfoundland and Canada. Never before has a telephone cable been laid in such deep water as the North Atlantic nor over such a great stretch of sea.

This £15-million project is shared by Britain, the United States, and Canada. Britain's half share is being paid in kind and services—the making of most of the cable and the laying of all of it in the ocean sections. The United States' share is rather less than half, while Canada will pay something under £2-million.



(Above) The British Post Office type of rigid deep-sea repeater used in the section between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia: it is connected at intervals of twenty nautical miles and provides sixty circuits. (Below) inside the repeater





PROF. BERNARD LEWIS

BERNARD LEWIS, Professor of History of the Near and Middle East at London University, contributed this talk to the G.O.S. series on 'The Story of Colonisation.' It deals with the vast expansion of Islam during the early Middle Ages. This week's talk in the series is by C. H. Philips (see note on page 19)

The Expansion of Islam

WHEN the Prophet Muhammad died in the year 632 the faith he had brought, Islam, was still known only in the country of its birth; the Arab people, to whom he had brought it, and the Arabic language, in which his holy book was revealed, were still confined to the arid Arabian peninsula and the desert approaches to Syria, Palestine, and Iraq.

A century after his death the Muslim Arabs ruled over a vast empire of many lands and races, stretching from the Pyrenees and the Atlantic in the west, across Spain, North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia to the borders of India and China. In it Islam was the state religion, and the Arabic language was rapidly displacing others to become the sole instrument of commerce, culture, and government.

Today, more than thirteen centuries after the Prophet's death, the Arab empire of the Caliphs has long since passed away. But in all the countries that the Arabs conquered, except in Europe and Iran, Arabic has become and still is the language of the people and the Islamic faith has spread far beyond the limits of Arab conquest into many lands in Asia and Africa that never knew Arab rule.

In the west the Berbers, after at first resisting the Arabs, joined with them in the conquest and colonisation of Spain, and later themselves colonised and converted some of the Negro lands south of the Sahara. In the east the Persians, once converted to Islam, helped to bring the new faith to the mixed Iranian and Turkish populations of Central Asia. At a time when Islamic civilisation in its homelands was beginning to falter the Turks gave it fresh power and life, and carried it triumphantly to new and far-flung lands. From Ghazna in Afghanistan the Turkish general and statesman Mahmud, in the early eleventh century, led an army of frontiersmen and settlers into India, where the seeds they planted have grown into the great republic of Pakistan. In the west, later in the same century, the Seljuk Turks wrested new territories from the Byzantine Empire in Asia Minor, and began the process of migration, settlement, and assimilation which in time gave that country the name of Turkey. Later, under the Ottoman dynasty, the Turks continued their advance far into Europe.

The Kipchak and Mongol people colonised much of the great Eurasian steppe, reaching northward and westward as far as Finland and Poland.

In some areas, as in East Africa, to which Islam was brought by Arabian slave-traders, and South-East Asia, to which it came with Indian and other spice-merchants, the process of conversion and colonisation has been in the main peaceful.

The statement is sometimes made that the Islamic religion was spread by conquest. This is not strictly true, though the spread of Islam and of Arabism was to a large extent made possible by the parallel processes of conquest and colonisation.

Skilful Use of Desert Power

The Arab conquerors were mainly a desert people. And so the strategy of the Arabs in their campaigns of conquest was based on the skilful use of desert power, in a way that shows striking resemblances to the use of the sea-power in the more recent empires built up by the maritime peoples of the West.

The Arabs were at home in the desert; their enemies were not. To them it was friendly, familiar, and accessible; to their enemies a remote and terrible wilderness, full of hardship and danger, which they feared as the landsman fears the sea. The Arabs could use it as a route of communication, for messages, supplies, and reinforcements; as a retreat in times of emergency, safe from molestation or pursuit—and as a road to victory in times of success. The Arab Empire had its Suez Canal, too—the desert trail through Suez, from Asia to Africa. In each of the countries they conquered the Arabs established their main base and seat of government in a town on the edge of the desert. Where suitably placed cities already existed, such as Damascus, the Arabs made them their capitals. More frequently they had to build new cities to meet their strategic and imperial requirements.

These garrison towns were the Gibraltars, Calcuttas, and Singapores of the early Arab empire. These cities—the Amsar, as they are known in Arab history—played a vital role in the establishment and consolidation of Arab influence in the conquered lands. A small ruling minority in the provinces as a whole, the Arab colonists predominated in the Amsar, where Arabic became the chief language. Soon, around each of the Arab garrison cities, there grew up an outer town of artisans, shopkeepers, and workers drawn from the native population, who ministered to the needs of the Arab ruling class, as well as of native civil servants, employed

in increasing numbers in the service of the Arab state. All these perforce learned the Arabic language, and were influenced by Arab tastes, attitudes, and ideas.

The primary war aim of the conquerors was not to impose the Islamic faith but to establish and extend the power of the Islamic state. The conquered peoples were given various inducements to adopt Islam, such as lower rates of taxation, but were not compelled to do so. Still less did the Arab try to assimilate the subject-peoples and turn them into Arabs. On the contrary, they maintained strict social barriers between Arab and non-Arab, discouraged marriages between Arab women and non-Arab men—though not the converse—and did not admit even the non-Arab converts to Islam to full social, economic, and political equality with themselves until after a successful revolution had ended Arab privilege.

Yet in spite of this—or perhaps in part because of it—the conquered provinces of the Arab empire were not only Islamised: they were also Arabised so thoroughly that today little or no trace remains of their previous religions, languages, and cultures. Of all the lands conquered by the Arabs only their European provinces—Portugal, Spain, and Sicily—are not Muslim today, but reverted to their Christian faith and Roman civilisation. And even there the period of intensive Arab and Berber colonisation has left many traces—in irrigation and agriculture, in architecture and decoration, in language, music, and the dance.

Persia's Enormous Contribution

Of the remainder, only Persia, though converted to Islam, retained its ancient language—and even that is deeply marked by Arabic influences.

The Persians, within Islam, were able to create a new synthesis between their ancient civilisation and their new faith. Though they played a comparatively minor role in the military expansion of Islam their contribution to its institutional and cultural development and extension is enormous. In India, Central Asia, Turkey—in fact in almost all the Islamic countries apart from the Arab lands and Africa—Persia rather than Arabia provided the source of inspiration in all but strictly religious and legal matters. In the new lands won for Islam by the Turkish sword it was Persian statecraft and administrative practices that guided the new régimes—and often Persian statesmen and administrators that ran them.

In the countries originally conquered by the Arabs it was the Arabisation and Islamisation of the people rather than their simple military conquest that is the true wonder of the Arab empire. The period of Arab political and military supremacy was very brief, and soon the Arabs were compelled to relinquish the control of the empire they had created to other peoples, notably the Turks. But their language, their faith, and their law remained as an enduring monument of their rule.

How was it done? Mainly by the parallel processes of colonisation and assimilation. One of the main driving forces of the Arab conquests was the pressure of over-population in the barren Arabian peninsula, and in the early years of the Arab kingdom many Arabs overflowed past the fallen defences of the ancient empires into the fertile lands they had conquered. At first they came only as a ruling minority—an army of occupation, with a dominant class of soldiers, senior officials, and landowners. The Arab state took over the state lands of the previous régimes, and also the lands of enemies of the new order and of refugees who had fled before the conqueror. The Arab government thus disposed of extensive lands, many of which were granted or leased on favourable terms to Arabs. These paid a much lower rate of taxation. The great Arab landowners generally cultivated their estates through native labour, and themselves resided in the garrison cities.

It was from the garrison cities that Arab influence radiated into the surrounding countryside, both directly and through the growing native population that flocked into these cities. Though the claims of the native converts to economic and social equality were haughtily rejected by the Arabs, more and more of them accepted the faith of the conquerors, and with it their language.

The prestige of the idiom of an aristocracy of conquerors; the practical value of the language of government and commerce; the richness and diversity of an imperial civilisation; and perhaps most of all the immense reverence accorded to the sacred language in which the new revelation was written: all these helped in different ways to further the assimilation by the Arabs of their subject peoples. What really completed the process was the establishment, from the tenth century onwards, of a new ruling race—the Turks, who inaugurated the second great age of Islam and carried the work of conquest, conversion, and colonisation into vast new lands in Asia and Europe.

In Central Asia and India, in Asia Minor and the Balkans, Turkish
(Continued on page 8)



The site of the proposed dam at Ajena, Gold Coast, looking upstream

Progress Report on the Volta River Scheme

COLIN LEGUM, in 'Commentary,' emphasised the enormous importance to the Commonwealth as a whole as well as to the Gold Coast itself of a £230-million project upon which a team of international experts has published 'a glowingly optimistic report'

AFTER centuries of wasteful neglect the great rivers of Africa are one by one being harnessed to industrial production. On the Congo the Belgians and the French have started several large industrial projects. The Niger has already been surveyed for irrigation and power projects. Further down in central Africa the Zambesi is to feed the Kariba hydro-electric plants that will bring much-needed power to the Rhodesian Copperbelt. Recently, too, the Queen Elizabeth hydro-electric plant was opened on the Nile in Uganda. And whatever the ultimate fate of Egypt's High Dam it is inevitable that even greater use will be made of the waters of the Nile.

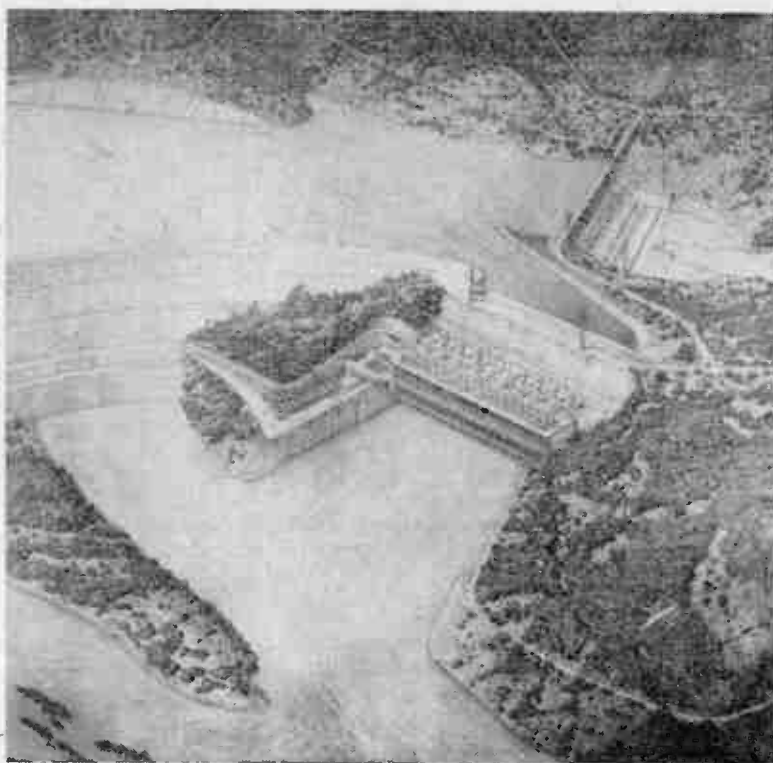
The latest of the African river projects affects one of West Africa's great rivers—the Volta, in the Gold Coast. Politically and economically the Volta scheme is as important as Egypt's High Dam. Whether its ultimate development will prove to be less explosive remains to be seen.

A team of international experts who have been investigating the project for the past three years has now published a glowingly optimistic report. The scheme, they say, would cost £230-million to complete, and its primary purpose is to enable the Gold Coast to work the vast bauxite deposits that occur fairly close to the river.

An essential requirement to transferring bauxite into aluminium is a powerful electric smelter. The power for this smelter would come from a hydro-electric plant using the dammed-up waters of the Volta. When dammed the Volta would cover an area of 3,500 square miles, the largest



A test bank of local clay—needed for the water-imperious core of the dam



The dam at Ajena would create a lake of 3,500 square miles, and a power station would serve the big-scale production of aluminium from local bauxite



Blasting operations at Ajena to test the rock's suitability for building the dam

man-made lake in the world. This vast lake would also provide important sources of irrigation and a large-scale fishing industry.

The whole project has been planned on the lines of the famous T.V.A. scheme—the United States Tennessee Valley Authority. It envisages extensive reorganisation of rural community life in the Volta region, with modern towns and transport facilities; extensive railway communications; and the building of a modern harbour at Tema. As a result of the scheme the Gold Coast, which is already the largest world producer of cocoa, would produce about one-tenth of the world's present output of aluminium.

The fulfilment of the Volta scheme is of enormous importance, too, for the Commonwealth. Not only does it envisage a partnership between three Commonwealth countries—the Gold Coast, Britain, and Canada—but it also means a saving of 100-million dollars a year in convertible currency because of the supply of aluminium from a sterling source.

Now that the preparatory commission of experts has pronounced on the technical soundness of the Volta project the next stage is to find the necessary capital. The World Bank has already agreed to send a team to the Gold Coast to decide if it is willing to participate in the Volta project. Provided financial agreement can be reached work is expected to start in 1957 (the scheme will take seven years to complete). But no work will begin until the Gold Coast has achieved its independence within the Commonwealth.

The successful implementation of the Volta Scheme could have enormous political significance not only for the Gold Coast but for the rest of Africa as well. For if the Gold Coast can become a model state, combining efficient agricultural production with industrial development, it could become a guiding light for the other African states now struggling towards their independence.

Volta has therefore become more than just an important economic scheme for the Gold Coast: it has become the symbol of political independence as well. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Services)



LORD SAMUEL

LORD SAMUEL, the distinguished elder statesman, reflects on the question of liberty in relation to the four distinct political creeds offered today—Conservatism, Liberalism, Socialism, and Communism. And as one whose own belief is in Liberalism he goes on to explain why he cannot accept any of the other three

What I Believe

MANKIND has always been living in an age of transition. But never has the transition been so universal and so rapid as now. There can be little doubt that future historians will regard this twentieth century as one of the most interesting periods in all the records of mankind. For us, who are living in it, it is perhaps too interesting. Too many things are happening, all at once. And this is so now in Asia, even more than in Europe or America. Liberty is on the march. And liberty is not one thing but many. No aspect is more important than the emancipation of women. One half of the population of the world is directly affected; and indirectly it affects the health and education of the next generation of children, and of all the generations that will come after. The movement for the intellectual, political, and economic liberation of women has been carried to success in Europe and America within a single century, and is having a profound effect on the character of their civilisation. Now in Asia and Africa also—where the subjection of women had been made most complete by the customs imposed by ancient religions—the freer life for women now beginning is enlarging personal happiness, and at the same time liberating the energies and talents of hundreds of millions of people.

Freedom from Foreign Rule

Besides liberty for both sexes there is also national liberty—the freedom of a nation from foreign rule. If a people is primitive and uncivilised it is true that it may be worth while for such a people to submit for a time to be educated in civilised ways, even if it is at the hands of some foreign and perhaps distant state. But this should only be a stage in its history. The surrender of national liberty should be only temporary; while law and order and a just and uncorrupt government are being established; education and public-health services provided; wealth and prosperity developed through roads, railways, engineering works, and the founding of industries. When all that has been set going that people—with the consent and active assistance of the dominant power, and preferably by gradual and easy stages—should acquire national liberty; and constitutional liberty as well.

We see this process—the ending of the imperial or colonial stage, and the establishment of democracy—going on now, before our eyes, in southern and eastern Asia, and over vast regions of Africa. Ultimately this is all to the good. But the process is always attended by difficulties and dangers. All who have been engaged in the tasks of government in the Western countries realise that the successful working of democracy does not come of itself, but is very difficult. It is the outcome of hard study and long training. Everywhere democratic governments are tempted to spend more money than they have got, with the result that their paper currency loses its value, and their industry and commerce suffer, and may even be ruined. And financial corruption easily creeps into the government offices, the police, and the courts of law—and corruption is a deadly disease in the body politic.

There is the danger also that liberty may be destroyed by its own friends. Impatient at delays, when faced by opposition, or maybe by armed resistance, the movement for liberty and progress may become revolutionary. Fearing to lose all that it has gained or seen in prospect, it imitates and repeats the violent methods of its predecessors whom it had denounced and overthrown. We have seen how, for example, under Stalin, a great part of the globe has had imposed upon it the crude theories of Karl Marx, enforced violently by methods of tyranny not very different from those that Russia had endured under the Tsars.

In the opinion of almost the whole of the intelligentsia of the Western world those Communist theories are unsound and unacceptable. The young easily become enthusiastic for some idea that is novel, which may have some element of good in it but which, on the whole, may be harmful. It is well to remember that movements so disastrous as Fascism and Nazism began with the eager support of a great part of the youth of Italy and Germany. So also did Communism in Russia and elsewhere. It is a strange kind of brotherhood which says: 'Be my brother or I will kill you.'

We have, in this age, four different political creeds offered to us to choose from—Conservatism, Liberalism, Socialism, and Communism. I have been asked to speak to you on 'What I Believe.' My own belief is Liberalism. I am not a Conservative because I have always felt convinced that the miseries, the sufferings, and the dangers of a large part of the people in even the most advanced countries, and of the majority of the populations in the more backward ones, make it impossible for us to be content with things as they are. There is urgent need for active effort to overcome the stubborn obstacles to every kind of progress. Conservatism—under various names in various places—is inclined to that folly which says: 'This is old, therefore it is good.'

Nor am I a Socialist, because Socialists look upon the public ownership or control of land and capital, industry and commerce, as the main cure for poverty and our other economic evils. Sometimes, indeed, state action may play a useful, or even an indispensable, part. Liberals in England in the nineteenth century did not always realise this; and were inclined, as a matter of political principle, to reject state action wherever possible. But the Liberals of the present century have not continued in that error. In England the work of the Liberal Government of Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith of fifty years ago—of which I am now one of the very few survivors—was proof of our readiness to use the machinery of state action not as a cure-all in every case but as a useful method in a number of cases.

And I cannot support Communism: first because I do not accept its belief in the socialist theory of the nationalisation of industry and commerce carried indeed to its furthest extreme; and secondly because I detest its suppressions of political and personal liberty, its destruction of freely elected parliaments, and its establishment of mock-parliaments in which only one party—its own—is allowed to have control; a police state, with arbitrary arrests and punishments, only a minority state as well, and based not upon persuasion and conviction but on armed force.

I am a Liberal because I believe in the Liberal principles of peace, liberty, and social justice—and in their active promotion for the benefit of both sexes, all ages, and in all occupations, in all the countries of the world. I believe, too, like all Liberals, in the United Nations as the keystone of the whole democratic system—the Parliament of Man: the most comprehensive and noblest effort ever made by the human race to promote its own well being. I feel no doubt that, things being as they now are in China, the present Chinese Government—in spite of its having supported the armed aggression of the North Koreans against the South Koreans, should, at the proper time, be admitted to the United Nations Organisations, and to the seat allotted to China on the Security Council.

But we have also to decide in this age what shall be our belief in matters of religion. Again, not accepting doctrines as good merely because they have prevailed for generations in the country in which we happen to have been born; nor, on the other hand, rejecting customary beliefs merely because rejection is something new and therefore must be better. The subject of religion opens up, however, a different and even wider issue, not to be approached in a few sentences. It needs ample time and careful thought; and it needs to be considered in conjunction with some study at least of both philosophy and science before attempting to arrive at conclusions that may affect our fundamental ideas.

For men's actions are governed by their ideas. If their ideas are wrong their actions will be bad, and the result will be evil, perhaps disastrous. If their ideas are right their actions will be good, and the result will be welfare—their own welfare and other people's. Let us be careful, then, in forming our beliefs, for at bottom everything depends upon them. (*Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia'*)

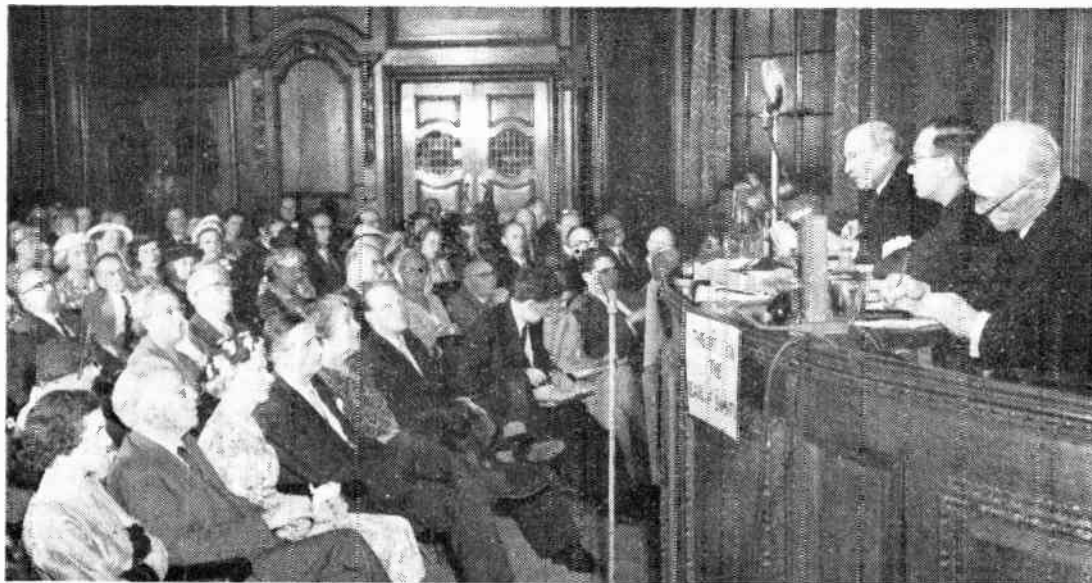
The Expansion of Islam

Continued from page 6

colonisation followed the same basic pattern. First the march-warriors, the frontiersmen, conquered new lands for Islam from the infidel; then came the dervish and the nomad to convert and to colonise, sometimes with fiscal and other privileges from the state to assist them in this work; finally came the Muslim jurists and theologians, bureaucrats, scholars, and literati, merchants and artisans, who brought with them and stamped on the new territories the classical pattern of Islamic government and society. Thus did Konya, Constantinople, and Edirne, Samarkand and Kazan, Lahore and Delhi, become centres of Muslim life and culture, decked with all the panoply of orthodox Islam. And when this happened the frontiersmen and the colonists moved on—westward into Europe, northward into Russia and Siberia, southward into the Deccan and beyond, seeking new lands to conquer and colonise, new peoples to bring into the Muslim fold.

Turkish domination over most of the lands of Islam lasted for a thousand years. And in the old Muslim lands first conquered by the Arabs, in common subjection to the new masters, the social and other distinctions between the descendants of the Arab conquerors and the Arabised natives ceased to have much significance to either of them, and the fusion of the two proceeded rapidly.

The Arabs had ceased to rule; but like the Romans before them and the Spaniards and British after them, they had given birth to a group of new sister-nations, eventually maturing to independence, but bound together by bonds of language, religion, and the memory of a great and shared past. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Audience and platform for the 'London Forum' discussion at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, and (right) Frank Byers, the chairman

Defence Bases and Colonial Policy

Recent events in the Suez Canal Zone, Cyprus, Aden, Malta, and Singapore have highlighted problems of British Commonwealth communications and defence. An edited recording of a discussion on this subject by distinguished speakers at Chatham House, London, under the chairmanship of Frank Byers, was broadcast in the G.O.S. programme 'London Forum,' from which we print the extracts below

WE are going to discuss a question which has been highlighted in recent months by news from many parts of the world, for strategic bases have cropped up both in disputes and discussions in places as far apart as Singapore and Iceland, and in territories as widely dissimilar as Ceylon and Cyprus. This discussion is a rather unusual one in that it is being recorded at a meeting of members of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. As a rule their meetings are private, and the proceedings are treated as confidential. On this occasion, however, you will have an opportunity of hearing some of the members contributing to this discussion which is going to be opened by two distinguished British statesmen, both members of the House of Lords. They are the Rt. Hon. the Earl Attlee, Prime Minister from 1945 to 1951 and the Leader of the British Labour Party for twenty years—in fact until last year. And the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Swinton, a former Service Minister, and Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was Commonwealth Relations Secretary in Sir Winston Churchill's Government from 1952 to 1955. The question is this: can the maintenance of strategic bases at this present time be regarded as either necessary or justifiable?

SWINTON: That bases are necessary I have no doubt at all, and the first proposition I would put is that readiness—preparedness in Allied defence of the free world—is the indispensable insurance of peace. And my second proposition, which follows from it, is that if that is true the bases all round the world are as essential to defence as they are to Commonwealth communications. All Services or Forces need bases to operate from, but they are most important of all for the Allied air forces. Obviously the bombers—the deterrent—with their fighter defences have got to have bases. You have to have bases for air transport, which is going to become increasingly important, and you have to have bases for the mobility of the air forces, because if air forces are not mobile they lose at least half and probably more than half their value. Therefore I think a chain of bases along and round the Mediterranean through the Middle East and the Far East and across the Pacific is necessary. That is the straightest and the shortest route linking the free world. But that alone, I think, is not enough. Alternative routes are a necessary insurance, and so I would say, as an introduction to this discussion, that bases in use or ready for instant use are vitally important to the defence of the free world today.

ATTLEE: I think there are certain qualifications needed to that statement. I think we are all prone to think in terms of the past instead of the future. I am not a technical expert, but I understand that with the hydrogen bomb any small base can be destroyed utterly, and the range of delivery, whether by aeroplane or whether by some guided missile, is extensive. It does not seem to me that you can effectively have bases within the range of operation of the hydrogen bomb from a potential enemy. And then the further ques-

tion is what sort of base you need. I think an effective base today must be backed with a good deal of technical personnel and machinery and all the rest of it. I do not think you get that in the bases to which we are accustomed—those small island coaling stations. And, therefore I think, while I agree with the need for bases, you have got to take a new look at them altogether, and see where they are and how they are to be effective. I mentioned that with regard to the hydrogen bomb.

There is, of course, the question of bases for what is called orthodox warfare or something of that kind. Well, you may need that—what I should call rather the policing of the less-developed parts of the world. And that again is a different matter altogether. But I think there is an awful lot of confusion of thought as to what you can have in a base and what you cannot have in a base today.

SWINTON: Of course, it is perfectly true that in a hydrogen-bomb age if the bomb falls upon an air base it destroys it and destroys the country within fifty or perhaps a hundred miles round it. And it is also true that if you can bomb a man from your base and he can get there he can bomb you too. But, after all, isn't Lord Attlee ignoring the deterrent? Of course, we know that if we get into another war it is going to be the end of all of us, but surely the deterrent, to which he was as much a party as I was, was the deterrent of having bases from which, though they could be bombed, you could bomb the enemy, so that it would not be worth while his starting.

ATTLEE: Quite obviously if you have got to have deterrents you have got to have a base from which they can operate, and it is a very unpleasant
(Continued overleaf)



The Rt. Hon. the Earl Attlee



The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Swinton

Defence Bases and Colonial Policy

Continued from preceding page

choice. You have got to do it, but another point naturally arises. How far are you justified in putting bases in other people's territory where they are exposed to danger?

CHAIRMAN: We have with us Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, who was Chief of the Air Staff from 1950 to 1952.

SLESSOR: I think the really important thing to decide—as I believe it is the really important thing in all defence policies—is what sort of war you are preparing for, and I entirely agree with Lord Attlee that if it comes to a total war these bases may be irrelevant. That is an important thing in defence policy—are we preparing for a prolonged war on the lines of the last war, or are we preparing for what I believe, if it ever did happen, could only be a very short war? But I think the more practical thing is this: that rightly or wrongly we have undertaken certain obligations. We have undertaken the obligation of the Baghdad Pact, we have joined SEATO, and those two things mean that in certain circumstances we shall fight; and it seems to me that when we are talking about whether we want bases or whether we do not want bases the question we have got to answer is: could we fulfil our obligations under the Baghdad Pact, for example, if we had not got a base in the Middle East? Or could we fulfil our obligations under SEATO if we had not got a base in the Far East? And it seems to me when you have answered that question satisfactorily you have said about all there is to be said about it.

CHAIRMAN: Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, I should very much like to hear a word from you on this subject.

Bases and Operations

AUCHINLECK: Lord Attlee did mention what we used to call coaling stations—or refuelling points or revictualling points—which of course were very necessary in the old days, but to a soldier—or to me, anyway—a base is a thing on which you base something, and in the Army, and I think in the Air Force, too, and in the Navy, you base on a base some operation, and that is what I regard as a base; and to my mind to refer to places like Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, and even Singapore today as bases from which operations can be conducted is pure rubbish, because they are completely out of date. And as a case in point I should like to say that the recent agitation in some quarters about the retention of a base in Egypt was to me completely unreal, because nobody could tell me for what that base was required. It was certainly no use for operations in the Middle East. It might have been of use for operations in the event of another attack on Africa from the west, but that does not seem quite likely at the moment. That is by the way, and I think that when we are approaching this subject we do want to clear our minds as to what we are really talking about.

CHAIRMAN: Well, Lord Swinton, it is quite obvious that Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck does not like some of your bases. What have you to say about that?

SWINTON: I think he is thinking a little bit in the past. I am not suggesting as bases what were coaling stations when he was a young man. I am thinking, like my old friend Sir John Slessor, that the one thing that matters to an air force is mobility and flexibility, and you cannot have either of those things unless you have the staging points through which your air force can move.



Sir John Slessor speaking. In front of him is Professor Carrington



Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck contributed 'a soldier's view'

CHAIRMAN: Lord Attlee, have you anything to say on the contributions which we have heard so far?

ATTLEE: I like Lord Auchinleck's distinction: I think there is a lot of truth in it. The development of the Egyptian base was very largely due to the fact that at that time we held India and Pakistan which was our second big place for arms. But that is not now our base. That is why I think you want a careful reconsideration. We find so much of what Lord Swinton calls bases—although Lord Auchinleck says they are not really bases—were built up on totally different considerations; of the Indian Empire, of naval warfare, and so on.

CHAIRMAN: I think we have got a straight clash of views there. And now Professor Blackett.

BLACKETT: I think the West will probably have to make up its mind what it wants its bases for—whether as staging points to take out troops, to stop rush-fire wars and so on, or as atomic-bomb bases. Now that we must plan militarily for atomic parity I think we must expect bases that can be attacked from Russia or counter-attacked as being 'out' for atomic-bomb purposes, unless we make them a complete highly defended citadel with our own people. We cannot expect people to take that. It would be an interesting point to work out in military and political terms, and even economically, what bases we could forgo if we could double the range of our transport aircraft, so that in many parts of the world we did the same job with fewer stops, and therefore with fewer bases, and therefore with fewer political complications.

CHAIRMAN: And now, Professor Carrington.

CARRINGTON: Almost everybody has been saying we ought to do this and we ought to do that, and I have a notion that a good many of them meant the English. When I talk about 'we' in this connection I like to think that I am talking about the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth I conceive as a world-wide network of very complex nature, with commercial links and strategic links and cultural links. That network has in it certain essential nodal points which will always be there and which are of the greatest importance to the whole. A typical example of that kind of a place is Singapore, which was brought into existence by the Commonwealth for the use of the Commonwealth and can only continue to exist as an important place for the Commonwealth as a whole. I should like to ask Lord Attlee whether he thinks that the people who happen at the present time to be dwelling in such a place as that have a moral right to cut out of the system and thereby wreck the whole world-wide system.

CHAIRMAN: I am sure Lord Swinton and Lord Attlee would like an opportunity of commenting on some of the contributions and answering one or two of the questions.

New Use for the Aircraft Carrier?

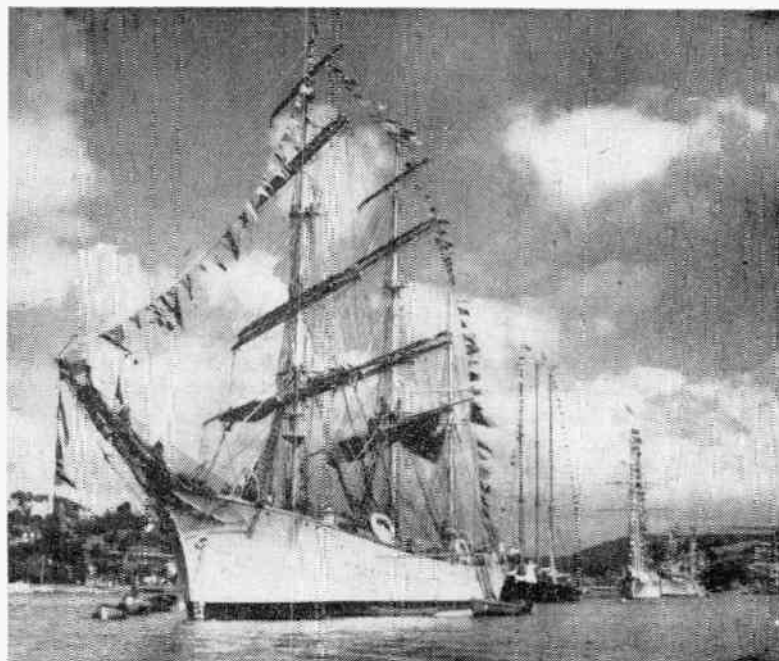
SWINTON: I was greatly interested in what Professor Blackett said. Though you will have a longer range for the bombers you must also maintain the mobility, I think, of your fighters, and, as he will agree, the faster the fighter becomes the shorter almost its endurance in the air. There may come a time—it certainly is not yet—when fighters are obsolete, and guided missiles will take their place. I do not know whether I shall irritate the Air Marshals and the Admirals if I suggest—never having thought that an aircraft carrier was the best base from which to operate aircraft—that with the reduction of bases there might be a new and valuable use of an aircraft carrier in the literal sense of carrying aircraft and ferrying fighters. Just one more thing: never forget that the Communists will always have the bases and will always have vast internal lines of communications, and I would not readily contemplate a future—I think it would be hopeless—in which we had not got bases, and I think therefore we must concentrate on deciding what are the bases we have to have for the interdependence and safety of us all, and then as wisely as we can to get the conditions in which these would be accepted.

ATTLEE: I think what has emerged is that within this problem there is a vast number of factors applying to different places. I agree you have got to look at them all specially, and you have got to weigh the advantages of one and the other. The last question put to me was about the rights of a people of a place like Singapore, which we made for us. Well, I am looking for a practical point of view, and the practical point of view is that it is no good having a base if all your people are occupied with internal security and dealing with troubles there. And that seems really the answer, quite apart from the abstract question of rights. You have got to have some bases and the more those bases can serve the whole Commonwealth—and, I hope, the United Nations—the better for the world, and the more likely you are to get the goodwill of the people where there is of necessity some kind of a sacrifice. But do not let us imagine that it is all sacrifice. Some of the people benefit very much from these bases, and would resent it very much if you cleared out.

CHAIRMAN: I think what has come out of this discussion is the need for constant review of our strategic requirements, the hope that we shall require fewer bases as time goes on, and the principle that we must, if possible, have the fullest co-operation of those on whose territory these bases are. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Services)



Tom Salmon (right) interviewing members of the crew of the British ketch 'Moyana' which foundered in the worst summer gale on record in the last stretch of the homing after gaining victory in the race. All the crew were saved



The giant Portuguese training ship 'Sagres' in line with vessels of various countries dressed in bunting for the Dartmouth regatta before the ocean race

International Yacht Race from Torbay to Lisbon

TOM SALMON describes a unique ocean race in which twenty-two vessels from eleven nations, crewed entirely by cadets or seamen under training, sailed some 800 miles from England to Portugal

HE was a small man of about fifty, with broad, square shoulders and big, strong hands; his eyes were blue, his face browned by the sun and the wind. He showed me a piece of paper: 'Sailing orders,' he said. I looked at the first paragraph: 'All vessels will proceed to Lisbon, Portugal—approximately 780 miles.' The blue eyes smiled; and the captain of the square-rigged Norwegian ship *Sorlandet* (for that was who he was) walked out of the little bar in a narrow Dartmouth street to return to his ship.

The *Sorlandet* was one of the twenty-two vessels from eleven nations waiting in the quiet estuary of the river Dart for the start of one of the most fascinating races of the century: a sail race from Torbay to the Tagus. There they were, moored down the middle of the estuary: towering three-masted sailing ships that seemed to have sailed off the pages of a Conrad novel; sleek, modern, specially designed, ocean-racing yachts; a converted Brixham trawler; even a former Bristol Channel pilot cutter.

But they all had one thing in common: in this race they were being crewed by cadets and seamen under training—by young men who in a few years' time will be the captains of the fleets of many nations.

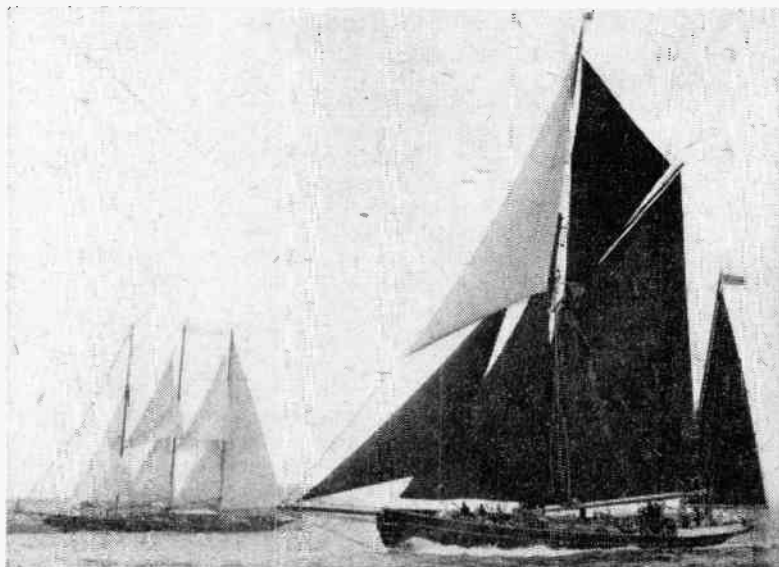
The entries in the race were divided into two classes: one class for those over 100 tons, and the other for those of under 100 tons; but even so a complex system of handicapping had to be worked out to equalise the chances of the widely differing types of ships entered in each class. For instance, in the 'over-100-tons' class the little British ketch *Moyana*, manned by Merchant Navy cadets from the School of Navigation at Southampton and rated a mere 103 tons, was competing against the giant Portuguese training ship *Sagres* of 2,000 tons, and against *Creole*, the biggest sailing yacht in the world.

So before the start measurers went aboard all the competing ships; they took careful note of such factors as length, tonnage, beam, and area of sail; and then calculated mathematically a rating for each ship. The working out of these handicaps was a very complicated business. Indeed, never before in the history of sail have ratings had to be worked out for ships as big as some of the entries in this race, and one navigation officer, busy with his slide-rule checking the rating of his ship, was heard to remark in exasperation to his captain: 'If my figures are right, sir, provided we cross the starting line, we've won the race!'

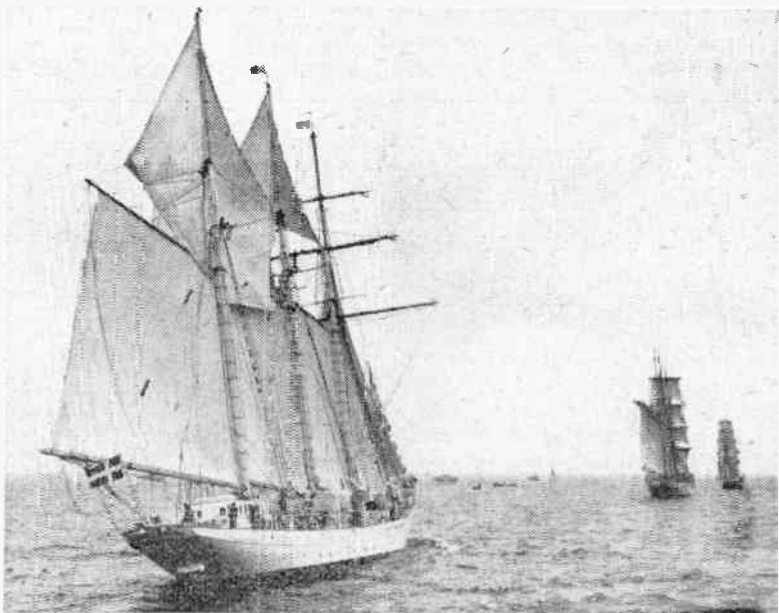
Generally speaking, the rules governing the race were much as same as those applied to international ocean-yacht racing: they were rules designed to make this the sort of race which could have been held in the days when the use of sail was the only method of crossing the oceans of the world. Nowadays, of course, most ships are fitted with radar, but in this race the use of radar was not permitted unless the captain felt that the safety of his ship was imperilled. It could not be used as an aid to navigation.

The use of engines was not permitted either; but whereas many nations

(Continued overleaf)



The 'Moyana' (right) racing for the starting line: she was manned by Merchant Navy cadets from the School of Navigation at Southampton



The Swedish 'Flying Clipper,' at one time Lord Runciman's 'Sunbeam'—a graceful competitor built by the firm that fashioned the 'Cutty Sark'

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 12



PROF. K. B. S. SMELLIE

K. B. S. SMELLIE, Professor of Political Science at the London School of Economics, explains the conventions that make the British system of government workable—conventions that depend for their success on qualities which are fundamental to the British people themselves

The British System of Government

GOVERNMENTS are so important in our shrinking world that many of us do try to find out how they really work. There have been many students of the British system. Some of them have given it high praise and some parts of it have had the compliment of imitation. But it has bewildered many observers because like the language of a primitive tribe it had no clear written guide to its structure and its use. The British system of government is a Cabinet system, and the Cabinet system rests almost entirely on convention. One might almost say that the Cabinet system is the convention of the constitution. The Cabinet system is unique in its concentration of power. The group of men (and, if necessary, women) who are in the Cabinet will, because of their standing in a political party (or, more rarely, parties), control a majority of the elected House of Commons. They may do whatever it is in the power of a government of Britain to do.

Legislative and Executive Powers

The Cabinet determines the policies which are submitted to Parliament; the Cabinet has supreme control of the executive organs of government which help to prepare those policies and also make it possible that they shall be carried out once they have been approved by Parliament. The Cabinet, in fact, has control of both the legislative and the executive powers which may be needed to do what is necessary to be done, in internal and in external affairs in war and in peace.

The members of the Cabinet are members of the House of Commons or the House of Lords; they are servants of the Queen; they are masters of the time and of the procedure of the legislature to the extent that may be necessary for the Queen's government to be carried on. All this is no doubt common knowledge.

But what is equally important to what I understand by the British Cabinet system is that the duration of any particular government will depend upon the continued support of the House of Commons and that the government in power may at any time advise the Queen to dissolve the existing parliament, which being done a General Election will give the electors the opportunity to return it to power or to return the Opposition which it may now wish to try. That an election may be held whenever it would appear to be in the public interest that it should is a real source of strength in British political life.

These are two great merits of the British system—namely that the government in office has the tools for the job: the control both of the legislature and of the administrative machine; and that should it falter in doing well it can be replaced by an alternative government which under the Leader of the Opposition has in the Commons and the Lords been aching for precisely this chance. And that we have good government and a change of government in our political wardrobe we owe to the conventions of our constitution.

Conventions are the rules of the political game and of the administrative art which have been worked out since our last revolution in 1689. They are not the letter of any law but the spirit in which some of the most important laws will be observed. It is a convention that the Queen will

never exercise the power, which the revolution of 1689 had not removed, of vetoing a law which has been passed by the Commons and the Lords. It is a convention that the man or woman whom the Queen may ask to be her Prime Minister (or chief servant) will be the leader of a party which has a majority or will be supported by a majority of the House of Commons. It is a convention that the Queen will agree to the membership of the Cabinet which the Prime Minister will propose. It is a convention that the members of the Cabinet will be members of one or other of the Houses of Parliament, so that it has been said that in Britain the executive is in the legislative as the yoke is in the egg. It is a convention, too, that the Queen's power to dissolve a parliament will be exercised on the advice of her Prime Minister.

The word 'convention' first came to be used in connection with the political fact that the prerogative powers—the residuary powers—of the King, which had been left to him in 1689, would in fact be exercised by the men who could control Parliament. The prerogatives of the King became the privileges of the people. But these understandings at the top—at the very centre of power—have permeated the whole political system. It is really by convention that the procedure of the Commons in fact allows the Opposition all the opportunities which it may need to criticise the government in power and to prepare itself to be the next government in power.

It is by convention too that the distinction between those servants of the King who form the Cabinet and those other servants—the Civil servants—who form the bureaucracy of our modern state is maintained.

There are many subtle aspects of this pattern of conventions which it would need a book to display. But there are two points of general interest which we may note. The British have not had a revolution since the end of the seventeenth century. Their insular position off the coast of Europe has allowed them to enjoy a comparatively simple political life. Their dangerous frontiers have usually been in some other land. For this reason they have had the opportunity to find out how you can change your government without destroying your state.

Appearance and Reality

And my other point. In all governments there will be a difference between appearance and reality. It is almost certain, human nature being what it is, that the powers that be should not be identical with the powers that seem to be. There must be some mystery in government, but the mystery should help and not impede the work which must be done. That the legal powers which at the end of the seventeenth century were not taken from the King should have come to be used so that the legislature and the executive power, the party in power and the party in opposition, the elected Commons and enfranchised citizens, all play a useful part in our political life—this we owe to our system of conventions.

And those very conventions depend for their success upon qualities which are fundamental to the British people: the acceptance of a tacit understanding, an unwritten code; and their long experience that the rules of the game must be observed—even in the great game of politics. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

International Yacht Race

Continued from page 11

insist that engines should be sealed before the start of a race, that has never been done in Britain, and it was not done for the Torbay-to-Lisbon event. In fact, the captain of each ship is put on his honour to abide by the rules; because it is obviously impossible to put a judge aboard every competing ship.

And what ships they were! The 2,000-ton Portuguese square-rigger *Sagres*, with 200 cadets aboard—a former cargo-vessel sailing around Cape Horn, now a floating university of the sea, but still bearing on her sails the scarlet crosses borne by the Portuguese fleets of the fifteenth century; the luxury yacht *Creole*, owned by the Greek millionaire, Mr. Stavros Niarchos, lent to Britain for the race, and crewed by Royal Navy and Merchant Navy cadets.

And then the Swedish *Flying Clipper* (originally Lord Runciman's yacht *Sunbeam*), perhaps the most graceful of them all, built in Scotland by the firm which fashioned the *Cutty Sark*; the twin schooners *Falken* and *Gladan*, built since the war for the Royal Swedish Navy; the square-rigger *Mercator*, from Belgium, which has covered 250,000 miles in training cruises to all parts of the world; the *Sorlandet*, sunk during

the war by bombing but salvaged and restored to all her glory; the Norwegian *Christian Radich*, the black-hulled Dane *Georg Stage*.

There they were at the three-mile-long start line in Torbay; a fleet surrounded by bobbing, brightly coloured pleasure-boats crammed with spectators; a fleet of silent sail beneath the scream of jet-engined aircraft overhead. The boom of the starting gun—and the Torbay-to-Lisbon race was on. A fresh south-westerly breeze, a swish of bow-waves, the glorious set of sail, and within an hour the horizon-mists had folded them all into the Channel.

So to Lisbon—and so accurately had the handicaps been worked out that the first three ships were separated by less than eighty minutes, and only ten minutes separated the second and third. The race was a triumph for Britain, for the main trophy—given by the President of Portugal for the winner of the race on corrected time—was won by the *Moyana*. *Moyana* won the 'over-100-tons' class with a corrected time of five days, six hours, twenty-one minutes; next came *Christian Radich* (Norway), five days, seven hours, twenty-four minutes; and third *Ruyam* (Turkey), five days, seven hours, thirty-four minutes.

In the 'under-100-tons' class, *Artica II* (Italy) was first with a corrected time of five days, ten hours, twenty-three minutes; second came *Juanna* (Argentina), five days, nineteen hours, twenty-eight minutes; and third *Marabu* (Britain), six days, twelve hours, fifty-three minutes. (Expanded from a broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



'Ranji,' a famous champion beagle who has himself sired many present-day champions



Out with the Aldershot Beagles: 'These little dogs have unlimited stamina, and are capable of amazing speed'

Beagling—'the Most Democratic Sport on Earth'

BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD speaks in praise of the beagle—the cheery-looking little dog itself—and about the folk who go beagling—and, that, he says, means almost everybody

WE English are a nation of dog-lovers, and proud of it: so proud of it that a good many of us seem to think that most of the breeds of domestic dog are English in origin, that we gave them to the world. We talk about the British bulldog, for instance. It has become a symbol, in fact. Well, the British bulldog came from Spain. There were bulldogs in Spain long, long before there was ever one in England. And the old English mastiff came from Syria or somewhere round there, and the old English sheepdog from the plains of central Europe, and so on. Indeed, of all the breeds of domestic dog probably only one is truly British in origin—and that is the beagle.

Lots of people think that the beagle is only a foxhound in miniature. That is because, superficially at any rate, it looks much the same—it is a tricolour, black and white and tan, like the foxhound. But the foxhound is a manufactured breed that has been evolved within the past 200 years, mostly in France. There were beagles in England in Saxon times—and they were probably here when the Saxons came.

A good beagle must not stand more than sixteen inches at the shoulder. In other words, it is quite small enough to make a household pet. And, as a matter of fact, lots of beagles do not stand more than fourteen inches, which is a good deal smaller than a fox terrier. Yet these little dogs have unlimited stamina, and are capable of quite amazing speed. There are packs of fifteen-inch beagles which on a good scent will soon leave their followers out of sight.

Why the Different Sizes?

Why the different sizes: sixteen-inch, fifteen-inch, fourteen-inch? Well, it depends on the sort of country. In hilly country, or where there is a lot of heather or bracken, you have to have bigger dogs. In nice level country, arable and grass, the smallest ones are ideal. If you had the bigger dogs on level country the hare would not stand a chance.

And who goes beagling? Absolutely everybody. This is the most democratic sport on earth. I know you will find that said of every sport. You will even find it said of foxhunting. But the fact of the matter is foxhunting is a rung on the social ladder, and it is also a fact that you cannot hunt in England unless you have a good deal of money—or a great deal of credit. And you have got to have a horse, and once you are on a horse you look down on those that are not.

But beagling is not like that. It is not fashionable. It is not a rung on the social ladder. There is no snobbery about it. There are no horses. You are mounted not on what money can buy but on what God gave you in the way of feet and muscles. You are down to earth—literally.

So at a meet of beagles you will find every possible social grade in



'A green van brings the beagles, and they come bundling out, tails wagging like fury, and rush around meeting their friends'

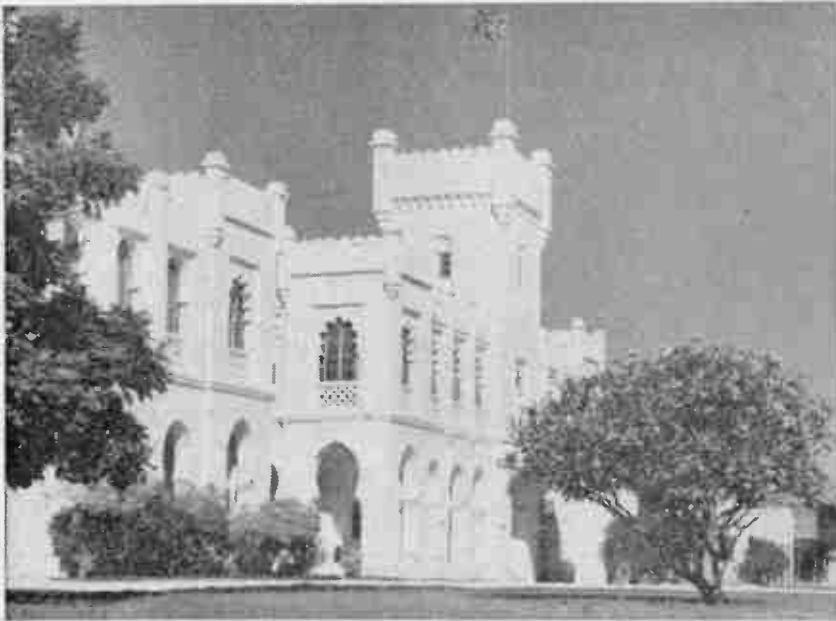
Britain. Take a normal Wednesday meet in our village—Wednesday is early closing day in the village and the neighbouring town. A green van brings the beagles, and they come bundling out, tails wagging like fury, and rush round meeting their friends. And waiting for them will be old and young—school boys and girls, a retired admiral, the curate, several officers from the nearby camp, and several other ranks too, the lady of the manor and the girl who works in the chemist's, two girls who work in the drapery and the manager of a chain stores, one of the local electricians, the organist, and our Viscount, who runs the beagles but is generally a long way behind them.

Now you might think that this could be a bit cliquy—you know, the officers sticking together and only speaking to the gentry and all that. Not a bit of it! The admiral has been pulled out of more than one ditch—by the drapery, and you cannot be snobbish after that has happened. The stiffest Guards officer unbends more than somewhat when he has got a stitch. And the great thing about beagling is that the camaraderie it engenders does not die when the day is over. You cannot work the 'great-lady' act next time you go into the grocer's when you know jolly well that it was Joe behind the counter who unhitched you from the barbed wire the day before.

No, indeed! I honestly think that if you want to see the English at their very best and friendliest you should go beagling, or anyway go to a meet. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The hare is sighted: 'You are mounted not on what money can buy but on what God gave you in the way of feet and muscles. You are down to earth—literally'



Government House at Dar es Salaam, the principal port and capital of Tanganyika



At Dar es Salaam the Princess will open deep-water berths (above) built at a cost of £1,000,000 apiece to speed the loading and unloading of ships. Her Royal Highness will also visit the Arnavutglu Community Centre (below)



In Moshi the Princess will meet members of the Chugga Council, whose Head is Chief Thomas Marealle II



Warrior of the Masai, 'handsome, proud nomads, scornng work except that connected with their beloved cattle'



From Lake Daluti the Princess will see 'one of the most superb views in'

Princess Marga

J. P. MOFFETT sets the scene of H.R.H. Princess Margaret's visit to Tanganyika, where African, Asian, and European leaders provide for the natural abilities and aspirations of the Princess, heard on Tuesday at 10.30.

WHEN H.R.H. Princess Margaret steps ashore at Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanganyika, she will be entering the most picturesque of all the colourful harbours on the east coast of Africa. The 'Haven of Peace' is entered by a narrow channel, where the blue waters of the Indian Ocean penetrate into a deep pool, ringed by coconut palms, against a background of whitewashed, red-roofed houses, church steeples, and the modern 'skyscrapers' of the town.

Here live as cosmopolitan a lot of people as can be found anywhere in the Commonwealth: Africans from every tribe in East Africa, Arab, Sikhs, Hindus, Pakistanis, Goans, Somalis, Europeans from almost every country of Europe, Americans, even a few Chinese. For Dar es Salaam is not only the capital of Tanganyika, it is its principal port as well, through which passes most of the country's trade. Hitherto its sisal, coffee, cotton, grain, hides and skins, minerals, and all its other products have had to be loaded into lighters and taken in them to the ships lying at anchor in the harbour, and in the same laborious way its imports have had to be unloaded. The first thing the Princess will do on arrival will be to open the three deep-water berths which have been built, at a cost of about £1,000,000 apiece, to enable ships to be rapidly loaded and unloaded at the quayside. One of these berths has been built by the Belgians, at their own expense—an indication of the value attached to them to the traffic through Dar es Salaam to the Congo.

Dar es Salaam has not always been the capital and principal port. In the old days ('old,' that is, by local standards, for Dar es Salaam was founded as a country seat by the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1864), Bagamoyo was the place on the coast where dhows arrived from Zanzibar to trade in slaves and ivory and whence the great African explorers, Livingstone, Stanley, Burton, Speke, Grant, Cameron, and others set off into darkest Africa to find the source of the Nile and the Mountains of the Moon.

Cradled Between the Great Lakes

From Bagamoyo they followed the slavers' route to Tabora, where the Arabs had established a considerable settlement at the parting of the ways, one route going northwards from there to Lake Victoria and the other westwards to Lake Tanganyika, on whose shores Stanley met Livingstone at Ujiji.

Tanganyika lies cradled between the Great Lakes, for the third, Lake Nyasa, forms part of the boundary to the south. Within its borders the country so diverse that it is impossible to describe any one part of it as 'typical'—certainly it contains very little of the lush jungle associated in the popular imagination with the tropics. The coastline is low and flat, studded with towering coconut palms, whispering casuarina trees, and, in places, almost impenetrable mangrove swamps. Here it is hot and humid for about half the year, but between May and October the climate is delightful: the sun is still hot but there is a cool breeze.

As one travels inland the land rises until, almost imperceptibly, one reaches the great central plateau, 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the sea, open places, wooded in others, where live some of the better-known tribes of the Masai, handsome, proud, aristocratic, independent nomads, scornng



aerial view of the capital, Dar es Salaam, looking towards the colourful harbour



Arab dhows moored at Tanga, the second largest port of Tanganyika, which will be the first place to be visited by Her Royal Highness during her tour of the territory

in Tanganyika

Princess Margaret's next 'port of call' on her East African tour: visiting Zanzibar, then heading to build up a multi-racial society 'which will be a model for the world.' A G.O.S. programme on Tanganyika can be seen on Wednesday at 23.45, and Friday at 18.30

work of any kind except that connected with their beloved cattle; the Nyamwezi (around Tabora), well known to the early explorers as reliable porters; the picturesque Gogo; the industrious Sukuma; with many others whose names (for Tanganyika has 120 different tribes) are not perhaps so well known. North and south of this great plateau lie ranges of mountains. On the borders of Kenya lies Kilimanjaro, 19,350 feet, Africa's highest mountain, perpetually snow-covered, on the slopes of which lives one of Tanganyika's most progressive tribes, the Chagga, whose coffee brings them in an income of some £3,000,000 a year.

Princess Margaret will meet their leaders in the magnificent new headquarters building of the Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union, the largest co-operative society of its kind in Africa.

One of the Settled Areas

Nearby is Mount Meru, at the foot of which the Princess will stay in the Governor's lodge, amongst the gaily-coloured Arusha people, cousins of the Masai, who will be only too pleased to bedeck themselves in their traditional finery for her visit. Here, too, the Princess will be in the middle of one of the settled areas, where Europeans, including a considerable number of Greeks and South Africans, have made their homes and grow coffee, wheat, seed beans, pyrethrum, and other crops. From the rim of Lake Duluti, a little crater lake a few miles from Arusha, she will see one of the most superb views in Africa: to her left the towering peak of Meru, below, the waters of this gem-like lake, and across the waters the immense snow-covered dome of Kilimanjaro. Within a few miles is another crater, accessible only on foot or by jeep, where, from the rim hundreds of feet above, she can watch the elephant, rhino, and buffalo which make the crater floor their home. The Princess is likely to see other examples of game during her visit—for Tanganyika is, of course, famous for its game—but this crater is one of the few places where one can be almost certain of seeing game at all times of the year.

In the south of the territory Princess Margaret will visit Mbeya, a nestling at the foot of a hill in mountainous country near the head of Lake Nyasa. This country wears a somewhat different aspect: in parts it is sufficiently well watered for tea to be grown, elsewhere there are miles of rolling downland country, in the middle of which the Princess will stay for a night at the home of Lady Chesham, whose husband opened up this area for farming. Further south, the country near Lake Nyasa is scenically magnificent—and contains some excellent trout streams.

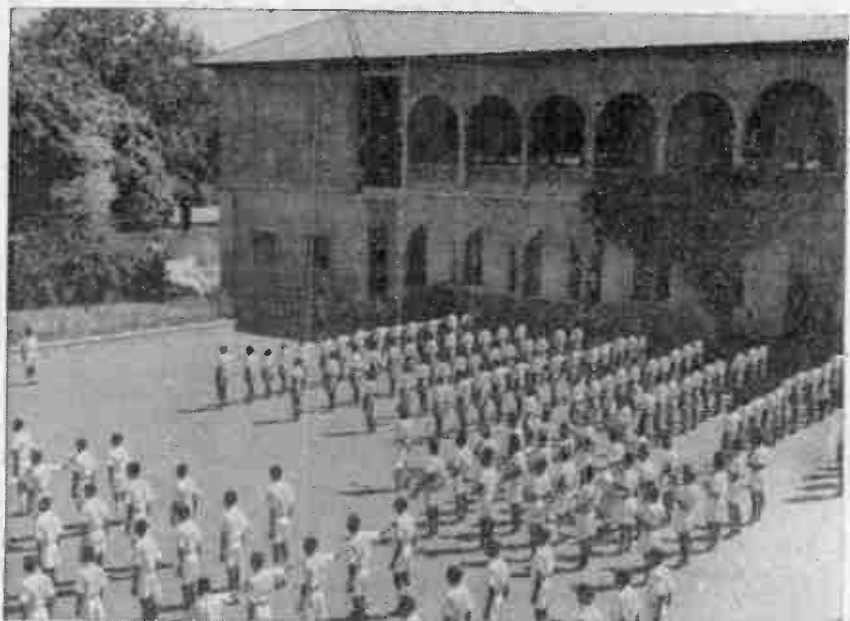
The Princess will visit Mwanza on Lake Victoria, the headquarters of the thickly populated Lake Province, and from there will go to the Williamson Diamond Mine, potentially one of the richest in the world, and the mine which produced the superb pink diamond presented to Her Majesty the Queen at her Coronation. The mine is situated in the middle of the so-called 'cultivation steppe,' a vast area, denuded of trees, where the people of the Sukuma tribe grow cotton, another important export.

At Tabora, Princess Margaret will see traces of the old Arab slave

(Continued overleaf)



Tanganyika is famous for its big game: a herd of elephants unconcerned at being photographed from a plane flying only eighty feet above them



The Government African Boys' School will be visited by the Princess during her stay in Tabora, 'one of the most important scholastic centres in the territory'

Books to Read



Reviewed by
John Connell

NOT a particularly good book, but endearingly simple and straightforward, *The Bridgeburn Days*, by Lucy Sinclair, is a document, whose real and durable veracity illumines every page, about a little world within our greater world. Miss Sinclair in the years between the two world wars was a child boarded out in a foster home, called Bridgeburn, in the north of England. Here she tells the story of thirteen years, from 1920 to 1933 when, at the age of eighteen, she was sent to London to go into domestic service. Bridgeburn, a small village of foster-home cottages on their own, was not a bad or horrifying place: indeed there was much kindness and goodness, nobility even, about the life led there. But, of course, there was something missing—the naturalness of a natural home.

There is a robust common sense, mingled with a deep nostalgia, about Miss Sinclair's writing; and there is the recognition—harsh yet fortifying—that the quality bred and beaten into her by her life at Bridgeburn was hardness, that hardness was the foundation of her character and the cornerstone of all her thoughts and behaviour. It is a stern verdict, and to someone like myself, who for many years has been a governor of a similar sort of home for boys, it is deeply disturbing. That admitted, I urge you to read it.

Mr. Lyward's Answer, by Michael Burn, is about a very different kind of background for the young. Mr. Lyward, who was once a master at my father's old school, has been for a good many years the head of a small, highly individual school for maladjusted boys, called Finchden Manor, in Kent. It is a careful, highly detailed study of the working out of an educational system which appears to be no system at all. The form and style of the book, however, do not quite match in diligence the thought, the preparation, the dedicated labour which have obviously gone into it. There is some lazy, slapdash writing, and there are too many repetitions. Yet even with these faults it is a formidable account of a noble and generous experiment in the difficult task of making men—honourable, courageous, and trustworthy men—out of boys who, in their adolescence, were on the verge of spiritual shipwreck.

In *Coote Bahadur* Major E. W. Sheppard has performed a considerable service to the reputation of General Sir Eyre Coote, who was Clive's colleague—sometimes comrade, sometimes rival—in the crucial campaign which decided

the fate of India in the middle years of the eighteenth century. It is a painstaking, thoroughly meritorious biography of a man who perhaps has deserved better of history than he got. But though it is clear that his soldiers, in those arduous campaigns, followed him faithfully, and loved and admired him, he does not emerge in Major Sheppard's portraiture as particularly lovable.

I must be frank and admit to some prejudice too about the matter of my next book, *Mutiny at the Curragh*, by A. P. Ryan. From 1910 onwards until the outbreak of the first world war in August, 1914, Mr. Asquith's Liberal Government was engaged in two closely related political campaigns: first, there was a series of great social and fiscal reformist budgets, and second there was a measure to confer self-government on Ireland. The fulfilment of both these aims was doubtfully resisted by the Conservative and Unionist Opposition; and over the second the Government, and their allies the Irish Nationalists, encountered the stubborn, rock-like obstinacy of the majority of the people of Ulster.

In the spring of 1914, when it seemed that Ulster would offer armed resistance to the implementation of Home Rule, the Government took some curious, rather panicky steps, whose real purpose was never candidly admitted. There were considerable British regular forces stationed at the Curragh, just outside Dublin; these—together with some ships of the Home Fleet—were ordered up to Belfast in circumstances that made many of their officers believe that fighting was to be expected. British regular officers have never mixed in politics; but many of these men were either Ulster-born or sons of the Anglo-Irish Protestant ascendancy. They did not, however, mutiny; and to that extent Mr. Ryan's title is a bad misnomer. I can warmly urge everybody who is interested in the real stuff of politics to get and read the book.

I can make the same recommendation for the same reason about *Diaries 1924-1932*, by Beatrice Webb. Mrs. Webb, who, with her husband, was one of the great pioneering leaders of radical socialist reform in Britain, was a remarkable and complex woman. Of a wealthy middle-class family and background, beautiful, sensitive and intelligent, she married Sidney Webb, an industrious and talented but minor civil servant. This is the third volume of her diaries to be published; it has been edited with the utmost skill and elegance by Mrs. Margaret Cole; and it is absorbing reading. It was the years of the first two—minority—Labour Governments, in both of which Sidney Webb held office; it is vigorously outspoken, tough, uncharitable, and unerringly readable, and an enormous, invaluable source of knowledge about the history of its time.

The Bridgeburn Days, by Lucy Sinclair (Victor Gollancz, 16s.)
Mr. Lyward's Answer, by Michael Burn (Hamish Hamilton, 21s.)
Coote Bahadur, by Major E. W. Sheppard (T. Werner Laurie, 25s.)
Mutiny at the Curragh, by A. P. Ryan (Macmillan, 18s.)
Beatrice Webb's Diaries, 1924-1932, edited by Mrs. Margaret Cole (Longmans, 25s.)

'Films to See,' a monthly review of current British films, will take the place of 'Books to Read' in the G.O.S. on Wednesday 16.15, and Thursday 09.30 and 05.00

A REAL SCOTTISH GIFT . . .



...SHORTBREAD
and TARTAN

FOR YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD

U.K. PRICE LIST

2 Cakes or 15 Fingers	3 Cakes	8 Fingers	30 Fingers
5/6	8/-	3/-	9/6

Packing and Posting in U.K. an extra 1/7d.

OVERSEAS PRICE LIST

	2 Cakes or 15 Fingers	3 Cakes	8 Fingers	30 Fingers
CANADA	12/9	15/3	13/9	19/9
U.S.A.	11/6	14/-	12/6	19/9
AUSTRALIA	11/-	13/6	12/-	17/6
N. ZEALAND	12/-	14/6	13/-	19/-
INDIA	12/-	14/6	13/-	19/9
S. AFRICA	11/3	13/9	12/3	16/9

Price includes Packing and Posting

The popular two-in-one Scottish gift to thrill friends at home and abroad—Craig's delicious Gold Medal Scotch Shortbread, packed in a souvenir box with an authentic Clan Tartan design.

Merely send us the names and addresses of those to whom you wish tins sent, your choice of tartan (Cameron, Fraser, Royal Stuart, Macdonald, Wallace, or Gordon), whether cakes or fingers, and remittance.

Your orders will be despatched promptly, along with a card giving sender's name and address.

JAMES CRAIG (Glasgow) LTD.

10 WOODLANDS ROAD, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Royal Visit to Tanganyika

Continued from page 15

traders' settlement most noticeably perhaps the thousands of mango trees which cover the countryside for miles around—and will visit the house where Livingstone lived, a house which has now been turned into a museum and memorial to the greatest of all African explorers. But Tabora's claim to fame does not rest only on its interesting past: it is one of the more important scholastic centres in the territory, and here the Princess will see, in particular, how the African's demand for education—a growingly insistent demand—is being met, and the fine schools which have been built to cope with it.

Whatever other impressions she carries away with her, Princess Margaret cannot fail to be struck by the way in which members of the three main races—African, Asian, and European—are striving to build up a multi-racial society which will provide scope for the natural abilities and aspirations of all three. The Princess will meet the members of the Legislative Council and will find, for example, that the non-official members are made up of ten Africans, ten Asians, and ten Europeans. The country is fortunate in that there is a broad basis of goodwill and tolerance amongst the various communities which makes up its population. Much of the credit for this happy state of affairs goes to its able and energetic Governor.

Tanganyika has suffered a series of setbacks during its short but somewhat chequered history: it was ravaged by the slave-traders; when it became a German colony there was, of course, no more slave-raiding, but many of the tribes, and the coastal Arabs as well, refused to submit to the Germans and fought against them, with disastrous results to themselves when famine followed defeat; during the first world war the country was a battlefield for four years; between the wars, when Tanganyika was a Mandate of the League of Nations, uncertainty about its future and the possibility of its return to Germany put a brake on progress. After the last war the country became a Trust Territory of the United Nations, responsibility for its administration remaining with Great Britain, and with more buoyant revenues and assistance from outside sources the country began to go ahead and to develop its resources.

Great strides have been made, especially in improving communications, schools and hospitals have been built, agricultural and mineral wealth better exploited. Princess Margaret will find a contented, colourful country, of infinite contrasts and great charm, all of whose inhabitants will be more than delighted to welcome her.

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

GIANT TANKER LAUNCHED

THE recent launching at Barrow in Newcastle of the giant 47,000-ton tanker *Eugenia Niarchos* marked the completion of a £13-million order placed with Vickers-Armstrong by the Greek ship-owner, Mr. Stavros Niarchos. In five years ten tankers have been built by the firm in their Barrow yards. The *Eugenia Niarchos*, with her sister ship, the *Spyros Niarchos*, launched at Barrow last December, are the two biggest merchant ships built in Britain since the war. When the new vessels have been fitted out they will share the distinction of being the largest single-purpose tankers in service.

The crews will find in both ships the last word in sea-going comfort—large single rooms which even boast a shower for senior officers and engineers, roomy single or two-berth cabins, with even a settee for crew members—a far cry indeed from the old days of hammocks. Watched by a huge crowd of shipyard workers, many of them standing with their wives and families under the towering grey sides of the ship, the launching ceremony was performed by Mrs. Dunphie, wife of the chairman and the managing director of Vickers-Armstrong, saying: 'I name this ship *Eugenia Niarchos*. May God bless her, and all who sail in her.'

What is the future of big tankers such as the *Eugenia Niarchos*? I was told they have certain advantages, including economies in construction as well as in harbour and turn-round costs. But no one was eager to comment on whether, even with bigger tankers, it might be possible to by-pass Suez. In a speech after the launching, however, Major-General Dunphie made this point: 'The super-tanker has come to stay,' he said, 'and recent events in Egypt, whatever their eventual outcome, could only turn more and more attention to the place which the fast super-tanker is likely to play in the transport of oil in bulk in the future.'

TOM GERMAN

STAINED-GLASS TRADITION

STAINED glass is a department of the arts in which England can boast a long and honourable tradition, and examples of modern English stained glass could be seen recently in London alongside examples from other countries, in an exhibition at the Building Centre just off the Tottenham Court Road.

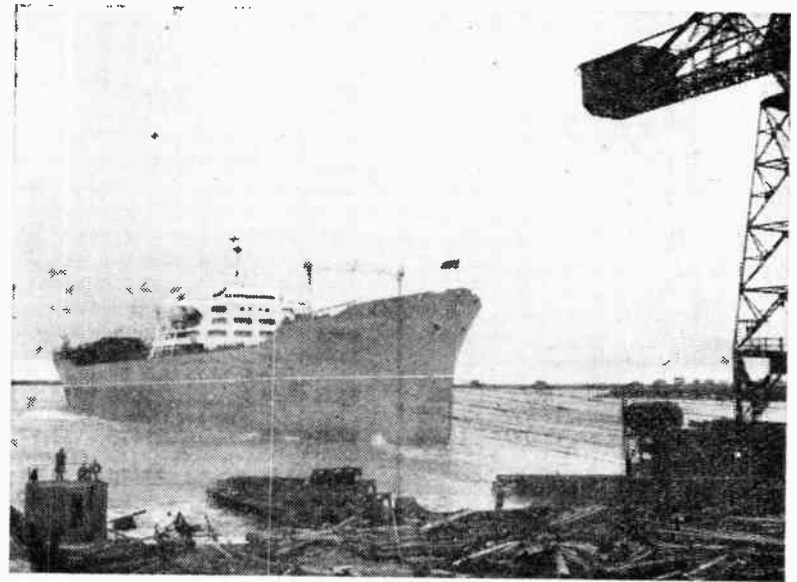
There were about seventy artists showing work in this exhibition—young and old: most of them showed drawings, designs done to scale, some in black and white, some in colour. These were interesting enough—glimpses as they are of the artists' conception of the job to be done. And I soon discovered that there is no predominant trend in design from which you can recognize the young from the old. Some designs were very bold with imaginative use of colour, like the cartoons by Peter White. Others were subtle, intricate, and ornate, like some of the drawings by Gordon Webster.

But the style seems so often to depend upon the building in which the glass window will be fixed, and although the artist today has far more colours to use than the medieval artist had, he is always restricted by the requirements of the building.

If a building needs a lot of light letting in it is no good producing a window in rich dark-coloured glasses.

So, interesting though the drawings were, naturally far more interesting were the windows and panels of stained glass themselves, and there were forty of them, some aiming at lightness, as in the rather pure crystalline design of Aldred L. Wilkinson's *David* for a church at Gidea Park, and Donald B. Taunton's *Venerable Bede*. Although this is in brown there is a suggestion of clarity. Others use darker, richer colours, like Howard Martin's *Throne of Grace* for a church in Ontario—a dove descending upon a throne, suggestions of a crown, two figures beneath: the effect is more a mosaic of colour.

Two of the designers of the windows for Coventry Cathedral were represented: Lawrence Lee and Keith New. Mr. Lee showed a portion of a window for Jesmond Parish Church. The design is abstract but it is based upon a cross; dark reds and blues, haloed by lighter greens, give a fine effect of



The 47,000-ton tanker '*Eugenia Niarchos*,' launched at Barrow. She and the '*Spyros Niarchos*' will be the largest single-purpose tankers afloat

richness and almost a changing texture in the glass itself. Mr. New has broken with tradition completely; a narrow panel called *Angel* showed behind a pale amber glass a black-lined figure rather like the fantastic little drawings of Paul Klee. I do not believe Mr. New's very unconventional angel was meant to be serious minded. Wherever it was placed it would bring a touch of fancy and gaiety.

There was a traditional window by Robert L. Hendra of St. George slaying a richly red dragon which makes remarkable use of a tall narrow shape. And a window by Hubert P. Thomas which uses submarine blues, wine reds, and golds with considerable subtlety. Most of the work of these artists, of course, is for churches, and war damage has provided them with much of it. But there were also heraldic panels and designs for civic buildings. Certainly with British stained glass among the finest in the world, and the range of colours greater than ever before, there is scope for even more imaginative work in an art and craft for which England has always been renowned.

HARDIMAN SCOTT

PRIMROSE AND BLUEBELL LINE

AT half past nine one recent morning an engine pulling two coaches left the county town of Lewes in Sussex on a seventeen-mile run. That was its daily routine until last year. Then in May, 1955, the Transport Commission closed down the local line to East Grinstead because it was losing money. A group of local people objected strenuously. They have been using the Primrose and Bluebell Line, as they call it, for many years. Their campaign was backed by certain legal arguments which in the end prevailed on the Transport Commission to reverse its decision. And so, with an air of triumph, the train and its passengers have been travelling together again through that familiar stretch of countryside.

Crowding the carriage seats and leaning out of the windows were railway enthusiasts, railway officials, and a great company of the objectors who had persuaded the Transport Commission to put this train back into service. As we steamed into stations on the way—Newick and Chailey, Sheffield Park, Horstead Keynes, and West Hoathley—crowds of people cheered and waved us on.

At Newick we took on board Miss R. Bessemer, who has been 'commander' of the objecting 'troops.' She told me about the legal grounds for her fight.

'I discovered,' she said, 'that there was an Act of Parliament in 1877-78 which included a provision that not less than four trains each way daily should be run on this line. And it was made binding on the railways to continue permanently for the benefit of the public. They were not complying with their statutory obligations unless that Act had been repealed, which apparently it never had been. Now the railways say they are going to apply for amending legislation in Parliament, and that the Government has already given it their blessing.'

DAVID HOLMES



Examples of modern stained glass at a London exhibition: (left) '*Angel*,' of tinted glass and wire, and (right) '*Christ in Glory*,' a window of concrete and glass

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun.)</i>		
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-18.15	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
18.15-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-18.00	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
18.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17740	16.91
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
	17870	16.79
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	11960	25.08
	15210	19.72
New Zealand		
06.00-07.00	9580	31.32
	11945	25.12
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		
Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17890	16.77
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey			Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80	04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91	04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84	06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97	10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87	10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84	10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85	18.30-22.45	11955	25.09
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80			
Iraq, Persia			Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42	21.00-22.15	17810	16.84
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79	21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87	22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
16.00-20.15	17810	16.84	23.00-03.00	9825	30.53
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80			
West Africa			West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85	20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95	21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84	22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84	23.00-23.15	15210	19.72
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93	23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09	00.30-03.00	9640	31.12
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85			
North Africa			South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92	20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85	21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95	22.15-03.00	12040	24.92
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84			
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85	South Georgia		
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97	22.15-00.30	7325	40.96
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>					
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93	Australia		
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38	06.00-08.00	9750	30.77
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88	06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
			06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
Central and South Africa			09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92	09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85	09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95	20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
05.00-08.00	21470	13.97	20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66			
16.00-22.45	15110	19.85	New Zealand		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97	06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>			06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97	09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>			09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97	09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>			09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93	20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38	20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88	21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
			Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific		
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean			09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88	09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80	11.00-14.15	15360	19.53
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91			
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84	South-East Asia		
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84	09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87	09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66			
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85	India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80	02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97	02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>			09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
			09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
			09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

This Week's Listening

October 7 — 13

ASIA TODAY

IN Asia today colonisation carries two broad meanings, one with national the other with international significance. In Pakistan, India, and Ceylon—and indeed in most Asian countries—great efforts demanding a colonising spirit, capital, and technical skill are being made to plant groups of settlers on newly cleared and irrigated land.

In some places, as at Polonnaruwa in Ceylon, this land has not been occupied for centuries, in other places the land has never before been brought under the plough. This sort of colonisation is, of course, highly regarded as part of community development.

But by Asian peoples colonisation is more generally equated with European dominance and attempts at settlement, and is held to be suspect. Capitalist development, which is associated with this phase, is therefore tarred with the same brush so that even capital provided internationally and used within Asia for community development may be condemned as a form of colonisation or imperialism.

'Asia Today' is the title given to this week's talk in the G.O.S. series on 'The Story of Colonisation.' The speaker will be C. H. Phillips, who was recently appointed Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London.

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

'THE LAND IS BRIGHT'

THE final programme of the G.O.S. series 'Caribbean Horizon' will deal with the cultural scene in the West Indies. In 'The Land Is Bright' Willy Richardson gives an account of the writers, actors, singers, and dancers who are now gaining recognition not only in their own communities but in a wider sphere.

Since the war several West Indian novelists have had their work published in the United Kingdom and America; the new literature of the Caribbean is another reflection of a rapidly emerging society. In dancing and the theatre, too, West Indians are beginning to take a lively interest, and these arts will in turn help to transform the rising generation.

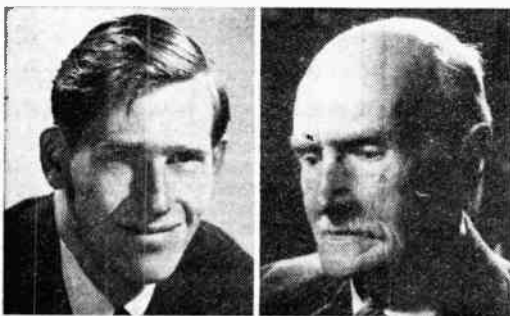
Willy Richardson will illustrate how the region has developed from the early days when the folk tale and folk song were the only means of expression to the intellectual ferment of the present. The self-awareness will ensure an easier communication of ideas between the islands and help to create a basis for mutual understanding in the region.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30 and 23.15; Friday 10.00

OLYMPIC INTERVIEWS

MANY listeners will remember the G.O.S. series, 'The Ashes,' earlier in the year, when famous Test cricketers recalled notable matches between England and Australia. To mark the forthcoming Olympic Games in Melbourne a similar series, 'The Olympics,' can now be heard in the General Overseas Service.

In these programmes Dr. Roger Bannister will talk to famous British athletes who have competed in previous Olympic meetings about the great performances and personalities of the past. Roger Bannister is famed as the first middle-distance runner to cover the mile in under four minutes. This he did at Oxford in 1954. Before he retired from the track, Dr. Bannister went on to defeat John Landy of Australia in the Empire Games at Vancouver in one of the finest mile races ever run.



Roger Bannister Gilbert Murray
The famous miler visits the famous classical scholar in this week's new G.O.S. series, 'The Olympics'



June Whitfield 'Hutch'
Two stars who will be heard with Ted Ray (left) in 'Spice of Life,' a new series of Variety shows opening in the G.O.S. this week on Friday 11.45 and Saturday 18.30

In the series all the Olympic meetings since that at Stockholm in 1912 will be mentioned. For the first programme, though, Dr. Bannister visited the Oxford home of Professor Gübert Murray, the famous classical scholar. Listeners will be able to hear Professor Murray talking about the spirit and ideals of the Olympic Games which, after being a feature of the ancient world, lapsed for 1,500 years until they were revived by the first meeting of the modern series at Athens in 1896.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.00; Tuesday 02.15 and 09.30

FROM THE THIRD PROGRAMME

ONE of the broadcasts chosen to mark last week's tenth anniversary of the BBC Third Programme was a talk by Sir Harold Nicolson on 'The Intellectual in the English World.' The choice of speaker was an obvious one for an anniversary talk. Sir Harold Nicolson is not only a distinguished writer and broadcaster—his fortnightly talks in 'This Day and Age' are well known to G.O.S. listeners—but he was also a member of the BBC Board of Governors at the time it was decided to launch the Third Programme.

It is true, of course, that the term 'intellectual' has almost ceased to be a term of praise in England and has become very nearly a term of abuse. But Sir Harold does not bewail the lot of the English intellectual. He argues that if the general public become too interested in the creative arts, the artist may be forced to play down to their level. Above all, he believes that a country with a contempt for aesthetic and artistic values is at least spared the 'horror of the sham intellectual.'

Sir Harold Nicolson's talk can be heard in 'From the Third Programme.'

G.O.S.: Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15

THE SOVIET UNION

ONE of the policies most closely associated with Stalin's name was collectivisation of the land. In the G.O.S. series on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age,' Alexander Nove will explain how this policy has worked out in practice. He will also tell listeners of the present state of Russian agriculture, and will examine future trends, both technical and organisational, in this field. Finally, Mr. Nove will talk about the balance between the land and industry, peasant and industrial worker, in a country which though traditionally rural, has been rapidly industrialised. Mr. Nove, himself of Russian origin, is a leading authority on Soviet agriculture, and was a member of the British Agricultural Delegation to the Soviet Union in 1955.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

FOR THE CHILDREN

THE story of *Rough Water Brown* was the result of Henry Garnett's having been obliged to read a rather dull book about the changes in industry in the Midlands in the past three centuries. His interest was aroused by one short paragraph that mentioned the lives of men who sailed flat-bottomed boats called trows on the river Severn. And he began looking for information about these men. He found one old book, printed about a

hundred years ago, that told how these men used to steal from their cargoes and poach, especially when the railways took away their trade. He also found a roofing expert who showed him timbers from these old ships which had been built into the roofs of riverside houses.

All this formed the background of his story, of which the first episode will be heard this week in the General Overseas Service, of the adventures of Benny, the trowboy, his friend Elizabeth, and the Quaker merchant, Cornelius Beale.

G.O.S.: Sunday 13.15, Monday 21.30; Saturday 09.45

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

'SUDDENLY I rejoiced in the great security of the sea; in my choice of a life presenting no disquieting problems, infused with an elementary moral beauty by the absolute straightforwardness of its appeal and the singleness of its purpose.'

So muses the Captain of a sailing ship in Eastern waters, and it needs no great inspiration to guess that the author (whose own thoughts this might be assumed to represent) was that Polish sailor who was born Joseph Korzeniowski in 1857, and who later became one of the greatest English novelists under the name of Joseph Conrad.

The Captain in question tells the Conrad short story which Sybil Clarke has made into a radio play, *The Secret Sharer*. It is the Captain's first command; he is anchored in the Gulf of Siam in a lonely place when one of his crew spots another ship nearby, and shortly afterwards a man swims secretly across to his ship, is taken aboard by the Captain without the crew noticing, and confesses to a murder aboard the other ship.

Something strange yet familiar about the refugee impresses the Captain, until he realises that this man is virtually his own double; and Conrad charts the curious relationship between the two men against the obtruding background of the sea.

Another unusual and somewhat macabre tale, though longer and with a totally different setting, is told in Janet McNeill's play for broadcasting, *Miss Whittaker*. The lady of the title is the elderly and uncommunicative paying guest of Andrew Bennett, a schoolmaster, and his wife, Dorothy.

It is when Miss Whittaker disappears without warning or apparent cause that for the first time the Bennetts begin to find out about her, about her few friends and small family, about the way she has given to these others a most misleading account of her life in the Bennett household.

So that gradually in their worry over what has happened to Miss Whittaker the Bennetts are forced to face a good many unpalatable and unpleasant facts about themselves, and the influence of Andrew's first wife, killed in a street accident.

PETER FORSTER

'The Secret Sharer': Monday, 11.30; Thursday 19.00; Friday 01.30
'Miss Whittaker': Sunday 01.00, 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

WORLD TIME CHART

The following corrections are necessary to bring up to date the LONDON CALLING World Time Chart: BRITISH HONDURAS: amend to—deduct 5½. CANADA (all regions) add 1 hour to printed times.

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 7

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.25 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes
 for North, Central and South America, the West Indies and Mexico

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 2: How it all began
 (repeated Mon., 07.30; Wed., 15.15)

01.00 'MISS WHITTAKER'

A play for broadcasting by Janet McNeill
 Andrew Bennett.....Michael Brown
 Dorothy Bennett.....Heather Gibson
 Detective-Inspector Turner
 Ronald Jones
 Sam Whittaker.....James Boyce
 Miss Bird.....Myrtle Douglas
 Jim Shields.....Robin Graham
 Produced by Ronald Mason
 (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage with Adrienne Cole (soprano) David Galliver (tenor)
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'

A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. T. Glyn Thomas

05.00 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer Bryan Johnson with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY

Kathleen Peck (soprano) with Josephine Lee (piano) sings old-time ballads by lady composers
 (repeated Wed., 15.45; Thurs., 21.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Haydn (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Inia Te Wiata (New Zealand)
 'Hutch' (Leslie A. Hutchinson, West Indies)
 Doreen Hume (Canada)
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from Great George Street Congregational Church, Liverpool

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'

with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
 (repeated Wed., 16.30; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR

Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
 (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

'Rough Water Brown' by Henry Garnett
 1— Benny Finds a Home
 Benny.....Alaric Cotter
 Elizabeth.....Ysanne Churchman
 Cornelius.....Ivan Samson
 Martha.....Katie Johnson
 Luke.....Denis Folwell
 Bunk.....Leslie Bowmar
 Landlord.....Jack Holloway
 Joe.....Johnson Bayly
 Produced by Graham Gauld
 See note on page 19

13.45 Music Box

(repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO

Piano Concerto No. 1 in D minor by Brahms
 played by Patricia Bishop and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conducted by Harry Newstone
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'

Chapter 5
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
 Graham Stark
 (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)

15.45 SHORT STORY

'Before I Forget' by Bernard Braden
 2: The School Concert

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 GOLDEN SERENADE

A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from St. Paul's Cathedral, London
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

18.30 'MISS WHITTAKER'

(See 01.00; repeated Wed., 14.15)

19.30 TWO IN ONE

'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" (produced October 10, 1931), by Scott Goddard
 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner
 (repeated Tues., 23.30; Thurs., 15.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS

15: Rumania

22.15 'SIMON AND LAURA'

Episode Seven
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Shelley
 The Mayor.....Norman Hayter
 Dierdre Brown.....Rosalind Knight
 Mr. Parker.....Ron Moody
 Guy Barrett.....Alan McClelland
 The Organist.....Harold Smart
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY

A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall
 Colin MacInnes takes the theme of London life as his subject for the second of a series of six programmes
 (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

(See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE

and Announcements

broadcast daily

GMT	
04.20 on:	31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
05.54 on:	25.38, 25.30, 13.97, 13.84, 11.65 m.
09.20 on:	19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
10.20 on:	13.97, 11.66 m.
15.54 on:	24.80 m.
19.54 on:	31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.
20.54 on:	19.61, 19.60 m.
22.09 on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.91 m.
22.58 app. on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.79, 16.77 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 19.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

OCTOBER 8

GMT
00.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
 from St. Paul's Cathedral, London

01.30 THE HAWAIIANAIRS
 Directed by Roland Peachey

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Michael Austin

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Haydn (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
 Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra with Edmund Hockridge and the Albert Delroy Trio (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot' and
 'Figure it Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
 Programme produced by Joan Clark (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 2: How It All Began (repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Haydn (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE SECRET SHARER'
 by Joseph Conrad
 Adapted for radio by Sybil Clarke
 Produced by Helena Wood
 Captain.....David Peel
 First Mate.....Norman Wynne
 Second Mate.....Denis Goacher
 Leggatt.....Peter Wyngarde
 Steward.....Arthur Ridley
 Captain Archibold.....Martin Lewis
 Helmsman.....Morris Sweden (repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 01.30)
 Peter Forster writes on page 19

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller (repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the North of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
 Produced by Tom Ronald (repeated on Wednesday at 01.00)

15.15 From the Third Programme 'THE INTELLECTUAL IN THE ENGLISH WORLD'
 by Sir Harold Nicolson (repeated on Friday at 23.15)
 See note on page 19

15.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 'Asia Today'
 by C. H. Phillips
 Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 19

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE 'The Olympics'
 1: The Spirit of the Games
 Roger Bannister talks to Professor Gilbert Murray, o.m. (repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)
 See note on page 19

17.10 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 The last of a series of programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation
 4: 'The Land is Bright'
 Written and narrated—
 after a 3,000-mile tour of the area—
 by Willy Richardson
 (repeated at 23.15; Fri., 10.00)
 See note on page 19

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET'S TOUR OF EAST AFRICA
 The opening of the Deep Water Berths at Dar-es-Salaam, with an address of welcome by His Worship the Mayor and Her Royal Highness's reply
 Edited recordings of the ceremony which took place earlier today, with the scene described by Patrick Smith.

18.45 OSIAN ELLIS
 introduces and sings folk songs from Wales to his own harp accompaniment

19.00 PRINTING AND THE BIBLE
 2: 'Modern English Translations'
 by the Rev. E. H. Robertson (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 VICTORIAN SONG
 2: On the Halls
 Billie Baker (soprano)
 Ian Wallace (bass-baritone)
 The last of two programmes based on Maurice Willson Disher's book of that title
 Devised and introduced by Arthur Jacobs (repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ

21.00 BAND OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC
 Conducted by Lt.-Col. David McBain

21.30 FOR CHILDREN 'Rough Water Brown'
 Adapted by the author from the book of the same name
 1—'Benny Finds a Home'
 (For cast see Sunday, 13.15)

22.00 Music Box
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

25.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 (See 17.30; repeated Fri., 10.00)

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the North of England

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies 'Caribbean Horizon'
 4: The Land is Bright

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 'Round the Universities'
 Mary Trevelyan visits six universities
 6: Cardiff
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh (Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Mauritius

17.15-17.30 Calling Mauritius
 (On 13.87 m.)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.56 London Letter
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 Music Programme
 19.00 'As I See It': a talk
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
15.50 Music Round the World
16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

OCTOBER 9

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
23.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
(On 40.96 and 30.53 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.15-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Religious Talk
23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Kidnapped' by R. L. Stevenson
'Hymns and their Music,' sung by
the St. Martin Singers, conducted by
W. D. Kennedy Bell
20.15-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment: Sinbad
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 WANDERING
with Cy Grant
who with his guitar
sings songs from everywhere

00.30 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
'Asia Today'
by C. H. Phillips
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 MELODY HOUR
Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
with Edmund Hockridge
and the Albert Delroy Trio

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The Olympics'
1: The Spirit of the Games
Roger Bannister talks to
Professor Gilbert Murray, O.M.
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

02.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Haydn (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 STARS LOOK BACK
A series of programmes in which well-
known film stars look back over their
careers and discuss with Roger
Manvell films they have enjoyed
making. The discussion is illustrated
with excerpts from the sound track
2: John Mills
(repeated at 18.30; Wed., 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Moira Lister
and Hugh Burden
with James Hayter in
'SIMON AND LAURA'
Episode Seven
Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
The Mayor.....Norman Shelley
Dierdre Brown.....Rosalind Knight
Mr. Parker.....Ron Moody
Guy Barrett.....Allan McClelland
The Organist.....Harold Smart
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

07.45 SHORT STORY

'Before I Forget'
by Bernard Braden
2: The School Concert

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC
SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Gerald Gentry
Overture: Colas Breugnot
Kabalevsky
Symphony No. 93 in D.....*Haydn*
Suite: Karelia.....*Sibelius*

10.30 JOURNEY TO TANGANYIKA

The first of two programmes in which
Willy Richardson gives an account
of a recent visit to Tanganyika
(repeated Thurs., 23.45; Fri., 18.30)
See article on pages 14 and 15

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA

by Alistair Cooke

12.15 WANDERING

(See 00.15)

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE

A programme for Ulster people over-
seas, including 'News from Home'
and 'Irish Rhythms'
played by the
BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra
Conductor, David Curry

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

13.30 VICTORIAN SONG

2: On the Halls
Billie Baker (soprano)
Ian Wallace (bass-baritone)
Devised and introduced
by Arthur Jacobs
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall HALLÉ ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir John Barbiroli
Symphonic Fantasy, Pohjola's
Daughter.....*Sibelius*
Symphony No. 4 in E minor...*Brahms*
(repeated on Wednesday at 18.30)

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS

15: Rumania

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'Collectivisation and Developments
of Agriculture'
by Alexander Nove
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Alma Cogan
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Sussex

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS

presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 STARS LOOK BACK

(See 06.30; repeated Wed., 10.00)

19.00 ENCORE

A programme recalling some of the
highlights of the musical stage

19.45 SHORT STORY

(See 07.45)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NORRIE PARAMOR and his Orchestra

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
interviewed by Peter Duncan

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC

Bernard Rose introduces
Edmund Rubbra's Trio for violin,
cello and piano, Op. 68
played by the
Rubbra-Gruenberg-Pleeth Trio
Programme also includes:
Boccherini's String Quintet in D
played by the Quintetto Chigiano
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE

(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 PRINTING AND THE BIBLE

2: 'Modern English Translations'
by the Rev. E. H. Robertson

23.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast"
(produced October 10, 1931), by Scott
Goddard
'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack
Werner
(repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.45-00.30 PAVILION ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
with Arthur Sandford (piano)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 10

GMT
00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union
 'Collectivisation and Developments of Agriculture'
 by Alexander Nove
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Sussex

02.30 VICTORIAN SONG
 2: On the Halls
 Billie Baker (soprano)
 Ian Wallace (bass-baritone)
 Devised and introduced by Arthur Jacobs

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Haydn (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
 (See 00.30)

05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
 The London Theatre Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 The Band of the Scots Guards
 Conducted by Lt.-Col. S. Rhodes
 with the BBC's Men's Chorus
 Conducted by Cyril Gell and Vanessa Lee

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 GOLDEN SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
 played by Eddie Calvert
 (The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
 and Peter Yorke
 with his Silver Strings
 Introduced by Alan Dell
 Presented by Roy Speer

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Michael Austin

10.00 STARS LOOK BACK
 A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making
 2: John Mills

10.30 Peter Sellers with June Whitfield, Miriam Karlin in 'CURIOSER AND CURIOSER'
 An anthology of Anglo-American off-beat humour
 Compiled and compered by David Climie
 with Arthur Marshall
 Pearl Carr, Carol Wolveridge
 David Jacobs, Uriel Porter
 Music composed by Stanley Myers
 Additional music by Alfred Ralston
 Played by Malcolm Lockyer and his Off-Beats
 Produced by Roy Speer
 (repeated Friday, 01.00 and 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Sussex

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 A programme of strict tempo dance music played by
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 PALACE OF VARIETIES
 with Harry Orchid
 Betty Huntley Wright
 Gilbert Gordon, Linda Love
 G. H. Elliott
 Chairman, Rob Currie
 Palace of Varieties Chorus
 and BBC Variety Orchestra
 The show produced and conducted by Ernest Longstaffe
 (repeated Thursday 01.30 and 20.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
 A report of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches by the Rev. Kenneth Slack
 For the first time since the formation of the World Council of Churches in 1948 the meeting of its Central Committee was held in Hungary where Church leaders from fifty-four different countries met last August.
 Messages from children to their parents abroad

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Julie Dawn

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 'MISS WHITTAKER'
 A play for broadcasting by Janet McNeill
 (For cast see Sunday, 00.30)

15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 2: How It All Began

15.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 Kathleen Peck (soprano)
 with Josephine Lee (piano)
 sings old-time ballads by lady composers
 Introduced by Wallace Greenslade
 (repeated on Thursday at 21.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 FILMS TO SEE
 This month's review is by Dilys Powell

16.30 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
 Some radio annotations on the passing parade
 with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
 (repeated on Friday at 23.45)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 BBC Concert Hall HALLÉ ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, Sir John Barbirolli
 Symphonic Fantasy, Pohjola's Daughter.....Sibelius
 Symphony No. 4 in E minor...Brahms

19.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer
 (repeated on Thursday at 15.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 Robert Easton (United Kingdom) introduces
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Inia Te Wiata (New Zealand)
 'Hutch' (Leslie A. Hutchinson, West Indies)
 Doreen Hume (Canada)
 and the Bob Brown Singers
 accompanied by
 The Frank Baron Trio

21.00 Rugby League Football LIVERPOOL CITY v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland
 followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 RECITAL
 by Patricia Howard (soprano)
 Frederick Stone (piano)
 Adolph Hallis (piano)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 NORRIE PARAMOR and his Orchestra

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic
 GMT
 16.00-16.45 (Calling the Antarctic (On 13.86 m.))

North America
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies
 23.15-23.45 (Calling the West Indies)

Latin America
 In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Science Talk
 23.45 The Tavares Family in London
 A feature programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa
 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programme in Arabic see below

West Africa
 20.15 (Calling West Africa 'Sports Diary': West African Diary: A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
 20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour' Familiar hymns and friendly talk by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNEUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week Haydn (records)

Arabic
 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
 17.30 British Trade: a talk
 17.40 Listeners' Forum
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Music Programme
 18.40 World of Today
 18.55 Once a Month
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Question and Answer
 19.40 Music Programme
 20.10 Political Aside
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew
 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian
 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Radio Magazine
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

OCTOBER 11

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.15-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
Scheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Music from the Films
19.40 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Arts Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 FILMS TO SEE
This month's review is by
Dilys Powell

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
Produced by David Miller
(repeated at 18.30)

01.30 PALACE OF VARIETIES
with Harry Orchid
Betty Huntley Wright
Gilbert Gordon, Linda Love
G. H. Elliott
Chairman, Rob Currie
Palace of Varieties Chorus
and BBC Variety Orchestra
The show produced and conducted by Ernest Longstaffe
(repeated at 20.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin
invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated on Friday at 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
A Christian approach to daily life
by Canon Matthew McNanney, D.D.

05.00 FILMS TO SEE
This month's review is by
Dilys Powell

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

05.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
with Arthur Sandford (piano)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE
A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
BBC Midland Chorus
BBC Midland Light Orchestra

10.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman'
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 NORRIE PARAMOR
and his Orchestra

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 AN INTIMATE
KIND OF MUSIC
Bernard Rose introduces
Edmund Rubbra's Trio for violin, cello, and piano, Op. 68
played by the
Rubbra-Gruenberg-Pleeth Trio
Programme also includes:
Boccherini's String Quintet in D
played by the Quintetto Chigiano

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 GOLDEN SERENADE
A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings
Introduced by Alan Dell
Presented by Roy Speer

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)

15.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Walton's "Belshazzar's Feast" (produced October 10, 1931), by Scott Goddard
'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Walter Allen
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

17.10 Report from the
MIDLANDS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 WANDERING
with Cy Grant
who with his guitar will
sing songs from everywhere

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 YOURS SINCERELY
(See 01.00)

19.00 'THE SECRET SHARER'
by Joseph Conrad
Adapted for radio by Sybil Clarke
Produced by Helena Wood
Captain.....David Peel
First Mate.....Norman Wynne
Second Mate.....Denis Goacher
Leggatt.....Peter Wyngarde
Steward.....Arthur Ridley
Captain Archibald.....Martin Lewis
Helmsman.....Morris Sweden
(repeated on Friday at 01.30)

19.30 THE HAWAIIAIRS
Directed by Roland Peachey

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)

20.30 THE PALACE
OF VARIETIES
(See 01.30)

21.00 BALLADS
OF YESTERDAY
Kathleen Peck (soprano)
with Josephine Lee (piano)
sings old-time ballads
by lady composers
Introduced by Wallace Greenlade

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Beethoven and Ravel
on gramophone records

22.15 Dick Bentley in
'I FLEW
WITH BISMARCK'

Chapter 5
Kitty Bluett
Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
Graham Stark
Certain songs are sung
accompanied by the
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
My music is arranged by
Malcolm Lockyer
And my script by David Clinie
I am produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

23.45-00.15 JOURNEY
TO TANGANYIKA

The first of two programmes in which
Willy Richardson gives an account of
a recent visit to Tanganyika
(repeated on Friday at 18.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

OCTOBER 12

GMT
00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
 Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Peter Sellers
 with June Whitfield, Miriam Karlin in
'CURICUSER AND CURIUSER'
 An anthology of Anglo-American off-beat humour compiled and compered by David Climie with Arthur Marshall Pearl Carr, Carol Wolveridge David Jacobs, Uriel Porter (repeated at 17.30)

01.30 'THE SECRET SHARER'
 by Joseph Conrad (For cast see Thursday, 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions Walter Allen (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 LET THE CHILDREN SING
 Children's Choirs from many parts of Britain entertain you with their songs
2: Northern Ireland
 The choir of Grosvenor High School, Belfast (Conductor, Ronald Lee) Senior Girls' Choir of Coleraine Intermediate School, Co. Derry (Conductor, Georgina Woodrow) Introduced by Franklin Engelmann (repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Haydn (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 SPORTSMAN
 Portrait of a sporting personality followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL
 by Patricia Howard (soprano) Frederick Stone (piano) Adolph Hallis (piano) (repeated at 16.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 15: Rumania

07.30 PALACE OF VARIETIES
 with Harry Orchid Betty Huntley Wright Gilbert Gordon, Linda Love G. H. Elliott Chairman, Bob Currie

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 (See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

10.00 'CARIBBEAN HORIZON'
 The last of a series of programmes about the British West Indies on the eve of Federation
4: The Land is Bright
 Written and narrated— after a 3,000-mile tour of the area— by Willy Richardson

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
 A Christian approach to daily life by Canon Matthew McNanney, D.D.

11.45 Ted Ray in 'SPICE OF LIFE'
 with June Whitfield Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch') BBC Revue Orchestra Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz Produced by Roy Speer (repeated on Saturday at 18.30)

12.30 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 Adèle Leigh (soprano) and Frederick Sharp (baritone) BBC Concert Orchestra Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY
 A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall Colin MacInnes takes the theme of London life as his subject for the second of a series of six programmes with Clarence Wright accompanied by Alan Paul and the recorded voices of some of the original artists (repeated at 20.30)

14.45 LET THE CHILDREN SING
 (See 02.30)

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world

15.45 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Allan Ford with Edward Rubach (piano)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'BLOSSOMS FROM THE WILDERNESS'
 by Rose Marie Hodgson Miss Hodgson tells how she and her husband acquired a dilapidated vicarage not far from Canterbury in Kent, and turned it into a prosperous flower farm. (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 RECITAL
 by Dawie Couzyn (bass) and Denis Vaughan (organ)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 'CURIUSER AND CURIUSER'
 (See 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 JOURNEY TO TANGANYIKA
 The first of two programmes in which Willy Richardson gives an account of a recent visit to Tanganyika

19.00 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Bryden Chomson Overture: Leonora No. 1...Beethoven Prelude and Toccata...Gordon Jacob Symphony No. 29 in A (K.201).Mozart Three Pieces from 'The Damnation of Faust'.....Berlioz

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Michael Austin

20.30 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY
 (See 14.15)

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT
 Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Torch The BBC Men's Chorus Conducted by Cyril Gell with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxvell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme 'THE INTELLECTUAL IN THE ENGLISH WORLD'
 by Sir Harold Nicolson

23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
 Some radio annotations on the passing parade

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30 Radio Newsreel
 16.45 Land and Livestock
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
 A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-03.30 This Day and Age

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 This Day and Age

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 World Affairs
 23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
 23.52 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
 20.30 Gramophone records
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 (calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Sandy Maepheron at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 Question and Answer
 17.35 Announcer's Choice
 17.55 Programme Parade
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Music Programme
 19.00 Arab Newsletter
 19.15 Music Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.50 Profile: a talk
 20.00 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
 16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 13

General Overseas Service

For wavelenghts and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelenghts see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Stop Press Rhythm
Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Haydn (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
Scheherazade
19.40 British Trade: a talk
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Meet the People
15.50 Science Notebook
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

00.30 'BLOSSOMS FROM THE WILDERNESS'
by Rose Marie Hodgson
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 CONCERTO
Piano Concerto No. 1 in D minor
by Brahms
played by Patricia Bishop
and the BBC Northern Orchestra
Conducted by Harry Newstone

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 TOP OF THE POPS
Introducing a popular British Singer
This week: Alma Cogan
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Haydn (records)

05.00 'BLOSSOMS FROM THE WILDERNESS'
by Rose Marie Hodgson

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
A programme of strict tempo dance music played by Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
Chapter 5
Kitty Bluett
Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
Graham Stark

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Haydn and Bax on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN 'Rough Water Brown'
by Henry Garnett
Adapted by the author from the book of the same name
1— Benny Finds a Home'
(For cast see Sunday, 13.15)

10.15 Music Box

10.30 'SIMON AND LAURA'
Episode Seven
(See Tuesday, 07.15)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The Band of the Scots Guards
Conducted by Lt.-Col. S. Rhodes
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
and Vanessa Lee

15.00 GRAND HOTEL
Jean Fougnet
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist,
Hervey Alan

15.45 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
A commentary on the second half of one of the day's English League matches

16.45 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Ted Ray in 'SPICE OF LIFE'
with June Whitfield
Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Roy Speer

19.15 ENA BAGA at the electronic organ

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 Rugby League Football
LEEDS v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland

21.05 DOWN MELODY LANE
A tour of the world of music in the company of Paul Fenoulhet and the BBC Variety Orchestra

22.00 Report on the CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE at Llandudno

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE featuring 'Plot the Spot' and

'Figure it Out'
Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Wherever men appreciate whisky



they prefer

WHITE HORSE SCOTCH WHISKY



Ask for it by name!

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR OCTOBER 7-13

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

- GMT
- 06.00 THE NEWS
- 06.09 From the Editorials
- 06.15 Radio Newsreel
- 06.25 Programme Parade
- 06.30-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

- 09.00 Programme in Japanese
- 09.15 News in English for listeners in the Far East
- 09.30 Close down
- 10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
- 11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
- 11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
- 12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
- 12.30 News in Cantonese
- 12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
- 13.00 THE NEWS
- 13.09 Home News from Britain
- 13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia (On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
- 14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 14.15 Mahila Samaj A programme for women The Day's Work: In the Factory
- 14.30 Music Programme
- 14.35-14.45 Science Survey

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Namakdan Y. Abbas
- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal (Students' Programme) The Legal Ladder: 1—To the Degree of Barrister
- 14.30 Music Programme
- 14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha (Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Sehat aur Safai (Health and Hygiene)
- 15.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men (Women's Programme)
- 15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Sandesaya A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye (Question and Answer)

- 14.30 Music Programme

- 14.35-14.45 Batahit (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 English Law and Liberty

- 14.50 Brains Trust

- 15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam (World Forum)

- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar A Marathi magazine programme London Letter; Art and Literary Review; Western Music (1) (On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk

- 14.15 Chalta Sansar (Radio Magazine)

- 14.30 Music Programme

- 14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila (Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Anjuman

- Magazine programme for East Bengal

- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk

(in Hindi)

- 14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai

A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; Students' Forum; Visit to Southampton Port; Travel Diary

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Topical Talk

- 14.55 Sunne ke Baten

A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan

- 15.05 Masai-i-Hazira

(Topic of the Week)

- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk

- 14.15 H.R.H. Princess Margaret's Tour Tanganyika

- 14.35 Music Programme

- 14.40-14.45 London Ka Khat (London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Radio Magazine

- 15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men (Mail Bag)

- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk

(in Hindi)

- 14.15-14.45 Bichitra

A Bengali magazine programme London Letter; Introducing Shaw

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Bachchon ki Liye

A programme for children

- 15.00 Radio Se Angrezi

(English by Radio) 'Listen and Speak' Lesson 103

- 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 'What I Believe' Speaker: Mrs. Margaret Coles
- 13.30-14.00 Asian Club 'Education and the Arts' Speaker: Sir James Shelley

Monday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Lily Law Sings
- 13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Merit 5 A Guide to Better Listening by George Graham
- 13.30 Play Studio

Wednesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Think of a Number
- 13.30-14.00 Question Time Speakers: The Bishop of Bristol, Professor Maurice Kendall, Laurens Van Der Post, and Sir John Wolfenden in the Chair

Thursday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
- 13.30-14.00 International Press Conference A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
- 13.25 Editorial Opinion Taken from British and other papers
- 13.30-14.00 Week-end Review A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 English Writing
- 13.40 Programme Parade A preview of the week's programmes with recorded extracts
- 13.45-14.00 The World of Science A weekly survey of the latest developments

ASIAN CLUB. The speaker on Sunday will be Sir James Shelley, and his subject 'Education and the Arts.' He was Professor of Education first at Southampton and then at Christchurch, New Zealand. He then spent thirteen years as Director of the New Zealand Broadcasting Service where he established a high artistic and professional standard. Art and craft, poetry and drama, all come within his range.

STANDARDS OF LIVING. Monday's programme will deal with the changes that have taken place over the last thirty years in Britain in the care of children. Richard Gould-Adams will be the investigator, and will discuss the changes with Dr. Miriam Florentin, Senior Medical Officer in a large working-class district of London; Mr. Kenneth Brill, who is Children's Officer for the County of Devon; and Mrs. Peggy Jay, housewife and worker on many committees dealing with various aspects of child care.

PLAY STUDIO. A new fortnightly series of drama programmes will start on Tuesday. Instead of scenes from famous full-length plays it is intended to present complete half-hour plays. Some of these will be classics of the amateur theatre where the one-act play has maintained a vigorous life long after the professional theatre had abandoned it. Others will be adaptations from short stories. It is hoped also to include new half-hour plays specially written for the radio medium. Manuscripts should be addressed to London Calling Asia, BBC, London.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for October 7-13

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
<i>(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
<i>(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, October 7

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week Haydn (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Light Orchestral Music
10.15 Race Relations by Philip Mason
10.30 'A Quick Look Round the World'
10.30 Religious Service from Great George Street Congregational Church, Liverpool
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.30 Peter Jones in 'By and Large'
12.00 Melody Hour
Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Concert Hour
15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I Flew with Bismarck'
Chapter 5
15.45 Short Story 'Before I Forget' by Bernard Braden
2: 'The School Concert'
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 London Forum
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Monday, October 8

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week Haydn (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
10.00 In Town Tonight
10.30 Music While You Work
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Review
11.30 Peter Wyngarde and David Peel in 'The Secret Sharer' by Joseph Conrad
12.00 Vera Lynn introduces 'Yours Sincerely'
12.30 English Magazine presents people and events in the North of England
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Vic Oliver introduces 'Variety Playhouse'
15.15 From the Third Programme 'The Intellectual in the English World,' by Harold Nicolson
15.15 The Montmartre Players
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 The Story of Colonisation 'Asia Today,' by C. H. Philips
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Tuesday, October 9

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age The Olympics
1: The Spirit of the Games
Roger Bannister talks to Professor Gilbert Murray, o.m.
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Guitar Music
10.00 Ted Heath and his Music
10.30 Journey to Tanganyika
The first of two programmes in which Willy Richardson gives an account of a recent visit to Tanganyika (see pages 14 and 15)
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke
12.15 Wandering with Cy Grant who, with his guitar, will sing songs from everywhere
12.30 Ulster Magazine
A programme for Ulster people overseas including 'The News from Home,' and 'Irish Rhythms,' played by the BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Listeners' Choice
14.15 Orchestral Concert by Heart
2: Read by James McKechnie
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age
A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Collectivisation and Development of Agriculture,' by Alexander Nove
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Wednesday, October 10

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Playtime
Michael Austin
10.00 The Stars Look Back
2: John Mills
10.30 Peter Sellers with June Whitfield, Miriam Karlin in 'Curiouser and Curiouser'
An anthology of Anglo-American Off-Beat Humour
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from South-East England
Sussex
11.30 Music for Dancing
12.15 Palace of Varieties
12.45 Work and Worship
A report of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches by the Rev. Kenneth Slack
Messages from children to their parents abroad
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Miss Whittaker
A play for broadcasting by Janet McNeill
Peter Forster writes on page 19
15.15 Music and the Film
A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell, assisted by John Huntley
2: 'How It All Began'
15.45 Ballads of Yesterday
Kathleen Peck (soprano), with Josephine Lee (piano), sings old-time ballads by lady composers
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Films to See by Dilys Powell
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Thursday, October 11

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Music
10.00 BBC Jazz Club
Ken Moule Seven and Tony Kinsey Quartet
10.30 The Archers

11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from The North of England
11.30 'What's the Form?'
11.45 Dance Music
12.00 The Goon Show
2: 'The Lost Gold Mine'
12.30 Welsh Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Golden Serenade
Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet) and Peter Yorke with his Silver Strings
14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 'Educating Archie'
15.45 Music Magazine
'Walton's "Bolshazzar's Feast" (produced October 10, 1931), by Scott Goddard: 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Friday, October 12

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life
Walter Allen
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 The Montmartre Players
10.00 Caribbean Horizon
by Willy Richardson
4: 'The Land is Bright'
10.30 Music While You Work
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
11.30 'God and his World'
A Christian approach to daily life by Canon Matthew McNarney, D.D.
14.45 Ted Ray in 'Spice of Life' with June Whitfield
Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
12.30 New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 The Boy in the Gallery
A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall
Colin MacInnes takes the theme of London life
14.45 Recital
15.15 In Search of Music
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
15.45 Deep Harmony
Directed by Allen Ford with Edward Rubach (piano)
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Generally Speaking
Blossoms from the Wilderness
The first of two talks by Rose Marie Hodgson
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Saturday, October 13

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children
'Rough Water Brown' by Henry Garnett. An adventure serial set on the upper reaches of the River Severn a hundred years ago
1: 'Benny Finds a Home'
10.15 Music Box
10.30 Simon and Laura
Episode 6
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the West Country
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 From the Weeklies
12.15 Can I Help You?
Answers by Cecilia Irving
12.30 Scottish Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Tunes to Delight
The London Theatre Orchestra
The Band of the Scots Guards with the BBC Men's Chorus and Vanessa Lee
15.00 Grand Hotel
Jean Pougnet and the Palm Court Orchestra, with Harvey Alan
15.45 Association Football
A commentary on the second half of one of the day's English League Matches
16.15 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
17.00 News and Commentary
17.15-17.20 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	17755	16.90
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	17755	16.90
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
<i>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</i>		

Daily

09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30 English by Radio (Sunday only)
10.30-11.00 News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00 News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
*(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Electrolytic Tinplate')
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)*
14.00-14.15 News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45 Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu
15.30-15.45 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Electrolytic Tinplate')

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 884. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

CALDER HALL

Her Majesty the Queen this week will open the first major atomic-power station in the world to produce electricity on a commercial scale, and G.O.S. listeners will hear a commentary on the ceremony on Wednesday at 11.55 (edited versions on Wednesday at 18.30 and Thursday at 00.15). A programme on Calder Hall will be broadcast on Monday at 13.15 in the General Overseas Service and 'London Calling Asia,' repeated for G.O.S. listeners on Monday at 23.45 and on Tuesday at 18.30. Arthur Haslett discusses the implications of Calder Hall on page 3, and there is a note on the programme on page 17

AFRICA TOMORROW

Philip Mason gives this week's talk in the G.O.S. series, 'The Story of Colonisation'

'THIS MODERN STUFF'

Lawrence Leonard opens a series of six illustrated talks on music of our times

THE OLYMPICS

Roger Bannister continues his G.O.S. series with an interview with the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P.

THE 1956 MOTOR SHOW

Bertram Mycock offers a preview on page 10; the show will be reported in the G.O.S. on Friday and Saturday

HARVEST FESTIVAL

A Thanksgiving Service on Sunday from the Hatfield Parish Church, Herts.

A Story of Progress

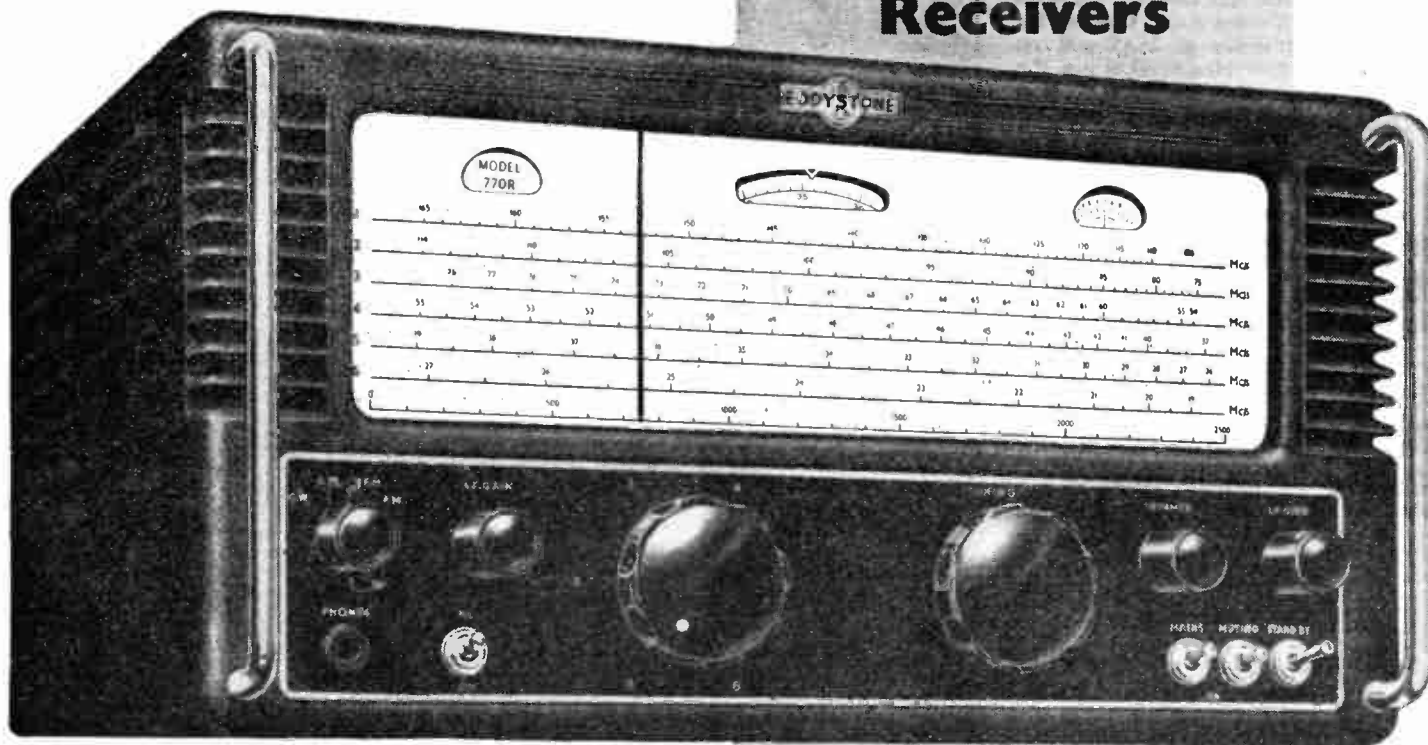
Colin Wills, on pages 14 and 15, contributes an illustrated feature on Kenya, which welcomes H.R.H. Princess Margaret this week when she arrives at Nairobi by air from Tanganyika



Stephen Black at the Calder Hall atomic-power station in Cumberland: he will be heard as the interviewer in this week's feature programme on the station, broadcast in the G.O.S. and 'London Calling Asia'

Special applications:
**Monitoring,
 Field Tests,
 Laboratory
 purposes —**

The **EDDYSTONE 770** **V.H.F**
&
U.H.F
**Communications
 Receivers**

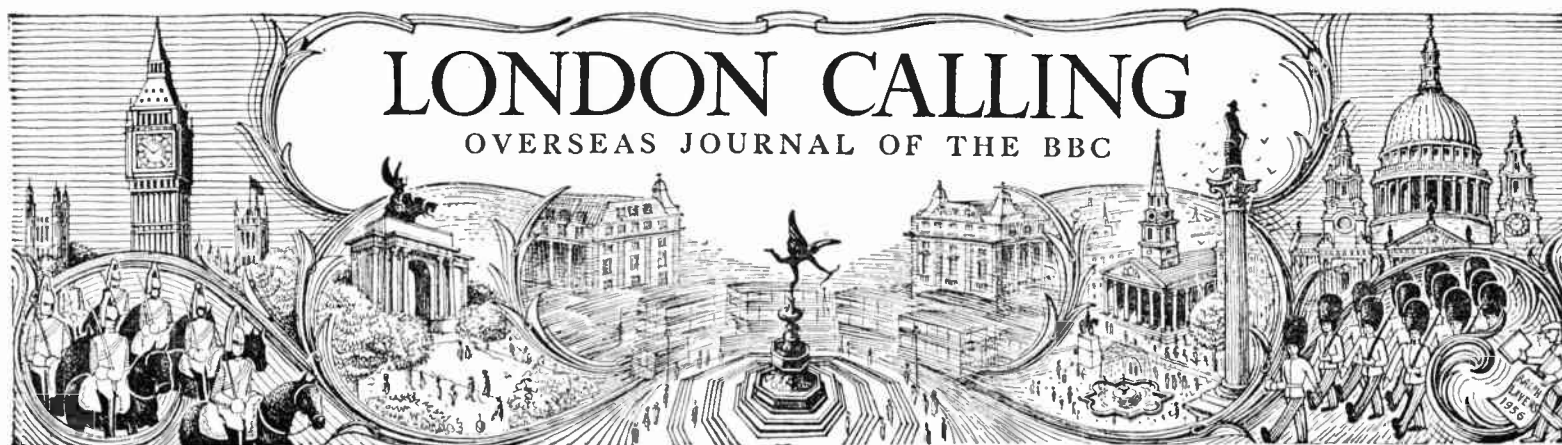


Superbly engineered and of advanced design, the two models offered possess excellent electrical characteristics and are robustly constructed for service in any climate. The "770 R" has continuous AM/FM coverage from 19 Mc/s to 165 Mc/s; the "770 U" from 150 Mc/s to 500 Mc/s. Both incorporate six-position turret tuning assemblies of unique design and giving high reliability. Fully illustrated literature with performance curves on request.



Manufactured by STRATTON & CO. LTD. BIRMINGHAM 31

CABLES: STRATNOID, BIRMINGHAM



Beyond Calder Hall

ARTHUR HASLETT tells how when Her Majesty the Queen opens Britain's nuclear power station at Calder Hall she will inaugurate a new stage in the peaceful development of atomic energy: 'Beyond the achievement of Calder Hall,' he says 'there lies not only a ten-year programme of construction but another—of research and decision—which stretches far into the future'

WHEN Her Majesty the Queen opens the Calder Hall nuclear power station this week she will inaugurate a new stage in the peaceful development of atomic energy. Calder Hall is not only an achievement in its own right: it is also the model for the first nuclear power stations to be planned in any country as part of a considered programme of electricity generation from the atom.

There is a reason for this distinction. Of those countries which so far are most advanced in atomic energy, Great Britain alone has no cheap source of energy, and a need, already urgent, for more electricity.

So it is that, while the United States and the U.S.S.R. are building many different types of nuclear power stations experimentally, Britain is committed to a programme planned by stages.

In its own right, Calder Hall will be the first nuclear power station in the world to feed electricity in substantial quantities into a national electricity network. This in itself will be a landmark; and it will be this service which the Queen will inaugurate. The output of electricity from Calder Hall will reach about 65,000 kilowatts. But it has not been built with the sole object of producing electricity. It has a second object: to produce the nuclear fuel, plutonium, of which stocks are being accumulated.

'A Preliminary'

A ten-year programme of nuclear power was announced in February, 1955. Calder Hall is a preliminary to this programme rather than part of it. Whereas Calder Hall has been built for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and is a two-purpose station, the new stations will be built for the Central Electricity Authority and will have no other purpose but to produce electricity. It has been said of them that they may be the first in the world to generate electricity from nuclear energy 'on a strictly commercial basis.'

Twelve of them are to be built. For the design of the first eight, and probably of all twelve, the Calder Hall station will serve as a model for development. They will generate more electricity at greater efficiency.

The programme is keeping well up to its timetable. According to the programme, work on the first two stations was to be begun about the middle of 1957, and they were to come into operation in 1960-61. In the event, sites for both stations have been chosen, and tenders for their construction invited. These will be already under examination at the time when the Calder Hall station is opened.

Of the first two sites, one is on the east coast of England, some sixty miles from London, and the other on the Severn estuary. The plans envisaged an output from these stations of up to 200,000 kilowatts each. For a third station, to be built by the South of Scotland Electricity Board, an output of 300,000 kilowatts has been mentioned. The impression is that the outputs originally proposed will be exceeded, but definite figures will not be known until contracts for construction have been signed.

The Scottish station already mentioned will

be one of a second pair, due to follow eighteen months after the first two. The whole of these twelve stations are to be completed by 1965, and their combined output may well exceed 3-million kilowatts. Large as this figure is it represents less than a quarter of the extra generating capacity expected to be needed by that time.

In all estimates of the contribution to be made by nuclear energy to the generation of electricity in Great Britain by 1965 and later dates it has been assumed that coal output will have been increased—by more than fifty per cent. Nuclear energy will certainly reduce the gap, but cannot bridge it quickly.

By the early 1970s it is hoped to meet all extra requirements for electricity from nuclear power stations. By 1975 the electricity so produced should be the equivalent of that produced by burning about 40-million tons of coal a year.

'Stage-One Station'

The British programme does not, therefore, stop at ten years. On a longer time-scale the Calder Hall type of station is described as a 'stage-one' nuclear power station.

Two further stages are envisaged, and research on both is proceeding. The object is to develop the smallest number of reactor types consistent with final efficiency.

Here the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell occupies a key position. The problem is to carry research on selected types of reactors to the point when sound decisions can be made—and to do so as economically as possible.

The characteristic of the Calder Hall type of station is the use of a gas, carbon-dioxide, to remove heat from the reactor. A choice of a 'stage-two' reactor is expected to be made by the end of the present year. A prototype station will then be designed. This will be in the same relation to 'stage-two' production stations as is Calder Hall to the stations now to be built. According to the recent annual report of the Atomic Energy Authority, cooling by a molten metal, sodium, was the most likely choice.

In the third stage of development at least two more types of power station will be needed. The prototype of one of them—which, however, will take some long time to develop—is being built at Dounreay, in northern Scotland. Various possibilities for the other are being studied at the Harwell Research Establishment.

Beyond the achievement of Calder Hall there lies, therefore, not only a ten-year programme of construction but another—of research and decision—which stretches far into the future.

CONTENTS

THE IDEA OF NEUTRALITY <i>By Martin Wight</i>	4
CENTENARY OF THE LONDON BUS <i>By Cyril Ray</i>	5
THE HAMMERING HORDES <i>By Professor Reginald Betts</i>	6
TAPESTRIES THAT ENSHRINE A TRAGIC QUEEN'S LIFE <i>By Hardiman Scott</i>	7
DEVELOPMENT OF THE HELICOPTER <i>By O. L. Fitzwilliam</i>	8
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 13 THE ENGLISHMAN'S HOME <i>By James Laver</i>	10
THE 1956 MOTOR SHOW <i>By Bertram Mycock</i>	10
THE CITY OF CARLISLE <i>By Alan Dixon</i>	11
BOOKS TO READ <i>By Bruce Miller</i>	12
SHOW-JUMPING COMES INTO ITS OWN <i>By John Stockbridge</i>	13
KENYA—A STORY OF PROGRESS <i>By Colin Wills</i>	14
TOURISM IN BRITAIN <i>By Ernest Atkinson</i>	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-25

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page 16

MARTIN WIGHT, Reader in International Relations at the London School of Economics, discusses the motives that lead some countries to adopt the legal and political institution of neutrality, and he quotes precedents that suggest that though neutrality is possible within certain limits it has seldom been a successful policy in the long run

The Idea of Neutrality

INTERNATIONAL politics have always been a dangerous struggle or a precarious balance of power; neutrality is the attempt to keep out of them. A wise man avoids other people's quarrels—this is the argument, at its simplest, of the neutral. You cannot be neutral between right and wrong—this is the argument, at its simplest, of the critic of neutrality. The history of neutrality, as a legal and political institution, has swung between the two arguments.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when international law was in its earliest development, and the very word 'neutrality' was a new coinage, the right of neutrality was limited by the doctrine of the just war. Thus Grotius laid down that a state which wishes to be impartial in a conflict must not hinder the belligerent whose cause is just nor help the belligerent whose cause is unjust.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the rights of neutrality reached their theoretical zenith. This period seems in retrospect (perhaps deceptively) like a classical age in international relations, when politics were free from fanaticism and the balance of power was regulated, on the whole, without violent convulsions. The conception of the just war now grew faint, and it became agreed that neutrals had the duty to remain impartial between belligerents, who themselves had the corresponding duty to respect the territory and property of neutrals.

Doctrine of Collective Responsibility

In the nineteenth century the prestige of neutrality was enhanced by the growing influence of the United States; the permanent neutrality of Switzerland, Belgium, and Luxembourg was written into the public law of Europe; and the international law of neutrality was clarified and advanced by the Declaration of Paris in 1856 and the second Hague Conference in 1907. But in the twentieth century the pendulum has swung back. The conception of neutrality has once more become complicated and limited by the doctrine of the just war, in its new version of collective responsibility for restraining aggression.

One might almost say that the swing began with the second Hague Conference itself. For not only did the conference produce a series of conventions elaborating what we might call the classical rules of neutrality: it also declared that in a dispute neutral powers have a right to offer good offices or mediation and that this is not an unfriendly act. This meant that a dispute was no longer the affair exclusively of the disputants but was a matter of legitimate concern for the whole community of states. The two world wars encouraged this trend. They seemed to involve such tremendous causes, transcending mere issues of national interest, that among the belligerents (who in each case were the majority of the members of international society) the view became prevalent that neutrality was no longer morally justifiable.

The three great international constitutional instruments of the twentieth century—the League Covenant, the Kellogg-Briand Treaty for the Renunciation of War, and the United Nations Charter—have not abolished the institution of neutrality but they have transformed it back into something resembling the status outlined by Grotius—they have transformed it back from a duty of absolute impartiality into a neutrality that must not be indifferent to the moral issues involved.

Broad Lesson of International History

But it might seem that these fluctuations in the theory of neutrality have never had much effect on the practice of neutrality; neither on the desire for neutrality of some states nor on the respect for neutrality by others. It is the broad lesson of international history that if a state lacks strength to defend its neutrality that neutrality will be violated whenever a belligerent can use the argument of military necessity. When Gustavus Adolphus invaded Germany in 1630 his brother-in-law, the Elector of Brandenburg, pleaded a right to neutrality. 'What kind of a thing is that?' said Gustavus in his blunt way. 'Neutrality?—I don't understand it. It is nothing to me.' And he appeared outside Berlin with his artillery and compelled the unhappy Elector to sign an alliance with him.

Nor was it different in the period when the rights of neutrality were being fully formulated. In the eighteenth century Frederick the Great began the Seven Years War by overrunning Saxony without a declaration of war and refusing an offer of Saxon neutrality guaranteed by hostages and surrender of fortresses. It was in the nineteenth century, perhaps, that the rights of neutrals were most generally respected, but in the world wars they were once more generally overridden by military necessity. Not only were there famous and flagrant violations of neutrality by Germany: the Allies violated Greek neutrality in the first war, and Britain and Russia violated Persian neutrality in both wars. If there was a moral distinction it was that the violations of neutrality by the Allies were plainly not intended to lead to a permanent deprivation of independence, though this was small consolation to Greeks and Persians at the time.

If neutrality is so hard to maintain, what are the motives that lead countries to adopt it? We might distinguish between those countries which seek neutrality purely from considerations of external policy, and those which adopt it as the corollary of a concentration upon domestic policy. The distinction is not exact, and in any particular case both motives are likely to be at work.

Neutrality of the first kind is seen in states which avoid international alignments because they are preoccupied with a special, even a private, problem of external relations. Thus Irish neutrality flows logically from the continued inability of Irish opinion to accept the partition of the island; and the neutrality of the Arab countries is a qualified neutrality—a neutrality between the Western and Communist blocs—in order to concentrate upon the more immediate problems of Israel and eradicating colonialism. But neutrality for reasons of foreign policy is more generally conceived simply as the best way in the circumstances of seeking security.

Neutrality was the most reasonable foreign policy for Turkey or Argentina during the second world war; General Franco pursued such a policy with an adroitness that has conferred ample benefits on Spain. Of this kind also is neutrality as a mode of political retirement, inspired by the desire for repose after having tasted the anxieties of military and imperial glory. Such a motive may be seen in the advocates of neutrality both in France and in Germany since the last war. It is perhaps the deepest motive of all neutrals which have formerly been great powers: of Austria today, of Holland in the nineteenth century, of Sweden and of Switzerland, which we sometimes forget was once a military power.

Switzerland and Sweden are Europe's senior neutrals: their neutrality has been maintained unbroken now for 146 years. They illustrate how neutrality as a security policy, if it is to be successful, requires both military strength and geographical invulnerability.

The other kind of neutrality derives, I suggested, from a preoccupation with domestic affairs. The principle of the primacy of foreign policy was formulated by the great German historian Ranke, and an American scholar has described it as underlying all modern political philosophy. Yet there are still countries which have the courage to repudiate it, and regard neutrality not as a kind of security policy but as an alternative to one.

India's Attitude to Power Politics

Mr. Nehru has repeatedly described India's neutrality policy in this way: that India is so busy with her task of internal development that she cannot allow herself to become entangled in the web of power politics. In this he speaks for all those Asian countries which regard economic failure at home as a graver danger than military assault from without. It is not a new position. American isolationism up to 1941, and British non-intervention in the nineteenth century, were based on the same principle of absorption in internal welfare and economic expansion.

Yet these precedents suggest the limits of possible neutrality. America began by repudiating the balance of power; then found herself, in two world wars, compelled to rectify the balance; and at last, about 1947, recognised with consternation that she had become one of the scales in the balance. In other words, if the neutrality policy of a small power may come to an end with the neutrality being violated by stronger powers the neutrality of a great power usually ends because the great power finds that its vital interests would be endangered if it continued to stand aloof. Mr. Nehru's neutrality has always been an active neutrality, a neutrality which mediates between the Western and Communist powers, and which is therefore committed in some sense to holding the balance of the world. The policy of Yugoslavia since her break with the Cominform in 1948 has tended in the same direction.

'Neutrality,' a word implying something more dynamic and realistic than neutrality, is sometimes used to describe such a policy as India's. The mediatory role of Mr. Krishna Menon in the Geneva Conference on the Indo-China question in 1954 illustrates a more positive contribution to international relations than mere neutrality.

Seldom in international affairs has neutrality proved a successful policy in the long run; but then in the long run alternative ways of avoiding war have seldom been successful either. Success is not the exclusive criterion of political judgment, and the pursuit of neutrality may have encouraged other social arts besides those of national defence. There are states whose foreign policy has been traditionally connected with the defence of the rule of law in international politics, with the maintenance of the balance of power and the defeat of aggression; and such states deserve respect. But the end of every great war has posed the question: 'Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?'—who shall police the policeman? It is a question to which international society, by its very nature, can provide no satisfactory answer, but a provisional answer has not infrequently been found in the critical conscience of the neutrals. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



In the Regent's Park parade: a horse-drawn bus of 1856 and London Transport's Routemaster



An 'Ole Bill' bus of the type which was used for troop-carrying in France and Flanders during the first world war

Centenary of the London Bus

CYRIL RAY picks out some of the highlights in the hundred years of history that mark the evolution of the horse-drawn bus plying the London streets in the 1850s into the familiar bright-red, diesel-engined monster seen in its thousands today

IT is only recently that London was celebrating the centenary of the Victoria Cross, with a parade of stout-hearted happy warriors in Hyde Park; and now there has been a parade of London buses to celebrate their centenary, and an exhibition at Charing Cross Underground Station. It is a hundred years since the various little bus services of London began to become amalgamated and organised in the London General Omnibus Company—the direct ancestor of London Transport.

Not much connection, you might say, between Victoria Crosses and London buses, between anything so heroic and anything so commonplace. Well, no—except that one of the motor-buses on parade was there to represent the thousand London buses that served in France and Flanders in the first world war, carrying British infantry up to the long lines of trenches, and bringing some of them back. Upon this bus were the words: 'Ypres, the Somme, Antwerp,' and there must have been some people watching the parade whose memories were touched for a moment in much the same way as they had been touched when they watched the V.C.s on parade.

But that was a motor-bus, and there were much earlier buses on parade than that. In the 1850s the 800 or so buses on the streets of London were drawn by a couple of horses apiece, or three at the most; the top was open, and passengers on top faced outwards, sitting back to back on what was called a knifeboard seat. Strictly for the gentlemen, that was: ladies could not ride outside unless there were 'decency boards' to hide their ankles and their petticoats. Every route had a different colour, and London must have seemed very gay when you looked for a white or a green or a red bus according to where you were going.

Steep Steps, Hard Seats, Solid Tyres

The knifeboard gave way to the 'garden seat,' where the seats were set across the bus, at right-angles to the sides, facing forward. 'Open air to everywhere!' some of the conductors of those roofless buses used to shout, and passengers those days did not seem to mind the steep steps, the hard seats, and the solid tyres.

Nowadays, those 800 horse-drawn buses of a hundred years ago, all different colours, have given way to something like 7,000 oil-driven monsters, all bright red, each taking about sixty passengers against the couple of dozen apiece in the old days. Seats are upholstered, there is heating and ventilation; and giant pneumatic tyres, of course.

And this is not to mention the special Green Line buses, run by London Transport right out into the country; the sightseeing buses, with special perspex tops and loudspeakers; and the highly specialised vehicles such as breakdown lorries and mobile canteens—even a special tree-logging bus, which takes experts out to cut the overhanging branches that slap against windows, scratch the paint, and frighten passengers.

There was a veteran conductor taking the salute at the London bus

parade who had worked on horse-drawn buses in 1892, when London traffic was all cluttered up with donkey-carts and brewers' drays, he told us. But buses—in Central London, anyway—cannot move faster now than they did then, in spite of having an engine of 125 horsepower in place of the old couple of horses.

That is what traffic congestion means: we might just as well be stuck behind a donkey cart. The same idea struck the Minister of Transport, and after the parade he promised to get London traffic moving a bit faster. We shall see!

Meanwhile, even if the buses are not much faster than their ancestors they are a good deal cleaner and more comfortable and more frequent. And in some cases—not all, by any means—even cheaper, thanks to millions more passengers. A hundred years ago it cost ninepence to go from Kew to Kensington by bus, and now it costs eightpence, and that is a sort of economic miracle. (*Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Service*)



'Open air to everywhere!' cried the conductors of these 'garden-seat' buses



PROF. R. R. BETTS

PROFESSOR REGINALD BETTS, in his contribution to 'The Story of Colonisation,' tells of the armies of nomadic tribesmen from central Asia—mainly Tartars and Turks—which at intervals throughout the Middle Ages invaded and colonised the countries on the eastern fringe of Europe

The Hammering Hordes

IN the history of colonisation Europe has recently been the active partner, the coloniser which has sent its adventurers and merchants and missionaries, its misfits, convicts, and surplus poor to conquer and colonise other continents. But Europe has itself been often the victim, or the beneficiary, of invasion and settlement from outside. The invaders of Europe came almost all from Asia, and their settlements were made in the eastern half of Europe. That is why we in the West know little about them and tend to underestimate their importance. But they are worth looking at, for the invaders from the east have profoundly influenced the history and present condition of every European country east of Germany. There are today whole nations such as the Hungarians, the Finns and Estonians, the Turks of eastern Thrace, and the Tartar peoples of southern and eastern Russia who still speak languages which are of non-European origin. Also there is much Asiatic stock in countries like Russia, Bulgaria, and Roumania.

An Easy Highway for Invaders

Europe is a peninsula, and invaders can approach it only from the south, the west, or the north by sea. But it has no secure eastern frontier. The great north-European plain widens towards the east with no insuperable geographical obstacle, for the Ural mountains are by no means impassable and at their southern end they peter out into the grassland and semi-desert which provide an easy highway between central Asia and southern Russia. Until the formation of the strong state of Muscovy in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, that highway was open to a succession of invading Asiatic nomads whose incursions and settlement constitute the most important chapter in the history of the colonisation of Europe.

The series of invasions of Europe from the east began in the fourth century and was not finally checked until the sixteenth. It had its origin in a reservoir in the vast plains which lie north of the mountains of central Asia, around Lake Baikal and the upper courses of the great rivers which flow north to the Arctic sea: here pastoral nomads—tent-dwelling, horse-riding owners of flocks and herds—have again and again coalesced into great tribal hordes, sweeping now into China, now into India or Persia, now into Europe, in search of new grazing grounds, booty, and slaves.

The history of the first of these central Asian empires is typical. Towards the beginning of the Christian era a great tribal confederation was created in east-central Asia. The Chinese, who called these people Huns, eventually repelled their attacks, and therefore the Huns turned westwards, swept through the desert lands north of the Caspian Sea, overthrew the Iranian and Gothic monarchies in southern Russia, and pushed on to the grasslands of the middle Danube, from where in the fourth century they raided and ravaged into Gaul and central Italy.

The Hun terror in Europe lasted some sixty or seventy years, but when their greatest leader, Attila, died in A.D. 453 his empire fell to pieces. His Asiatic followers scattered, but remained in Europe, many of them in south-west Russia, the first of the Turco-Tartar settlers in Europe. It was probably part of these remnants of Attila's horde who, in the latter part of the seventh century, under the name of Bulgars, forayed part of them across the Danube delta to found the Bulgarian state amid the Slavs of the north-eastern Balkans, part of them north-eastwards to establish a second and flourishing Bulgar community on the middle Volga.

Little more than a century after the collapse of Attila's empire a second flood of Turkic nomads followed the same route from Asia into Europe. They were the Avars or Obri, invaders so fierce and terrible that today some Slavs still use the word 'obri' to mean 'giants.' The Avars, like the Huns before them, swept over the Russian steppes, up the Danube, and into the grasslands of Hungary. As the Avars advanced up the Danube they had to meet in battle not ill-armed and ill-led rabble of uncivilised Slavs but the armoured legions of Byzantium and the experienced armies of Teutons in northern Italy and southern Germany; moreover, being few, the Avars were cautious of the losses which might occur if they flung their precious horsemen against such foes too often or too recklessly. Therefore they sought a mass of infantry to use as a screen, to absorb the shock of the first assault, regardless of the loss of life, and such a source they found in the conquered Slavs.

The fact that the Avars took masses of Slavs with them in their extensive raids was a most important factor in colonising much of central and south-eastern Europe with these Avar-Slav hordes. In the seventh century the Avar empire was broken up by revolts of its Slavonic subjects, and ultimately shattered by Charlemagne.

During the Middle Ages the succession of Asiatic invasions of Europe continued. The first followers of the Avars were the Khazars who in the seventh and eighth centuries established a flourishing state in south Russia.

The Khazars, invaders of Turkish race, ruled over a mixed population of Slavs, Goths, Greeks, and the remnants of earlier Asiatic invading tribes. Khazaria flourished by trading with the Greeks, Arabs, Slavs, and Scandinavians. One of its most interesting features was its religious tolerance. The pagan khans of the Khazars welcomed missionaries, whether they were Christian, Moslem, or Jewish. Some of the later khans and many of their subjects embraced the Jewish faith, so that Khazaria became a great reservoir from which flowed one of the broader streams of east-European Jewry.

It was the usual fate of these Asiatic colonies in eastern Europe to become themselves the victims of later incursions. The Khazar state was overthrown in the tenth century by a fourth incursion of Asiatic Turkish-speaking nomads, the Pechenegs, who in their turn created a loosely organised empire over what is today the Ukraine and Roumania: some of the Pechenegs invaded and settled in the eastern Balkans. In its turn the Pecheneg hegemony was, in the eleventh century, destroyed by yet another wave of invaders, those whom the Russians called Polovtzi and their other victims Cumans. The Russian princes and the rulers of Hungary and Poland were involved in a long struggle to confine the Cumans to the steppe. Hardly had the Cuman peril been scotched when the most terrible of all the invading hosts, the Mongol Tartars, swept across Europe's eastern frontier. They came about the year 1230, not as groups of casual marauders but as the vast, organised army of one of the greatest empires.

During the previous half-century a Mongolian chieftain, the famous Jenghis Khan, had built up a vast empire of Mongol and Tartar tribes around Lake Baikal. Jenghis had set himself to conquer the world. China, Korea, the south-west-Asian empire of Kwarasmia, northern India, Persia—all were sooner or later overrun by the victorious hordes of Jenghis and his son, Ogdai Khan. And now it was the turn of Europe. In the course of a dozen years the Tartar prince, Batu Khan, overran Russia, destroyed all its cities except Novgorod, and swept through Galicia and Poland; he drove the Cumans out of the Ukraine to take refuge in Hungary, where their descendants live to this day. The Hungarian army was swept aside by the Tartars, and Batu Khan reached Austria.

It seemed that nothing could prevent Bohemia, Germany, or even Italy from falling under the barbarian yoke. But a miracle happened, for suddenly, in the year 1241, Batu marched his hordes back to the distant Tartar capital of Karakoram, for Ogdai Khan was dead, and Batu wanted to make his bid for the throne. But though Poland and Hungary were for the moment relieved, the Tartar host returned to dwell in the rich grasslands of the European steppe. There the Khan of the Golden Horde held sway over a vast dominion which stretched from the borders of Poland to Astrakhan on the Caspian Sea; to him the Russian princes and towns long paid tribute. For 300 years the Tartars ruled in southern Russia until, divided amongst themselves, they were conquered in part by the tsars of Russia and in part by the Ottoman Turks.

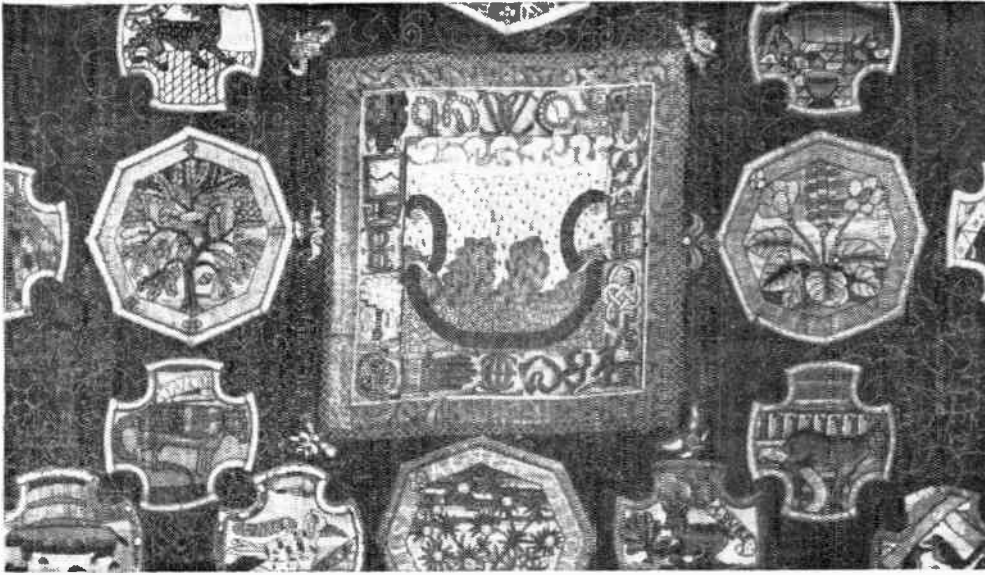
The Most Successful Horde of All

The Ottoman Turks were the last of the 'hammering hordes' to invade Europe from Asia, and their invasion was the most successful, the longest lasting, and the most dangerous to Christendom of all. The Ottoman invasion, also, was Turkish, but it came not by the Russian steppes but from Asia Minor. As early as the latter half of the eleventh century a group of Turkish tribes, known to history as the Seljuks, had overrun the Middle East and Asia Minor. For a time the Crusades, the Byzantine emperors, and the Golden Horde had been able to keep the Seljuks out of Europe, but by the fourteenth century the Crusades had failed and the might of Byzantium had been broken; the Balkan rulers, Serbian, Bulgarian and Greek, were at each other's throats, and Christian princes did not hesitate to employ Turkish mercenaries from Asia Minor.

Here was an opportunity which was eagerly seized by the most powerful of the Turkish military chiefs, the sons and grandsons of Otman of Brusa. During the hundred years from 1350 to 1450 the Ottoman Turks poured into Europe; they overthrew the empires of Serbia and Bulgaria; and in 1453 they captured Constantinople. Within another hundred years they were masters of the whole of the Balkan peninsula, of the Roumanian principalities, and of most of Hungary.

The establishment of this enormous and obstinately enduring Ottoman Turkish Empire in the south-east completes the long tale of Asiatic colonisation in Europe. It had begun with Attila in the fifth century; it did not end until the last Ottoman sultan was deposed in 1918. It is a chapter in the history of colonisation not unworthy of comparison in interest and importance with its sequel, the expansion of Europe—of Russians, Portuguese, Dutch, British, and French—into Asia. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

'The Story of Colonisation.' *Africa Tomorrow*, by Philip Mason (see page 17)



This panel has monograms 'ES,' 'EC,' and 'WC,' for Elizabeth Shrewsbury, Elizabeth Cavendish, and William Cavendish: tears fall on quicklime, illustrating a Latin motto



A square with an emblem of Mary, Queen of Scots

Tapestries that Enshrine a Tragic Queen's Life

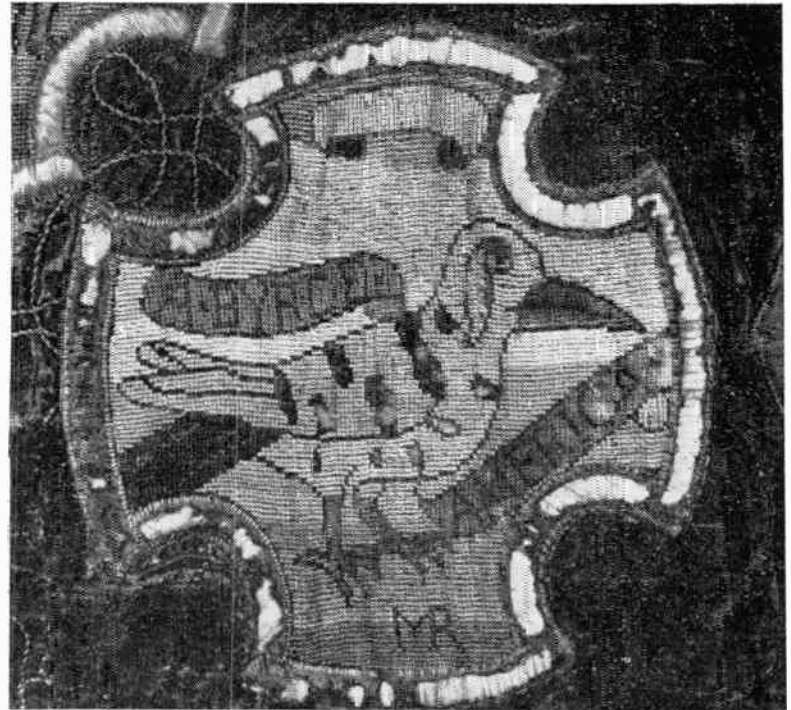
HARDIMAN SCOTT tells the story of the Oxburgh hangings which include almost the only known signed examples of the embroidery prowess of Mary, Queen of Scots. The hangings, after being repaired at the Victoria and Albert Museum, are now back in Norfolk

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS was considered one of the most accomplished needlewomen of her time, and happily specimens of her work are still preserved. Back in the sixteenth century, when she was in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, she and the Countess of Shrewsbury worked together on the same tapestries. The Oxburgh Hangings, as they are called, were presented to London's Victoria and Albert Museum by the National Art Collections Fund in 1953, and there has since been much delicate repair work on them. They were put on exhibition at the museum for two months, and now they are back in their permanent home at Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk, which has been their home since the eighteenth century.

I have been to see the tapestries which tell so much about the life of the tragic Queen. She must have been working on these with the Countess of Shrewsbury just before she was removed to Sheffield Castle, where she spent fourteen years, and just before the plotting of the invasion of England by Spain. Although there is an inevitable tranquillity about embroidery one cannot say these hangings exactly show peace of mind.

There are three of them on view—there must have been four, but the other is still in fragments—and a valance, which would have gone round the top of a bed. They were, in fact, used as bed-hangings, although originally designed as wall-hangings. In the centre of the largest there is a square, worked by Mary, showing a hand coming down from the clouds, clutching a sickle and pruning vines: It bears the motto: 'Virtue is strengthened by wounds.' It was a favourite emblem of Mary's, and she sent the Duke of Norfolk, who was involved in the invasion conspiracy, a cushion bearing the same subject and motto.

Surrounding this central square there are some thirty-six panels with the figures of birds, plants, and animals worked in coloured silks.



Surrounding the central square shown in the top-right-hand picture are some thirty-six panels with the figures of birds, plants, and animals worked in coloured silks: one is a bird—'Byrde America'—signed by Mary 'MR'

At least twenty-five of them are signed by Mary—'MR'—or with a complicated monogram; and one octagonal panel, in the form of a monogram, shows all the letters of the names Maria Stewart. Other panels bear the monogram of the Countess of Shrewsbury.

Each of the other two hangings also has a central motif in an embroidered square. One bearing the Countess of Shrewsbury's monogram shows tears falling into quicklime with the motto: 'Tears bear witness that the quenched flame lives'—perhaps a reference to the death of her third husband, Sir William Cavendish.

On these hangings, and on the valance, too, there are panels of crocodiles, boars, starlings, frogs, and even spiders. It has taken an expert needlewoman over two years to repair them. I saw her at work on one of the remaining fragments. Many of the silks were just hanging loose, and she was replacing them so skilfully that I could not see the stitches. And now we have this most beautiful needlework as evidence of Mary's pleasure in small things, and of the consolation it must have given to—quote herself—'a body and a heart which must endure pain and dishonour in a life unsure.' (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Oxburgh Hall, in Norfolk, a late-fifteenth-century house owned by the National Trust, and the permanent home of the Oxburgh hangings



The Bristol 173, a twin-rotor helicopter designed to carry twelve to fourteen passengers. It is being used by British European Airways for development flying

Development of the Helicopter

O. L. FITZWILLIAM, Chief Engineer of the Westland Aircraft Company, outlines some of the problems involved in the design of the helicopter, the specialised type of aircraft which in the past ten years—particularly for military purposes—has made a big advance. The speaker is introduced and subsequently questioned by C. L. Boltz

IT is quite a common thing nowadays to pick up a newspaper and read that somewhere or other a special type of aircraft called the helicopter has been in action. Owing to this machine's ability to rise vertically and descend vertically and to hover at any chosen height without moving backwards or forwards it can do lots of things that the usual type of fixed-wing aircraft cannot do at all. The helicopter needs no more than a few square yards of landing ground: it can spot a clearing in a forest or jungle and land in it, as has been done often enough in the jungle of Malaya. It can hover and let down a container of food to people marooned by floods or hostile siege, or let down a rope on which a shipwrecked sailor or isolated mountaineer can be hauled up. For rescuing wounded men and taking medical supplies it proved its worth in Korea.

You have a rough idea how a helicopter is made to move. The aircraft most of us know has fixed, more or less horizontal, wings, and engines that make a backwards thrust of air by jets or by airscrews. But the helicopter has no wings: it has an enormous windmill, so to speak, with the arms rotating in a horizontal plane; as this rotates it draws the body of the helicopter upwards. By tilting it, forward or backwards, drive can be had as well.

The pioneers of this sort of flight—apart from Leonardo da Vinci—were Juan de la Cierva, who was accidentally killed in 1936, Igor Sikorsky, who is now working in America, and Raoul Hafner, busy designing in Britain. Hafner designs for the Bristol Aeroplane Company. Sikorsky has designed very successful helicopters, and I think it is safe to say that most of the practical military and civil helicopters now flying are Sikorsky-type machines.

Fascinating Possibilities Ahead

Helicopters offer fascinating possibilities. Obviously, they are just the thing for huge countries where there is not a very advanced road or rail system—large parts of Asia, for instance. But, as you can guess, there are problems involved—helicopters are very specialised machines. In Britain the Westland Aircraft Company make Sikorsky-type helicopters, the most widely used, as I said, and Mr. O. L. Fitzwilliam, their Chief Engineer, is going to discuss some of the problems involved in design.

The past ten years have seen a big advance in the engineering development of helicopters. In this period the size and power and lifting capacity of the helicopter have all increased tremendously. Their speed and range have about doubled, and there has been a big improvement in reliability even under very severe operating conditions. These advances have greatly increased the military importance of the helicopter. Consequently, production has increased in England as well as in the United States, and this has enabled us to increase the staff and facilities available for helicopter development.

The growth of the helicopter industry has so far been almost entirely due to military needs, but this growth is also very important for the future development of helicopters for the civil market. Modern design

and testing requirements are now so extensive that only a large and experienced and well-co-ordinated team can hope to deal with them. We have in our firm just over 200 people in the technical department, and with the commitments now facing us we could do with a great many more really highly qualified staff. It takes time to build up such teams, and the fact that this is being done is perhaps the most hopeful assurance for the future.

Our own team, and those of other helicopter manufacturers, have so far been occupied almost exclusively with urgent military requirements. We have had little time to spare for the problems of the purely civil market. Nevertheless, some civil and military applications are very similar, and we have made extensive studies of these cases. This applies particularly to multi-engined helicopters suitable for both civil airlines and Army transport duties.

As a private venture we are at present designing a helicopter of this class to carry about forty-five passengers. It will be driven by two turbine engines with sufficient power to give a large reserve of performance even with one engine out of action. The operating costs of this helicopter are expected to be low enough to meet airline requirements for inter-city operation on some of the main high-density European traffic-routes; so acceptable operating costs are thus already within reach for the large helicopters suitable for European conditions.

For the small helicopters required elsewhere in the world the problem is more difficult, partly because the smaller engines tend to be less efficient. In most under-developed countries this difficulty is further aggravated



A helicopter in action spraying potatoes in Norfolk with an anti-blight fungicide: the machine operates only three to four feet from the ground



How the Royal Navy uses the helicopter to rescue air-crash and other victims: the victim is scooped out of the sea in the net and carried like a fish

by high temperatures and/or high altitudes, both of which further reduce the engine efficiency. Of course, these problems also affect military helicopters, and for this reason improved engine designs for operation in hot climates and at high altitudes are likely to be developed under the pressure of military requirements. This might fairly soon alter the picture in favour of the smaller helicopters required in under-developed countries.

The engineering problems of helicopter development do not involve any novel principles but they do present a difficult combination of refined structural and mechanical design. Also, experience shows that no matter how carefully the design is executed the safety and reliability of the helicopter can only be firmly established by lengthy and very rigorous testing. From the experience of the past ten years we have accumulated a great deal of knowledge which has led to increasingly complicated design and manufacturing and test requirements, and this is partly responsible for the high cost of helicopters at the present time, because the expense of these developments has been borne by the relatively small number of helicopters so far produced.

Ensuring Trouble-Free Machines

For each type of modern helicopter it is necessary for us to allocate a number of prototypes—sample helicopters which are subjected to very severe endurance runs, partly in the air and partly tied down on the ground. Also, the critical stresses are measured in every important component in all conditions of flight, and this is an extremely laborious procedure. These measurements are used for comparison with laboratory fatigue-test results in order to establish a safe operating life for each part. Also, extensive rig-tests are necessary to carry out tests on the transmission and on the major mechanical and control assemblies, to establish satisfactory overhaul lives and wear rates, adequate lubrication, and so on.

All this testing increases the purchase price of the helicopter, but in the long run, of course, it reduces the overall costs somewhat by providing operators with increasingly reliable and trouble-free machines. At present the cost of helicopters is unavoidably high, and they are generally used only for very specialised jobs where cost is not the most important factor. Many of these jobs could not be done by any other vehicle. Our own helicopters have been used for crop-spraying in England, and in central Africa for malaria control in the Belgian Congo, where they have done a magnificent job; for carrying oil-drilling equipment over difficult country, as in New Guinea, and also for transporting oil crews to and from the drilling rigs which are seventy miles out in the Persian Gulf, in the water.

For several years our helicopters have also operated very successfully from ships of the Norwegian and British whaling fleets in the Antarctic, and, above all, we are most pleased by the record of our helicopters in rescue and ambulance work.

In Malaya one Royal Air Force squadron alone has evacuated more than a thousand casualties from the jungle; and in other parts of the world many hundreds of sailors and civilians owe their lives to pilots and crew-men flying helicopters built in our factory. This is a great source of satisfaction to us: we feel we have reason to be proud of the progress made in the past ten years.

From what I have said you will see that the problems of future development do not present themselves to me as primarily technical problems but rather as problems of timing and priority. The steady but apparently unspicacious advance of the past few years actually hides a great deal of active thinking about the future. If we had been asked five years ago to design a helicopter suitable for large-scale production



Another method of air-sea rescue: an R.A.F. Coastal Command helicopter bringing out men from the rubber dinghy with a special lifting cable



Helicopters for industry: the first of two Westland Whirlwind models ordered by a Cambridge charter company for oil survey-work and exploration in Nigeria

for the civil market it is fair to say that we would not have known how to go about it. Today we have a reasonably clear picture of the basis for such a design, even though it is not likely to materialise until there is some easing of immediate military requirements, which at present occupy the whole of our resources.

BOLTZ: 'There is one thing that occurred to me while you were talking. When we look at a helicopter we see no wings: it does look as though, if the rotor were to stop—that is, if the engine broke down—the whole thing would fall like a stone. Is that true?'

FITZWILLIAM: 'Not at all. The autogyro before the war flew, of course, quite successfully with no mechanical drive to the main rotor, and when you throttled back the engine of that machine it glided down just like any other aeroplane.'

In the helicopter, when you throttle back the engine, there is a free-wheel, as you probably know, and the main rotor continues to turn. You might ask why it continues to turn. It does so because it is a kind of windmill. As you are coming down with the engine throttled back the rotor blades are gliding round in a circle, just as if you had an aeroplane gliding in a straight line. And when you arrive at the ground you can use the energy stored up in those blades in exactly the same way as an aeroplane uses the kinetic energy which it has in landing to cushion the descent.' (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



JAMES LAVER

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 13

JAMES LAVER, discussing what he calls the 'intractable problem' of housing in Britain—and particularly in London—thinks that so far as the 'typical home' of the middle classes is concerned the majority of houses available to such people no longer correspond to present-day social conditions

The Englishman's Home

THE English like to consider that they have a particular sentiment of 'home,' a quasi-monopoly of the word itself. They love to point out that even people who use the same language employ this term in a different and somehow inadequate manner, as if unconscious

of the deeper meanings which we read into it.

There are, of course, in England, many different kinds of 'home,' ranging from 'the stately homes of England' to the squalid slums which we have been making desperate and not altogether unsuccessful efforts to sweep away during the past quarter of a century. But the typical English home is the house inhabited by the middle classes, and that is what I want to talk about now. For the great problem today is due to the unfortunate fact that the majority of these houses were erected up to a hundred years ago, and they no longer correspond to social conditions.

In the north of England it is not so bad. Houses were built in large numbers in, say, industrial Lancashire. For the most part they are on two storeys, and as their inhabitants never had very much domestic help they are still able to continue, with the addition of a bath and a more up-to-date kitchen, to live more or less rational lives. But in London (and about a fifth of the total population of these islands lives in Greater London) the situation is very different.

Typical London Town House

In the middle of the nineteenth century there was an enormous increase in prosperity and a corresponding increase in population. Not only that, but the shop-keepers and merchants of the City, who had previously lived over their places of business, moved out to what were then the suburbs—Kensington, Notting Hill, Bayswater, and so on—and they built the typical London town house. There are literally thousands of them in London, each with a portico and two pillars. What were other characteristics?

They were, first, very large houses, at least by modern standards, but by all previous standards they were, owing to the high cost of land, very narrow houses. They were houses on end, and it is only because there were so many of them that they came to be accepted as the normal type of dwelling and that nobody noticed how very odd they were.

Externally they had much propriety and even a certain magnificence, for the last relic of an English urban style had not yet been swept away in the flood of Ruskinian neo-Gothic. They were designed to form streets of uniform aspect. Perhaps the uniformity was even a little overdone. The witty Czech author, Carel Capek, once remarked that there was a mysterious unwritten law by which every house in London was compelled to have a portico with two pillars. But we who suffered until very recent times from the opposite defect are not likely to complain of a style of urban architecture which at least regards the street as a unity, instead of pursuing some different private fantasy for every house. When they were first built the houses of the 'fifties, with their generous balconies, their noble pediments, and, of course, their pillars, the whole covered with newly painted stucco, must have presented an appearance attractive enough.

What of the inside? The rooms were arranged on top of one another. This was the vital fact. Great as had been the social divisions in the typical eighteenth-century country house, masters and servants were, at least in the physical sense, on the same level. Now that society was confronted with a perpetual symbol of its hierarchical structure the servants became literally the 'lower classes.'

I wonder how many of my listeners know what an area is? It is the excavation behind an iron railing which gives light and air—but not very much—to the cellar kitchen. In this kitchen, below ground, worked the cook and her helpers, and now works the abandoned housewife with no helpers at all. A hundred years ago the lady of the house hardly ventured into the kitchen. Her dining room was on the ground floor and her drawing room or parlour on the floor above. Above this again was her bedroom, and here the domain of gentility ceased. Above were the children's and the servants' bedrooms. In the whole history of architecture there never was a more class-conscious house than this astounding product of Victorian democracy.

Such houses were built, as we have noted, in enormous numbers, and they were built to last for ever. Even Hitler's bombs made comparatively little impression. But social structures are more fragile than architectural ones, and one of the main problems of modern London is how to live in a persistently hierarchical house in a decreasingly hierarchical world.

Few single families can now afford to live in such houses, so that most of them are now divided into flats or maisonnettes. If they have a

lift, the inhabitants are lucky. At their best they are a makeshift, but with few exceptions they are the houses you have to put up with if you want to live anywhere near the centre of London, and the problem had already become acute some fifty years ago.

The answer seemed to be to go further afield, and the result was that the twentieth century witnessed two mass migrations, the first wave travelling outwards in concentric rings, and the second back again. The first resulted in covering the adjacent countryside with villas, the second in the creation, nearer to the centre, of huge blocks of flats.

The wave outwards was, for a few years, an almost successful attempt to make the best of both worlds. A man could work in the City and sleep amid the laburnum trees. It was the last pathetic attempt of urban man to live the life of his ancestors. But the city worker cannot 'live in the country,' for he takes the town with him wherever he goes, and in London, at any rate, the suburbs spread so fast and so far that a long train journey from home to office and back again became a commonplace of daily life; and many a suburban dweller spent an appreciable portion of his income on his season ticket.

Still, it was possible to rear a family in suburbia, even if the family tended to be a small one, and suburban houses were so much easier to run than the vertical houses which had been left behind that the stock disease of the suburban wife was not over-work but boredom. The counter-wave did not really begin until immediately after the first world war. It was gathering momentum throughout the 'thirties. New blocks' of flats were springing up everywhere. In many of them it was obviously almost impossible to bring up any family at all.

So we in England are coping with an intractable problem. New county-council houses and 'building estates' have done much to mitigate it, but it is by no means solved. For the two main difficulties remain—heating and servants. The cost of heating has in recent years gone up by leaps and bounds, and, owing to 'full employment' and the Welfare State, servants are almost unobtainable. The situation is particularly difficult in London. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The 1956 Motor Show

THE 1956 Motor Show at Earl's Court, London, comes in a year which has been peculiarly difficult for the motor industry in Britain. This is the year of the credit squeeze: the year when the Government set out deliberately to swing the output of industry away from the people who want to buy the things they make, and over to the export markets. Cut demand at home, not only for the things we make ourselves but the things we buy abroad, and increase our shipments of the things made in our factories, and by so doing we shall cure the creeping sickness of inflation and make a healthy balance of trade: that is the aim.

And because the Government specifically wants Britain to buy fewer of its own cars and sell more of them abroad the car industry has run into serious difficulties. The long honeymoon of plenty of work on the car assembly-lines, in the body-pressing plants, and in the engine workshops has been interrupted. The four-day working week and even the bitterly contested discharging of thousands of workers—this is the background against which the industry has been preparing its annual show.

Does this strike a note of gloom? On the contrary, the industry seems to be full of fight. It recently recorded its best monthly export record for nine months. Indeed, the shipment of 4,200 cars in a month to the United States is the best monthly total ever sent to that difficult and valued market. In the first six months of this year the exports of the whole industry were worth more than £200-million. Reviewing the fact that Britain is still the world's biggest exporter of motor vehicles Mr. Stanley Clark, Chief Executive of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, said: 'With all its troubles, the industry is not doing so badly.'

So the Motor Show will put on view nearly 300 cars this week. The British industry has never been afraid to show its wares alongside those of other countries; so there will be cars from the United States, Canada, France, Germany (the competitor most successful, it appears, in attacking British world supremacy in the car-export market), Italy, Sweden, and—from behind the Iron Curtain—Czechoslovakia. Half a million visitors are expected in the ten days of the show, after the Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, has given it his blessing at the opening ceremony. It promises to be an exciting show. **BERTRAM MYCOCK**

Report on the Motor Show. G.O.S. Friday 07.15 and 15.45, Saturday 00.15

The City of Carlisle

ALAN DIXON describes an English cathedral city which, though preoccupied nowadays with its thriving, modern industries, is dominated by military monuments bearing testimony to a warlike past

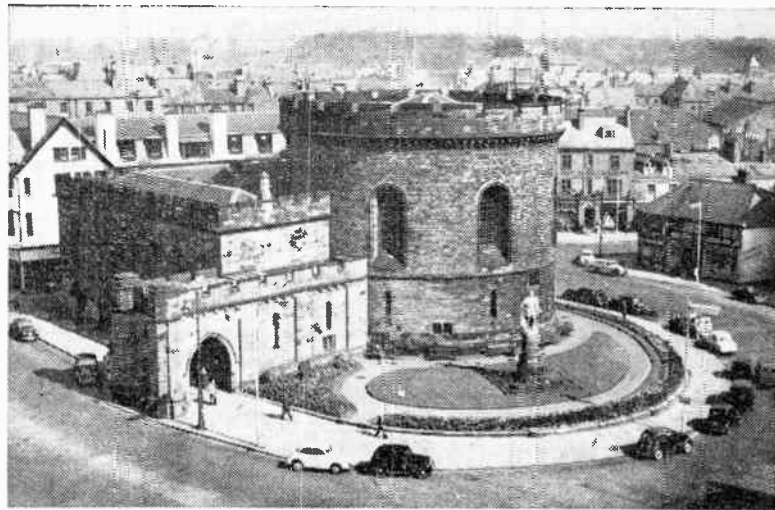


Carlisle cathedral from the south-west. 'The cathedral has seen its share of battle: it has been pillaged and burnt, and even partially demolished'

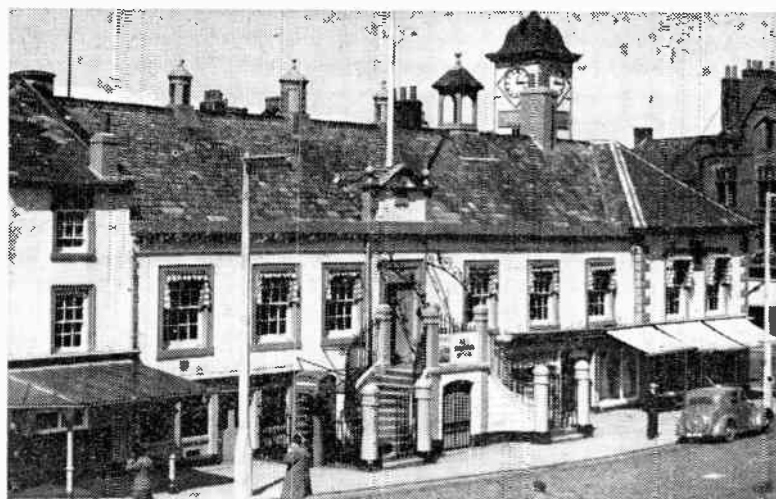
THIS English cathedral city has held its place on the Scottish border for nearly a thousand years, and for a thousand years before that it had been held in turn by the Romans, the Danes, and the Scots. No wonder, then, that it has a history of warfare, intrigue, and revolt, or that its visitors look first at its castle, its cathedral, and its citadel before thinking twice of its importance as a modern city. Its walls were erected for a warlike purpose. The centuries have left their marks, but the centre of the city is still recognisable from maps indicating the buildings of 700 years ago.

Carlisle has the somewhat doubtful distinction of having been the most warlike town in England. It was a Roman, Agricola, who first recorded the city in A.D. 78, and such was its strategic importance that the Romans garrisoned the site with a regiment of more than 1,000 cavalry. At that time there was no stronger defence link in the whole Roman system except perhaps that which guarded the Rhine at Cologne. From Carlisle stretched the great Roman wall built by the legions against the Picts and Scots. After the 300 years of Roman occupation there was little peace in the regions around the wall, so much so that St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who started to build a monastery in the area, was forced to flee from it.

Then came the Danes, a hundred years later in A.D. 875, and Carlisle was once again an armed camp. Another century passed, and the English king, Edmund, showed so little concern for his border fortress that he handed over the city and the whole of Cumberland to Malcolm, King of the Scots. It remained a stronghold for Scottish offensives until William Rufus claimed the town as English in 1092. That is why you will find no reference to Carlisle in the Domesday Book, and why Shakespeare



The Crescent, with statue of Lord Lonsdale, and the eastern part of the Citadel, a massive stone barrier flanked by two towers erected by Henry VIII



The Town Hall, erected early in the eighteenth century on the foundations of a much older structure: for a hundred years there was only one flight of steps

refers to Macbeth as the Prince of Cumberland and successor to the Scottish Throne, just as in the past we have referred to the Prince of Wales as heir to the Crown of England.

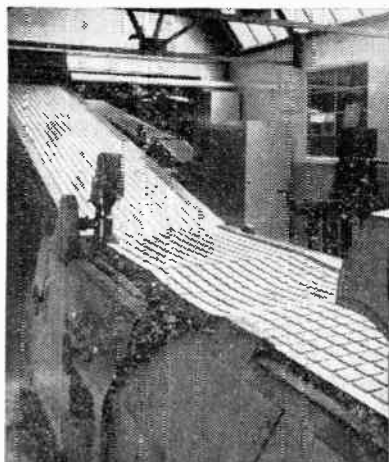
Surprisingly enough the constant armed bickering which went on until the city surrendered to Bonnie Prince Charles in the rising of 1745 seems to have moulded rather than marred Carlisle. Only after that were the swords hammered into ploughshares, and within two years of the 'March of the '45' Hamburg merchants had established the woollen industry: after nearly 1,700 years of warfare Carlisle turned to industry and commerce. Enterprising in peace as it had been in war, the city abolished its walls and gates at the beginning of the nineteenth century to make way for industrial expansion.

A Wide Range of Products

Today Carlisle is an active and prosperous county borough. It is another northern city which has not over-specialised, and its prosperity depends on the wide range of products that are manufactured in its mills and factories. It is the home of world-famous biscuit-makers, dyers, woollen and cashmere manufacturers, heavy and light engineers, and many of these concerns were first formed in the years of peace at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Though industry now holds sway, the town is dominated by its military monuments. The castle, broad based and formidable, dominates the northern heights, and it was here that the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots was held captive. The Citadel, a massive stone barrier flanked by two towers, which was erected by Henry VIII as a last line of defence should the castle walls be breached, still stands. The cathedral, too, has seen its share of battle: it has been pillaged and burnt, and even partially demolished, stone by stone, but there still remains some of the fabric of the original Norman structure. It is one of the smallest cathedrals in the country.

In the shadow of these buildings one forgets that Carlisle is a modern and flourishing city with a population of nearly 68,000. One remembers that it is the only town on English soil which bears a purely British name—Caer Luel—and, furthermore, it is the only town added to England since the time of the Norman Conquest. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Carlisle is the home of light industries of world renown, including a firm of biscuit-manufacturers: two of the processes from oven to packing tin



EMITAPE



The WORLD'S FINEST RANGE OF MAGNETIC RECORDING TAPE

Used by the leading broadcasting organisations and for recording the world's greatest artists by "His Master's Voice", Columbia and Parlophone.

EMITAPE '77' for Professional applications—'88' for General Purpose and '99' Long Play uses (50% increased playing time).

EMITAPE is obtainable on a range of spool sizes suitable for all standard, professional and domestic tape recorders.

EMITAPE is manufactured in the largest tape factory in Europe by a company with over 50 years' experience in the science of sound recording and reproduction.

EMITAPE is the Magnetic Recording Tape with the world-wide reputation.

Emitape provides a sound basis for your recording.

E.M.I. INTERNATIONAL LTD.
HAYES · MIDDLESEX · ENGLAND



EX 35

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Bruce Miller

THE sub-title of *England and the Middle East*, by Elie Kedourie, is 'The Vital Years 1914-1921,' and this indicates what it is about. It is not a general discussion of British policy in the Middle East: it is concerned with the policy of Britain during the first world war, the rise of Arab nationalism under British encouragement, the circumstances in which a National Home in Palestine for the Jews was proposed, and the way in which British and French power waxed and began to wane in the countries that are now Syria, Iraq, Jordan, and Israel. This is a period of great importance, and it has acquired almost the qualities of a mythical age in much British writing and thinking. I need mention only the figure of T. E. Lawrence to show what I mean. Mr. Kedourie's pen is mordant and disdainful, but this has the advantage of making his writing more detached than that of most of the earlier writers on the period. His method is not to use a closely connected narrative but a series of linked essays. This means that sometimes continuity is lost; one often feels there is much more to be said. But on the things he does deal with—especially the personalities of such men as Lawrence and Sykes—his work is brilliant and revealing, and I think his book will stand as the first cool assessment of the events with which it deals.

* * *

I can recommend the new revised edition of George Kirk's *A Short History of the Middle East*. This takes events from the rise of Islam to almost the present day. Its faults are that it is rather breathless—it covers a vast amount of ground in a small space—and that Mr. Kirk has strong views on the Zionists, whose activities in the past thirty years he disapproves of. Otherwise it is remarkably objective in its account of what has happened to make the Middle East the sort of place it is. In particular, it is valuable for its full and frank account of what was involved in European penetration into the Middle East in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

* * *

Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East, by Walter Z. Laqueur, is the first fully documented account of these two movements and the interaction between them. Anyone who reads it will come away with his ideas in a ferment, for Mr. Laqueur shows circumstantially how close the clandestine relations between nationalist movements and Communism have been, how rickety are some of the governments of the Middle East in spite of their formal independence, and how much the imagination of the Middle East intelligentsia has been caught by the achievements of Communism in the Soviet Union. He is not out to scare us but to show, as well as he can, the confused struggle of ideas which is taking place amongst the educated people of the Arab countries, Turkey, and Israel. His book is scholarly, sensible, and thoroughly to be recommended.

* * *

New Babylon, by Desmond Stewart and John Haylock, is a 'portrait of Iraq' by two British school-teachers who spent seven years or so there after the war. It is noteworthy in a number of ways. First, the two men write as representatives of a postwar generation of British intellectuals, who have absolutely no patience with some of the traditional ways in which British people in the Middle East have treated the local people, but who also recognise the economic and social needs of Middle East peoples and have no illusions about the difficulties of meeting those needs. Second, there is the difference in their styles, as reflected in different chapters; I found this an unusual and amusing aspect of a joint book. Third, and most important, is their down-to-earth determination to get at the facts about Iraq, to allow no humbug or hypocrisy in what they say, but also to demonstrate their affection for Iraqis and their hopes for the Iraqi future. At times they are hard on previous writers, and a bit cocky and cheeky in their comments; but they are sincere, sensible, and well meaning, and have a sense of humour.

* * *

Richard Wright is an American Negro novelist, and *The Colour Curtain* is his report of the Bandung Conference, the first international conference of free governments composed of coloured people. Wright is in a remarkable position. He is an American Negro who feels the emotional power of colour and appreciates to the full the backward countries' resentment against the European powers who, they feel, discriminated against them on racial and economic grounds. But as an American who has had a bitter and disillusioning experience of the Communist Party he knows also how hollow the appeal of Communism to coloured people in revolt can be; and he also knows that technological advance does not necessarily mean social peace. His account of the conference is centred on the minds of the people taking part, not on their decisions or debates; and while at times his approach is too deeply emotional to give a clear and accurate picture he is still a valuable guide to a matter in which all of us, willy-nilly, are going to be concerned.

England and the Middle East, by Elie Kedourie (Boves and Boves, 30s.)

A Short History of the Middle East, by George E. Kirk (Methuen, 21s.)

Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East, by Walter Z. Laqueur (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 32s.)

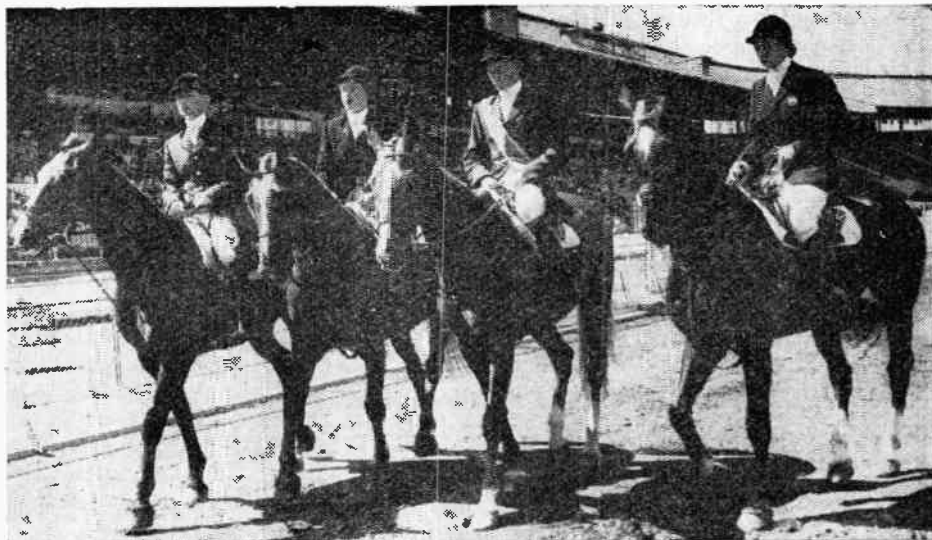
New Babylon, by Desmond Stewart and John Haylock (Collins, 16s.)

The Colour Curtain, by Richard Wright (Dobson, 12s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 16.15, Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00



Paul Oliver, eleven-year-old brother of the famous Alan Oliver, on Lulu, winning last year's children's event at Windsor



The British team that won the Prince of Wales Cup at this year's International Horse Show watched by large crowds at the White City: (left to right) Wilf White on Nizefela, Pat Smythe on Flanagan, Alan Oliver on Red Admiral, and Dawn Palethorpe on Earlsrath Rambler

Show-Jumping Comes into its Own

JOHN STOCKBRIDGE tells the story of the remarkable rise in popularity of show-jumping in Britain: in ten short years it has built for itself a great reputation for spectacle and clean competition that make it, as he says, in the best sense of the word a popular sport

SHOW-JUMPING is what we could easily call Britain's newest sport: new, not because it has just been thought of—it is, in fact, some sixty years old in Britain—but because only in the past ten years has it been taken seriously by the general public. And in that short space of time it has caught the public imagination and built up for itself a reputation for spectacle and clean competition that make it, in the best sense of the word, popular. And its popularity increased not only in Britain but also throughout the Commonwealth. The Canadian Horse Show Association, the Equestrian Association of South Africa, the New Zealand Horse Society, and the Equestrian Federation of Australia—all these are post-war developments.

It is true that we in Britain competed before the war, but we thought ourselves lucky in those days to be even placed. Since the 1948 Olympiad, however, and the bronze medal it brought us, we have been on the show-jumping map. Successes in Rome, Nice, Madrid, Brussels, Dublin, White City, Helsinki, Stockholm—we have won at innumerable show-jumping centres and all against strenuous foreign competition.

Now, how? That is the interesting thing. Why since the war, and not before? If it is possible to put it in a word the word would be 'organisation.' Organisation by the British Show-Jumping Association, and in particular by its chairman, Lt.-Col. Mike Ansell, himself a great rider before the war. The B.S.J.A. was formed in 1923 with the one immediate intention of giving some shape, some organised pattern to sport, in particular to lay down rules of jumping, which it never had before.

Out of this upsurge of popularity have come several show-ring personalities—people like Pat Smythe, who is not only one of our best but one of the world's best. At twenty-seven she has collected the international honours of a veteran. I talked to her about the difficulties of training horses for the show-ring. This is what she said:

'It needs time and patience and understanding of the horse's character. For instance, I am breaking now a young horse which I hope will make a jumper, but even after a year I will not know really whether it is going to make international class, top class. Yet one has to start from the beginning, never over-face it, never overtax its confidence, and always let it enjoy the job in hand. And, of course, a lot of work is done on the flat in a field—that is, just riding round,

making it supple and obedient, and muscling it up: in other words, preparing it physically for the great effort that is going to be involved in this jumping; and then, when you actually start to teach it to jump, never asking it to do more than it can at the time.'

I asked Pat Smythe what she thought were the basic qualities needed for a good show-jumping horse, and she said:

'They must enjoy jumping, they must also be confident as they are jumping, brave, not chicken-hearted, not afraid if anything goes wrong. And nowadays—with international jumping and the very big spread fences we have to jump—a horse must have a lot of scope, freedom, and be able to jump a distance as well as a height.

'I think horses get to know you very well. I know that Prince Hal can pick me out in a crowd even if I have not got riding things on. After having ridden them for so long horses have complete confidence in their riders. It is a very important thing to have this partnership: if in going round perhaps something goes wrong and you know the horse very well you know exactly what you can ask it, what great effort you can ask it to make. Whereas the first time you ride a horse you are obviously experimenting with weight and balance and things, and you cannot produce consistent results. You can produce the occasional terrific win the first time you sit on a horse, but you get a much better result after time and partnership.'

And what, I finally asked Pat, were the qualities of a good rider? 'I think one has to be very strong physically, especially if riding a lot of horses. I ride a great many horses all the time, and it is certainly physically tiring, and luckily I can cope with it. The other thing is you must have the right temperament. Even if perhaps underneath you are not very calm you must put on a facade of calmness, otherwise the horse gets upset too. It is all a matter of being able to organise the horse to produce its best form in the ring.'

Since the war, pony clubs and riding clubs have sprung up all over the country, most of which are affiliated to the British Show-Jumping Association, and with this affiliation they get the benefit of its full resources.

International wins are naturally of great importance to us. But it is the emergence of show-jumping as a national sport that makes them possible. We are by nature a horse-loving people. We have possibly the finest bloodstock in the world, and more jumping horses than ever before. We have in the B.S.J.A. an organisation we can depend on to keep our show-ring standards high; and we have the riders, on whom our existence as a show-jumping nation must ultimately depend. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)



Pat Smythe exercising Prince Hal: 'A good show-jumping horse must be brave, not afraid if anything goes wrong'



Fort Jesus, at Mombasa, originally an Arab settlement and now one of the great ports of Africa: the Princess saw Mombasa early in her tour before going by sea to Mauritius



Modern European farming in the Mau Narok district of the White Highlands of Kenya



Fishing boats set out into the Kavirondo Gulf of the great inland sea of Lake Victoria, near Kisumu. From Kisumu Her Royal Highness flies back to London



The Rift Valley—'one of the most marvellous scenic regions in Africa. This

Kenya — a S

COLIN WILLS gives some impressions of Princess Margaret this week when she completed the last stage of her East African tour. A 'Land and its Development' can be heard c

FLYING into Kenya from the north the traveller finds himself looking down on a vast brown plain, speckled with the sparse black shadows of scrub and thorn trees. It seems complete desert, until you notice two things. The plain is patterned, here and there, by the curving cicatrices of dried-up rivers—rivers that must, in flood-time, be wide and wild, and which have left along their verges a thin thread of green vegetation. And now and then, in the immense waste, you will see a strange group of round, dome-like houses, surrounded by a thorn-bush boma to guard the cattle against marauding lions—and you will realise that men live in this wilderness.

This is the Northern Province, a region of plains and plateaux and volcanic ranges which covers about half of Kenya's 225,000 square miles. Its people are nomadic herdsmen—in one area, as well as cattle, there are huge herds of camels—and they are hunters, for there is much game in this wasteland. These nomads have changed little in the half-century of British rule, which has put an end to raids and tribal wars and brought increasing welfare to the tribes. Travelling in the Northern Province one still sees, again and again, that immemorial figure of Africa—the herdsman with his blanket and his spear, his glistening skin lit up by the flash of metal ornaments, his dark eyes watchful and proud.

'A Memorable Sight from the Air'

On the north-western frontiers where Kenya meets Uganda, the Sudan and Abyssinia lies Lake Rudolf, stretching 185 miles from north to south. It is a memorable sight from the air—a long mirror reflecting the brilliance of the sky—but the land around it is barren volcanic country, fantastic and forbidding. South of Lake Rudolf, however, there opens one of the most marvellous scenic regions in Africa—the great Rift Valley. This is one aspect of Kenya's varied landscape that Princess Margaret will certainly see, and one that Her Royal Highness will surely remember with delight and wonder.

But the Rift Valley must come later in the Princess's visit to Kenya. On her flight from England to Mombasa, though, she may well have caught exciting glimpses of the barren north, the Rift Valley, and the central highlands.

The highlands form a fantastic contrast to the arid lowlands of the north; they are so rich and green, the air so fresh and cool. And the greatest contrast of all is provided by the mountain that gives this land its name. Almost on the equator, above a burning plain and a green massif, rises snowy Mount Kenya.

On the flight to Mombasa Her Royal Highness will have had a magnificent view of that other giant, the greatest mountain in Africa, Kilimanjaro, which lies on the southern borders of Kenya, inside Tanganyika. Yet while passing within view of these snowy mountains the Princess will have flown over stretches of thorny desert, still marked on the map 'Waterless . . . Uninhabited.' They



This lion 'posed' for the Princess in Nairobi National Park: the Princess



of Kenya's landscape that Princess Margaret will remember with delight

y of Progress

by which will welcome Her Royal Highness
Nairobi by air from Tanganyika on the
alk by Granville Roberts on 'Kenya: the
at 16.15 and Saturday at 00.30 and 05.00

are not altogether uninhabited: they are the haunt of lions, which, half a century ago, held up the building of the railway from Mombasa to Uganda by their constant attacks on the labour force.

And after these barrens comes the coast plain—vividly green, lush, perfumed, with the damp warmth of the tropics and the spicy winds of the Indian Ocean. And on an island linked to this coast strip of farms and coconut plantations is Mombasa, second city of Kenya, and one of the great ports of East Africa. Mombasa is modern, though its tropical gardens, the ancient battlements of Fort Jesus, and the costumes of many of the people link it to the past splendours of the Arab adventures of Sindbad's day.

In Mombasa, at the start of her tour, Princess Margaret will have met representatives of the Asian community, who number about 130,000, and who are very active in the commerce of the Colony. The Princess will also meet members of other, smaller, racial groups. And she will have a welcome of extraordinary warmth from the Kenya Europeans, for there are no people anywhere who delight more in making a guest at home. She will see much of the Europeans' achievements in bringing peace to a country where the inhabitants had for ages been ravaged by war, as well as by famine and disease and slave-raids. She will see how the European private citizens are helping in the development of the African, which is very much the concern both of the colonial administration, and of the United Kingdom Government.

And everywhere she goes Her Royal Highness will see how remarkably Kenya has maintained its progress and its development despite the three years of the Mau Mau struggle—a struggle which cost the country millions and diverted much manpower from progressive work.

The African people of Kenya—nearly 6-million of them—will be waiting to greet the Princess with tremendous enthusiasm. In Kikuyuland, of course, there are still some Mau Mau at large, but the great bulk of the Kikuyu (the most numerous tribe in Kenya) have shown their determination to help preserve law and order.

There are so many other tribes—over eighty—that one cannot attempt to list them. Among these others there are the Nilotic Nandi, Lumbwa, Suk, and Turkana, and, on the shores of the great inland sea, Lake Victoria, the Kavirondo, farmers and fishermen. People of all the African tribes, of all the races, will make the Princess welcome.

Sometimes a splendid landscape is like an empty stage, but in Kenya it is the setting for an incomparable spectacle of wild life.

In the game reserves of Kenya the visitors may see at close quarters, and in perfectly natural conditions, great herds of antelope and gazelle, families of giraffe and troops of zebra, lions, and perhaps elephant and rhinoceros. Princess Margaret will not fail to see this exciting aspect of a wonderful country.



in Kenya's National game reserve



In Nairobi the Princess will open the Royal Technical College, a wing of which is shown here: it represents a great development in the joint training of all races



There will be a dinner party in honour of Her Royal Highness at Government House, Nairobi, and a garden party on the following afternoon



One of the places the Princess is to visit is Machakos, in Kenya's Southern Province, where she will see dances by members of the Kamba tribe

EAST



AFRICA

ARE YOU SEEKING
FRESH FIELDS
FOR INVESTMENT?

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED

EAST AFRICA

KENYA · TANGANYIKA
UGANDA · ZANZIBAR

There are many opportunities in these rapidly developing territories

EAST AFRICA PRODUCES:

Cotton, coffee, sisal, cloves, hides and skins, oil seeds, wattle bark, tea, canned meat and canned fruits, feeding stuffs, cereals, timber, wheat, dairy produce, pyrethrum, and a number of minerals, including diamonds, gold, soda ash, lead, tungsten, kyanite, mica, copper, diatomite, tin, and silver.

EAST AFRICA IMPORTS:

Cotton piece goods, base metals and manufactures, machinery and appliances, etc., tractors and motor vehicles, chemical and allied products.

For information on all aspects of East Africa apply to:

THE COMMISSIONER

**East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square,
London, W.C.2**

Telephone: Whitehall 5701-2-3
Telegrams: Eamatters Rand, London
Cables: Eamatters, London

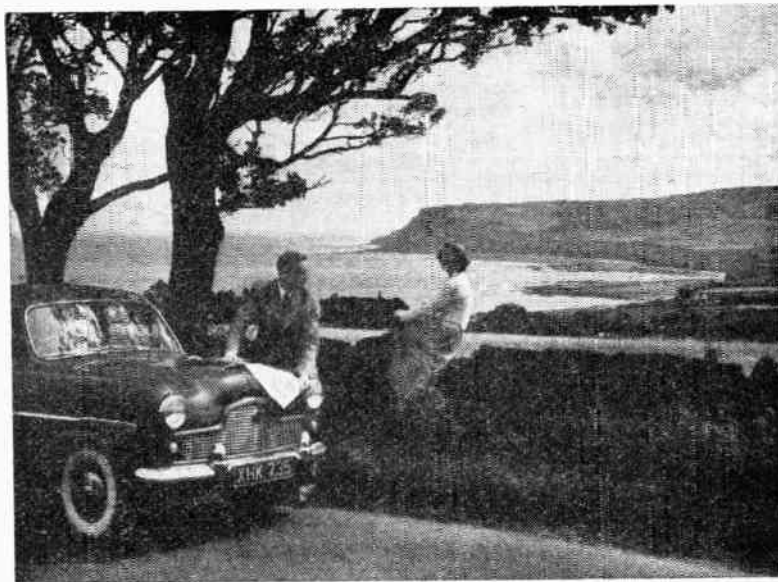
A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (II), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto; W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi, Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434
CEYLON:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0. Australia and New Zealand £1-5-0 sterling. Special rate to I.L.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.



Tourism in Britain

ERNEST ATKINSON gives some facts and figures that emerge from the report of the British Travel and Holidays Association. More and more people are coming to Britain, it seems, to join 'the natives' in their holidays—and having come once they often come again

THE figures in the annual report concern last year but they suggest that this year, in the month of July alone, getting on for 200,000 visitors from overseas will have landed in the United Kingdom. Over the year, the figures are formidable. The August Bank Holiday weekend, when there is a general holiday on the Monday, is, of course, the peak of it. But it is reckoned that the holiday industries in Britain, besides looking after 24-million to 25-million of their own people—about half the population—will have entertained well over a million visitors from overseas for the second year in succession. And to make a little more room for them something approaching 1,750,000 have gone abroad to help to swell the tourist industries of other countries, mainly on the continent of Europe.

It is estimated that holiday spending by British people in Britain comes to something like £400-million in the year. And tourists from abroad may well spend this year more than the £156-million they put out last year to the benefit of the travel, hotel, entertainments, and other industries. In fact the tourist industry is one of the biggest things on the export side of the balance of payments: the country gets more from it than from all her iron and steel exports to all parts of the world. There is no bigger single dollar-earner. American and Canadian visitors between them benefited the economy last year by £56,300,000.

'It Is an Expanding Business'

If all these figures seem rather lavish there is, of course, another side of the picture. If your Briton spends an average of £17 on his holiday—and I should have guessed it would be more—and the overseas visitor £150 or so, there must be a great many people working hard to give them value for it. Even the tax-collector or the Revenue man gets his share, to the tune of £5-million or thereabouts, in the taxes that we all have to pay on cigarettes, tobacco, drinks, some entertainments, petrol, and so forth. It is an expanding business, and the Government is always under pressure to help it. Given the right conditions the association thinks that in a few years' time Britain ought to be able to receive 2-million overseas visitors in the year, and that as early as 1960 we should be prepared to receive half a million Americans. Travel looks like becoming so much cheaper, and easier, both by air and by sea, that estimates like that look reasonable enough.

What will have to be faced, of course, is the problem of where all these people are going to sleep when they get here, and the association makes a shrewd point when it says that for the price of one new jet aircraft we could have two large new hotels. Perhaps the air-transport undertakings—like the railways, and shipping companies in the great days of their expansion—may feel moved to take a hand in the business.

Up to now we have managed; and London is to have one or two more new hotels. Likewise there are motels going up. And always more and more people like holiday camps. Since about seven out of every ten of our holiday-makers go by road—more than half of them in their own cars—obviously the tourist industry is on good ground in backing up other industries in calling for great road improvements. What is good, meanwhile, is that more and more people do come to Britain to join her people in their holidays—and that, having come once, they so often come again.—(Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service).

This Week's Listening

CALDER HALL

IN this week's programme on Britain's first atomic-power station Sir George Thomson, the distinguished physicist, explains how the splitting of an atom produces electricity. The Designer and Chief Engineer describe some of the formidable problems that confronted them, and the General Manager talks about the day-to-day running of this new type of plant, and introduces some of the workers who operate it. The much-discussed radiation hazards are assessed by the Principal Medical Officer, who also outlines the various precautions.

In producing electricity the Calder Hall type of reactor also produces a valuable by-product, plutonium, which is itself an atomic fuel. But before it can be used it has to undergo a highly complicated separation process in a very expensive chemical plant. The programme will include a visit to Winscale, the only plutonium factory in Britain.

Summing up at the end of the programme is Sir Christopher Hinton, the Director of the Industrial Group of the British Atomic Energy Authority, who more than any other one man is responsible for Britain's lead in this field.

G.O.S.: Monday 13.15 and 23.45; Tuesday 18.30
'London Calling Asia': Monday 13.15

AFRICA TOMORROW

SINCE 1900 the African continent, where man's technical achievement remained in the Iron Age, has met in head-on collision a Europe transformed by the Industrial Revolution. Some 2,000 years of history have been crowded into two generations. What will come next?

Philip Mason thinks there is a hint to be found in contrasting what is happening in the purely African territories of the West Coast, now well on their way to self-government, with those in the east and south, where there are also Asians and Europeans, and in the north where Africa joins the Mediterranean culture.

In west Africa the first passionate desire for things European is being modified by a new nationalism which seeks to ground itself in African soil. In the east and south, Africans still seek to arm themselves with Western ways and Western knowledge. Throughout the continent any solution of psychological and cultural problems will have to take account of the hampering effects of climate and disease, and the burning need for capital and for Western help in medicine and technology.

'Africa Tomorrow' will be the subject of this week's talk in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation.' The speaker will be Philip Mason, who is Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

THE VALUE OF GOSSIP

FOR this week's edition of 'From the Third Programme' another tenth-anniversary-week talk has been chosen: 'The Sociology of Gossip,' by Max Gluckman, Professor of Social Anthropology at Manchester University. Exactly what connection such a despised habit as gossiping has with the study of anthropology is difficult to see at first sight. But Professor Gluckman, using illustrations from a study of the Makah Red Indians in the United States, does not leave you in doubt.

The Makah are famous in anthropological literature for the 'potlatch'—the ceremonial feast to which one group invited their social rivals in order to demonstrate their family superiority. Today the 'potlatch' has disappeared, but the 400 or so Makah still on the tribal roll in Washington State have faithfully maintained its traditions, and still look upon gossip and slander as a social art. In the case of the Makah, this game of back-biting has not caused the break-up of the group; rather, thanks to their unceasing battle to show their own social superiority, it has proved a consolidating force.

By using this example of the Makah, Professor Gluckman shows that communal gossip has its uses. It does, for instance, help a community—whether tribe or village—to evaluate people for their qualities of leadership and their moral character without actually confronting them with their failures. In this way clique-animosities are built into a larger social order by means of gossip.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15

October 14 — 20

WEST INDIAN FARMING

REGULAR listeners to the General Overseas Service have probably by now become accustomed to the weekly programme 'Five Minutes for Farmers,' which, if they are not interested in farming, has at least the merit of brevity. People who enjoy this programme may not be aware that the BBC's agricultural magazine, 'Land and Livestock,' may also be heard every week in certain parts of the world.

This fifteen-minute programme has at present two quite separate editions: one for listeners in East Africa and in Central and South Africa, and the other for those in Australia and New Zealand. Beginning this week, a third edition of 'Land and Livestock' is to be broadcast monthly for listeners in the West Indies.

It is intended that the new programme shall act as a medium for the exchange of agricultural news and information between the various Caribbean territories, as well as for the passing on of practical ideas on agriculture from other parts of the tropical world and even from Britain. It will be edited and introduced by the BBC's Overseas Agricultural Producer, Hilary Phillips, who visited the West Indies recently.

Programme for the West Indies: Tuesday 23.15

'THE MOVING FRONTIER'

THE gradual extension of population and commerce westwards to the Pacific coast—the 'moving frontier'—has been one of the major trends of the history of North America. Many observers have noted a similar policy in the Soviet Union, a policy of occupying the empty spaces, which are already owned politically, with agriculture and industry.

In this week's talk on the Soviet Union, Owen Lattimore, the distinguished American scholar, will look at this development. It is one which is associated with Mr. Khrushchev, whose slogan could well be 'Go east, young man!'

Professor Lattimore is a member of John Hopkins University in the United States. He has had extensive personal experience of central and east Asia since his childhood, and has written extensively of these comparatively little-known areas.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

MODERN MUSIC

UNDER the title 'This Modern Stuff' a series of six talks is to be given by the young conductor, Lawrence Leonard. He will discuss the musical revolution that took place at the end of the nineteenth century when composers reacted sharply against the romantic tradition of the time and began to write in a style totally different from anything that had been heard before. He will review the musical development of the first half of this century, with particular reference to the work of such important figures as Stravinsky, whom he calls 'the key figure of our times,' Bartok, and Schönberg. The series will end with some



Lawrence Leonard

notes on British composers of today, and the prospects for music in the next fifty years.

Lawrence Leonard, aged thirty-three, is one of the rising generation of conductors. He joined the London Philharmonic Orchestra as a cellist when he was only sixteen, and is now the conductor of the Goldsbrough Orchestra and of the Morley College Symphony Orchestra. He is particularly interested in modern music, and hopes to illustrate to listeners in these talks that it is only the style in music that has undergone such a drastic change in the last hundred years: the thoughts behind it are still the same.

G.O.S.: Monday 20.15; Tuesday 13.30; Wednesday 02.30



On Sunday at 17.30 a Harvest Festival service will be broadcast from the thirteenth-century parish church of St. Etheldreda's at Hatfield, Hertfordshire

OLYMPIC INTERVIEWS

DESPITE the intervention of the first world war, the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P., competed in the final of the Olympic 1,500 metres both at Stockholm in 1912 and at Antwerp in 1920. In each race he helped to pace another British competitor to victory.

In the second of his series of Olympic interviews Roger Bannister will talk to this distinguished 'Olympian' about these meetings. Apart from a life-long interest in athletics—he was Commandant of the British team at the last Olympic Games at Helsinki in 1952—Mr. Noel-Baker has occupied a prominent place in British political life.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.00; Tuesday 02.15 and 09.30

TRANSLATING THE BIBLE

IN the third and last of the series of talks on 'Printing and the Bible,' the Rev. W. J. Bradnock, who is Translation Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, will discuss the current demand for the translation of the Bible into modern languages, and will survey the progress made since the Bible was printed by Gutenberg.

The task of translation is far from finished: there is at this moment an immense programme of translation and revision in more than 300 languages.

G.O.S.: Monday 19.00; Tuesday 23.30

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

AND whereas there hath been, time out of mind, a free grammar school kept within the said town of Darnley, to the end that the children of that place might be brought up in godliness and good learning . . . So runs the charter granted to Darnley Grammar School by Queen Elizabeth I, and it is with the problem of whether the school shall stay free and 'Grammar' that Geoffrey Trease's *Time Out of Mind* is concerned.

For in the mid-1850s, when the play takes place, there is a move by some of the wealthier townspeople of Darnley to turn the school into a public school, which will mean higher fees, fewer local boys in attendance, and the importation of wealthy children from elsewhere.

The resistance to the move is conducted single-handedly by the quiet, scholarly headmaster, Mr. Rawley, who would much prefer to concentrate on his long-meditated study of Greek drama. But the battle to save his school's soul must be fought, and so this mild-seeming champion goes forth to war.

There is quarrelling, too, in Josephina Niggli's *Sunday Costs Five Pesos*; in fact, this is a comedy about little else but a quarrel. It starts as a lovers' quarrel in a little Mexican town; it turns into a quarrel between neighbours, and one way and another the peace of Sunday (when to fight means a fine of five pesos) is thoroughly disturbed before the lovers' knot can be retied. PETER FORSTER

'Time out of Mind': Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

'Sunday Costs Five Pesos': Thursday 19.00; Friday 01.30 and 10.00

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America

GMT	kc/s	m.
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95

West Indies

23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30

Mexico		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97

West Africa

20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun.)</i>		

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-18.15	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
18.15-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42

East Africa

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-18.00	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
18.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17740	16.91

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53

Hebrew

Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
	17870	16.79
	21660	13.85

Persian

Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific

Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15210	19.72
	17700	16.95

New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		

Far Eastern

China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17890	16.77
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	17810	16.84
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80

West Africa

04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85

North Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
05.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15110	19.85
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)</i>		

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-22.15	17810	16.84
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53

West Indies, Central

America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	15210	19.72
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
00.30-03.00	9640	31.12

South America

(south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
22.15-03.00	12040	24.92

South Georgia

22.15-00.30	7325	40.96
-------------	------	-------

Australia

06.00-08.00	9750	30.77
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
20.00-22.15	15300	19.61

Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific

09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
11.00-14.15	15360	19.53

South-East Asia

09.30-14.15	25750	11
-------------	-------	----

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 14

- GMT**
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25
- 00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM**
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 3: The main conventions of film music established during the sound film period
 (repeated Mon., 07.30; Wed., 15.15)
- 01.00 'TIME OUT OF MIND'**
 by Geoffrey Trease
 Jane Waverley.....Jill Fenson
 The Rev. Arthur Rawley, M.A. Geoffrey Banks
 Woodburn.....Jeffrey Howard Denton
 Lord Nowell.....Norman Partridge
 Mr. Larkdale.....Leslie Moorhouse
 Mr. Babbington.....Harry Moseley
 Produced by Colin Shaw
 (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 02.15 HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW**
 A report illustrated by commentaries by Lionel Marson and Henry Riddell at Harringay Arena on three of the main jumping events of the show
 (repeated at 07.15 and 11.30)
- 02.45 PIANO PLAYTIME**
 Norman Hackforth
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'**
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. T. Glyn Thomas
- 05.00 TOP OF THE POPS**
 Introducing a popular British singer Alma Cogan
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
- 05.30 BRYAN RODWELL**
 at the electronic organ
- 05.45 Report on the CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE**
 at Llandudno
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 FROM THE BIBLE**
- 06.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW**
 (See 02.15; repeated at 11.30)
- 07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY**
 Joan Taylor (soprano) and David Galliver (tenor) with Frederick Stone (piano) sing old-time duets
- 08.00 Close down**

- 09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Tchaikovsky (records)
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
 Robert Easton from the United Kingdom introduces
 Rena Edwards from New Zealand
 Paul Ascik from Malta
 Jimmy Parkinson from Australia
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)
- 10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**
 from Streetly Methodist Church, Birmingham
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.30 HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW**
 (See 02.15)
- 12.00 MELODY HOUR**
 Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra with Edmund Hockridge and the Albert Delroy Trio
- 12.45 Report on the CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE**
 at Llandudno
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 FOR CHILDREN 'Rough Water Brown'**
 by Henry Garnett
 2: Blackstone Hermitage
 Benny.....Alaric Cotter
 Elizabeth.....Ysanne Churchman
 Cornelius.....Ivan Samson
 Martha.....Katie Johnson
 Luke.....Denis Folwell
 Bunk.....Leslie Bowmar
 Mysterious Aristocrat...Eric Skelding
 Simon.....E. Barry Smoulty
 Arnold Peters
 Produced by Graham Gauld
- 13.45 Children's Music in Miniature**
 (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 CONCERTO**
 Violin Concerto by Moeran played by Campoli and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
 Conductor, Ian Whyte
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)
- 15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**
 Chapter 6
 (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)
- 15.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'**
 by Bernard Braden
 3: My First Radio Programme
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 LONDON FORUM**
- 16.45 GOLDEN SERENADE**
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**

- 17.30 HARVEST FESTIVAL THANKSGIVING SERVICE**
 from Hatfield Parish Church, Hertfordshire
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 DEEP HARMONY**
 Directed by Allen Ford
- 18.30 'TIME OUT OF MIND'**
 (See 01.00; repeated Wed., 14.15)
- 19.30 TWO IN ONE**
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot' and
 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
 followed by an interlude at 20.09
- 20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
 'Baldassare Galuppi (1706-1785),' by Jeremy Noble
 'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht
 (repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)
- 20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR**
 Community hymn-singing
- 21.00 FROM THE BIBLE**
 followed by an interlude at 21.10
- 21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS**
 16: Hungary
- 22.15 'SIMON AND LAURA'**
 Episode Eight
 (repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 10.30)
- 22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY**
 A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall
 (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)
- 23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
 (See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT

04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.

05.54 on: 25.38, 25.30, 13.84, 11.65 m.

09.20 on: 19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.

10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.

15.54 on: 24.80 m.

19.54 on: 31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.

20.54 on: 19.61, 19.60 m.

22.09 on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91 m.

22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.79, 16.77 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.50 Commentary by J. de Castilla
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

05.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Music Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 This England
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 Would you believe it?
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

OCTOBER 15

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.39-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 'Calling the West Indies English Magazine' presents people and events from the South of England

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA' West African Bookshelf Speaker: Peter Abrahams West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh (Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.56 London Letter
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 Music Programme
19.00 'As I See It': a talk
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
15.50 Music Round the World
16.00 Reading
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE from Streetly Methodist Church, Birmingham. Conducted by the Rev. W. Russell Shearer, Chairman of the Birmingham Methodist District

01.30 ENTR'ACTE PLAYERS Directed by Sidney Crooke

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 PIANO PLAYTIME Norman Hackforth

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Tchaikovsky (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR Bernard Monshin and his Concert Tango Orchestra with Julie Dawn and the Freddie Phillips Quintet (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure it Out'

Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
3: The main conventions of film music established during the sound-film period
(repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Tchaikovsky (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan

10.30 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra (repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 NEW RECORDS (Concert music) presented by Jeremy Noble

12.15 TAKE IT EASY with Michael Holliday accompanied by The Chris Cowley Trio

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE presents people and events in the South of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE ATOMIC POWER STATION

A feature programme on Calder Hall with a contribution from Sir Christopher Hinton, F.R.S., and an introductory explanation by Sir George Thomson, F.R.S.
Interviewer: Stephen Black
Produced by Philip Daly
(repeated at 23.45: Tuesday, 18.30)
See article on page 3 and note on page 17

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE' The George Mitchell Choir The British Concert Orchestra Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell (repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 From the Third Programme 'THE SOCIOLOGY OF GOSSIP' by Max Gluckman Professor of Social Anthropology at Manchester University (repeated on Friday at 23.15)
See note on page 17

15.45 THE CHAMELEONS Directed by Ron Peters

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THE STORY OF COLONISATION 'Africa Tomorrow' by Philip Mason
Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE 'The Olympics' 2: 1912, Stockholm; 1920, Antwerp Roger Bannister talks to the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P. (repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)
See note on page 17

17.10 Five Minutes for FARMERS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 STARS LOOK BACK A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making
3: Celia Johnson (repeated Tues., 06.30; Wed., 10.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 LET THE CHILDREN SING Children's Choirs from many parts of Britain entertain you with their songs
3: Essex

The Choirs of The County High School for Girls, Chelmsford (Conductor, Phyllis Wright)
Dury Falls Secondary School, Hornchurch (Conductor, Barbara Cordell) (repeated Friday 02.30 and 14.45)

19.00 PRINTING AND THE BIBLE 3: Modern Translations in Other Languages by the Rev. W. J. Bradnock (repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)
See note on page 17

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA Victoria Elliott (soprano) Thomas Round (tenor) BBC Chorus BBC Concert Orchestra Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THIS MODERN STUFF 1: How did it all come about? In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times, and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation (repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)
See note on page 17

20.45 PIPES AND DRUMS by the Bucksburn and District Pipe Band Pipe-major David C. Duncan

21.00 Rugby League Football A HULL XIII v. THE AUSTRALIANS An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland

21.05 WANDERING with Cy Grant who with his guitar sings songs from everywhere followed by an interlude at 21.25

21.30 FOR CHILDREN 'Rough Water Brown' Adapted by the author from the book of the same name 2: Blackstone Hermitage (For cast see Sunday, 13.15)
Produced by Graham Gauld

22.00 Children's Music in Miniature (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 NEW RECORDS Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE presents people and events in the South of England
23.45-00.30 THE ATOMIC POWER STATION (See 13.15; repeated Tuesday, 18.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

OCTOBER 16

GMT
00.30 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 'Africa Tomorrow'
 by Philip Mason
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 MELODY HOUR
 Bernard Monshin
 and his Concert Tango Orchestra
 with Julie Dawn
 and the Freddie Phillips Quintet

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 'The Olympics'
 2: 1912, Stockholm; 1920, Antwerp
 Roger Bannister talks to
 the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P.
 (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Tchaikovsky (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 (See 90.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 STARS LOOK BACK
 A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making. The discussion is illustrated with excerpts from the sound track
 3: Celia Johnson
 (repeated on Wednesday at 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Moira Lister and Hugh Burden with James Hayter in 'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode Eight
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Moira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
 Iain Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Mrs. Bunn.....Irene Handl
 Kendall Simpkin.....Carleton Hobbs
 The Chairman.....Alan McClelland
 Russell.....Olaf Pooley
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

07.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 by Bernard Braden
 3: My First Radio Programme

08.00 Close Down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 (See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, John Hopkins
 Russian Easter Festival Overture
Rimsky-Korsakov
 Symphony No. 97 in C.....Haydn

10.30 A TERRITORY IN TRUST
 The second of two programmes in which Willy Richardson gives an account of a recent visit to Tanganyika
 (repeated Thurs., 23.45; Fri., 18.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke

12.15 GEORGE MITCHELL GLEE CLUB
 presents its own programme of songs in every mood
 Choral scores by George Mitchell
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conducted by Harry Rabinowitz

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 A programme for Ulster people overseas, including 'News from Home', 'Sports Review,' topical talks and interviews

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

13.30 THIS MODERN STUFF
 1: How did it all come about?
 In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times, and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation
 (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Alfred Wallenstein
 Leonard Cassini (piano)
 Symphony No. 1 in C.....Beethoven
 Piano Concerto in E flat.....Ireland

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 16: Hungary

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union
 7 The Moving Frontier
 by Owen Lattimore
 (repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 17

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Berkshire

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS
 presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THE ATOMIC POWER STATION
 A feature programme on Calder Hall
 Interviewer: Stephen Black
 Produced by Philip Daly

19.15 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 MALCOLM LOCKYER
 and his Concert Orchestra

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Martin Cooper introduces Phyllis Tate's Prelude, Scherzo, and Soliloquy
 played by Thomas Matthews (violin)
 Eileen Ralf (piano)
 Programme also includes:
 Quintet in E flat (K.452) for piano and wind instruments for Mozart
 played by
 The Dennis Brain Wind Ensemble
 (repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 (See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Baldassare Galuppi (1706-1785),' by Jeremy Noble
 'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht
 (repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 PRINTING AND THE BIBLE
 3: Modern Translations in Other Languages
 by the Rev. W. J. Bradnock

23.45-00.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
 (On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Land and Livestock
 23.30-23.45 Music Magazine

Latin America

in Spanish (N. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain
 by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 Introductory talk by Fielden Hughes to the 'Prisoner of Zenda'
 Shakespeare Series
 Speaker: Lord Hemingford
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Entertainment: Sinbad
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Period
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 17

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Tchaikovsky (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.40 World of Today
18.55 Once a Month
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Question and Answer
19.40 Music Programme
20.10 Political Aside
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'The Moving Frontier'
by Owen Lattimore
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'

The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Berkshire

02.30 THIS MODERN STUFF

1: How did it all come about?
In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 PIPES AND DRUMS

by the Bucksburn and District Pipe Band
Pipe-major David C. Duncan

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

(See 00.30)

05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT

The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC's Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 GOLDEN SERENADE

A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings
Introduced by Alan Dell
Presented by Roy Speer

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS

(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME

Norman Hackforth

10.00 STARS LOOK BACK

3: Celia Johnson
(See Tuesday, 06.30)

10.30 Peter Sellers and Beryl Reid in 'CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER'

An anthology of Anglo-American Off-Beat humour
Compiled and compiled by David Climle
with Patricia Hayes
Deryck Guyler, Kenneth Connor
Graham Stark, David Jacobs
(repeated Friday, 01.00 and 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Berkshire

11.30 EDMUNDO ROS

and his Latin-American Orchestra

11.55 Opening of The Atomic Power Station at CALDER HALL

by Her Majesty THE QUEEN
(repeated at 18.30: Thursday 00.15)

12.30 app. ORCHESTRAL MUSIC

on gramophone records

12.45 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR

Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA

Directed by Lou Whiteson

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 'TIME OUT OF MIND'

by Geoffrey Trease
(For cast see Sunday, 01.00)

15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
3: The main conventions of film music established during the sound film period

15.45 Racing THE CESAREWITCH STAKES

A commentary by Raymond Glendenning on the race at Newmarket

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BOOKS TO READ

16.30 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'

with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 OPENING OF CALDER HALL

An edited version of the commentary on the opening ceremony
(See 11.55)
(repeated on Thursday at 00.15)

18.45 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent

19.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'

Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

Robert Easton from the United Kingdom introduces
Rena Edwards from New Zealand
Paul Asciak from Malta
Jimmy Parkinson from Australia

21.00 Racing THE CESAREWITCH STAKES

A recorded commentary by Raymond Glendenning of the race at Newmarket

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC

A recital by Geraint Jones from Hillington Parish Church, Norfolk

The second in a series of fortnightly programmes devised by Alan Harverson, illustrating different types of organ and their music. The two-manual organ at Hillington was built in 1757 for the London House of the Duke of Devonshire by John Snetzler
(repeated Friday, 06.30 and 16.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT

A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.15 EDMUNDO ROS and his Latin-American Orchestra

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

OCTOBER 18

GMT
00.15 OPENING OF CALDER HALL
 An edited version of the commentary on yesterday's ceremony
 (See Wednesday, 11.55)

00.30 BOOKS TO READ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller
 (repeated at 18.30)

01.30 PALACE OF VARIETIES
 with John Rorke
 Peggy Maude, George Betton
 Bert Murray
 Morris and Cowley
 Chairman, Rob Currie
 Palace of Varieties Chorus
 and the BBC Variety Orchestra
 The show produced and conducted by Ernest Longstaffe
 (repeated at 20.30; Friday, 07.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers
 (repeated on Friday at 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by Canon Matthew McNarney, D.D.

05.00 BOOKS TO READ

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

05.45 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Allen Ford with Edward Rubach (piano)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson with Julie Dawn

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman'
 (repeated at 20.15)

11.45 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Martin Cooper introduces Phyllis Tate's Prelude, Scherzo, and Soliloquy
 played by Thomas Matthews (violin)
 Eileen Ralf (piano)
 Programme also includes:
 Quintet in E flat (K.452) for piano and wind instruments by Mozart
 played by
 The Dennis Brain Wind Ensemble

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 GOLDEN SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
 played by Eddie Calvert
 (The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
 and Peter Yorke
 with his Silver Strings
 Introduced by Alan Dell
 Presented by Roy Speer

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)

15.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer

15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Baldassare Galuppi (1706-1785),' by Jeremy Noble
 'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 by Harold Nicolson

16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Geoffrey Boumphrey
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 BRYAN RODWELL
 at the electronic organ

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 YOUR SINCERELY
 (See 01.00)

19.00 'SUNDAY COSTS FIVE PESOS'
 A comedy by Josephine Niggl set in Mexico
 Produced by A. W. Russell
 Narrator.....Bryan Kendrick
 Berta Cantu.....Denise Bryer
 Fidel Duran.....Tom St. John Barry
 Salome.....Hilda Schroeder
 Celestina.....Jane Hilary
 Tonia.....Sheelah Wilcocks
 (repeated Friday, 01.30 and 10.00)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

19.30 ENTR'ACTE PLAYERS
 Directed by Sidney Crooke

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)

20.30 THE PALACE OF VARIETIES
 (See 01.30; repeated Friday, 07.30)

21.00 Rugby League Football BARROW v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland
 followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Haydn, Mendelssohn and Dvorak on gramophone records

22.15 Diek Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 Chapter 6
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
 Graham Stark
 Certain songs are sung accompanied by the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 My music is arranged by Malcolm Lockyer
 And my script by David Climie
 I am produced by Roy Speer
 (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

23.45-00.15 A TERRITORY IN TRUST
 The second of two programmes in which Willy Richardson gives an account of a recent visit to Tanganyika
 (repeated on Friday at 18.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 01.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.20 Music from the Films
 19.40 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

OCTOBER 19

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30 Radio Newsreel
 16.45 Land and Livestock
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
 A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 World Affairs
 23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
 23.52 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 Friday Topic
 20.30 Gramophone records
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 Question and Answer
 17.35 Announcer's Choice
 17.55 Programme Parade
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Music Programme
 19.00 Arab Newsletter
 19.15 Music Headlines
 19.20 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.50 Profile: a talk
 20.00 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
 16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review.
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

- 00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
 Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

- 00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 00.55 COMMENTARY

- 01.00 Peter Sellers and Beryl Reid in 'CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER'
 An anthology of Anglo-American Off-Beat humour
 Compiled and compiled by David Clinie with Patricia Hayes
 Deryck Guyler, Kenneth Connor
 Graham Stark, David Jacobs
 (repeated at 17.30)

- 01.30 'SUNDAY COSTS FIVE PESOS'
 A comedy by Josephine Niggli, set in Mexico
 Produced by A. W. Russell

- Narrator.....Bryan Kendrick
 Berta Cantu.....Denise Bryer
 Fidel Duran.....Tom St. John Barry
 Salome.....Hilda Shroeder
 Celestina.....Jane Hilary
 Tonia.....Sheelah Wilcocks
 (repeated at 10.00)

- 02.00 THE NEWS

- 02.09 From the Editorials

- 02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Geoffrey Boumphrey
 (repeated at 09.30)

- 02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

- 02.30 LET THE CHILDREN SING
 Children's Choirs from many parts of Britain entertain you with their songs
 3: Essex
 The Choirs of The County High School for Girls, Chelmsford
 (Conductor, Phyllis Wright)
 Dury Falls Secondary School, Hornchurch
 (Conductor, Barbara Cordell)
 Introduced by Franklin Engelmann
 Produced by Charles Beardsall
 (repeated at 14.45)

- 03.00 Close down

- 04.30 THE NEWS

- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Tchaikovsky (records)

- 05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
 by Harold Nicolson

- 05.15 SPORTSMAN
 Portrait of a sporting personality followed by an interlude at 05.20

- 05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

- 06.00 THE NEWS

- 06.09 From the Editorials

- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 06.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC

A recital by Geraint Jones from Hillington Parish Church, Norfolk
 (See Wed. 22.15; repeated at 16.30)

- 07.00 THE NEWS

- 07.09 Home News from Britain

- 07.15 THE MOTOR SHOW
 Raymond Baxter's recorded impression of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Annual Motor Show at Earls Court, London, which was opened yesterday by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.P.
 (repeated at 15.45; Saturday, 00.15)
 See article on page 10

- 07.30 PALACE OF VARIETIES
 with John Rorke
 Peggy Maude, George Betton
 Bert Murray
 Morris and Cowley
 Chairman, Rob Currie

- 08.00 Close down

- 09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 (See 02.15)

- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 09.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

- 10.00 'SUNDAY COSTS FIVE PESOS'
 (See 01.30)

- 10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

- 11.00 THE NEWS

- 11.09 COMMENTARY

- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

- 11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

- 11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
 A Christian approach to daily life by Canon Matthew McNarney, D.D.

- 11.45 Ted Ray in 'SPICE OF LIFE'
 with June Whitfield
 Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Produced by Roy Speer

- 12.30 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart

- 13.00 THE NEWS

- 13.09 Home News from Britain

- 13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

- 14.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY

- A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall
 Colin MacInnes takes the theme of Soldiers and Sailors as his subject for the third of a series of six programmes
 with Clarence Wright accompanied by Alan Paul and the recorded voices of some of the original artists
 (repeated at 20.30)

- 14.45 LET THE CHILDREN SING
 (See 02.30)

- 15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers

- 15.45 THE MOTOR SHOW
 (See 07.15; repeated Sat., 00.15)

- 16.00 THE NEWS

- 16.09 COMMENTARY

- 16.15 'KENYA: THE LAND AND ITS DEVELOPMENT'

Granville Roberts gives some impressions of the country which H.R.H. Princess Margaret is visiting on the last stage of her tour of East Africa
 (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See article on pages 14 and 15

- 16.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC
 (See Wednesday, 22.15)

- 17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

- 17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 17.30 'CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER'
 (See 01.00)

- 18.00 THE NEWS

- 18.09 Home News from Britain

- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

- 18.30 A TERRITORY IN TRUST

The second of two programmes in which Willy Richardson gives an account of a recent visit to Tanganyika

- 19.00 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Terrence Lovett

- 20.00 THE NEWS

- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 20.15 PIANO PLAYTIME
 Norman Hackforth

- 20.30 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY
 (See 14.15)

- 21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT
 Tunes to delight played by the

London Theatre Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 The BBC Men's Chorus
 Conducted by Cyril Gell

- 22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

- 22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

- 23.00 THE NEWS

- 23.09 Home News from Britain

- 23.15 From the Third Programme 'THE SOCIOLOGY OF GOSSIP'
 by Max Gluckman

- 23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
 with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 20

GMT
00.15 THE MOTOR SHOW
 Raymond Baxter's recorded impression of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Annual Motor Show at Earl's Court, London, which was opened by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.P. on Thursday

00.30 'KENYA: THE LAND AND ITS DEVELOPMENT'
 Granville Roberts gives some impressions of the country which H.R.H. Princess Margaret is visiting on the last stage of her tour of East Africa (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 CONCERTO
 Violin Concerto by Moeran played by Campoli and the BBC Scottish Orchestra Conductor, Ian Whyte

02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY
02.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British Singer with the BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Tchaikovsky (records)
05.00 'KENYA: THE LAND AND ITS DEVELOPMENT'
 (See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 Chapter 6
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Georgia Brown
 Graham Stark

07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Corelli, Mozart, and Delius on gramophone records

08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
 'Rough Water Brown' by Henry Gannett
 2-'Blackstone Hermitage' (For cast see Sunday, 13.15)

10.15 Children's Music in Miniature
10.30 'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode Eight (See Tuesday, 07.15)

11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY
11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
 Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
 The London Theatre Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Torch with the BBC Men's Chorus Conducted by Cyril Gell

15.00 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey with Arthur Sandford (piano)

15.45 Association Football WALES v. SCOTLAND
 A commentary on the second half of the International match

16.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ
17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell Produced by Tom Renald

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert Music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 Rugby League Football WHITEHAVEN v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland

21.05 DOWN MELODY LANE
 A tour of the world of music in the company of Paul Fenoulhet and the BBC Variety Orchestra and guest singers Produced by John Browell

22.00 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 by Bernard Braden
 3: My First Radio Programme

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE
 featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure it Out'

Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
 Programme produced by Joan Clark

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Stop Press Rhythm
 Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson
 at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Tchaikovsky (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag
 (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.20 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
19.40 British Trade: a talk
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Meet the People
15.50 Science Notebook
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Car Rental in Great Britain

GODFREY DAVIS

TARIFF 1 TIME AND MILEAGE | *Whichever is cheaper*
TARIFF 2 NO MILEAGE CHARGE

For full details of self-drive and chauffeur-driven services write or cable:



GODFREY DAVIS LTD.

7 ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: SLOane 0022 Cables: Quickmiles, London

WE USE EXCLUSIVELY SHELL



MOTOR OIL

Address in Paris
S. F. L. GODFREY DAVIS
 99 AVENUE DE NEUILLY
 NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE
 Tel.: 5A8ions 98-13

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR OCTOBER 14—20

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY**Pacific**

GMT
08.00 **THE NEWS**
08.05 Programme Parade
and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programme in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY**Eastern**

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
Meet Britain's Women:
The City Typist
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Interview with
Dame Edith Evans

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Documentary
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY**Eastern**

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
A Dictionary of Western Meanings:
1—Democracy
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)
15.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 English Law and Liberty
14.50 Brains Trust
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter: We discuss Questions
in the Air
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.15 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; London
Sangam; Discussion by Asian Tamils;
On the Spot: Topical Item

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Topical Talk
14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 H.R.H.
Princess Margaret's Tour
Kenya
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter: Discussion

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrez
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 104
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Christmas Humphreys
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
'Overseas Students'
Speaker: Mary Trevelyan

Monday

13.15 The Atomic Power Station
A feature programme on Calder Hall
See article on page 3 and note on
page 17

13.25 Lily Law Sings
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30 Asia on the Air

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Personal Call
Stephen Black visits
Sir Christopher Hinton, F.R.S.

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists
Speaker:
Sir Edwin Plowden, K.C.B.
Chairman of the
Atomic Energy Authority

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Asia and the West
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

Asian Club. The speaker on Sunday will be Mary Trevelyan, and she will be replying to questions on various problems associated with the life of overseas students in London. Miss Trevelyan is adviser to overseas students at the University of London. Before the war she made two journeys to Asia: in the first she travelled from Ceylon through the length of the sub-continent to Kashmir, and in the second she spent a year in the Far East studying problems concerned with the migration of students to Western countries for study and their subsequent return to their home countries.

Personal Call. For Wednesday's Personal Call Stephen Black will visit Sir Christopher Hinton, F.R.S., the managing director of Industrial Group, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and the acknowledged main architect of the great atomic project at Calder Hall.

Both Sir Christopher Hinton and Stephen Black will also be heard in the feature programme on Calder Hall, 'The Atomic Power Station,' to be broadcast on Monday.

International Press Conference. Following Monday's programme on 'The Atomic Power Station' at Calder Hall, the speaker in International Press Conference will be Sir Edwin Plowden, K.C.B., Chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority since 1954, who will answer questions on the scope and future of atomic energy.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for October 14-20

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11725	25.59
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11725	25.59
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
15.45-16.35	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15	9690	30.96

Sunday, October 14

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week Tchaikovsky (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Light Orchestral Music
10.15 Race Relations by Philip Mason
3: 'Fixing Race Barriers'
10.30 Religious Service from Streetly Methodist Church, Birmingham, conducted by the Rev. W. Russell Shearer
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.30 The Horse of the Year Show A report illustrated by commentaries by Lionel Marson and Henry Riddell at Harringay Arena on three of the main jumping events at the show
12.00 Melody Hour
Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra
12.45 Conservative Party Conference A report from Llandudno
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Concert Hour
15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I Flew with Bismarck'
Short Story
'Before I Forget'
by Bernard Braden
3: 'My First Radio Programme'
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 London Forum
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Monday, October 15

09.15 The News
09.30 Composer of the Week Tchaikovsky (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
10.00 In Town Tonight
10.30 Vera Lynn introduces 'Yours Sincerely'
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Review
11.30 New Records (Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble
12.15 Take It Easy with Michael Holliday

12.30 English Magazine from the South of England
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
The Atomic Power Station
A feature programme on Calder Hall
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Vic Oliver introduces 'Variety Playhouse'
15.15 From the Third Programme 'The Sociology of Gossip.' by Professor Max Gluckman
15.45 The Chameleons
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 The Story of Colonisation 'Africa Tomorrow.' by Philip Mason
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Tuesday, October 16

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age The Olympics
2: 1912, Stockholm: 1920, Antwerp
Roger Bannister talks to the Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker, M.P.
09.40 From the Editorials
09.50 Programme Summary
09.50 Guitar Music
10.00 Ted Heath and his Music
10.30 A Territory in Trust The second of two programmes in which Willy Richardson gives an account of a recent visit to Tanganyika
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke
12.15 The George Mitchell Glee Club presents its own programme of songs in every mood
12.30 Ulster Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Listeners' Choice
14.45 Orchestral Concert
15.45 By Heart
3: Read by Sir Ralph Richardson
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Moving Frontier' by Owen Lattimore
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Wednesday, October 17

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Playtime Norman Hackforth
10.00 The Stars Look Back
3: Celia Johnson
10.30 Peter Sellers and Beryl Reid in 'Curiouser and Curiouser'
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from South-East England Berkshire
11.30 Edmundo Ros and his Latin-American Orchestra
11.55 The Opening of the Atomic Power Station at Calder Hall by Her Majesty the Queen (see page 3)
12.30 app. Orchestral Music on gramophone records
12.45 Praising my Saviour Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Time out of Mind by Geoffrey Trease
Peter Forster writes on page 19
15.15 Music and the Film Introduced by Roger Manvell, assisted by John Huntley
3: The main conventions of film music established during the sound film period
15.45 Racing The Cesarewitch Stakes A recorded commentary by Raymond Glendenning from Newmarket
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Books to Read
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Thursday, October 18

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Music
10.00 BBC Jazz Club Alex Welsh Dixielanders

10.30 The Archers
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from The North of England
'What's the Form?'
11.45 Dance Music
12.00 The Goon Show
3: 'The Phantom Head Shaver'
12.30 Welsh Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Golden Serenade
14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 'Educating Archie'
15.45 Music Magazine
'Baldassare Galuppi (1706-1783).' by Jeremy Noble: 'The Fine Song for Singing.' by Jan van der Gucht
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age by Harold Nicolson
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Friday, October 19

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life Geoffrey Boumphrey
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 The Chameleons
10.00 Sunday Costa Five Pesos A comedy by Josephone Niggli set in Mexico
10.30 Music While You Work
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
11.30 'God and his World'
11.45 Ted Ray in 'Spice of Life'
New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 The Boy in the Gallery A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-hall
14.45 Recital
15.15 In Search of Music Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
15.45 The Motor Show Raymond Baxter's recorded impression of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Annual Motor Show at Earls Court, London, which was opened yesterday by the Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.P.
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Kenya: The Land and its Development Granville Roberts gives some impressions of the country which Princess Margaret is visiting on the last stage of her tour of East Africa (See pages 14 and 15)
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Saturday, October 20

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children 'Rough Water Brown' by Henry Garnett
2: Blackstone Hermitage
10.15 Children's Music in Miniature
10.30 Simon and Laura Episode 8
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the West Country
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 From the Weeklies
12.15 Can I Help You? Answers by Cecilia Irving
12.30 Scottish Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Tunes to Delight
The London Theatre Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Torch with the BBC Men's Chorus
15.00 The Pavilion Orchestra Conducted by Reginald Kilbey with Arthur Sandford (piano)
15.45 Association Football Wales v. Scotland A commentary on the second half of the International Match at Gidea Park, Cardiff
16.00 Opera on Records
16.45 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
17.00 News and Commentary
17.15-17.20 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

09.00-09.15.....17870 16.79
09.00-09.15.....21720 13.81
11.00-11.30.....21720 13.81
12.00-12.45.....15310 19.60
12.00-12.45.....17755 16.90
12.00-12.45.....21720 13.81

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45.....15310 19.60
11.30-12.45.....17755 16.90
11.30-12.45.....21720 13.81
13.45-14.00.....9690 30.96
13.45-14.00.....15310 19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....7120 42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)
10.30-11.00.....9690 30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00.....9690 30.96
13.15-14.00.....15310 19.60
14.15-14.30.....15310 19.60

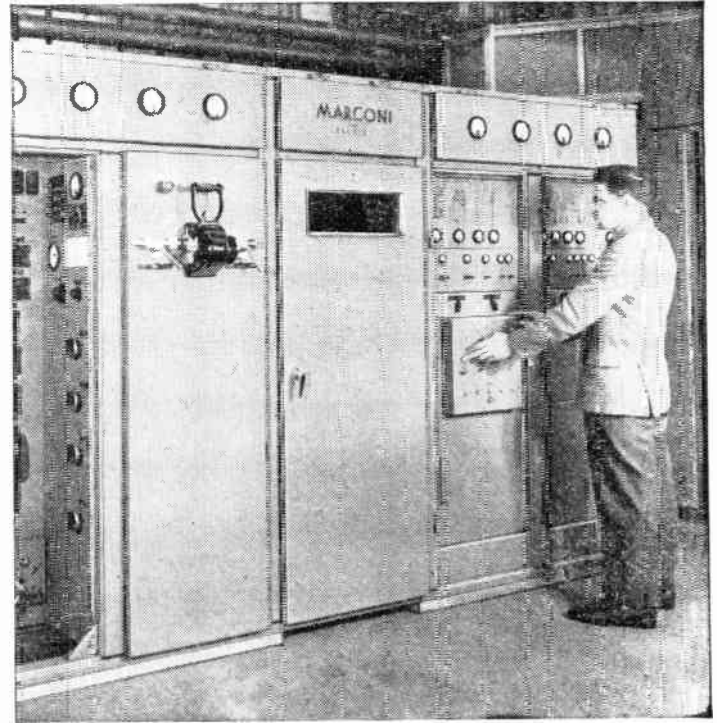
India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....21720 13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)

Daily

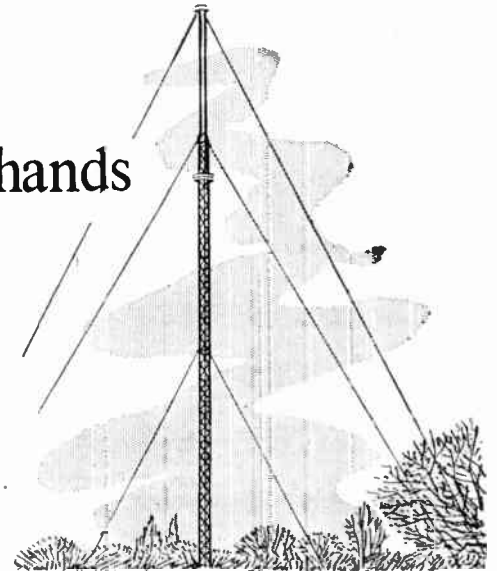
09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30 English by Radio (Sunday only)
10.30-11.00 News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00 News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Prey and Predator'
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)
14.00-14.15 News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45 Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu
15.30-15.45 English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Prey and Predator')

From microphone to aerial



through Marconi's experienced hands

In the surge of new television requirements, Marconi's have not forgotten that the majority of countries still look to them first and foremost for the supply, installation, maintenance and, in some cases, operation of sound broadcasting systems. Moreover, television programmes are not silent ; sound broadcasting equipment and techniques must advance in step with vision. The unique experience and advanced technical knowledge of Marconi's are at the disposal of broadcasting authorities all over the world.



*75% of the world's broadcasting authorities rely on Marconi Equipment.
Marconi Television equipment is installed at all B.B.C. and I.T.A. Television Stations.*



Lifeline of Communication

MARCONI

Complete Sound and Television Broadcasting Systems

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX

L87

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 885. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

TRAFALGAR

On Sunday, Trafalgar Day, listeners to the G.O.S. will hear a programme on 'Horatio Nelson'—a portrait of the man and the admiral—and on Monday E. E. Rich, Professor of Naval History at Cambridge University, will discuss the Battle of Trafalgar and offer an appraisal of Nelson's strategy. Our cover picture is a recent one of Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square, showing the National Gallery in the background

ROLL OF HONOUR

Broadcast of the service at Sandhurst dedicating the roll of honour of Commonwealth officers who gave their lives in the second world war

'LONDON FORUM'

opens a series of three discussions on 'The Colonial Question-Mark'

THE GOONS AGAIN

Gale Pedrick writes on page 11 about 'The Goons,' who make a welcome re-appearance in the G.O.S. this week in the first of a new series of adventures

THE OLYMPICS

Roger Bannister continues his G.O.S. interviews—this week talking to Harold Abrahams about athletics of the 1920s

'THESE FOOLISH THINGS'

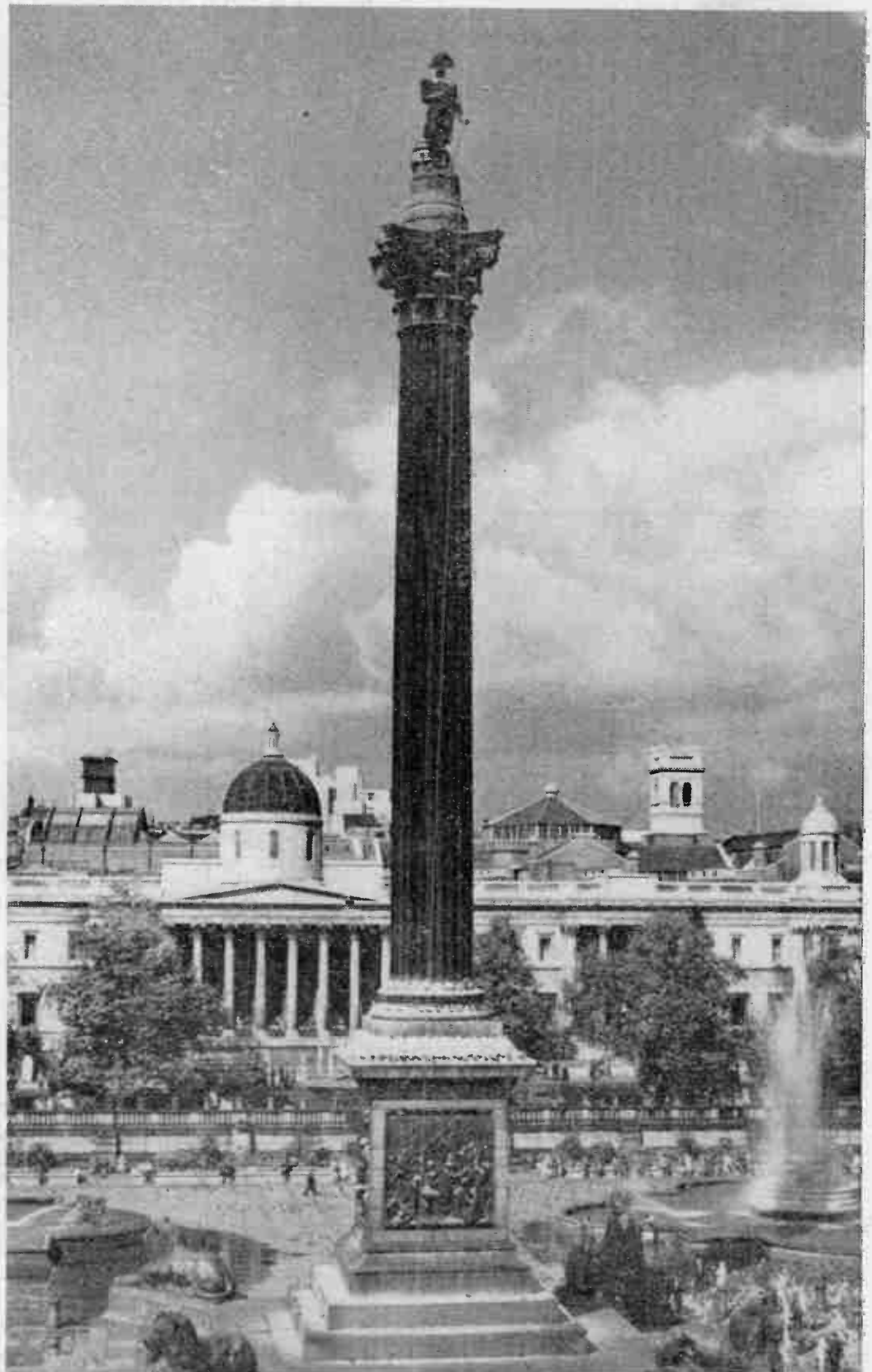
Remind you of what? Roy Plomley invites well-known personalities to reply in a new series opening in the G.O.S.

'THE SMALL MIRACLE'

James Hayter in a radio dramatisation of the novel by Paul Gallico

★

Notes on 'This Week's Listening'
are on page 17



Built for Heavy Duty

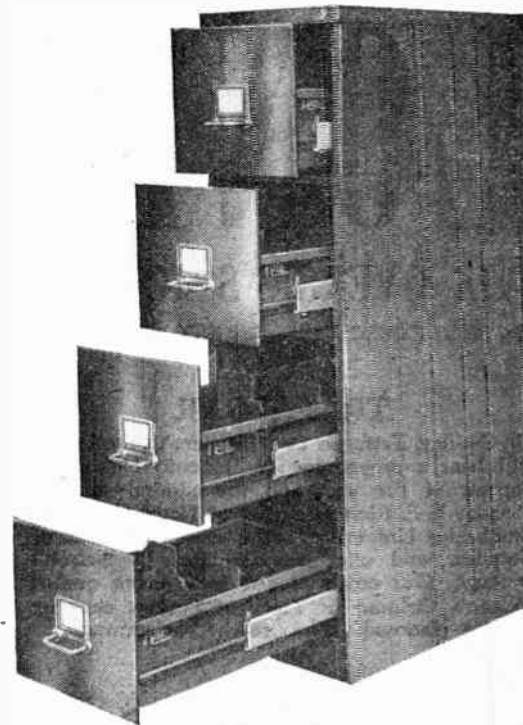
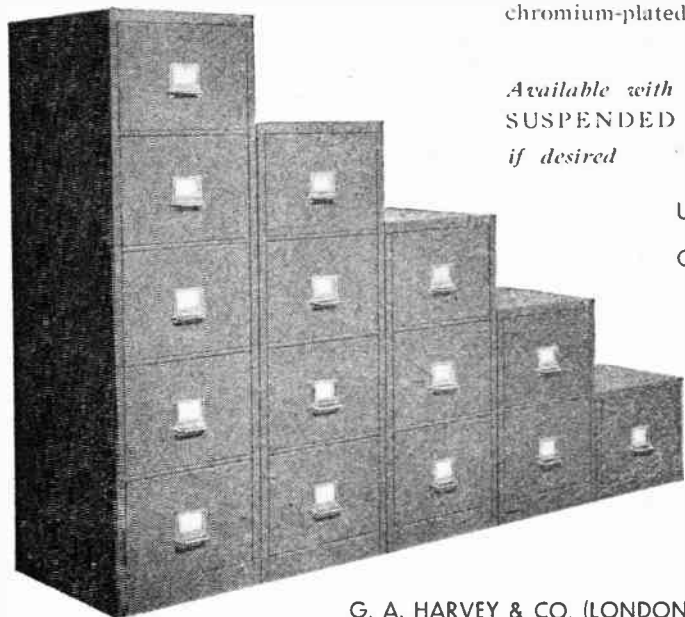
Substantially constructed for heavy duty, Harvey Steel Filing Cabinets have an inner framework of vertical steel channels welded together to give maximum strength and durability. This framework also ensures efficient support for the drawers, which glide smoothly and quietly to their fullest extent, despite heavy loading.

Stove enamelled Olive Green or Scarborough Grey. (alternative colours to order), with chromium-plated card holders and handles.

Available with SUSPENDED FILING CHASSIS if desired

UNITS OF 1 TO 5 DRAWERS
QUARTO & FOOLSCAP SIZES

Please ask for Catalogue No. LC800



Steel Filing Cabinets

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD., Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.7, England. Grams & Cables: 'Cheaper, Wol., London'

THE ELECTROLUX WITH THE BIG

Frozen Storage


COMPARTMENT


Graceful in appearance and generous in capacity, the Model LT.730 includes a large frozen storage compartment. Meat or fish placed in this compartment will freeze and the storage time will, in general, be three times as long as in the main compartment. Five icetrays provide a plentiful supply of ice (80 big cubes) for cold drinks.

- Handy door shelves
- Interior light
- Vitaliser and Utility drawers for salad, vegetables, eggs and fruit
- Interior volume 7 1/2 cu. ft. approx.
- Operation by Kerosene, Electricity or Gas. Dual Control models, adaptable to either Kerosene or Electricity, also available
- Cooling unit guaranteed 5 years

Electrolux

Excels...

 **ELECTROLUX LIMITED**
153, 5 Regent Street
London, W.1

 By Appointment
to Her Majesty the Queen and
to the Royal Household

Excels...
... with its modern refinements

E128-G

COURSES IN ENGLISH

for overseas students

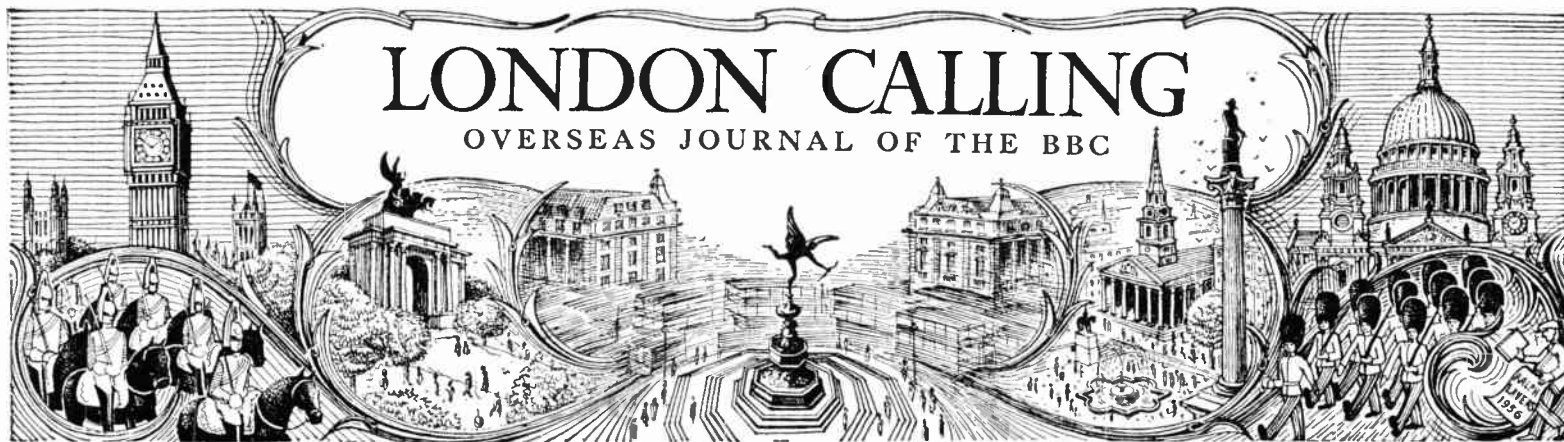
By taking one of the special courses provided by Pitman's College School of English, overseas students and visitors can acquire a good command of English in the shortest possible time. Expert tuition is provided in carefully graded daytime classes. Special preparation for Pitman's College Diploma for Proficiency in English. Write for prospectus and full details.

LEARN ENGLISH IN LONDON

PITMAN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

DEPT. 15, DEVON HOUSE, 171-177, GT. PORTLAND STREET,
LONDON, W.1

Telephone: LANGham 6150



Industrialising India

J. R. D. TATA, a leading Indian industrialist, gave an address of which this is the broadcast version to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Study Conference on Human Problems in Industry. The Duke arrives in Ceylon this week in the course of a tour that will take His Royal Highness to Australia for the official opening of the Olympic Games

OF all the tasks confronting the world today perhaps the most formidable one is the industrialisation of the under-developed areas of the world; and none, I think, offers greater potential rewards for humanity as a whole. The first question one might ask in dealing with this subject is whether the problems involved in the industrialisation of a country like India today are likely to be different from those experienced in the West in the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth? I think not.

For, after all, the process in both cases will have been one of transforming the environment and the working and living habits of a large proportion of the people from life on the farm and in small artisan and trading communities to life in factories and urban areas. Human nature being fundamentally the same everywhere and at all times, it may be expected to react to such a change in generally the same way.

The main differences, as I see them, are likely to be of degree and form rather than of substance. The fact, for instance, that India's civilisation goes back 5,000 years or so, and that life in much of the Indian countryside is still as it was in the tenth century, may be expected to render the process of modernisation more difficult. On the other hand, our task should be made easier by such factors as the opportunity to benefit from the accumulated experience of the West, the inherent skill and patience of the Indian people, and the inspiration they will be able to draw from a past rich in craftsmanship and productive achievement.

To them industrialisation will to some extent be a revival as well as an extension of something that already exists.

As in other countries, the human aspects of industrialisation in India have been a mixture of good and evil, and for very much the same reasons. The failures have mainly taken place in the older industries established many years ago in or near large cities as well as in poorly organised small industries.

Conditions were from the start much better in large industrial communities, and particularly in those created in virgin areas by enlightened pioneers like Jamsetjee Tata, who, it may be said, laid the foundations of India's industrial development. He sought not only to provide good wages, working conditions, and housing but also to integrate the working and social life of his employees into healthy and well-adjusted communities.

Jamsetjee Tata's vision of a prosperous industrial community lives today in the city of Jamshedpur. Although he died more than fifty years ago he visualised from the start the tree-

lined avenues, the modern quarters, the schools, and the medical and other services which still today make Jamshedpur one of the better industrial towns to live in.

The problems of human relations in industry in countries like India would seem to consist in meeting three main requirements. The first, which is now universally accepted, is to provide for the basic material needs of the workers: good working conditions, adequate wages, job security, retirement benefits, housing, medical care, and educational facilities for the worker and his family. The second is to provide, within and outside the factory, the means of satisfying the

more intangible but equally strong human desire for self-expression and fulfilment, and other urges characteristic of human life in the group: for instance, recognition of individual worth, opportunities for promotion and leadership, the feeling that one 'belongs.'

The third is to cope with the special problems of the worker recently transplanted from a village to a modern industrial and urban community. For him the stresses of transition are obviously likely to be greater than for one already accustomed to and hardened by city life. To the former the family and the small village community in which he previously lived provided all the elements of social life and human intercourse. Too often in the past did he find himself adrift in an impersonal and hostile environment in which he sought in vain to replace the family and social contacts, the personal prestige, the friendliness, the trust and compassion which he had left behind. Bewildered and unhappy, he suffered acutely from the disintegration of his previous background and spiritual values and from the loss of his individuality.

In order to ensure the fulfilment of individual and collective life within the industrial society I feel that an effort must be made to render it possible for industry to be not only a source of employment but also a way of life. Considerable significance attaches, in my view, to the concept of the autonomous plant or factory community developed by Peter Drucker in his book *The New Society*.

What appeals to me about this concept is the distinction drawn within the industrial community between the functions and activities of community life on the one hand, and job functions and activities on the other.

It seems to me there is much to be said for the idea that the members of the plant or factory community, which is made up of all those who work in it, should be given some say and freedom to participate in the management of these matters. This would provide an effective extension of the democratic principle to the industrial community, and also a partial substitute for the sense of belonging and participation which are important elements of life in the village.

I would not, however, like this to be construed as a plea for surrendering any of the functions of management. I am firmly in agreement with the proposition that management's duty is to manage. The important thing, however, to be clear about is—what is management to manage? Where the social organisation of the society within the factory does not impinge directly on the economic performance of the enterprise but is only incidental to it the assumption of

(Continued on page 10)

CONTENTS

CRUCIBLES OF CIVILISATION	
By K. M. Panikkar.....	4
TRAINING WOMEN FOR AGRICULTURE	
IN CEYLON	
By Corry Hodgson.....	5
THE PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN	
By Philip Woodruff.....	6
NASH TERRACES IN REGENT'S PARK	
By Kenneth Adam.....	7
JOURNEY TO SOUTH INDIA	
By Derek Holroyde.....	8
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 14	
PARADOX OF THE ENGLISH THEATRE	
By Yvonne Mitchell.....	10
THE GOONS ARE HERE AGAIN!	
By Gale Pedrick.....	11
HERE AND THERE	
Stories from Radio Newsreel.....	13
THE 1956 RADIO SHOW	
By John Davy.....	14
BOOKS TO READ	
By Daniel George.....	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING	
A Radio Round-Up.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-25

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates



SIRDAR PANIKKAR

K. M. PANIKKAR, the distinguished Indian historian and diplomat, shows in his contribution to 'The Story of Colonisation' how, time and again in the history of Asia, when nomads have over-run more civilised peoples they have ended by settling down, adopting or modifying the way of life of the conquered

Crucibles of Civilisation

NOMADISM is a way of life, a form of culture which has existed from the beginning of history. While men in river valleys and in areas of adequate rainfall developed a settled, sedentary life, cultivated lands, built towns and cities, and organised social forms suitable to themselves, men living in arid zones, in steppes, and in deserts developed a different life based on herds of domesticated animals, moving across areas of pasture-land. The nomad's life was as much a response to the challenge of the steppe, the climate, and the desert as sedentary civilisation was to other conditions. The chief characteristic of nomad life is regular seasonal movement in search of pasture-lands. It follows that nomadism can flourish only where there are vast open spaces enabling the tribe and the herd to move freely in obedience to climatic conditions. Naturally, where settled life has become powerful there is always a tendency to press on the nomad's preserves; equally the nomad, warlike and hardy as a result of his occupation, presses as constantly on the border that separates the desert from the town. These parallel tendencies have been one of the permanent strands of human history.

Central Strand in Human History?

We have but little knowledge of history from the nomad's side, of the aggressions of the settled communities against pastoral peoples, of the occupation of their grasslands by organised states, of the continuous pressure to push them back more and more into the desert. But we know of the occasional violent eruptions of the nomads on civilised communities and the trail of misery that they left behind: towns and cities razed to the ground, empires uprooted, civilisations destroyed. From the time of the Aryans, like whirlwinds from nowhere, they have erupted with suddenness on peaceful civilised societies, sometimes settling down to build up a new civilisation as the Aryans did, but at other times vanishing as in the case of the Mongols into the deserts with the same suddenness with which they emerged. So great has been the impact of these eruptions that some historians have seen in this continuous struggle between nomads and settled societies the central strand in human history.

When we look back on the Sakas, the Huns, and the Mongols—the more recent instances of nomadic eruption—and see how the greatest and most powerful states, the Roman and the Chinese Empires and the Khalifat, fell to their onslaught, and realise that for at least 3,500 years these onslaughts used to be repeated periodically, we cannot be surprised that historians should have tried to see some kind of law, something more than casual occurrences, in these recurring calamities.

What is it that gave the nomadic people at different times this amazing dynamism enabling them to overturn powerful empires? At no time was their population large or even considerable compared to that of the states which fell before them. Jenghiz Khan, when he moved against the Khawarizmian Empire, could have claimed hardly a million men as his subjects; while the Empire of China which he attacked, and which his successor conquered, was even at that time the most populous of nations.

Their strength, it would seem, was derived mainly from their possession of the fastest method of transport then available, the horse and the camel. While settled nations might raise horses and use them for purposes of war, to the nomad the horse was a part of life. It enabled him to move freely over his domains, to withdraw deep into the steppe when attacked by powerful forces, to appear and strike with lightning suddenness.

Though the propensity of the nomad to burst into civilised communities and cause destruction and havoc is writ large in the pages of history, a significant fact to which equal attention has not been paid is the tendency of the nomad, once the first momentum of his attack is over, to settle down peacefully and adopt the culture and life of the conquered, and often even to become the carriers of that culture to other areas. The Yue Chi, for example, became the great carriers of Mahayana Buddhism, and were instrumental in the spread of Indian culture in the steppes of Central Asia.

The great nomads of the sea, the Norsemen, after two generations became the spearhead of French culture, carrying it far into the deserts of Syria. The Huns, after overturning the Roman Empire in the fifth century, became in turn the upholders of the imperial tradition. In fact, the nomad by his character lent himself admirably to this process of transformation. The influence of civilisation, with its higher material comforts, with its arts and enjoyment of luxuries, was at all times too irresistible to the children of the steppe.

Nowhere was this more forcibly demonstrated than in the case of the Mongols, the nomads *par excellence* of modern history. The successors of Jenghiz, who destroyed the Khawarizmian Empire and humbled the pride of the Khalifs of Baghdad, themselves became in the course of a century the great champions of Islam. The Ilkhans of Persia after their

conversion to Islam were the protagonists of Iranian culture. A stranger fate overtook the Mongols in Peking: under Kublai, the grandson of Jenghiz, the Mongol Empire became the inheritor of the traditions of the Hans and Tangs. Kublai was much more than the Great Khan: he was the Son of Heaven, ruling the world under the mandate of Heaven.

The Yuan dynasty—as the Mongols came to be known—did not, it is true, become national as the Mongols did in India at a later time, but they became the upholders of Chinese civilisation and carried Chinese culture to the outer regions which they conquered. In time, except for those who still lived in the steppes and the deserts, they were assimilated wholly into Chinese life.

Timur's career of conquest was the last outburst of nomadism on a continental scale. He led his hordes far and wide, destroyed in the most approved nomadic manner cities and towns, massacred large numbers, and uprooted empires. Though it was but an ephemeral phenomenon, for unlike Jenghiz he was unable to leave a well-knit empire behind him, it is necessary to emphasise that for all his destructive enthusiasm he was a most potent carrier of Iranian culture. Hating the refinement and luxury of the Iranian court, he and his armies unconsciously became the transmitters of Iranian civilisation in the areas of his rule.

The Mogul Empire in India, which his descendant Babur founded in 1525 and which endured for three centuries until the British replaced it, was not a result of nomadism but only an aftermath. Babur could not justly be called a nomad, though the nomadic tradition was strong in him. The empire he founded, especially under his grandson, became a national monarchy, for Akbar realised that the sources of his strength lay inside the country and not in his ancestral territories in Central Asia.

Akbar built up not merely a new state but a new civilisation in India, combining the Iranian culture which he had inherited from his father with the life and civilisation of the Hindus which he consciously encouraged. The nomad had been wholly tamed, and the Mogul Empire with its notable revival of art, literature, architecture, and music, combining the best in India and Persia, was the outcome of this transformation.

A similar process was witnessed in China also. The Manchus were nomads in the process of change. Under Nurhachi they had come a great way from the primitive nomadism of earlier times. When, in the 'Time of Troubles' that followed the breakdown of Ming authority in the middle of the seventeenth century, Nurhachi's successors occupied Peking and established the Ching dynasty they could not have foreseen that they were writing their own doom as an independent people. Not only did the civilisation of China conquer the Manchus but their very homeland became just a province of the Celestial Empire.

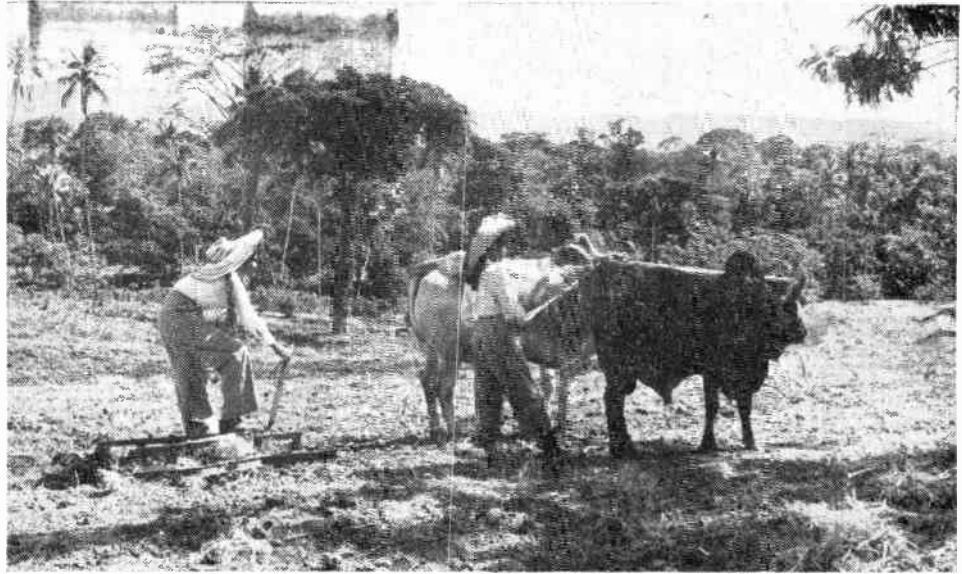
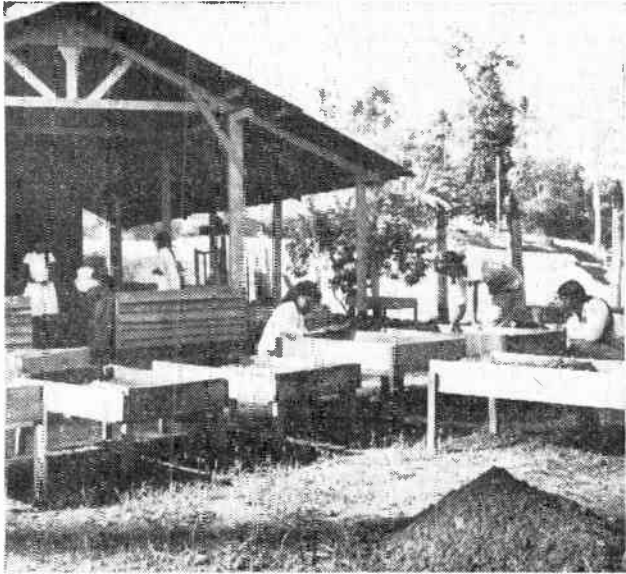
The Importance of the 'Rimlands'

The Manchu emperors, in turn, not only became the Sons of Heaven but the very embodiment of Chinese civilisation. K'ang-hsi and Ch'ien-lung not only re-established Chinese authority in areas like Sinkiang and Tibet which had previously been lost to the empire but identified themselves wholly with Chinese civilisation. Ch'ien-lung was in fact a poet and writer of some note in Chinese. As in the case of Akbar the nomadic strain in them was wholly lost: China had tamed them.

Thus it will be seen that the civilised communities in Asia which were subjected to heavy pressure were able to absorb the shocks and in time to civilise and assimilate the nomads. But it should be remembered that both India and China lay outside the main highways of the nomad peoples. The grasslands through which the nomads moved were separated from India by the Hindu Kush mountains, so that while the main stream rushed towards Europe only a trickle reached the Afghan valleys, and from there the plains of Hindustan. Similarly, China was normally off the route of the nomads, and consequently while the Huns, for example, starting from the borders of China, could overturn the Roman Empire, China itself was practically untouched by their power.

This is why the great geographer Mackinder, for example, dismisses India and China as rimland areas which he considers unimportant for the purposes of his doctrine. And yet it is in the rimlands, watered by un-freezing rivers, by sheltered seas, by the monsoon, which are marginal areas for the nomad, that civilisations grew and flourished. They were the crucibles of civilisation, and the nomads, when they entered those areas, were themselves tamed and assimilated. Their pressure, no doubt, brought new incentives and often helped in the forward march of civilisation, as when the Aryan nomads under the influence of the earlier culture produced Indian civilisation, or as the Kushans—as the civilised Yue Chi came to be known—became the carriers of Mahayana culture, or as the Moguls in India laid the foundations of a new synthesis. (Broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)

Concluding 'The Story of Colonisation.' A New 'Colonialism'? by Geoffrey Wheeler (see note on page 17)



Practical work done by the students during their two-year course includes the nursing of seedlings, and handling implements like the chain-leveller (right)

Training Women for Agriculture in Ceylon

CORRY HODGSON visits the college at Kundasale, near Kandy, where women are taught the basic skills of farming so that they can play their part in increasing the country's food supply

AS an ex-student of the first agricultural college for women in England I was specially interested to visit the first agricultural college for women in Ceylon. Kundasale is in the mountains about eight miles from Kandy, and the offices of the college are on the top of a hill looking across lovely valleys. I was greeted on my arrival by the acting principal, a slender Ceylonese girl in a sari of pastel shade, and before I was shown round she told me something of the origin and purpose of the college.

It was Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the first Prime Minister of Ceylon after it became a Dominion, who had the idea of training women in agriculture, and it was during his term of office, in 1948, that Kundasale was opened. There are about 100 students and they take a two-year course in agriculture, horticulture, and domestic science.

I went first to the cowshed and there I saw the girls feeding and milking both the Sindi cattle and two European breeds, Ayrshires and Shorthorns, which have acclimatised quite well. Nearby were modern calf-pens, and just down the road a clean, airy pig-barn. Not only are the buildings well kept but the boars and the sows have a concrete pool where they bathe daily.

There is an extensive poultry section in charge of one of four girls from Ceylon who came to England to take a course at one of our colleges. Ducks, hens of several breeds, and a large number of American Mammoth Bronze turkeys are kept.

Difficulties in Animal Husbandry

The horticultural section grows vegetables and fruit of all kinds, and the fruit includes pineapples, bananas, and passion fruit. The horticultural section is a favourite with many of the students, and I found it presented fewer problems than animal husbandry, which has difficulties we Westerners would not think of. The majority of the Ceylonese are Buddhists or Hindus, and both religions forbid the taking of life. One's first thought is that this does not interfere with such occupations as egg production and dairy work, but a moment's consideration makes one realise that cockerels and bull calves have got to be dealt with, and there is a need for culling if you are going to keep up a good standard; also you cannot keep laying hens till they die of old age.

There is a carpentry shop where the girls are making anything from hen-coops to standard lamps, a handicraft section where basket-making and upholstery are among the activities, and in the needlework section they are doing excellent embroidery and learning lace-making as well. Life for the girls at Kundasale is certainly varied.

The college undoubtedly turns out useful and adaptable women, but as yet few continue actual farm work after they leave. However, many have become teachers in country schools, and many more use their knowledge for the guidance and advance of the people in their villages. In this way they fit into the drive the country is making to improve and extend its food-growing capacity.

I saw something of the work being done among the small farmers and the peasants, and I was most impressed—as were the Colombo Plan experts with whom I talked—by the responsiveness of the peasants to new ideas. I went round with an extension officer to several small places and found everyone keen to get his advice about the feeding and breeding

of their animals and the treatment of the soil; many were trying out new crops. And the experimental farms and Government seed-stations just cannot cope with the demand for new and better types of seed.

But perhaps the most exciting agricultural movement in Ceylon are the big new settlements which are being started in the north, for these are based on irrigation schemes, necessary because this is the dry area, with only one short monsoon period during the year. Irrigation is necessary, and these modern schemes are linked with the very early history of the country, for they are utilising water supplies that were first built up 2,000 years ago.

It was about 500 B.C. that the north was settled by people from India, and the great kings of that time built huge artificial lakes called tanks, some of them as much as 5,000 acres in extent; and water was brought to them by canals from the wet districts in the mountains. The water from the tanks made the country a flourishing agricultural area where millions of people could live. A great civilisation grew up, centred on the capital city of Anuradhapura, and this existed for 1,500 years. Then invasion from India and civil war in the country itself caused the breaking of the dams, and the tanks drained away till only malaria-breeding swamps were left. The people died of starvation and disease, and jungle covered the land. Today modern science has conquered the malaria mosquito, and the dams of the great tanks are being repaired. The modern engineers have found that the builders of the past knew exactly what they were doing.

Life is flowing back to the north, and once more, as you drive through the countryside, you can see miles and miles of the brilliant emerald green of paddy-fields. The Government is building pleasing modern houses for the people, and they are flocking back to the land which their ancestors used to inhabit over a thousand years ago.—(Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service).



The girls are particularly keen on growing vegetables and fruit of many kinds



Iskander Mirza President of Pakistan

PHILIP WOODRUFF, whose knowledge of General Iskander Mirza dates back to the years before Pakistan's independence when they were both in government service, here offers some personal impressions of the President of Pakistan, who recently paid official visits to Turkey and Afghanistan

WHEN I first heard the name of Iskander Mirza I was told that he was really a Mogul prince who had missed his century. It was a perceptive saying, and it is still, I think, a revealing way to think of him; but you must imagine a Mogul prince who has been to Sandhurst and lived with British officers in an Army mess, who has been a Deputy Commissioner under a British Governor on the North-West Frontier, who has stayed in their homes—scores of times—with British officers, whom they counted as one of themselves, just as he counted himself, but who kept behind all this his own Mogul and Islamic quality.

What do I mean by his own Mogul quality? It is not easy to say. Iskander Mirza is really descended from the Murshedabad family, the last Mogul rulers of Bengal, who had been officials under the Great Mogul, the Emperor at Delhi, but who had become virtually independent princes long before the time of Clive and Warren Hastings. They were pensioned by the East India Company after they had seized Calcutta from the company and Clive had recaptured it, and Iskander, all through his service under the British, was carrying on—as much for amusement as anything else—a kind of sardonic guerrilla war with some department of the Government of India about his share of this pension.

But I am thinking, when I speak of Mogul quality, not of descent but of what the Moguls admired in their rulers. The first English travellers in India were impressed by the absolute power of the Mogul emperors. And it was true that there were no checks on the king's power as there are in England. They admired a king who was not afraid to use force; who would use this power ruthlessly and decisively; but they also admired an unpredictable mercy; most distinctively, I think, they admired the tactful use of power. Akbar, the greatest of the Moguls, did not attempt to conquer the proud Rajput princes: instead, he married a Rajput princess. They would admire the man who, with power in his hand, would give his adversary the chance of an honourable way out.



The President of Pakistan being received by President Celal Bayar of Turkey, and (right) by H.M. the King of Afghanistan

These were qualities Iskander showed as a Deputy Commissioner. He came to join us in the Defence Department of the Government of India in 1946 because of his knowledge of Islam and the way Muslims were thinking. I see him now—rather more comfortably built now than the subaltern—in a grey-flannel suit with a white line in it, with rather an impish look on his still boyish face. But I think he was still basically a District Officer and a Frontier officer at heart.

There is a story from a Frontier district that we all know. There was a party of Pathans who, mainly from high spirits, were taking every chance they could of opposing the Government. In that kind of situation there always are sitters on the fence—men who put a Deputy Commissioner without a sense of humour into a rage because he cannot rely on them, but people who can be useful to a man who has the Mogul virtue of tact. The Pathans arranged a procession which Iskander knew would become troublesome: that is to say he knew it would start fighting and rioting when it reached a certain area. The tactless use of power would have been to arrest the leaders as a precaution, or to station troops or police at the critical point. Iskander's method was far more effective. He arranged for a certain suggestion to be made to some of the sitters on the fence; they invited the procession to tea and greeted them with garlands and flags and speeches of welcome. The tea was hot and strongly sugared, but someone—no one, of course, ever knew exactly who—had laced it heavily with croton oil, the swiftest and most violent of vegetable purges. The procession reformed and went on its way, only to disperse with unseemly haste before the critical point was reached.

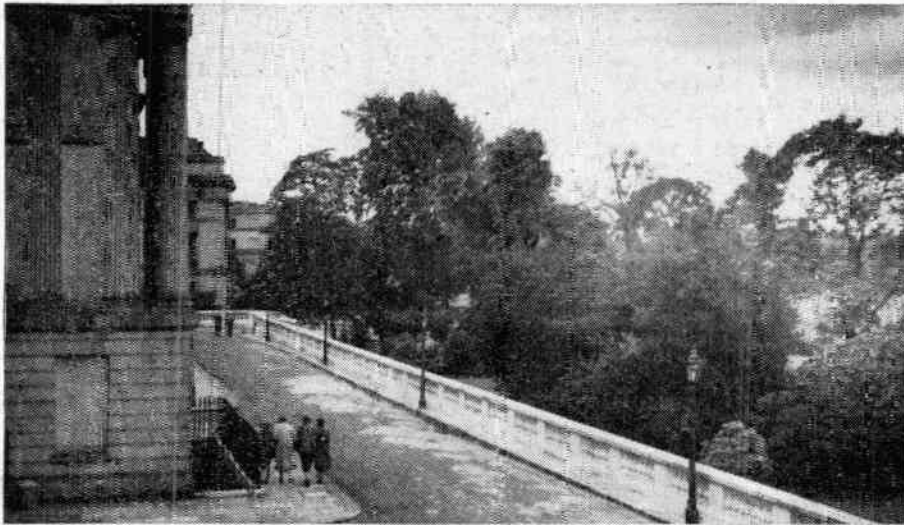
Attitude to Temporal Power

There is a word for which I know no exact English equivalent: the Urdu is *hikmatamali*, which literally means practical judgment, the science of what is possible, and in ordinary use means judicious management, the art of getting something done by persuasion and finesse and bluff with just a hint of force in the background. It was in this that Iskander excelled as a District Officer, and as a statesman I should not expect him to take violent measures when he could get his way by guile or persuasion, nor to stand on a point of prestige when he could get the substance by appearing to surrender. Indeed, it would delight him to feel that he had got the better of the other man without giving up anything that really mattered; and in the old days—but, of course, men change, and particularly in office—it would not have surprised me if he had taken a particular line just because it appealed to his sense of humour and gave him a chance to bring off a coup. Judging still by those old days, I should say that he was a true Muslim in his attitude to temporal power.

It is my impression that every Muslim—or at least every Muslim I have known at all well—thinks of power as coming downward from above, from God to his prophet and the successors of the prophet on earth—the Khalifas—and thus to whoever holds the power of the state as ruler. To the Muslim all men are equal before God, but power does not come up from the people to the ruler; it comes from above, and the good ruler will govern wisely and well in the light of what he believes right. Good government, such a man would say, is better than self-government. I should expect Iskander still to think on those lines.

Have I given you a picture of the man? Only the beginnings of it. Like the first Governor-General of Pakistan, Mohamed Ali Jinnah, and like the first Prime Minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, but more even than either of them, he is Western in externals, beautifully dressed, in manners and speech the nicest kind of well-bred English gentleman; but profoundly Muslim at heart. In his house you will not think that you are in an English house: you will know at once that you are in that world in which the art of Persia adapted itself to something in the air of the Indian sub-continent—a cross-breeding that produced the Taj Mahal and the great mosque at Fatehpur Sikri.

And you will be talking to someone who before long will make you laugh, a man of the world, a gentleman rather than an intellectual, a man who takes the world as he finds it, who likes the pleasures of the world wisely used, courteous above all things, no burrower in files but a man who knows how to delegate power, a realist with not much use for theory. You might, at first, make a superficial mistake and think him something of a cynic, but I think you would be wrong. I think that deep at heart you would find, stronger than anything else in him, that quality in Islam that puts on the lips of the believer many times every day these words, spoken of God: 'The Merciful, The Compassionate.' (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)



Most of the terraces are placed so as to give wide and open views across the park's green acres

Nash Terraces in Regent's Park

KENNETH ADAM tells of the work which has been done during the past year to restore the great mansions and orderly terraces designed by the Regency architect, John Nash, to enclose on three sides one of London's famous parks

THE other Sunday morning after church in London I was walking round one of John Nash's famous terraces which enclose and dominate three sides of Regent's Park, and I was thinking that in the sunshine it really is the most beautiful park not only in north London but in the whole of London. And, further, how important these great Palladian palaces with their pillars and their roof statues and their friezes and their iron balconies, how important they are to the whole conception of the Regent's Park as a whole! Because the Regent—George IV to be—a flamboyant creature. And there is something braggart about these terraces his man Nash built, looking over the green acres of the park.

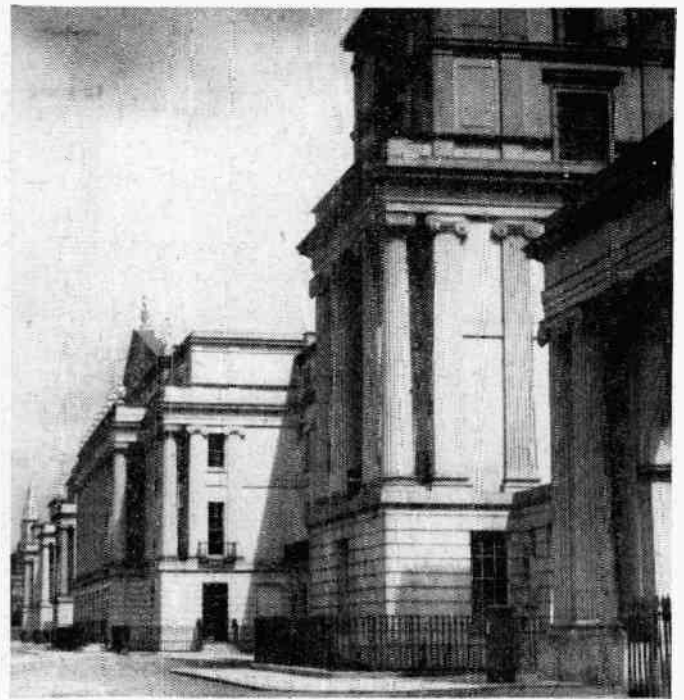
In a sense I suppose it was the first 'housing estate' to be built in Britain: it was planned as a kind of private garden city for the aristocracy. Of course, it never became what the Prince Regent and Nash intended it to be, and as we know it today it is only a fragment of the great design.

'High-Sounding Royal Names'

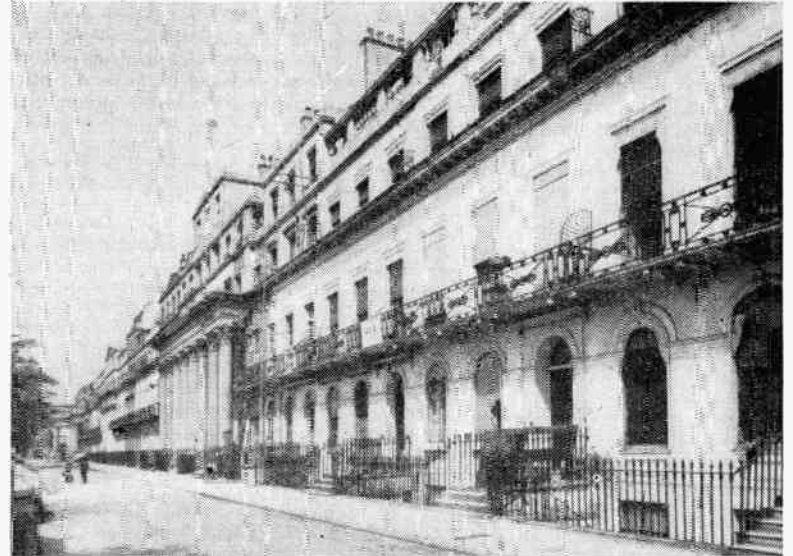
Some years ago, just after the war, it looked as if even this fragment was going to be still further chipped and mutilated, because a great many of the tall houses—there are not quite 400 of them in all—were requisitioned by Government departments during the war, and allowed to get into a shocking state. In fact, less than ten years ago a committee under Lord Gorell spoke of all terraces as 'giving the impression of hopeless dereliction.' Well, it is pleasant to be able to report that it was not 'hopeless.' Not having promenaded in that direction for some time I was astonished at the change in the look and the condition of the houses in Hanover, Clarence, and Gloucester terraces—such high-sounding royal names they all have, it sounds like a Shakespearian cast, doesn't it?

The Crown Commissioners, who own most of them, really seem to have buckled to in the past year with all kinds of repairs, weather-proofing, refacing the brickwork, rebonding the walls, retimbering the floors, and, above all, with hundreds of gallons of cream-coloured paint; the façades positively gleam again, and one might take it, at a glance, that the good old Georgian days were back and the *élite* were in residence once again. They are not, of course. If you go closer you will see neat notices on many of the front doors: 'Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,' 'Department of Inland Revenue,' 'Ministry of Works Training Centre,' and so on. The officials are still in possession of at least half the houses. But gradually, as the supply of normal office premises returns, residents are being coaxed back, at rents which do not mean that these magnificent rooms are the privilege of the highest income-group.

Mind you, they have their problems, these private tenants. I went to a party a day or two after my walk with a friend who is one of them. And as we stood there, in his elegant drawing room, with its long windows, sipping drinks, he told me a sorry tale of dry rot and poor brickwork and inadequate damp-proof courses. The melancholy fact seems to be that splendid and rich as the vision of John Nash and his fellows was the actual building did not live up to it. It was, indeed, rank bad building, most of it. And so the question still remains: can the terraces survive; ought they to survive? I suppose it would be more sensible to send them to oblivion after their swaggering creators, more sensible and practical. But do we always have to be sensible and practical? The very improbability of these terraces is their charm, and I for one would hate to see them disappear, and the Regent's Park become just another green and bosky open space. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Cumberland Terrace is now largely used by Government offices



Gradually most of the smaller houses are being leased to private tenants



Fresh paint has brought out the symmetry of design and use of classical detail

Journey to

DEREK HOLROYDE, the BBC's representative in Delhi, recently made a tour with his wife that took them 2,000 miles by air and nearly 3,500 miles by road into the states of Madras, Mysore, and Travancore-Cochin: in this, the first of two programmes on their tour, the travellers give an account of South India as it is today



Cape Comorin is the southernmost point of South India, an area where 50-million people live in a harmonious tradition going back for centuries

SOUTH India is almost an island. When you visualise the map of India—that downward-pointing triangle of suspended Asia that thrusts itself like a wedge between the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal—it seems hard to believe. Yet it is so. Rivers and forests and ranges of hills combine to separate the southern peninsula from the central plains and the Gangetic valley of the North, and leave the South almost isolated, an entity on its own attached to the rest of India.

Almost every South Indian we had met in the North had told us that we should find the true home of India's culture and way of life in the South. They said it with a quiet confidence, and it made us ask just what were the conditioning factors that could have made South India so distinctively different from the North. After all it is part of one nation, with the same religion, and the same social traditions that go with it. So why should there seem to be such a strong and rather different atmosphere about the South.

For an answer we went to Mr. K. M. Panikkar the eminent historian of South India: 'From the earliest times in India, the North and the South, Aryavarta and the Deccan, have been recognised as being distinct. Though united by a common culture and by a binding social organisation to his brethren in North India, the Southerner has a different perspective of his country, as it is more natural for him to look at it from the southernmost point upwards. His attitude generally is that genuine India lies to the south of the Vindhya, that the tradition there is purer, and that he is the custodian of the true culture and civilisation of India. Bounded on three sides by the sea, and protected by the Deccan massif from the pressure of the Gangetic valley, the South has had a much more peaceful life during the course of its history.'

Continuity of Life and Traditions

So it is geography, in part, which has given birth to this feeling of independence and regional pride. Then we asked Mr. Panikkar whether it was also the case that the development of South India had been less interrupted by foreign influence: 'Deccan or Southern India has a social and political integration which the North lacks owing to the frequent convulsions to which it has been subjected. The political traditions of the South are a living factor, and not merely historical memories. Society there has never been disrupted, and this continuity of life and traditions gives to the people of the South a greater sense of self-confidence and a wider tolerance.'

We sensed that in South Indians there is a deep instinctive loyalty to their traditions—their past is indeed, as Mr. Panikkar said, a 'living factor' in their present-day outlook, and continuity of language has inevitably provided a binding element. All the four languages of the South—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, and Kannada—have their origins in unrecorded history, and even without knowing any of them we could catch something of their rich flavour.

The exuberance of the language is matched by every other aspect of life: they all reflect a facet of the brilliant natural colouring which the abundance of sun, sea, and rain has produced. Man and nature live with each other in perfect harmony: his bright-red-tiled houses match the earth of red ochre; he is a part of his own rich emerald-green rice-fields and the swaying coconut-palms. The synthesis is complete. If he is close to the soil, he has also felt the fresh air blown in from the sea. Almost every seafaring people have come to trade on the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar. The ships of King Solomon came seeking



peacocks, sandalwood, and spices; in the pounding surf beyond Quilon, mentioned by Pliny, the Phoenicians beached their high-prowed boats—we saw them, unchanged in design, fishing in the same waters. Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Jews, and even Chinese came here long before the Europeans, and the quest was always the same: cinnamon and ivory, pepper, ginger, camphor, and coconuts.

It can fairly be said that it was due at least as much to the climatic and other natural attractions of the South as to its commercial advantages that the Britisher came to pioneer so many of South India's chief industries. Though they are still found in large numbers, they have a good record in sharing more and more of the management of these with Indians. We met many an Englishman, and Scotsman too, managing cotton- and silk-mills, processing sugar, making chemicals, growing rubber and coffee, exporting cashew nuts, mining gold, manufacturing coir yarn and coconut matting, and planting tea.

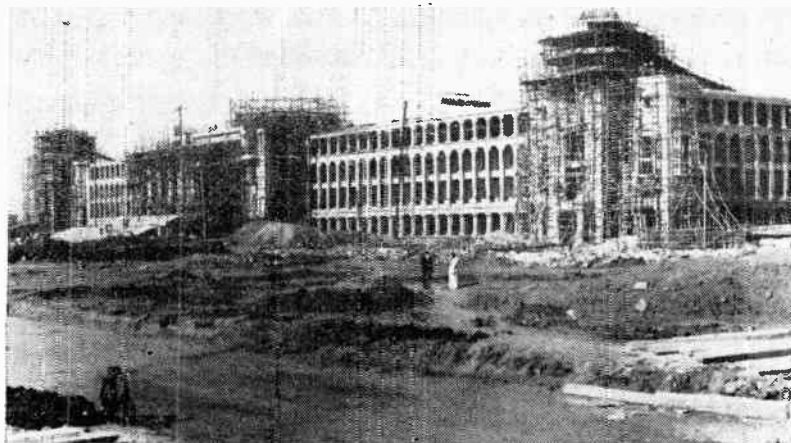
The tea estates are situated in the higher parts of the ranges of hills that run parallel with the Malabar coast. We drove scores of miles on winding roads that led through rolling hills studded with the low, dark-green tea bushes, plantations of hundreds of acres; and then, lower down, through darker areas of coffee until in the foothills of Coorg and Travancore we came across the dense, stately ranks of tall rubber trees, silently dripping their white blood into coconut shells. All these estates are sited so as to take full advantage of the warmth and moisture brought in by the prevailing south-west winds.

The Kolar Goldfields of Mysore

Gold-mining sounds a romantic occupation, but it was not until we visited the Kolar goldfields in Mysore State that I realised all the hazards involved in prising the precious metal from the stubborn rock. Here the skill and instincts born of generations of mining experience are being employed to provide the gold that forms so important a part of the Indian family's wealth and the Indian merchant's currency. We spoke with John Taylor, director of the firm that manages the three mines at Kolar: 'The three mines on the Kolar goldfield now working stretch over a length of about five miles, through which the quartz reef goes from which gold is obtained. This reef goes down into the ground, and the bottom of the deepest (the Champion Mine) is very nearly 10,000 feet, which is the deepest in the world. From a ton of rock you get about a third of an ounce of gold. That is to say, about the amount that goes into an ordinary ring. A ton fills one of those little trucks which you see on the railways. The total amount of gold produced each year is about 220,000 ozs. from the three mines. It is entirely sold in the bullion market in Bombay, which is about the biggest in the East.'

Industries like this employ thousands of people, but there are very

South India



Building in progress at Bangalore, one of the cities which are rapidly expanding

few industries in the South though more are being started. For the average South Indian, who has somehow to coax a living out of an acre or two of earth, life is hard and poor and pitiless. The day we arrived in Madras the newspapers carried reports of a national survey of agricultural labour. The results showed that the average yearly income for an agricultural family in South India was no more than 382 rupees, just under £30 a year. It was the lowest average in the whole country, and barely more than half what a North Indian may earn from his fields.

It is natural that a people who have to exert every tendon to grasp every bowl of rice should seek spiritual solace. In the evenings they throng the narrow streets leading to the temples, and with earnest determination push through the crowds and the traffic to make their supplications for good crops and immunity from hardship and disaster. Hinduism is part and parcel of an Indian's daily life. It may be an automatic ritual touching only the surface, or it may be deeply devotional, but always it is an intensely personal rather than a corporate worship.

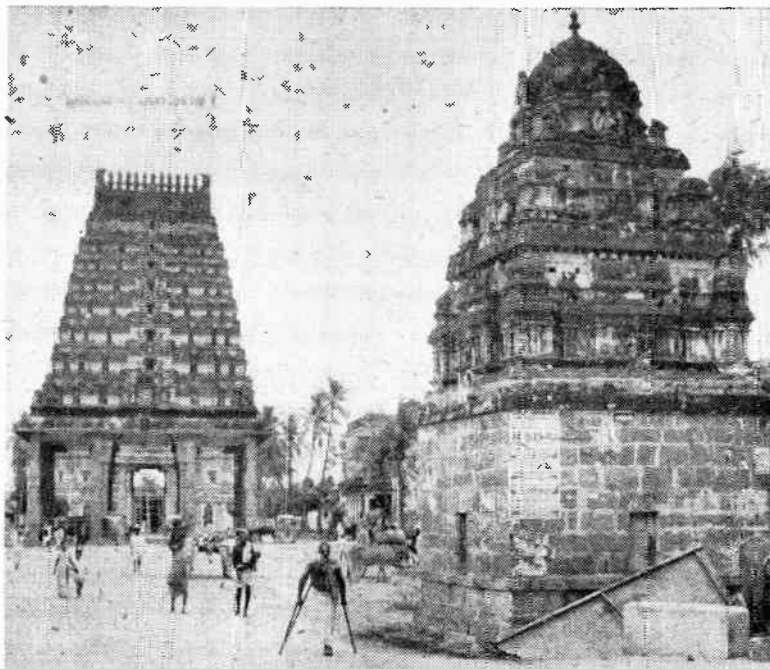
Prayers Accompanied by Music and Colour

The surroundings in which the South Indian prays are full of exuberance. The temples are elaborately ornamented and gilded, and whether he goes to make his offerings in the great temples of Trichy or Trivandrum, or even if he makes the long pilgrimage to India's southernmost point, Cape Comorin, to lay coconut and rose-water at the feet of the virgin goddess, Kanyakumari, his prayers are accompanied by music and colour. As the hour appointed for worship begins bells ring, drums beat, and the long *nagaswarams* are blown.

It is a paradox that in the region of India where the Hindu religion flourishes at its most vigorous the Christian religion should also be firmly established. But so it is. St. Thomas brought Christianity to the Malabar coast in the middle of the first century A.D., and in subsequent centuries many different sects established themselves in all parts of the South. The greatest number of Christians today are Catholics, and their whitewashed churches and roadside shrines are a common sight.

The work of generations of missionaries is to be seen everywhere: schools, colleges, and medical institutions, owing their origin to many different denominations. Independence has led, understandably perhaps, to some emotional reaction against the continued presence of foreigners of this type, but such missionary activity as we saw seemed to be fully in harmony with the needs of the new India.

Missionary encouragement alone, however, does not explain the tremendous enthusiasm all over the South for education. In Travancore, where almost eighty per cent. of the children go to school—this figure is more than five times greater than for the rest of the country—a mere statistic becomes a human phenomenon. All day long we were slowed down by the unending streams of



The South Indian goes to pray and make offerings in richly decorated temples

children walking to and from school. Not all India's educational needs can be met in the schoolroom, however, as Mahatma Gandhi so clearly recognised. He believed that education must start in the village—that people must be taught to use their hands more efficiently as a first step towards improving their minds.

This is what is known as Basic Education, and at Gandhigram, in the pink, parched plains of central Madras, is a settlement devoted to teaching this idea. To this little village of neatly constructed bamboo and palm-leaf huts come young men and women from all over South India to be trained as village-level workers and exponents of social education. When we went there the director, Mr. Ramachandran, explained to us that the students themselves have to learn to do all the jobs they must later introduce into the villages: digging latrines, making homespun clothes, and planting crops more scientifically. Only by giving a lead themselves will they be able to overcome the age-old prejudice against the dirtying of hands and the traditional village ways.

This is one method by which a fuller and more useful life is being brought into existence, and it makes a lot of sense, too. But it is a slow method, and the immediate problem is of a different order. Each year thousands of educated South Indians are leaving schools and colleges and looking for work. Many of them have to leave the South and look elsewhere in India for employment, because the South has not the resources nor the market for large-scale industrial development. In order to avoid frustration and waste of valuable manpower a good deal of thought is being given to substituting vocational training for the rather aimless attainment of purely academic qualifications.

Though there is a problem in affording proper opportunities for men, there is a surprising difference in the case of women. We were particularly interested to discover that a far higher proportion of women

enjoyed opportunities of education than in the North, and they seemed to have gained a position of greater emancipation. When we spoke with Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, who is a Malayalee, and one of the women Members of Parliament, we asked her why this was so. 'In Malabar women have always enjoyed absolute social and economic equality with men, as we have always been governed by a unique matriarchal system of society. Anyway, in the South generally the impact of purdah has never been felt, and so women have been given more opportunities for social and educational advancement.'

Progress is tempered with tradition, but progress there undoubtedly is, and signs of change are evident enough. We saw new hospitals and new hydro-electric projects; cities like Bangalore and seaports like

(Continued on page 12)



Men and women work together in close comradeship harvesting the rice

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 14



YVONNE MITCHELL

YVONNE MITCHELL, a leading actress of the younger generation, suggests that England does not seem to care about her theatre but adds that, oddly enough, it does flourish: 'The Englishman likes to go to the theatre to be entertained: what he means is that he likes to forget what his life is really like'

Paradox of the English Theatre

THE theatre in England cannot unfortunately be truly said to be part of the life of the people. It is a pastime enjoyed by the few, and considered either unnecessary or immoral by many. Actors are still often regarded as 'rogues and vagabonds,' and going to the

theatre is usually reserved for an occasion such as a birthday treat or entertaining friends from abroad. There is no national theatre, though a few years ago a foundation stone was laid for one (or rather mislaid—it had to be dug up and moved some yards away, and there it still lies).

Over and over again in its long history (the theatre in England sprang from the Church in medieval times, when religious plays were performed on carts in the streets) the Englishman has said, with mock regret: 'The theatre is dying.' Nevertheless, it has strangely enough persisted quite vigorously through all its vicissitudes, in spite of the temporary closing of the theatres by Oliver Cromwell, and the closing of theatres in London during the early days of the last war; in spite of the coming of films, and the coming of television.

The Biggest Box-Office Draw

Although the Englishman does not seem to care, the theatre still, on and off, flourishes. Though there are now signs of a change, until recently there have been only two theatres in England that have had a repertoire of plays: the Old Vic, in London, and the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon. Both these theatres live and flourish on one name only: Shakespeare. Though the majority of English people have never seen a Shakespeare play, because they think it would be highbrow or difficult, he is so immensely enjoyed by the minority and by children that he still remains the biggest box-office draw in the country.

Apart from the Old Vic and Stratford, the English theatre exists in two forms: the London theatre and provincial repertory. In London a play is put on for as long as it will run, and then withdrawn. In the provincial rep. a resident company will give a play for one or two weeks only, and it is never brought back into the repertoire.

In London the only English plays which do consistently well are thrillers. They are, in fact, a popular English pastime. They are commonly known as 'whodunits.' They are invariably murder stories, without much characterisation or good writing, and their aim is to tease the audience into guessing who murdered the corpse. Since the advent of psychiatrists these plays have acquired another facet: 'Why did the murderer murder the corpse?'

There are no plays for children, except at Christmas-time, and then the theatres are full of special entertainments. Some of these are the traditional pantomimes. These are based more or less on fairy stories, *Aladdin*, *Puss in Boots*, *Cinderella*, or *Mother Goose*, but year after year they get further away from being suitable for children. Music-hall or variety comedians usually play the Dame or the Buttons or whatever is the chief part, and the jokes are much more vulgar than is allowable on the stage at any other time of the year. Indeed, the censorship of the spoken word in the English theatre is very odd. Practically anything can be said in a pantomime, but texts of serious plays sent to the censor (and all plays have to be sent to him for permission to perform) are often refused permission if they deal with certain taboo subjects. Sexual perversion, for instance, and anything to do with Royalty come under the ban. With plays on other subjects, only salacious lines will be cut, but it is odd this ban seems to disappear at Christmas-time.

Apart from the tradition of pantomime and thriller, these days London theatre-managers prefer to put on American plays, or translations from the French, which have been already proved popular in those countries.

It has been very difficult for many years for an English playwright to get a play produced in London. The managements say that there are no good English plays being written, and this is largely true, as good writers steer clear of the theatre, and stick to novels or film-scripts, which are more remunerative and have a better chance of being accepted.

But, happily, things change so rapidly in the theatre that in the past few months three or four English plays have not only made an appearance but done very well. And, in fact, it is possible to see already that the English playwrights of today have a bond in common. This is strange because, unlike the French playwrights, who meet and exchange endless ideas in cafés, the English writers have no particular meeting ground. Nor have they any special philosophy such as existentialism, or set form such as the modernising of Greek plays—which help to give the French a common mould. But the fact remains that the English writers of today all seem to have the same approach to life: they all write in a comic or

satiric vein about serious subjects. Dennis Cannan, John Whiting, and Peter Ustinov (the best of the younger playwrights—and all three, by the way, actors) present the modern political world in ironical terms which sometimes border on farce.

Theatre-goers, of course, are not on the whole ready for this new type of play. The public still likes its plays in the pre-war manner, as if the war had changed nothing. Comedies in which the upper classes still employ butlers and maids remain more popular than plays which reflect the modern world.

The Englishman likes to go to the theatre to be entertained: what he means is that he likes to forget what his life is really like. He likes to go with his family or friends, taking with him a box of chocolates for the occasion. He likes coffee in the intervals (or a drink at the theatre bar). He would like the play to start at eight o'clock so that he can have a meal first, but only a few theatres comply. Most of them (from an early habit acquired in the war) start at seven-thirty, so that buses and trains will still be running when he leaves. And he likes the well-established, mature stars.

It is a strange paradox, the English theatre: the Government consider it, like all the arts, unimportant; the average Englishman is apathetic towards it, or likes it in its cruder forms; playwrights find it difficult to get their plays put on; the vast majority of actors are out of work; and yet, when future generations look back to England today in the theatre it may seem like a golden age, the age of the poet—playwrights T. S. Eliot and Christopher Fry; the age of the glorious actors—Sir John Gielgud, Sir Laurence Olivier, Michael Redgrave, Alec Guinness, Dame Edith Evans, Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

No, England does not seem to care about her theatre—but oddly enough it does flourish. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Industrialising India

Continued from page 3

exclusive responsibility by management appears to be unnecessary and a source of avoidable irritation and resentment.

In considering the human problems involved in the rapid industrialisation of a country like India I feel that there is a valuable lesson to be learned from the Indian armed forces, which seem to have developed social skills well in advance of those of civil organisations, particularly in the fields of selection, training, human management, and welfare. The regiment has proved a satisfying substitute for the family and the village. As a piece of social engineering this has, to my mind, been quite an outstanding achievement. I believe that the leadership, the stress on human relations, and the concern for the men's personal life and well-being which form an integral part of the officer's duty in the Indian Army are worthy of emulation. I do not, of course, suggest that regimentation or a military type of organisation should be applied to industry. This would be quite unthinkable, at least in a democracy.

And here may I be permitted in passing to express the belief that a society in which freedom, individuality, and initiative can flower requires not only the existence of political democracy, as exemplified by freely elected parliaments and governments and a free press, but also a large measure of economic democracy—that is, free enterprise—which alone can ensure freedom of choice and decision to the citizen.

In this context, the divergent developments in India and China will, I am convinced, be of tremendous significance to the world as a whole. For if in the years to come India succeeds in building by democratic means the prosperity of her people, she will have made a decisive contribution to the survival and the continued progress of the democratic way of life. But if she fails while China, employing totalitarian methods, succeeds, then millions of people in the still under-developed areas of the world may judge by the results achieved rather than by the means employed, and the cause of freedom will have suffered a grievous setback.

The challenge that the hovels of Asia and Africa present is in this shrinking world a real and an immediate one to all of us, however far away from them we might be. If the industrialised nations of the world, possessed as they are of the necessary technology and capital, recognise the overwhelming importance of this challenge and help to meet it in India and similarly placed countries, then we shall together have the resources, the knowledge, and the skills to usher in an era of abundance, and happiness for all the peoples of the world. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The Goons suspect the presence of a mine—an incident during a rehearsal at this year's Radio Show



Goon cameramen Harry Secombe (left) and Peter Sellers get a close-up of Spike Milligan's beard

The Goons Are Here Again!

GALE PEDRICK traces the career of that 'polished, highly professional team of extremely clever lunatics'—the Goons—which can be heard in a new series of adventures opening in the G.O.S. this week on Wednesday at 12.15, Thursday 01.30, and Friday 07.30

IS there a place in British radio Variety for just one utterly crazy and scatter-brained programme? Someone had the wit to ask this question five years ago. As a nation we are reputed to like our fun to be broader than it is long: not for us the nuances of fantasy, the milk-and-venom of satire.

So it was with some misgivings the Variety Department agreed to present a slightly surreal comedy show, 'Crazy People,' with Harry Secombe, Spike Milligan, Peter Sellers, and Michael Bentine.

From it stemmed 'The Goon Show,' the prime example of 'pure' radio. ('Pure' radio being material which is born of sound broadcasting and which could not successfully be projected in any other medium of entertainment).

Since then the founder-Goons (with the exception of Michael Bentine, who sought other outlets for his brilliant fooling) have been concocting their own special fun-potion, with acknowledgement to Rabelais, Edward Lear, Lewis Carroll, and Stephen Leacock.

It is difficult even for the addict to define Goonism: to the Goons themselves, so they tell

me, it means 'bringing any situation to its illogical conclusion.' Fair enough?

In writing of 'The Goon Show' in its infant days I described it as an acquired taste. The remarkable thing is that by 1956 it had been acquired by so many people. This crazy commentary on our life and time has become, in spite of itself, one of the most popular shows on the air today.

Spike Milligan handed me a tray-full of fan letters. He is the good-looking young Irishman who writes the 'Goon' scripts, and is the voice of dim-wit Eccles. 'Believe it or not,' he told me, 'there are letters there from bishops, dons, schoolteachers, elderly retired people—and children from eight or nine years upwards.'

Spike Milligan and his confederates met during the war. Starving in an attic is probably too picturesque a phrase to use, but Secombe says: 'Six of us, all impoverished, shared a friend's flat near Notting Hill Gate—not always observing the formality of asking his permission: and three at least slept on the floor.' It was a long time before the luck turned.

Fantastic as the Goon Show plots are, there

is always, you will find, a reason for everything that happens. Each Goon story is a struggle between the forces of evil and those of good.

'What we do,' says Peter Eton, the producer, 'is to take some story-line which threatens the welfare of Britain and the Commonwealth itself. It must, at the very least, be a story strong enough to endanger the Government—the tale of the Phantom Head Shaver, for instance, in which Brighton became a city of terror and had to be cordoned off by the military. Or, again, there was the story of the Batter Pudding Hurler.'

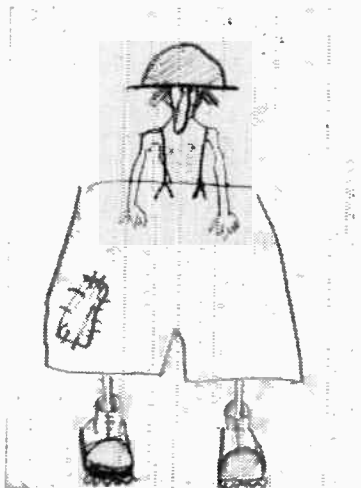
He summed it up: 'There'll never be another show like it, for the simple reason that everyone concerned is an individualist.'

Nowhere in 'The Goon Show' do the characters themselves play for laughs. The essence of their performance is that they believe it to be real. Nor is this so difficult as it may appear. 'Nothing,' Spike Milligan mused, 'is so crazy as the things that happen in real life. Do you remember when we based a plot on the sinking of Westminster Pier?'

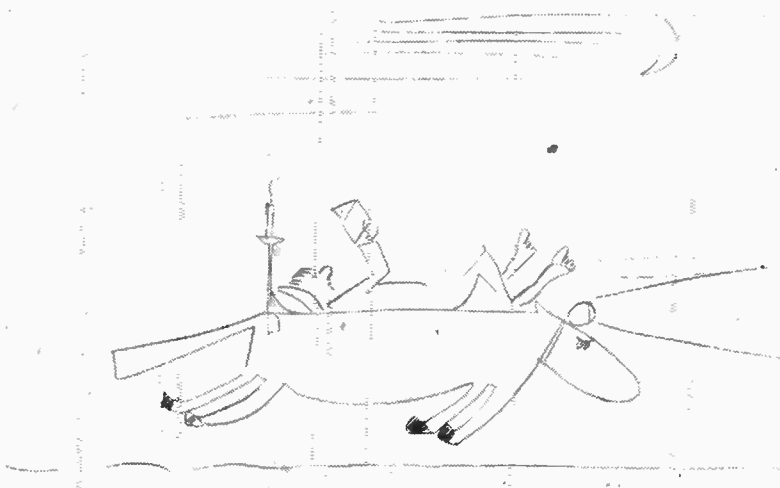
'Three days after it had happened, when the thing was still stuck in the mud, a man was sent down to wait until low water, so that he could climb up the mast and stick up a notice: "Closed to the Public!"'

No wonder the Goons take it as a compliment to be hailed as 'a polished, highly professional team of extremely clever lunatics.'

THE GOONS DISPLAY THEIR TALENT IN THE DOODLES WITH WHICH THEY COVER SCRIPTS DURING REHEARSALS



Peter Sellers' idea of Bluebottle



'Night Ride,' a fantasy by Spike Milligan, who also writes the scripts



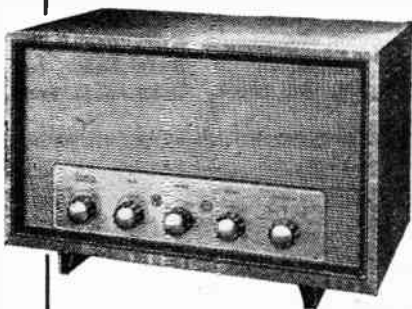
Major Bloodnok, by Peter Sellers



REAL HIGH FIDELITY at Medium Price*

* Audio Amplifier HF5/8W

Specially designed for home use with peak output of 8 watts. Features: Loudness Control; 4 plug-in inputs; 5 pickup compensators; 4 record play-back characteristics. Available housed in contemporary style cabinet attractively finished in walnut. Also available in chassis form.



★ YOUR **PYE** DEALER

promptly packs and posts
to your home address

PYE LIMITED OF CAMBRIDGE

fastest to India
and fast to the Far East

luxurious slumberettes
for first-class passengers—no extra cost

6

AIR-INDIA
International

Journey to South India

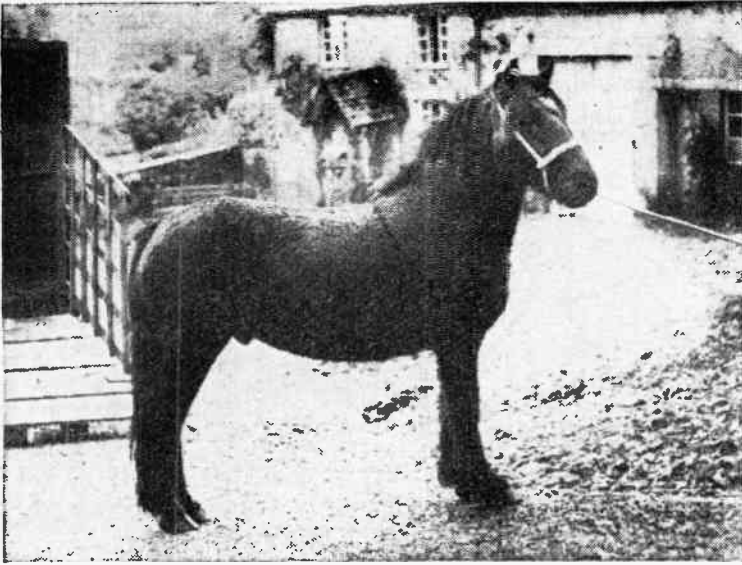
Continued from page 9

Cochin which are expanding rapidly, and large modern offices rising in the palm forests. In Bangalore, particularly, the past few years have seen the construction of large factories for the manufacture of aircraft, telephone equipment, and electronic apparatus. Everywhere we noticed new roads being laid and new bridges, and even the mountains and forests are being penetrated by the long, straight lines of electric pylons in what is still the sanctuary of the tiger, the bison, and the wild elephant.

The South lives out of doors, and some of the sights of that living we shall never forget—like Chinnalapatti, a village with a centuries-old tradition of weaving, where no less than 5,000 families earn their livelihood from making brilliant coloured saris, and where from every house comes the tireless sound of the handlooms. Rice is the staple food of the South, and even the onlooker can share something of the farmer's determination and energy as men and bullocks, ankle-deep in water, strain together to turn the soggy mud-furrows in the paddy. From Madras right round the coast to Mangalore the sight of fishermen bringing their frail craft in over the breakers is as exciting a spectacle as you will see anywhere. The craft, sometimes no more than three or four logs lashed together, are steered in with an effortless skill that left us breathless. Along the roadside we saw the families who make their living from the humble but prolific coconut, hammering the coarse fibre from the husks which have soaked in water for half a year, then twisting the shreds by hand into long coir ropes.

For a last word I went to Sri Prakasa, Governor of the State of Madras, who has brought the detached eye of a Northerner to the South Indian scene: 'I can mention many things I have noted which can be regarded as characteristic of the South and which we do not find in the North. Naturally, I have been most in touch with the Tamil people, whom I have found a law-abiding, intelligent, patriotic set of persons, who are very devoted to ancient thought on life, who themselves live reasonable lives; very simple lives, however rich and powerful they may be, and because of which I have noted a great deal of true democracy.'

When we stood on the coloured sands of Cape Comorin, with our backs to the endless expanses of the Indian Ocean, we caught a sense of the immense weight of this one nation stretching like a tree from these warm shores to the frozen Himalayas: 1,500 miles to the North the top-most branches scrape the fringes of central Asia, but here, we felt, are the roots. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



'Black Prince,' one of the Fell ponies recently sold to the Pakistan Government, and (right) a herd grazing near Ambleside, Westmorland



STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

LAKELAND FELL PONIES

IN these days when the horse is being replaced by the tractor and the motor it seems odd that any sort of horseflesh apart from the thoroughbred should be earning Britain currency from abroad. Yet there is quite an overseas demand for Shetland and Welsh ponies and for the Fell ponies which come from north-west England. The annual colt and stallion show, organised by the Fell Pony Society, took place this year at Penrith, in Cumberland, and I went along and talked to some of the owners and breeders of Fell ponies.

Naturally, we talked about the present demand for their ponies, and I learned that in the past few months the Pakistan Government had been a purchaser. There, I understand, it is the intention to use the Fell pony stallion on the Anglo-Arab type of mare, and so produce the kind of animal distinctly suitable for use as a pack-transport pony in the hills.

Over a year ago one of the best stallions in the breed, Guards Hero, which was bred by Mr. Little of High Abbey, in Cumberland, was sent to Pakistan. This year I saw his son, the yearling colt, Guards Hero II, take the championship, an outstanding feat as he was up against some very good, mature stallions. But he showed the type of blood the Pakistan Government is getting. I had a chat with Miss Crossland from Windermere, who is secretary of the Fell Pony Society, and she told me she has more inquiries for broken Fell ponies than she can supply.

One of the objects of the Penrith show was to select stallions to run in the society's two breeding enclosures, at Barrier in Cumberland and near Coniston in north Lancashire, under a scheme which was introduced ten years ago to improve the breed. SYDNEY MOORHOUSE

NEW LIGHT AIRCRAFT

ANEW aircraft has been developed to do such jobs as spraying fertiliser from the air. It is known as the EP9, designed and built by Mr. Edgar Percival. Before the war he and his aeroplanes set up many flying records, and now after twenty years he has built this light agricultural plane. The first production model, which is going into service in New Zealand soon, made its maiden flight piloted by Mr. Edgar Percival himself.

Afterwards I went up in the plane. Flying in it is rather like being in a helicopter: there is the same wide view of the fields, almost directly below, the same feeling of manoeuvrability, and, when it is needed, a very low speed. It takes off in a hundred yards or less. The EP9 is by any standards a small aircraft. It costs less than £9,000, and it is only ten yards

long, but for all that there is plenty of room in it. It can hold five passengers as well as the pilot, or if it is used as a flying ambulance two stretcher-cases, one walking casualty, and a nurse. For spraying from the air its cabin can comfortably take a big container that holds nearly a ton of fertiliser, and there are special doors at the rear of the cabin so that this container can be put in or removed easily.

I asked Mr. Percival why he decided to build this particular type of aeroplane, and he said: 'Because I felt there was a great need for such a thing: people seem to have neglected providing an aircraft for aerial farming as has been carried out in New Zealand and Australia. I made a six-month survey first, visiting most countries in the world, particularly Australia and New Zealand, and actually flew on some of the operations and talked with some of the operators and pilots. We have confidence that we can build and sell about 150 of these planes next year.'

Mr. Lloyd Griffin, the chief pilot of the New Zealand firm which is going to operate this aircraft, told me his company already uses several American aeroplanes for farming from the air, but they are changing to the EP9 because it has a greater future from the economic point of view, with its greater load-carrying capacity, low operating costs, and ability to work from short airstrips.

IVOR JONES

SAILING TO ANTARCTICA

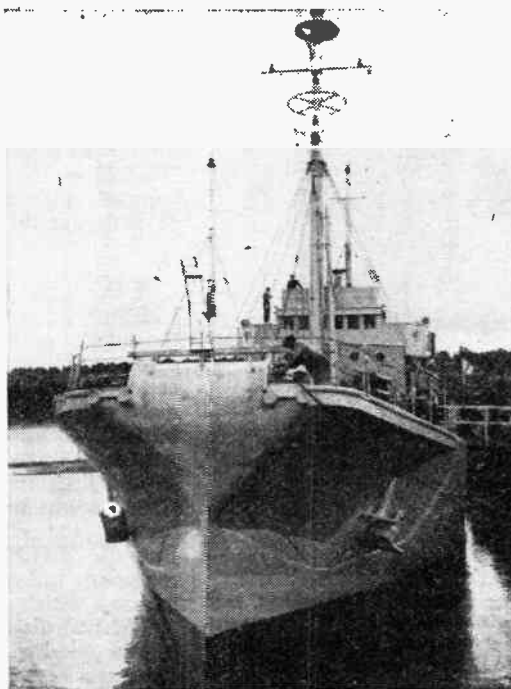
THE 1,000-ton wooden vessel, *Endeavour*, newly commissioned as a ship of the Royal New Zealand Navy, recently sailed from London for New Zealand. She was formerly the Royal Research Ship, *John Biscoe*.

After loading stores and equipment the *Endeavour* will embark Sir Edmund Hillary's scientific party for MacMurdo Sound, in the Antarctic, later this year.

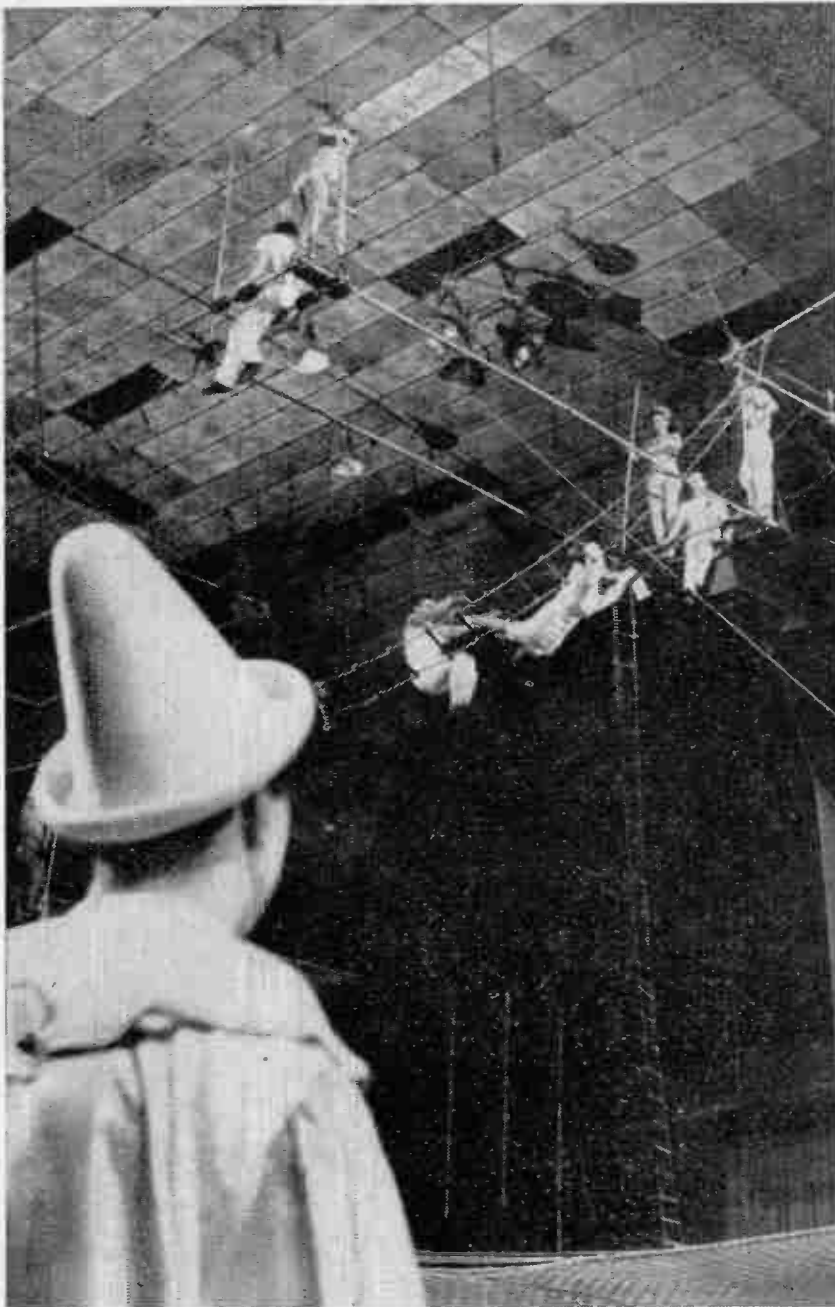
The renaming ceremony took place at Southampton, and afterwards Captain B. E. Turner, of the Royal New Zealand Navy, spoke about the *Endeavour's* mission: 'In August of 1768 a small wooden ship about half this size was commissioned by Captain James Cook and sailed from England, via Tahiti, to New Zealand. From there they sailed on to the Antarctic and to world fame.

'This ship has been named after her illustrious predecessor, and is to follow an almost identical track to New Zealand. Then, having embarked the New Zealand components of the British Trans-Antarctic expedition, she will sail to the Antarctic. Her captain will chart courses that her predecessor charted, and the men that sail in her, the seamen and the men of the expedition, go to tread the paths of their predecessors to high adventure.

'To Doctor Fuchs, and the men that go with him, we can confide our trust that if human endeavour can prevail they will look on this ship in the Ross Sea. I would like to take this opportunity of saying "thank you" to the management and men of Thornycrofts, especially the men at Northam who have laboured to fit this ship for this project. Her condition, I can say, is a tribute to their skill.'



The 'Endeavour' in the Southampton shipyard where she was refitted for her voyage to Antarctica



When the BBC's 'Arenoscope' became a circus ring television cameras caught the critical moment when the acrobat's hands reach for those of his partner in mid-air



Under the Domes of Sound visitors could hear BBC sound effects, and voices in 4

THE 1956

JOHN DAVY, Scientific Correspondent of 'The booming electronics industry with a visit to the important part of the industry which is concerning final impression,' he says, 'was of the integral

THE Radio Show is an opportunity to gain a bird's-eye view of an astonishing industry which must have sold one or more of its products into practically every home in Britain. For television, especially, this has been a significant year, since the Independent Television Authority, the commercially supported alternative to the BBC, is approaching its first birthday, and up in the gallery of the Earl's Court Show the BBC and the ITA stood facing each other from opposite ends of the hall.

Bigger screens and brighter pictures are the most obvious trends to be noted in television sets. For areas where reception is good there are sets with fewer valves and a correspondingly lower price. There is a set with a twenty-one-inch screen for just over eighty guineas—the cheapest set of this size to be had. So-called 'portable' television sets are beginning to appear, although I, for one, would not volunteer to carry them very far. The lightest weighs some thirty-five pounds. These sets will mostly work off a car battery as well as the mains.

Really compact lightweight television sets will probably depend on the application of a gadget which is already making itself felt in radios, namely the transistor. These tiny little components can replace a fraction of the power used by a valve. This year a fully 'transistorised' portable wireless was on show for the first time. Unfortunately transistors are still expensive, and the set in question costs thirty guineas—quite a bit more than some other more conventional battery portables on the market. Transistors are also being used in amplifiers: one firm has a gramophone turntable with a transistor amplifier, powered by dry batteries, and using so little current that it is claimed the batteries last for 1,500 playings.

'Hi-Fi' Comes into its Own

A theme which ran through the whole show was 'Hi-Fi' or 'High Fidelity.' Listeners and viewers are becoming more discriminating about the quality of both sound and picture. This year most of the radio sets displayed incorporated circuits enabling them to receive the BBC's broadcasts on the Very High Frequency band. These V.H.F. transmissions make use of a system called 'frequency modulation,' which means that virtually all interference is eliminated. The ether is becoming so crowded nowadays—especially the medium wavebands—that in some parts of Britain listening to the domestic programmes is no pleasure at all—there always seems to be a ghostly cabaret from foreign parts, or a talk in a foreign language, chattering and whispering away in the background. But the V.H.F./F.M. system is bringing back a beautiful purity of reception, and music-lovers, especially, are hurrying to exchange their sets for ones which can receive the new wavelengths.

The one disadvantage of the system is its short range—like television. a large number of small stations are needed to cover the country. However, over eighty-four per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom can now receive V.H.F. broadcasts from the new stations the BBC has installed—and the manufacturers have not been slow to provide the sets to take full advantage of the new service.



The doors of this cabinet roll back to reveal the 17-in. screen of a television set that also tunes in V.H.F. sound programmes

Brightness and volume can be adjusted by using a remote-control gadget from one's seat



The louder you shout the faster your car goes—an ingenious electronic toy



A demonstration model of 'Ernie,' the electronic robot that will choose at random the winning numbers of the Premium Bonds recently announced by the Treasury

DIO SHOW

... follows up his recent G.O.S. talk on Britain's radio show at Earl's Court, London, of that very making domestic radio and television sets. 'My vision has come to play in British national life'

While the ground floor at the Radio Show was definitely devoted to business, up in the gallery the accent was on pleasure. The Army, the Royal Navy, and the Royal Air Force, the Post Office engineers, the BBC and the ITA were there, with stands showing electronic equipment, working models, and other demonstrations. Human beings were on show as well as machinery. Television is a more potent star-maker even than films, and TV 'personalities' become national figures almost overnight. On the Celebrity Dais there were to be seen the now-familiar faces of people who were quite unknown perhaps only a few months ago. There they were, working hard, being interviewed by a charming young lady, and handing out autographs.

Fun with the Latest Electronics

The research engineers of the Post Office 'let their hair down' on their stand. They built an 'electronic darts-board,' incorporating some of the latest electronic devices which will be used in modern telephone exchanges. This was thronged with schoolboys, pressing buttons and making lights flash. Then there was 'Ernie,' another robot which will choose electronically, and quite at random, the winning numbers of the Premium Bonds which the Treasury is introducing soon.

In another corner, wheezing and grunting, and from time to time remarking 'Ah-h-h' and 'Oh-h-h' in a hoarse voice, was 'Esme,' the electronic Speech Synthesiser. This slightly uncanny individual is designed to produce synthetic speech sounds—and pretty synthetic they are, too. But Esme is quite a new-born infant at the moment, and may grow up to play an important part in tele-communications.

Other attractions for schoolchildren—who were closely pursued in most cases by eager fathers—were a radar scanner on the Earl's Court roof, worked from below, with which visitors could pick up well-known local London landmarks; a model of a rocket which went 'off course' when you pressed a lever, and rocked around in a dramatic manner, just like the science-fiction films; and actual examples of experimental test rockets which have reached over 2,000 miles an hour in a few seconds.

Leaving Earl's Court, rather footsore and thoroughly impressed both by the variety and sheer quantity of the exhibits, my final impression was of the integral part television has come to play in British national life. At every turn, rows of square grey screens were ranged, displaying a thousand identical pictures of the last day of the Test Match (transmitted by the BBC), and, with a nice sense of tact, another thousand pictures of a powerful Western being transmitted by the ITA.

As far as Britain's national industrial and economic life is concerned the radio and television industry is only a part—although a very important part—of the electronics industry. Electronics equipment is penetrating industry and science as fast as television is penetrating British homes. Britain's radio industry exports each year radio and electronic equipment worth more than £36-million, and the rapid expansion which has taken place since the war looks like continuing. But the domestic television and radio sets which dominated the Earl's Court Show represent the backbone of the industry, and are vital contributors to its prosperity.



Petula Clark, the television star, holds up one of the transistors which have made possible Britain's first valveless radio set



This low-level radio-gramophone has a heat- and stain-proof top



Space-minded youngsters got 'gen' at the R.A.F.'s control-post for firing rockets

Books to Read

Reviewed by
Daniel George



AT the age of ninety-four, George Bernard Shaw died in November, 1950. He was born in 1856, so within very few years of his death we have been celebrating the centenary of his birth. There have been revivals of his plays and many articles about him. There have also been two biographies: one by St. John Ervine, called *Bernard Shaw: His Life, Work, and Friends*; the other by Stephen Winsten, called *Jesting Apostle: The Life of Bernard Shaw*. St. John Ervine's is the longer and more important of the two, though Stephen Winsten's, in its unambitious way, is readable and useful. St. John Ervine has the advantage that he is himself a dramatist and dramatic critic; he knew Shaw intimately for over forty years, and Shaw was aware of his intention to be his biographer. He writes with candour as well as admiration, never glossing over Shaw's failings as a man or his mistakes as a dramatist.

His failings as a man were not very serious—anyhow at this distance. The chief one seemed to be that he was a philanderer. Women were attracted by him, and he was evidently flattered by their attentions; but he shrank—mainly because he was poor—from the responsibilities of a serious involvement as much as he shrank from marriage.

How far he was genuinely conceited is a nice question. To begin with he blew his own trumpet to draw attention to himself, and he whistled to keep his courage up. Later no doubt he thought his opinion on, say, world affairs was more important than it actually was. It ended by being almost ignored. But all this is rather trivial. It must not be thought that Shaw's failings are emphasised at the expense of his achievements. They were great achievements—politically through his speeches on behalf of Socialism and his work in the Fabian Society; philosophically through his plays. He was one of the great liberators of human thought, comparable with Voltaire in the stimulus he gave to his own and succeeding generations. Mr. Ervine discusses the plays and the pamphlets, he discusses Shaw's ideas, with many of which he was not in sympathy, and he discusses Shaw's friends, with many of whom he was also not in sympathy.

Compared with St. John Ervine's, Stephen Winsten's book on Shaw is rather slight—less than half its length, for one thing, and it is on a rather lower intellectual level, but it contains much additional information, especially about Shaw's family and childhood, some letters not before printed, and some photographs which changes in fashions of men's and women's clothes have made amusing. The author's summaries of Shaw's opinions and philosophy are not impressive, and as he has already written four books about Shaw it is clear that the strain begins to tell. All the same, there is some valuable material here for the many future biographers whom Shaw's life and work will undoubtedly attract.

Another man great in his day, who lived to almost the same age as Shaw, being ninety-two when he died in 1904, was Samuel Smiles, whose best-known book, among many, was *Self Help*. One of his grand-daughters, Aileen Smiles, has now written a biography of him under the title *Samuel Smiles and his Surroundings*. It is written in a happy-go-lucky style with irritating asides to the reader as though Samuel Smiles needed constantly to be defended from denigrating attack, when the fact is that the average reader of today knows little of Samuel Smiles beyond his name and could easily have been interested by a book more tactfully and intelligently written. On the other hand, by making allowances for the author's family pride and enthusiasm one can soon get used to her shrill comments on modern life and share her admiration for her ancestor who, if he praised the virtues of hard work, was always careful to set a good example. His biographer furnishes in a rough-and-ready kind of way some historical background for her subject, whom she consistently refers to as 'Granpa,' but is rather more concerned with domestic details. A recent historian truly described *Self-Help* as 'for a decade the bible for all working men who aspired to better their conditions.' To us some of its precepts may sound platitudinous, but they were not platitudinous then. On the whole, then, this book would be better if it were not so defensive; but taking it as it is it is full of interest.

Agreeable and slightly scandalous letters on political and personal matters from Lord Clarendon to the Duchess of Manchester have been edited by A. L. Kennedy, and published with the title *My Dear Duchess*. Lord Clarendon, who was twice Foreign Secretary, gossips very frankly, not to say cynically and wittily, about his contemporaries, and the book makes agreeable reading.

An unusual kind of anthology has just appeared: *To the Hustings: Election Scenes from English Fiction*, selected and introduced by H. G. Nicholas. Among the authors drawn upon are Peacock, Dickens, George Eliot, Trollope, Meredith, Wells, Galsworthy, and Belloc. At first sight it does not look a very promising subject, but the book turns out to be highly entertaining.

A Penguin bargain is *The Penguin Story*, published at 1s., beautifully produced, freely illustrated, giving the history of this wonderful enterprise, including a classified catalogue of all the Penguin and Pelican editions.

Bernard Shaw: His Life, Work, and Friends, by St. John Ervine (Constable, 50s.)
Jesting Apostle: The Life of Bernard Shaw, by Stephen Winsten (Hutchinson, 21s.)
Samuel Smiles and his Surroundings, by Aileen Smiles (Robert Hale, 18s.)
My Dear Duchess, edited by A. L. Kennedy (Murray, 21s.)
To the Hustings, edited by H. G. Nicholas (Cassell, 18s.)
The Penguin Story, by Sir William Emrys Williams (Penguin Books, 1s.)

* Books to Read *—G.O.S. on Wednesday 16.15, Thursday 00.30 and 05.00



... and PRINTED CIRCUITS
together for the first time in the

Pam

TRANSISTOR
PORTABLE

TRANSISTORS have eliminated the need for valves. TRANSISTORS use practically no current. They do not break, or wear out, are as small as a child's finger-nail and need only torch batteries to keep them going. The result—a portable which will give you years of cheaper, trouble-free listening, with the famous PAM printed circuit for final, 100% reliability. The Transistor Portable Model 710 contains a 6" loudspeaker, the largest ever fitted in a portable of this size, and works entirely off four U.2 batteries (normal torch batteries). The playing life of these batteries on one set gives 1,000 hours performance.

PAM (RADIO & TV) LIMITED, 295 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

This Week's Listening

ROLL OF HONOUR

A SERVICE of dedication, at which Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother will be present, will be held in the Royal Military Chapel at Sandhurst of a roll of honour containing the names of all commissioned officers of the British Commonwealth and Empire who gave their lives in the second world war. The scene at the service will be described for listeners by Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks.

The roll of honour records the names of 19,781 officers, and is arranged in the following sequence: British Army, Armies of India and Burma, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Colonies, and Protectorates. The service of dedication will be conducted by the Chaplain General, the Rev. Canon V. J. Pike. The roll of honour has been designed by Miss Elizabeth Friedlander.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 21.00; Wednesday 05.15 and 10.30

TRAFALGAR DAY

THE story of Trafalgar and of the death of Nelson has an epic quality which has been faithfully maintained in British history books down to the present day. That story will be told again this week in 'Horatio Nelson,' a radio portrait based on Nelson's own letters, conversations, and reports, and on the judgments and accounts of his contemporaries and of later writers.

It is popularly believed that Trafalgar—the last major fleet action between sailing ships—was a battle for the defence of the British Isles. But as E. E. Rich, Professor of Naval History at Cambridge University, has pointed out in a talk broadcast in the BBC's Third Programme Trafalgar was not a 'Battle of Britain,' despite Napoleon's boast that he was about to 'end the destiny of Britain.' It was, in fact, an offensive battle fought to give Britain control of the Straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and the chance to open a 'second front.'

G.O.S. listeners can hear Professor Rich's description of this famous battle, of which the 151st anniversary falls this week, and his appraisal of Nelson's strategy in 'From the Third Programme.' 'Horatio Nelson': Sunday 01.00 and 18.30 'Trafalgar': Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15

'THE COLONIAL QUESTION-MARK'

DURING the next three weeks 'London Forum' presents a series of related discussion features under the general title of 'The Colonial Question-Mark.' The subjects to be examined are: this week 'The Ethics of "Imperialism"'; next week 'The Economics of "Exploitation"'; and the week after that 'The Pace of "Self-Determination."'

What do people mean when they talk about 'imperialism' and 'colonialism'? Have the policies of metropolitan Powers been guided by a code of ethics? And whether they have or not, how has imperial rule worked out in practice? These questions will be tackled by a team of distinguished speakers in this week's 'London Forum' on 'The Ethics of "Imperialism."'

First, an Indian historian, who has played an active role in the affairs of his own country both at home and abroad, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, and a British historian, Professor Charles E. Carrington, author of *The British Overseas*, will examine the terminology of the subject under the chairmanship of a Canadian, Robert McKenzie, Lecturer in Sociology at the London School of Economics.

They will be followed by an exchange of opinion between Geoffrey Barraclough, who has just succeeded Arnold Toynbee in the Stevenson Research Chair of International History at London University, and Philip Mason, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, now Director of Studies in Race Relations at Chatham House, on the principles which have inspired the activities of imperial powers.

Listeners to 'The Story of Colonisation,' which ends this week in the G.O.S., will remember that Panikkar, Carrington, Barraclough, and Mason have all taken part in that series of talks.

In the final part of this week's programme, Sir Hilary Blood, a former Colonial governor, and Robert Kweku Atta Gardiner, a senior civil servant in the Gold Coast, which is his own country, one fast nearing independence, discuss in particular the British record of colonial rule under the chairmanship of Willy Richardson, a West Indian who

October 21 — 27

has recently visited both East and West Africa. Bruce Miller, himself an Australian, will introduce the speakers, and at the end of the programme will sum up the points that they have made.

G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

A NEW 'COLONIALISM'?

SINCE 1945 two nations only have increased greatly the extent of territories over which they hold sway. The post-war world has witnessed Russian domination of Communist satellite states in central and eastern Europe, extending into the Balkans; and the U.S.S.R. has totally swallowed up the smaller Baltic republics which formerly belonged to the Russian Empire.

More recently the Chinese Communists have established control over North Korea, expanded into Tibet, and increased their sphere of influence in Indo-China. Large and rich Chinese 'colonies' still exist, of course, in many towns of South-East Asia; and there have been reports lately of a Chinese threat to adjust their frontier with Burma to include land previously claimed by their own Imperial dynasty, apart from Communist political infiltration throughout most of this area (as elsewhere in the world).

What degree of autonomy is left to those smaller countries in Central Asia, lying between these two new, huge Powers? Nearly forty years ago at the Baku Conference the delegate for Turkestan urged the Soviet Government: 'Remove your colonisers working behind the mask of Communism!' This week Geoffrey Wheeler, Director of the Central Asian Research Centre, will give the final talk in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation.'

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15, Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

THE OLYMPICS

IN 1924 Harold Abrahams won the 100 metres sprint at Paris: he is the only British athlete to have won this Olympic event. He also competed in the 1920 Games in Antwerp, and was captain of the British athletic team in the Games at Amsterdam in 1928. In the third of his series of Olympic interviews Roger Bannister will talk to Mr. Abrahams about the athletics of this era, which were dominated by Paavo Nurmi.

Apart from being well known to listeners as a broadcaster and writer on athletics, Mr. Abrahams is also secretary of the National Parks Commission in Britain.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.00; Tuesday 02.15 and 09.30



Members of the Langley Prize Band, one of the bands which qualified for the finals of the Brass Band Championships last year: this year's finalists can be heard in a concert on Saturday at 21.30



Nancy Spain, who devised the new panel game 'These Foolish Things,' chatting with René Cutforth, one of those taking part on Thursday at 20.30

BRASS BAND CHAMPIONSHIPS

SOME 270 brass-band players from nine bands will compete in the finals of the *Daily Herald* National Brass Band Championships at the Albert Hall, London, this week. The first of these championships was held at the Crystal Palace in 1860, and they have been held regularly in London ever since. Preliminary contests are held in the provinces, and the finalists travel to London to compete during the day, and play together in the evening under an eminent conductor. The winners will be announced on Saturday at 16.45, and excerpts from the evening concert will be broadcast at 21.30.

The conductor this year will be Karl Rankl, who is conducting at the championships for the first time. Rankl, born in Austria in 1898, held various appointments in European opera-houses until the outbreak of war, when he came to England. He was Musical Director at Covent Garden from 1946-1951, and he is now principal conductor of the Scottish National Orchestra.

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

RADIO is particularly susceptible to the kind of small-cast play in which somebody now old tells a tale of experience long ago. An example is *The Lovely Voice*, which Ann Stephenson has adapted from a story by Cynthia Asquith, the distinguished lady who was for long secretary and friend to Sir James Barrie, an author who knew as much as any about the art of story-telling.

An old lady has been discussing the subject of murder with her grandson, an opinionated young man who holds that the act of murder has nothing to do with character, being simply the product of circumstances. Whereupon the old lady sets to musing and recounting certain events of which she was a spectator when a little girl on holiday in a quiet French provincial hotel. It was a matter of a lovely lady with black hair—or was it a black wig concealing red hair?—and another lady, and an encounter in the forest, and a death, and a sequel.

Another natural story-teller is Paul Gallico, the American journalist and writer who somehow effected the remarkable transition from America's leading sports reporter to the author of best-selling simple-seeming fables about snow geese and snow flakes. *The Small Miracle* demonstrates his skill in the latter vein.

A small orphan named Pepino is devoted to a donkey named Violetta in the Italian town of Assisi where seven centuries ago St. Francis, who also loved animals, was born. But Violetta falls very sick, and Pepino conceives the notion that if she could be admitted to the underground crypt where St. Francis is buried the homage might bring about a miracle. And so the small boy sets about climbing the formidable ladder of the Church's hierarchy, until the Pope himself is brought face to face with the problem of Violetta. PETER FORSTER

'The Lovely Voice': Monday 17.30; Friday 01.30 and 10.00
'The Small Miracle': Tuesday 01.00; Wednesday 14.15; Thursday 19.00

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-18.15	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
18.15-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-18.00	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
18.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17740	16.91
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
	17870	16.79
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	17810	16.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80
Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-22.15	17810	16.84
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	17810	16.84
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80
West Africa		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09
21.00-22.45	15110	19.85
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-21.00	15110	19.85
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
05.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15110	19.85
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	17810	16.84
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-21.00	15110	19.85
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific		
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
11.00-14.15	15360	19.53
South-East Asia		
09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15210	19.72
	17700	16.95
New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		
Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17890	16.77
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 21

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 4: Creative Experiment 1930-1935 (repeated Mon., 07.30; Wed., 15.15)

01.00 HORATIO NELSON
 A portrait of the man and the admiral drawn from the opinions and accounts of contemporaries, modern writers, and historians, and from his own letters, conversations, and narratives
 with Robert Eddison as Nelson
 Script by David Woodward
 Production by Maurice Brown
 The cast includes:
 Marjorie Mars, Patricia Brent
 Howard Marion-Crawford
 Ivan Samson, Raf de la Torre
 John Ruddock, Brian Powley
 Geoffrey Wincott, Peter Augustine
 Austin Trevor, Malcolm Graeme
 Noel Dryden, Anthony Shaw
 Ernest Jay, Clifford Bucklow
 Narrator, Denis McCarthy
 (repeated at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. T. Glyn Thomas

05.00 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer
 David Hughes
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers
 (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 Olive Groves (soprano)
 with Frederick Stone (piano)
 sings some old-time ballads
 Introduced by Wallace Greenslade

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Bizet (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 Robert Easton
 from the United Kingdom introduces
 Doreen Hume (from Canada)
 Shirley Abicair (from Australia)
 Leslie Andrews (from New Zealand)
 George Browne (from the West Indies)
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from the Church of Lady S. Mary, Wareham, Dorset.

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Peter Jones in 'BY AND LARGE'
 with Robin Bailey
 Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
 Benny Lee, John Forde
 Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
 (repeated Wed., 16.30; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 MELODY HOUR
 Bernard Monshin
 and his Concert Tango Orchestra
 with Julie Dawn
 and The Freddie Phillips Quintet

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN 'Rough Water Brown'
 by Henry Garnett
 3: The Old Mill

Benny.....Alaric Cotter
 Elizabeth.....Ysanne Churchman
 Cornelius.....Ivan Samson
 Martha.....Katie Johnson
 Luke.....Denis Folwell
 Bunk.....Leslie Bowmar
 Simon.....E. Barry
 Smoulty.....Arnold Peters
 Sarah.....Joan Geary
 Moses.....Frank Singuineau
 Produced by Graham Gauld

13.45 For the Very Young
 'Edwin Bear Drives a Train'
 A story by Frank Whitehead
 told by Julia Lang
 (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 Phantasm for piano and orchestra
 by Frank Bridge
 and
 Concertstück in F minor, Op. 79
 by Weber
 played by Eric Parkin
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 Chapter 7
 (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)

15.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 by Bernard Braden
 4: Singing and Announcing

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM
 'The Colonial Question-Mark'
 1: The Ethics of 'Imperialism'
 (repeated on Monday at 02.15)
 See note on page 17

16.45 GOLDEN SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 A ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICE
 from the Grail Headquarters, Pinner, Middlesex
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

18.30 HORATIO NELSON
 (See 01.00)

19.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and
 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Boston Symphony Orchestra (founded 1881),' by Felix Felton
 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal
 (repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 17: Georgia

22.15 'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode Nine
 (repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 10.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY
 A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall
 Colin MacInnes takes the theme of work, trades, and professions as his subject for the fourth of a series of six programmes
 (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 (See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily	
GMT	
04.20 on:	31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
05.54 on:	25.38, 25.30, 13.82, 11.65 m.
09.20 on:	19.91, 16.91, 16.84, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
10.20 on:	13.97, 11.66 m.
15.54 on:	24.80 m.
19.54 on:	31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.
20.54 on:	19.61, 19.60 m.
22.09 on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.91 m.
22.58 app. on:	25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.79, 16.77 m.
A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00	

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newareel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newareel

West Indies
 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands
 16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the
 Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

OCTOBER 22

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'West African Bookshelf'
Speaker: Peter Abrahams
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 As I See It: a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign
Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 A ROMAN CATHOLIC
SERVICE
from the Grail Headquarters, Pinner,
Middlesex

01.30 THE LONDON
LIGHT CONCERT ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Michael Krein

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM
'The Colonial Question-Mark'
1: The Ethics of 'Imperialism'

02.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Kenny Powell

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bizet (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
Bernard Monshin
and his Concert Tango Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure It Out'
Two panel games
devised and produced by
John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes
written and introduced
by Roger Manvell
assisted by John Huntley
4: Creative Experiment 1930-1935
(repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bizet (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by Peter Duncan

10.30 MUSIC
WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 MILITARY BAND

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
in which she sings and reminds you
of songs you will want to remember
(repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the West of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
(repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 From the Third Programme
TRAFALGAR
by E. E. Rich
Professor of Naval History
in the University of Cambridge
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)
See note on page 17

15.45 DEEP HARMONY
Directed by Allen Ford

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THE STORY OF
COLONISATION
The last of the series of talks
'A New "Colonialism"?'
by Geoffrey Wheeler
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The Olympics'
3: 1920, Antwerp; 1924, Paris;
1928, Amsterdam
Roger Bannister talks to
Harold Abrahams
(repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)

17.10 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 Marjorie Mars
and Dorothy Gordon in
'THE LOVELY VOICE'
by Cynthia Asquith
Adapted by Ann Stephenson
Produced by Audrey Cameron
The Grandson.....David Enders
His Grandmother.....Susan Richards
Head Waiter.....James Thomason
Miss Johnson, the Governess
Molly Lumley
Grace, the child.....Dorothy Gordon
The Lovely Lady.....Marjorie Mars
Her friend.....Gladys Spencer
Coachman.....Leonard Trolley
Porter.....John Graham
Hotel visitors.....Eric Anderson,
Kathleen Helme, John Graham,
Beatrice Kane, James Thomason
Mollie Maureen
First gendarme.....Trevor Martin
Second gendarme.....Patrick Godfrey
The child's mother.....Betty Linton
(repeated Friday, 01.30 and 10.00)
Peter Forster writes on page 17

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 LET THE
CHILDREN SING
Children's Choirs from many parts of
Britain entertain you with their songs
4: Middlesex
The Choirs of
The Latymer Upper School for Boys
(Conductor, Clifford Harman)
and Godolphin and Latymer School
(Conductor, Kathleen Peace)
(repeated Friday 02.30 and 14.45)

19.00 THE TRANSMISSION OF
CULTURE IN EDUCATION
A report on this year's Educational
Conference of the Overseas Council of
the Church Assembly
by the Rev. W. Fenton Morley
Education Secretary
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Una Hale (soprano)
William Herbert (tenor)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THIS MODERN STUFF
2: The stimulus of reaction
and experiment
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the music
of our times, and tries to provide a
key to its wider appreciation
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by Peter Duncan

21.30 FOR CHILDREN
'Rough Water Brown'
Adapted by the author
from the book of the same name
3: The Old Mill
(For cast see Sunday, 13.15)

22.00 For the Very Young
'Edwin Bear Drives a Train'
A story by Frank Whitehead
told by Julia Lang
(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the West of England

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

OCTOBER 23

GMT
00.15 ELTON HAYES
 sings to a small guitar

00.30 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 'A New "Colonialism"?'
 by Geoffrey Wheeler
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 James Hayter in 'THE SMALL MIRACLE'
 Dramatised for radio
 by R. J. B. Sellar
 From the novel by Paul Gallico
 Father Danico.....James Hayter
 Pepino.....Michael Walker
 Dr. Bartoli.....Wyndham Milligan
 Gianl.....Douglas Hankin
 Friar Bernard.....Michael Logan
 The Bishop.....Martin Lewis
 The Lay Supervisor.....Malcolm Hayes
 A lorry driver.....Rolf Lefebvre
 A flower seller.....Elma Verity
 A Swiss Guard.....Christopher Rhodes
 Monsignor.....William Fox
 A new production by Hugh Stewart
 (repeated Wed., 14.15; Thurs., 19.00)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE 'The Olympics'
 3: 1920, Antwerp; 1924, Paris; 1928, Amsterdam
 Roger Bannister talks to Harold Abrahams
 (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 SOUTH SEA SERENADERS
 Directed by Ernest Penfold

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Bizet (records)

05.00 THE STORY OF COLONISATION
 (See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 STARS LOOK BACK
 A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making. The discussion is illustrated with excerpts from the sound track
 4: Kenneth More
 (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 'SIMON AND LAURA'
 Episode Nine
 Simon Foster.....Hugh Burden
 Laura Foster.....Maira Lister
 Wilson, the Butler.....James Hayter
 Ian Harrison, the producer
 Brian Oulton
 Winifred Huggins, the scriptwriter
 Eleanor Summerfield
 The Gardener.....Douglas Young
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

07.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 by Bernard Braden
 4: Singing and Announcing

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
 (See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, John Hopkins
 Marion Lowe (soprano)
 Liza Fuchsova (piano)
Mozart
 Overture: The Marriage of Figaro
 Aria: Dove Sono (The Marriage of Figaro)
 Rondo: Piano Concerto in C (K.114)
 Minuet and Trio: Divertimento No. 17 in D (K.334)
Schubert
 Overture: Alphonse and Estrella
 Heiden Roslein
 Military March
 Impromptu in A flat

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke

12.15 ELTON HAYES
 sings to a small guitar

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 A programme for Ulster people overseas, including 'News from Home' and 'Irish Rhythms' played by the BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, David Curry

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

13.30 THIS MODERN STUFF
 2: The stimulus of reaction and experiment
 In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times, and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation
 (repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Fritz Stiedry
 Nathan Milstein (violin)
 Symphony No. 80 in D minor..Haydn
 Violin Concerto in D.....Brahms
 (repeated on Wednesday at 18.30)

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 17: Georgia

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union
 The Worker and Trade Union
 by Thomas Rigby
 (repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer
 This week: Jimmy Young
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Surrey

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS
 presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 STARS LOOK BACK
 (See 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.00 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 EBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry

19.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 by Bernard Braden
 4: Singing and Announcing

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NORRIE PARAMOR
 and his Orchestra

21.00 SERVICE OF DEDICATION
 of the Roll of Honour of officers of the Armies of the Commonwealth 1939-1946
 at the Royal Military Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst
 Scene described by Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 (repeated Wednesday, 05.15 and 10.30)
 See note on page 17

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Colin Mason introduces
 William Wordsworth's Quintet for Clarinet and strings
 played by The Griller String Quartet with Reginald Kell (clarinet)
 (repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 (See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Boston Symphony Orchestra (founded 1881),' by Felix Felton
 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal
 (repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 THE TRANSMISSION OF CULTURE IN EDUCATION
 (See Monday, 19.00)

23.45-00.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-23.00 Calling the Antarctic
 (On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
 23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain
 by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'Prisoner of Zenda': 1
 'Hymns and Their Music,' sung by the St. Martin Singers, conducted by the Rev. W. D. Kennedy-Bell
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
 (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Scheherazade
 19.45 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.10 Viewpoint
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 24

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
16.00-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)**North America**15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin AmericaIn Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family
in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**East Africa**14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to
know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett**Central and South Africa**In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Bizet (records)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.45 World of Today
18.55 Announcer's Choice
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Question and Answer
19.45 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGEA series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Worker and Trade Unions'
by Thomas Rigby
(repeated at 03.00)**00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL****00.55 COMMENTARY**01.00 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)**02.00 THE NEWS**

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Surrey**02.30 THIS MODERN STUFF**2: The stimulus of reaction and
experiment
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the
music of our times and tries to
provide a key to its wider appreciation

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bizet (records)05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)**05.15 SERVICE
OF DEDICATION**of the Roll of Honour of officers of
the Armies of the Commonwealth
1939-1946at the Royal Military Memorial
Chapel, Sandhurst
Scene described by Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian
Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
(repeated at 10.30)05.45 Music of
HANDEL
on gramophone records**06.00 THE NEWS**

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**06.30 GOLDEN SERENADE
A sequence of melodies
for a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings
Introduced by Alan Dell
Presented by Roy Speer**07.00 THE NEWS**

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW**09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**09.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Kenny Powell**10.00 STARS LOOK BACK**A series of programmes in which
well-known film stars look back over
their careers and discuss with Roger
Manvell films they have enjoyed
making
4: Kenneth More10.30 SERVICE
OF DEDICATION
(See 05.15)**11.00 THE NEWS**

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Surrey11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra**12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'**with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Production by Peter Eton
(repeated Thurs., 01.30; Fri., 07.30)
See article on page 1112.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
'Projects in Central Tanganyika'
A talk by John G. Denton
Messages from children to their
parents abroad**13.00 THE NEWS**

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUTHERN
SERENADE ORCHESTRA
with Julie Dawn
Directed by Lou Whiteon**14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 James Hayter in
'THE SMALL MIRACLE'
Dramatised for radio
by R. J. B. Sellar
From the novel by Paul Gallico
(filmed under the title
'Never Take No for an Answer')
Father Damico.....James Hayter
Pepino.....Michael Walker
Dr. Bartoli.....Wyndham Milligan
Giani.....Douglas Hankin
Friar Bernard.....Michael Logan
The Bishop.....Martin Lewis
The Lay Supervisor.....Malcolm Hayes
A lorry driver.....Rolf Lefebvre
A flower seller.....Elma Verity
A Swiss Guard.....Christopher Rhodes
Monsignor.....William Fox
A new production by Hugh Stewart
(repeated on Thursday at 19.00)15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes written and
introduced by Roger Manvell assisted
by John Huntley
4: Creative Experiment 1930-193515.45 BALLADS
OF YESTERDAY
Olive Groves (soprano)
with Frederick Stone (piano)
sings some old-time ballads
Introduced by Wallace Greenslade**16.00 THE NEWS**

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BOOKS TO READ16.30 Peter Jones in
'BY AND LARGE'
Some radio annotations
on the passing parade
with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)**17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**17.10 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND**17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**

17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP18.30 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Fritz Stiedry
Nathan Milstein (violin)
Symphony No. 80 in D minor...Haydn
Violin Concerto in D.....Brahms19.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)**20.00 THE NEWS**

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

**20.15 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG**Robert Easton of the United Kingdom
introduces
Doreen Hume (from Canada)
Shirley Abicair (from Australia)
Leslie Andrews (from New Zealand)
George Browne
(from the West Indies)
and The Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by
The Frank Baron Trio21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bizet (records)**21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE**21.45 Rugby League Football
BRADFORD NORTHERN v.
THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account
by Harry Sunderland**21.50 LISTENERS' CHOICE**22.15 RECITAL
by Dawie Couzyn (bass)
Denis Vaughan (organ)22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade**23.00 THE NEWS**

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news
23.45-00.30 NORRIE PARAMOR
and his Orchestra

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

OCTOBER 25

- GMT**
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
 In which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller
(repeated at 18.30)
01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
 Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
 Script by Spike Milligan
 Production by Peter Eton
(repeated on Friday at 07.30)
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated on Friday at 15.15)
03.00 'Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by Canon Matthew McNarney, D.D.
05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
05.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson with Julie Dawn
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 09.45 ENCORE**
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BRC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry
10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman'
(repeated at 20.15)
11.45 NORRIE PARAMOR
 and his Orchestra
12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Colin Mason introduces
 William Wordsworth's Quintet for Clarinet and strings
 played by The Griller String Quartet with Reginald Kell (clarinet)
Programme also includes:
 Romance by Benjamin Dale
 played by Cecil Aronowitz (viola) and Celia Arieli (piano)
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 GOLDEN SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
 played by Eddie Calvert
 (The Man with the Golden Trumpet) and Peter Yorke
 with his Silver Strings
 Introduced by Alan Dell
 Presented by Roy Speer
14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)
15.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 with Ken Platt
 Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
 Produced by Roy Speer
15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The Boston Symphony Orchestra (founded 1881),' by Felix Felton
 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Harold Nicolson
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)
17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS

- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
17.30 ELTON HAYES
 sings to a small guitar
17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 YOURS SINCERELY
(See 01.00)
19.00 James Hayter in 'THE SMALL MIRACLE'
 Dramatised for radio by R. J. B. Sellar
 From the novel by Paul Gallico
 (filmed under the title 'Never Take No for an Answer')
(For cast see Wednesday, 14.15)
20.00 THE NEWS
20.05 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)
20.30 THESE FOOLISH THINGS
 Remind you of what?
 Roy Plomley
 invites a reply from Nancy Spain
 E. Arnot Robertson
 Sir Compton Mackenzie
 Rene Cutforth, Eric Maschwitz
 Brigadier Bernard Fergusson
 Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
 Produced by Pat Dixon
21.00 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 Olive Groves (soprano)
 with Frederick Stone (piano)
 sings some old-time ballads
 Introduced by Wallace Greenslade
21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Grieg, Lalo, and Falla, on gramophone records
22.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 Chapter 7
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
 Graham Stark
 Certain songs are sung accompanied by the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 My music is arranged by Malcolm Lockyer
 And my script by David Climie
 I am produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.09 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sinbad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

OCTOBER 26

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.35 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up
of the London Weeklies
20.15-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance
by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below
18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Gramophone records
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Peter Sellers
and Beryl Reid in
'CURIUSER
AND CURIUSER'
An anthology of Anglo-American
Off-Beat humour
Compiled and compered by
David Climie
with Betty Marsden
David Jacobs
(repeated at 17.30)

01.30 Marjorie Mars
and Dorothy Gordon in
'THE LOVELY VOICE'
by Cynthia Asquith
Adapted by Ann Stephenson
Produced by Audrey Cameron
The Grandson.....David Enders
His Grandmother.....Susan Richards
Head Waiter.....James Thomason
Miss Johnson, the Governess
Molly Lumley
Grace, the child.....Dorothy Gordon
The Lovely Lady.....Marjorie Mars
Her friend.....Gladys Spencer
Coachman.....Leonard Trolley
Porter.....John Graham
Hotel visitors.....Eric Anderson
Kathleen Helme, John Graham,
Beatrice Kane, James Thomason,
Mollie Maureen
First gendarme.....Trevor Martin
Second gendarme.....Patrick Godfrey
The child's mother.....Betty Linton
(repeated at 10.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Harold Nicolson
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

02.30 LET THE
CHILDREN SING

Children's Choirs from many parts of
Britain entertain you with their songs

4: Middlesex
The Choirs of
The Latymer Upper School for Boys
(Conductor, Clifford Harman)
and Godolphin and Latymer School
(Conductor, Kathleen Peace)
Introduced by Franklin Engelmann
Produced by Charles Beardsall
(repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Bizet (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 SPORTSMAN
Portrait of a sporting personality
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENER'S CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL
by Dawie Couzyn (bass)
Denis Vaughan (organ)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES
OF MANY LANDS
17: Georgia

07.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

10.00 'THE LOVELY VOICE'
(See 01.30)

10.30 MUSIC
WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life
by Canon Matthew McNarney, D.D.

11.45 Ted Ray in
'SPICE OF LIFE'
with June Whitfield
Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Roy Speer

12.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vlem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE BOY
IN THE GALLERY
A review of English life
as it is recorded in the songs
of the Music-Hall

Colin McInnes takes the theme of
work, trades, and professions as his
subject for the third of a series of
six programmes
with Clarence Wright
accompanied by Alan Paul
and the recorded voices
of some of the original artists
(repeated at 20.30)

14.45 LET THE
CHILDREN SING
(See 02.30)

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him
in listening to songs and tunes col-
lected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers

15.45 THE MAGIC
OF THE VIOLIN
Featuring David McCallum

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'I NEVER FORGOT'
At the age of sixty-seven John McNair
who until his retirement was General
Secretary of the Independent Labour
Party, has realised a fifty-five-year-
old dream to become an undergraduate
at King's College, Newcastle
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 RECITAL
by Aline Dansereau (mezzo-soprano)
Patricia Grant-Lewis (piano)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the
WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 'CURIUSER
AND CURIUSER'
(See 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward

19.00 BBC
SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Brian Priestman

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RHYTHM PIANIST
Kenny Powell

20.30 THE BOY
IN THE GALLERY
(See 14.15)

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT
IS MUSIC NIGHT
Tunes to delight
played by the
London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxwell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme
TRAFALGAR
by E. E. Rich
Professor of Naval History
in the University of Cambridge

23.45-00.15 Peter Jones in
'BY AND LARGE'
with Robin Bailey
Irlin Hall, Maria Charles
Benny Lee, John Forde
Irving Plinge, Shirley Bassey

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

OCTOBER 27

- GMT**
00.15 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Allen Ford
- 00.30 'I NEVER FORGOT'**
 At the age of sixty-seven John McNair, who until his retirement was General Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, has realised a fifty-five-year-old dream to become an undergraduate at King's College, Newcastle
(repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
 Phantasm for piano and orchestra by Frank Bridge
and
 Concertstück in F minor, Op. 79 by Weber
 played by Eric Parkin and the BBC Northern Orchestra
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 TOP OF THE POPS**
 Introducing a popular British Singer
 This week: Jimmy Young
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Produced by John Hooper
- 03.00 Close down**

- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Bizet (records)
- 05.00 'I NEVER FORGOT'**
(See 00.30)
- 05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
 A programme of strict tempo dance music played by Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**
 Chapter 7
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
 Graham Stark
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
 Music by Handel, Gluck, D'Indy, and Meyerbeer on gramophone records
- 08.00 Close down**

- 14.30 TUNES TO DELIGHT**
 The London Theatre Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 with the BBC Men's Chorus
 Conducted by Cyril Gell
 with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxwell
- 15.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**
 A commentary on the second half of the Scottish League Cup Final at Hampden Park, Glasgow
- 16.15 LONDON LIGHT CONCERT ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Michael Krein
- 16.45 'Daily Herald' BRASS BAND CHAMPIONSHIPS**
 Announcement of the winners
- 17.00 THE NEWS**
- 17.09 COMMENTARY**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
 Produced by Tom Ronald
- 19.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Jeremy Noble
- 21.00 Rugby League Football WARRINGTON v. THE AUSTRALIANS**
 An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland
- 21.05 WILLIAM DAVIES TRIO**
- 21.30 'Daily Herald' NATIONAL BRASS BAND FESTIVAL**
 Massed brass bands
 Conducted by Dr. Karl Rankl from the Royal Albert Hall, London
- 22.00 'BEFORE I FORGET'**
 by Bernard Braden
 4: Singing and Announcing
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 TWO IN ONE**
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
and
 'Figure it Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
 Programme produced by Joan Clark
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

- ### Special Services
- For wavelengths see page 18
- #### North America
- GMT**
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45 Radio Newsreel
- #### West Indies
- 23.15-23.45 Commentary
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint
- #### Latin America
- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS
- #### East Africa
- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
- #### West Africa
- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Stop Press Rhythm
 Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
- #### Central and South Africa
- 16.15 Composer of the Week
 Bizet (records)
- In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)
- #### Malta
- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio
- #### Arabic
- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Listeners' Forum
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Is this your problem?
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.05 British Trade: a talk
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS
- #### Hebrew
- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press
- #### Persian
- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 The Roving Microphone
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.00 Tune of the Week
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk



THOSE WHO COMMAND - DEMAND...

QUEEN ANNE SCOTCH WHISKY



HILL THOMSON & CO. LTD. Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1790

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR OCTOBER 21—27

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY**Pacific**

GMT
08.00 **THE NEWS**
08.05 Programme Parade
and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programme in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY**Eastern**

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
Meet Britain's Women:
The Railwayman's Wife
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Science Survey
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Documentary
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY**Eastern**

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
Under Discussion: 4—Is there a New
Council Estate Society?
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)
15.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 English Law and Liberty
14.50 Brains Trust
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter; Radio Zankar Miscel-
lany
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Visitors'
Book; Portrait of a London Bobby

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Topical Talk
14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Stanley Spencer

13.30-14.00 Asian Club

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events

13.25 Lily Law Sings

13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events

13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham

13.30 Drama Programme

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events

13.25 Think of a Number

13.30-14.00 Question Time
A weekly discussion of contemporary
questions
Speakers: Christopher Mayhew, M.P.
Ian Orr-Ewing, M.P., and
Graham Hutton

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events

13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story

13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events

13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers

13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Asia and the West

13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts

13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

FRIDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Friday Feature
British Industry and
India's Development
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter; Students' Forum;
Listeners' Letters

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachehon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 105
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

What I Believe. Mr. Stanley Spencer will talk on Sunday of the way in which belief and conviction have affected his work. Much of Mr. Spencer's painting has a deeply religious aspect; he has been frequently criticised by those who hold more orthodox views. Cookham, where he was born, is very often used as the setting for his paintings.

Standards of Living. What is it like to be a writer in 1956? Have opportunities and markets changed from those available to him a quarter of a century ago? Three men associated with the literary world will be discussing these and related questions on Monday. Mr. Richard Goold-Adams will be chairman, and the speakers will be: Mr. L. A. G. Strong, the well-known author who is also associated with a publishing house; Mr. Spencer Curtis Brown, director of one of London's biggest literary agencies; and Mr. Stewart Campbell, a Fleet Street journalist and editor of the Sunday newspaper, *The People*.

Question Time. Current affairs will provide subjects for discussion on Wednesday. With the United States Presidential election entering its final phase, the reassembly of Parliament at Westminster on Tuesday, and next month's opening of the new session of the United Nations in New York, there should be plenty of matter for discussion by the team which will consist of Christopher Mayhew, Labour Member of Parliament, Ian Orr-Ewing, Conservative Member of Parliament, and Graham Hutton, economist and author.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for October 21-27

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11725	25.59
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11725	25.59
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
15.45-16.35	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15	9690	30.96

Sunday, October 21		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Bizet (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Light Orchestral Music	
10.15	Race Relations by Philip Mason 4: 'Scientific Evidence on the questions of Race Difference'	
10.30	Religious Service from the Church of Lady S. Mary, Wareham, Dorset, conducted by the Rev. David Maddock	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.30	Peter Jones in 'By and Large'	
12.00	Orchestral Concert	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Concert Hour	
15.15	Dick Bentley in 'I Flew with Bismarck'	
15.45	'Before I Forget' by Bernard Braden 4: 'Singing and Announcing'	
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	London Forum 'The Colonial Question Mark' 1: The Ethics of 'Imperialism'	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	
Monday, October 22		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Bizet (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ	
10.00	In Town Tonight	
10.30	Music While You Work	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Review	
11.30	Military Band	
12.00	Vera Lynn introduces 'Yours Sincerely'	

12.30	English Magazine from the West of England
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Vic Oliver introduces 'Variety Playhouse'
15.15	From the Third Programme 'Trafalgar,' by E. E. Rich. Professor of Naval History in the University of Cambridge
15.45	Deep Harmony Directed by Allen Ford with Edward Rubach (piano)
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	The Story of Colonisation 'A New Colonialism?' by Geoffrey Wheeler
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary
Tuesday, October 23	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age The Olympics 3: 1920, Antwerp; 1924, Paris; 1928, Amsterdam Roger Bannister talks to Harold Abrahams From the Editorials Programme Summary Guitar Music
09.40	Ted Heath and his Music Commonwealth Club
10.30	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30	'Forces' Favourites
12.00	Letter from America by Alistair Cooke Elton Hayes 'He sings to a small guitar'
12.30	Ulster Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Listeners' Choice
14.58	Orchestral Concert By Heart 4: Read by John Laurie
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'The Worker and Trade Unions,' by Thomas Rigby
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Wednesday, October 24	
09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Rhythm Pianist Kenny Powell
10.00	Stars Look Back 4: Kenneth More
10.30	Service of Dedication of the Roll of Honour to Commonwealth Armies News and Commentary
11.00	Sports Round-Up
11.15	Report from South-East England
11.25	Surrey
11.30	Music for Dancing Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
12.15	The Goon Show 4: 'The Affair of the Lone Banana'
12.45	Work and Worship 'Projects in Central Tanganyika,' a talk by John G. Denton Messages from children to their parents abroad
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	James Hayter in 'The Small Miracle' Dramatised for radio by R. J. B. Sellar from the novel by Paul Gallico Peter Forster writes on page 17
15.15	Music and the Film Introduced by Roger Manvell, assisted by John Huntley 4: Creative Experiment 1930-1935
15.45	Hallads of Yesterday Olive Groves (soprano) with Frederick Stone (piano)
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	Books to Read
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Thursday, October 25	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Piano Music
10.00	BBC Jazz Club Kenny Baker's Dozen
10.30	The Archers
11.00	News and Commentary

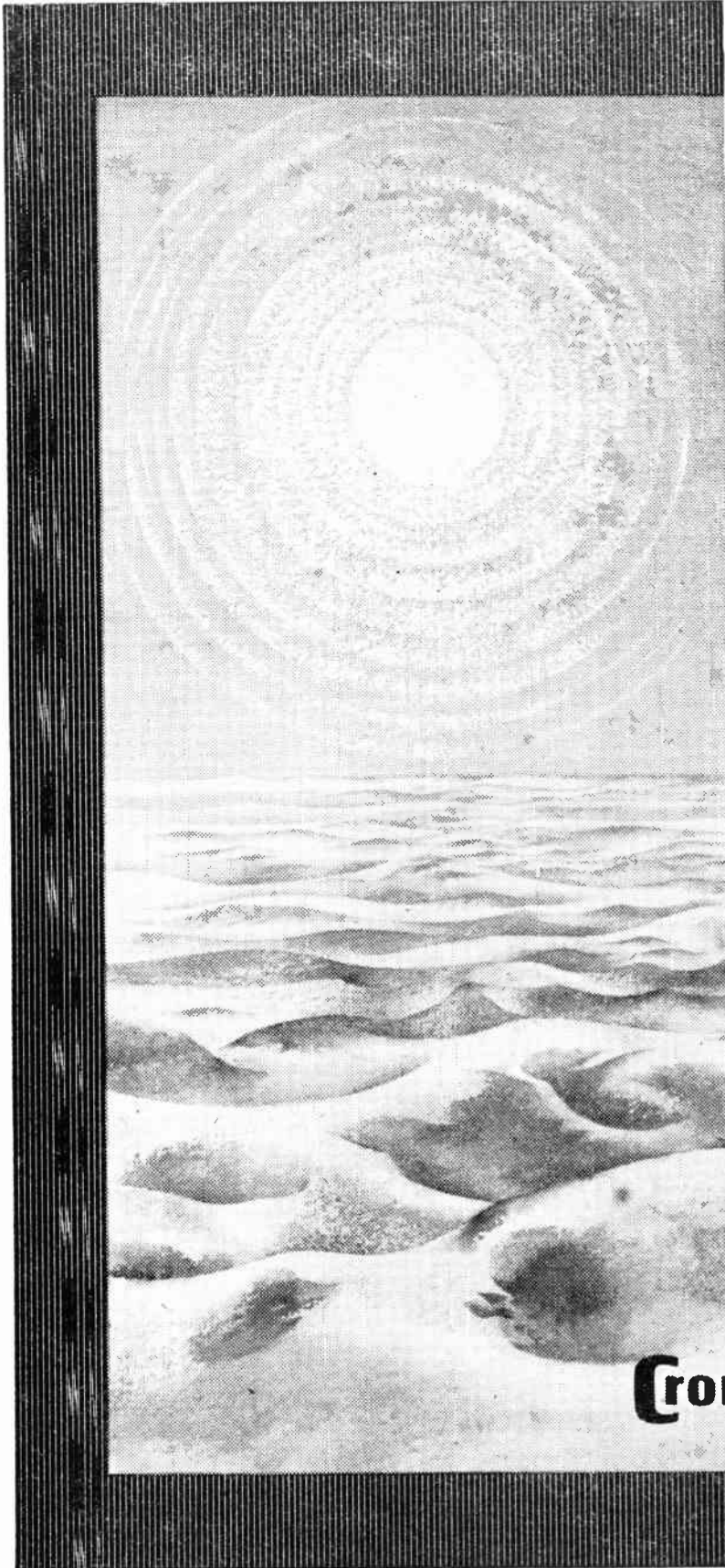
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from The North of England
11.30	'What's the Form?'
11.45	Variety Concert Orchestra
12.30	Welsh Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Golden Serenade
14.45	Serious Argument
15.15	Educating Archie
15.45	Music Magazine
16.00	The Easton Symphony Orchestra (founded 1881), by Felix Felton; 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal
16.15	News and Commentary
16.30-16.35	This Day and Age Programme Summary

Friday, October 26	
09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	The Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble The Lovely Voice by Cynthia Asquith Adapted by Ann Stephenson
10.00	Music While You Work
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands
11.30	'God and his World' Ted Ray in 'Spice of Life'
11.45	New Records
12.30	Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	The Boy in the Gallery A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-hall
14.45	Recital
15.15	In Search of Music Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes col- lected from all over the world
15.45	The Magic of the Violin featuring David McCallum
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	I Never Forget At the age of sixty-seven John Mc- Nair, who until his retirement was General Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, has realised a fifty- five-year-old dream to become an undergraduate at King's College, Newcastle
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Saturday, October 27	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children
10.15	'Rough Water Brown' by Henry Garnett. 3: 'The Old Mill'
10.15	For the Very Young: Story— 'Edwin Bear Drives a Train,' by Frank Whitehead
10.30	'Simon and Laura' Final episode
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country
11.30	'Forces' Favourites
12.00	From the Weeklies
12.15	'Can I Help You?' Answers by Celia Irving
12.30	Scottish Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ
14.30	Tunes to Delight The London Theatre Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Torch with the BBC Men's Chorus Vanessa Lee and John Hauxwell
15.15	Association Football Scottish League Cup Final A commentary on the second half of the game at Hampden Park, Glasgow
16.15	The London Light Orchestra Conducted by Michael Krein
16.45	'Daily Herald' Brass Band Championships Announcement of the winners
17.00	News and Commentary
17.15-17.20	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH		
North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45	17755	16.90
12.00-12.45	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45	17755	16.90
11.30-12.45	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily		
09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese	
10.15-10.30	English by Radio (Sunday only)	
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian	
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese	
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese	
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu	
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese	
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai	
13.45-14.00	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)	
(Sunday: 'Science Survey: The Language of Badgers')		
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)		
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi	
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)	
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)	
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)	
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu	
15.30-15.45	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)	
(Sunday: 'Science Survey: The Language of Badgers')		



SOURCES OF POWER

The Sun

Soon, we are told, the Sahara will blossom like the rose. That is as may be: what seems likelier, sooner, is that many better-loved places will bloom anew at the Sahara's expense. The natural heat-traps of the world can be used for transforming solar rays into electrical power. Already a device exists by which one square mile of desert could be made to supply 175 million horse-power-hours a year. To handle and control such amounts of electricity would vastly interest Crompton Parkinson—who, since the dawn of the electrical era, have been associated with the pioneering and production of major electrical developments. When and where the sun is *invited* to scorch up the earth, Crompton Parkinson, hot but happy, will be perfectly capable of putting the resultant power through its paces.

Crompton Parkinson LIMITED



MAKERS OF ELECTRIC MOTORS OF ALL KINDS

ALTERNATORS AND GENERATORS • SWITCHGEAR • TRANSFORMERS • CABLES • INSTRUMENTS • LAMPS
LIGHTING EQUIPMENT • BATTERIES • STUD WELDING EQUIPMENT • TRACTION EQUIPMENT • CEILING FANS

CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED has branches and agencies in all parts of the world. *If you cannot readily make contact, please write direct to us at CROMPTON HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2, ENGLAND. Overseas Telegrams: CROMPARK LONDON.*

Printed in England by WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, Twyford Abbey Road, Park Royal, N.W.10 (September 6, 1956), and published by the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION at 35, Marylebone High Street, London, W.1 (October 18, 1956)

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 886 PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR

G.O.S. listeners will hear Tony Hancock this week in the first of a new series of his popular Variety programme. 'The lad 'imself' is seen in our cover picture rehearsing for a recent television production of the programme

'COLONIAL QUESTION-MARK'

The Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. Lord Salter in the second of the 'London Forum' discussions which deals with the economics of 'exploitation' in undeveloped countries

'WHITE LADIES'

Marjorie Westbury plays the lead in a radio adaptation by Anthony McDonald of Francis Brett Young's novel

LAW IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Soviet penal code and legal system will be the subject of this week's talk in the G.O.S. series on the Soviet Union

OLYMPICS—1932

Tommy Hampson, former Olympic champion, recalls the Games at Los Angeles in an interview with Roger Bannister

'RAY'S A LAUGH'

Ted Ray and Kitty Bluett return to the air this week in the first of a new series

BBC CONCERT HALL

The BBC Symphony Orchestra and Iris Loveridge (pianoforte) can be heard on Tuesday and Wednesday

★

Notes on 'This Week's Listening'
are on page 17

Don't be Vague

ask for

Haig



NO FINER WHISKY
GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE

Glenfield Control

IN INDUSTRY
in Sugar Refining
in Chemical Manufacture
in Steel Production
in Paper Making
in Fertilizer Plant

In those and other industrial fields, Glenfield equipment is controlling the flow of all types of viscous and non-viscous fluids.

Head Office & Works:
KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND

Glenfield
GLENFIELD & KENNEDY, LIMITED, KILMARNOCK

Louis XV: The Monarchy in Decline

G P GOOCH

In this new biographical study Dr. Gooch has created, from memoirs of the era and other sources, an inspired portrayal of the French Monarchy in the period of decline which was to lead Louis XVI to the scaffold. 25s. net

Nicholas Ridley: A Biography

JASPER RIDLEY

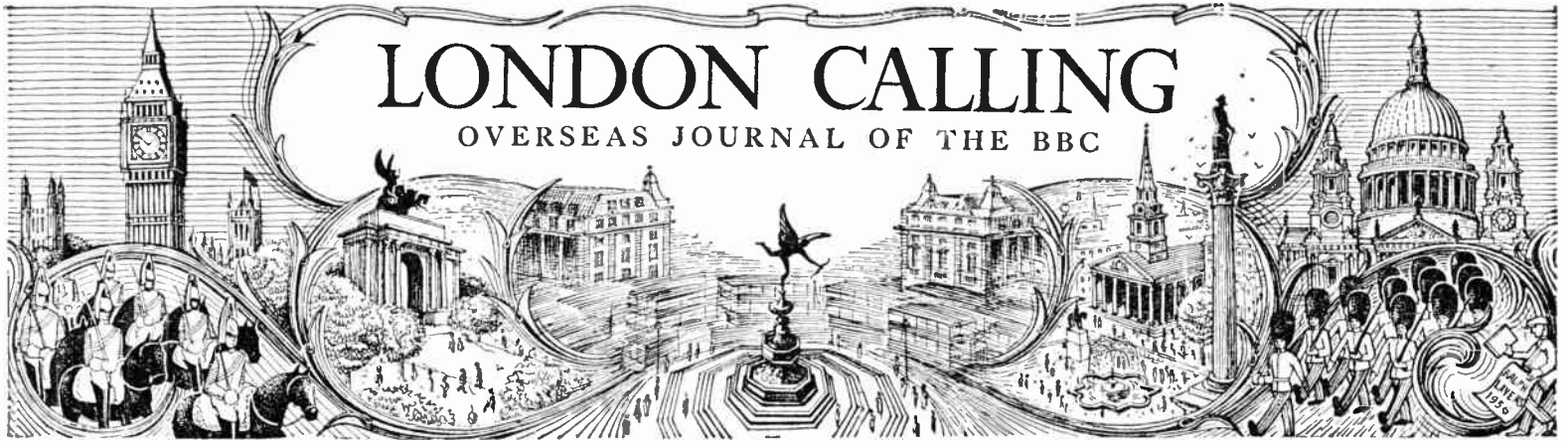
A most readable account of the life of the Protestant martyr, Bishop Ridley. The author has sought to give a living picture of the man and the qualities of character which combined with the circumstances of the Reformation to shape his life and bring about his death. 21s. net

Origins of Language

G. RÉVÉSZ

In this work the late Dr. Révész, one of the world's leading psychologists and sensory experts, sets forth his theory on the origins of human language. The translation of this important work is by J. J. Butler. 30s. net

LONGMANS



Putting 'Commentary' on the Air

In the past two years listeners to the BBC's Overseas Services have had the opportunity of hearing no fewer than 700 broadcasts of 'Commentary'—a five-minute highlighting of some aspect of the news. Here you are taken behind the scenes to learn how 'Commentary' is planned and prepared

DAY after day for the past two years—almost without a break, in fact, since November, 1954—listeners to the BBC's Overseas Services throughout the world will have heard the announcer in London introducing 'Commentary.' 'Commentary' has reached thousands more by way of the regular re-broadcasters. They include stations and networks in places as far apart as Hong Kong, the Gold Coast, the West Indies, and Canada.

Listeners will have found that the 700 or so 'Commentaries' which have gone out during that period have covered a very wide range. On the one hand, they have dealt with the debates and atmosphere behind the scenes at all the major conferences: the meeting of the Afro-Asian nations at Bandung, for example, or the 'Summit' Conference of Heads of Governments at Geneva in July last year.

Then there were the disarmament talks in New York, the autumn meeting of Foreign Ministers in Geneva, as well as the talks in London which led up to the creation of the Caribbean Federation, the Round Table Conference on Malta, the London talks on the future of Malaya and Singapore, and, most recent of all, the London Conference on Suez. To the stories on the main international events must be added those on such topics as U.S. trade policy, events in Argentina, new appointments in the Church, the Honours List, the denunciation of Stalin at the 20th Congress, terrorism in Cyprus, the British Government's drive against inflation, the Standard motor strike, and the Trinidad Oil Company controversy.

Indeed to glance down the list of 'Commentaries' is like taking a panoramic view of the events of the past two years: a view which does not entirely neglect such sidelights on life as the progress in Britain of the evangelist Billy Graham, the crowning of 'Miss World,' or the centenary of the London bus.

The range of subjects has been matched by the variety of the contributors, some prominent in the service of the state or the learned professions, many of them well-known broadcasters and newspaper correspondents. Others have been men and women whose views, by virtue of chance, achievement, or relationship, have acquired a temporary significance.

Most of the 'Commentaries' are carefully prepared. Often they have taken the form of unscripted interviews. In some cases the commentators have spoken 'off the cuff' from notes and hastily assembled jottings. This has generally happened on occasions like Budget Day or elections, when the 'Commentaries' have been prepared by regular contributors to the Overseas Services. They include Princess Indira,

known to overseas listeners during many years for her parliamentary reports; Sam Pollock, who has long covered the industrial scene; Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the *Financial Times*, and Bruce Miller, Australian-born political commentator, and lecturer on politics at University College, Leicester.

Although they are all speakers who are well acquainted with the special requirements of the overseas listener, these special occasions bring their particular difficulties. On Budget Day, for example, the main problem for Princess Indira was to gauge how long she could afford to go on sitting in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons if she were to be back in the studio

with her 'Commentary' in time to go on the air. At the General Election the 'team'—Bruce Miller and Robert Reid—worked on through the night checking over the results as they came in on tape and on the television screen. At the last possible moment they would leave the operations room and start to prepare their 'Commentaries.' But whenever it seemed that a clear trend was emerging a result or two or three would completely change the picture—often enough with only a few minutes to go to transmission time.

On these occasions the speaker only reaches the studio in time as a rule to hear the newsreader winding up 'the News.' Then he sits down and makes last-minute alterations to his script, for he knows that in a second or two 'the News' will end, and the announcer will be handing over to him for another 'Commentary.'

It is true that one cannot say a great deal in so short a time; but the opportunity provided by this five-minute 'spot' may be judged from the fact that a full fifteen minutes of news contains little more than 2,000 words: rather less than two columns in a newspaper.

Moreover it should be borne in mind that 'Commentary' has never set out to be a digest. Its object is to highlight some aspect of a story which appears to merit closer attention. 'Commentary' is rather like the editorial leading article in a responsible newspaper. 'Commentary' is essentially free to range over just as wide a field; and is equally able to resist the pressure of the merely topical. The news must suggest—never dictate—its direction.

To many listeners 'Commentary' has proved a welcome follow-up to the news. Some, however, have said frankly that they would prefer to have more news and to rely on their own newspapers for comment. Others have declared that they welcome the opportunity of comparing what the 'Commentary' speaker says with the view of their local leader-writers, particularly when the English papers they receive are always at least a week old.

Above all, 'Commentary' aims to give the listener an opportunity to go over an event in rather more detail than elsewhere; and—if he will—to reflect. Most times the listener will probably be content to accept the expert view: the opinion of a diplomatic correspondent, say, like Nicholas Carroll of the *Sunday Times*, William Forrest of the *News Chronicle*, or Richard Scott of the *Manchester Guardian*.

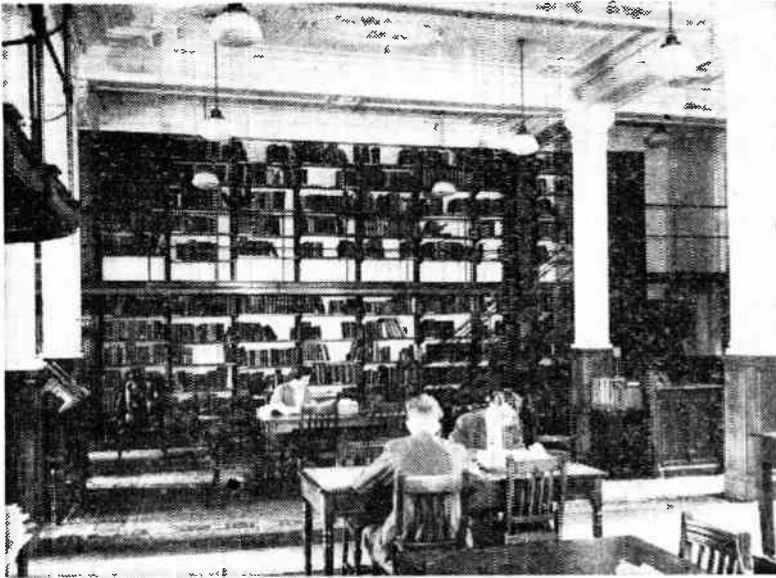
'Commentary' seeks to express as widely as possible the range of opinion in Britain; for one of its basic principles is the belief that diversity of opinion is just as much a safeguard of free thought and expression as it is a token. R. F.

CONTENTS

THE LONDON LIBRARY By Sir Harold Nicolson.....	4
TENTH EDINBURGH FESTIVAL By Robin Cockburn.....	5
THE REACTION OF EUROPE By Geoffrey Barraclough.....	6
A CANADIAN LOOKS AT NEWFOUNDLAND By Ronald Hambleton.....	7
THE GOLD COAST AS I KNEW IT By Sir Sidney Abrahams.....	8
THE VILLAGE CRAFTSMAN By Mungo MacCallum.....	9
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 15 THE ENGLISH CLASS SYSTEM By J. B. Priestley.....	10
THE T.U.C. By Ben Roberts.....	10
A VISIT TO BROUGHTON CASTLE By Patricia Wingfield.....	11
BOOKS TO READ By M. R. Ridley.....	12
'THE HOLIDAYS' By Ruth Drew.....	13
THE FARNBOROUGH AIR SHOW By Ivor Jones.....	14
OFFICES OF PROFIT By Bruce Miller.....	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING A Radio Round-Up.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page 16



The London Library

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON speaks of the immense value of a unique library in London, and suggests to people overseas that it might be an excellent institution to copy

I AM going to talk to you about the London Library, the annual general meeting of which was held a month or two ago, with Mr. T. S. Eliot, its president, in the chair. But before I do so I must, I suppose, 'disclose an interest,' in that I have for several years been chairman of that excellent institution and am thus in some manner boosting my own goods. What I really wish to do is to point out to you the immense value of this unique library, and to suggest to you who are overseas that it might be an excellent thing to copy in your own cities and home towns.

You may be wondering why I used just now that curious expression, 'disclose an interest.' It is a House of Commons expression and is used by a Member when he is supporting or opposing a motion dealing with some company or project with which he is personally concerned. Thus if an electrification project is to be discussed which concerns companies in which a Member holds shares he is expected in supporting the project to begin his speech with the words: 'Before I advocate this project, Mr. Speaker, I must disclose an interest in the sense that I hold one hundred preference shares in a company which may benefit if the scheme is approved.' Such a statement is greeted by murmured approval from the House, indicating that he may now continue to make his speech without fearing that he will be suspected of personal bias.

How It Came into Being

It sometimes happens that a Member forgets to open with this self-protecting sentence, and then if he is subsequently discovered to be financially interested in the project he may suffer blame and disrepute. But once he has uttered the magic words, then he is immune to future criticism. When I disclose an interest in the London Library I am not admitting that I derive any financial profit from the institution or that I receive any salary for my services as its chairman. I am merely warning you that what I say may possibly be biased by my long connection with the library and by the deep affection that I feel for it and its staff.

When I say that the London Library is a unique institution I mean that it is, so far as I am aware, unique of its kind. In no other town, so far as I know, does there exist a library of just the same quality, offering just the same facilities and advantages to its members, or inspired with the same purposes or an equivalent sense of mutual service. There is nothing like it in Paris or Berlin or, I believe, New York, Ottawa, or Sydney. It is about time that such libraries were founded overseas, and here I shall tell you how it came into being and how it works.

It all started with Thomas Carlyle. When he was writing *The French Revolution* and *The Life of Frederick the Great* he found, naturally, that he needed many works of reference, that such works were difficult for private individuals to acquire and keep, and that Mrs. Carlyle had already shown signs of acute displeasure when he started to clutter up her beloved drawing room with what she called, in her sprightly fashion, 'musty tomes.' Carlyle in those days was obliged to go on horseback the whole way across London from Chelsea to Bloomsbury, taking his notebook with him, pen and paper, and, I suppose, a packet of sandwiches provided by his dutiful wife.

He would enter the British Museum reading room, send for the books he wanted, and remain the whole day under the dome of that stuffy repository of learning, taking notes. As others have found before and since, this gave him an acute headache, allowed him little time for reflection, and obliged him to undergo the exhausting process of copying out long extracts from French and German books which, he well foresaw, would be far longer than he would actually need. He thought wistfully how nice it would be if he could study, as distinct from merely read and copy, these books in the calm of his garden at Cheyne Row. How pleasant it would be, when one came across a passage that appeared relevant or important, to pace up and down the garden path, working out exactly how it could be fitted into the texture of the book as a whole.

But as he could consult these books only in the reading room of the British Museum Carlyle was forced to copy, copy, copy, in an atmosphere which in those distant days was thick and oppressive. There was no air-conditioning in the years that Carlyle poured over his books of reference for the French Revolution and the rise of Prussia.

Five Thousand Elected Members

Then one day—it was probably a wet or foggy day when he was plodding across London in his great wide hat upon his big grey mare—he conceived the idea of founding a lending library which would acquire and house all the important books in all the main languages needed by serious students for several different subjects. Students would have to be elected members of this institution by a committee composed of learned and reliable men. Once they had been elected and had paid their subscriptions they would be free to browse along the shelves and to take home with them the books that they needed, as many as ten books at a time.

Carlyle discussed this project with his cronies, John Stuart Mill and Matthew Arnold, and as a result the London Library was born. Since that day, more than a hundred years ago, it has of course expanded enormously. It has acquired specially designed premises in St. James's Square, which, although bombed slightly in the last war, are now restored to full capacity. It has a membership of roughly 5,000 readers, which is the figure regarded by the committee as the largest number which can efficiently be served by the existing staff, premises, and books. Although the subscription rates had, after remaining the same for a quarter of a century, to be raised recently, there has been no falling off of applicants. There are indeed but few scholars, students, or serious readers in Britain who do not find the London Library a useful, nay indeed an indispensable, guide and assistant in their labours.

Now why is it, you may ask, that the London Library differs from the great national and municipal libraries that are spread all over the country? How, again, is it different from the several subscription libraries which minister with such aptitude to the needs of the vast reading public?

In the first place, I should say, it is run not so much as an official or urban institution but as a club to which members owe a certain loyalty, in which they all, I hope, take a large measure of pride, and which aims at providing the serious scholar, student, or reader with the books which he might find it difficult to obtain with equal convenience elsewhere. The staff are specially trained to suggest to members the sort of books which they would find most useful for their purpose, and the authors' catalogue as well as the several subject-indexes (which, incidentally, are published up to date every few years and which are consulted and used by librarians all over the world) provide the members with up-to-date information of the most important works published on their subject.

In the second place, the London Library is not a lending library in the same way as the admirable subscription libraries are lending libraries. It is not the policy, for instance, of the London Library to be up to date with current fiction. We do not purchase the latest novel, unless it be by an author of established reputation, and many biographies and memoirs have to wait a bit to prove their value before the library considers them worthy of finding their place upon our shelves. The large sums that we spend annually on the acquisition of new books is in the main devoted to books of importance, whether they be published in England or overseas. Successive Librarians, such as Sir Hagberg Wright, Dr. Purnell, or Mr. Simon Nowell Smith, have been men of letters and professional scholars, intent on maintaining the high standard of the library without overburdening its shelves.

In the third place, there exists no lending library in the world—and by lending library I mean one that allows its members to take books home with them or have them sent to them in the country—which possesses so valuable a collection of foreign works of reference or standard books. The sections in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, and Russian are specially complete, and if you intend to write the life of Potemkin or Pombal or Lamennais you will find in St. James's Square practically all the material that you will need.

Some of you, whether you are old or young, may perhaps be coming to London for purposes of research work or in order to complete some book on which you have been engaged. I suggest that you should bring with you a letter from your own university authority stating that you are a serious scholar or student and worthy of trust. It might then be possible for you to become a temporary member of the London Library, with access to all its resources, and with the privilege of enjoying many of the facilities that it offers. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Sir Thomas Beecham, Richard Arnell, and Denis Vaughan discussing the first performance of Arnell's 'Landscape and Figures'



The greatest success of all—the Hamburg State Opera's production of 'The Magic Flute'

THE TENTH EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

ROBIN COCKBURN gives his impressions of an annual event which attracts more than a quarter of a million visitors to the Scottish capital to enjoy music and drama, films and paintings, pageantry and folklore, brought together from all parts of the world

TEN years ago many a good citizen of Edinburgh was saying, of the first festival: 'It's just a passing post-war pipe-dream . . . It'll never stand the test of time . . .' and so on. Yet this year the city has almost burst at the seams. And still the Scottish Tourist Board proudly claims: 'We haven't turned a visitor away yet.' And neither they have. If hotels were full—nearly every hotel bed is booked more than a year in advance—and the boarding houses crammed, there were still hundreds of private homes with a spare bed to let. Festival visitors increase Edinburgh's 500,000 population by more than half as much again, and during their stay it is estimated that they spend between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 in the city.

The year 1956 may become known not just as the year in which the festival attained double figures but as 'the sunglasses-and-mackintosh festival.' Festivals are not exempt from the fickleness of the weather. During the three festive weeks in August and September, Edinburgh saw brilliant sunshine alternate with torrential rain and thunderstorms.

A brilliantly sunny morning, glinting on the polished drums of the kilted Edinburgh City Police Pipe Band as it made its daily march along Princes Street, would give way to a dour afternoon and a downpour by night, a downpour that would send hundreds of spectators hustling home during the performance of the open-air Tattoo—that enormously popular and thoroughly Scottish feature—on the Castle Esplanade. Yet the Tattoo went on, night after night, with Highland dancers performing their delicate, intricate steps on the hard, wet parade-ground.

More 'Sell-Outs' than Ever Before

But such was the amazing appeal of the Edinburgh Festival that floods and storms made not the slightest difference to its success. According to the Scottish Tourist Board ticket sales by the second week were £8,000 to £10,000 up on last year. There were more 'sell-outs' than in any previous year, and the most overwhelming success of all was the Hamburg State Opera Company's performance of Mozart's *Magic Flute*.

Not unexpectedly, some of the finest festival decorations—in a city beflagged and decked with flowers—were seen in the shop windows. In a Princes Street baker's window, for instance, I saw two loaves of bread fashioned in the shapes of a violin and bow; another was moulded in the shape of a harp. Everywhere the motif was tartan: it predominated. Many shops had replicas of the massed pipes and drums in the Tattoo. Some of the taxicabs flew little Lion Rampant flags.

Visitors from abroad seemed to acknowledge this 'Scottishness' by wearing Scottish themselves. Tartan jeans, tartan waistcoats, tartan tammies, and head-squares were to be seen everywhere. Overseas visitors can buy Scottish goods free of purchase tax, and post them home or to their ship—tartan skirts, or Border tweed, even hermetically tinned, specially packed haggis!—(Expanded from a broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*.)



The festival organisers range far afield with their invitations: last year they brought over some Japanese dancers, this year Ram Gopal's Indian ballet



Jacqueline Mackenzie, a BBC television personality, took the title-role in 'Fanny's First Play,' by Shaw



Characters in the stage adaptation of Dylan Thomas's 'Under Milk Wood,' originally written for the BBC

GEOFFREY BARRACLOUGH, Stevenson Professor of International History in the University of London, outlines in his contribution to 'The Story of Colonisation' the various phases of the great movement which in the course of eight centuries took Europeans overseas into Asia, Africa, and the Americas

The Reaction of Europe

IN the first centuries of its history Europe stood on the defensive. Invaders from south and east, and Vikings from the north, were striving to gain a foothold, seeking a share in the inherited riches which Rome had built up on European soil. Eventually, after the year 1000, the reaction came; and it is that reaction I shall be talking about. I shall try to see what its different phases were, and to distinguish the different motives which took Europeans into Asia, Africa, and the New World.

The first phase was the movement we call the Crusades—an attempt to establish European settlements in Asia Minor. It failed in the end because it came up against the revived power of Islam under the leadership of the Seljuk Turks. But it is significant because it shows clearly the mixture of motives which affected European colonisation later. First, there was the religious motive; it was real, but it was soon overlaid by other considerations. The Italian cities were interested in trading: they wanted to tap the wealth of the Orient. The feudal knights were land-hungry: they wanted estates—and peasants to work their estates for them. The pressure of population, the impossibility of making a livelihood at home, had already led to colonisation within Europe. It took peasants from the Netherlands into Prussia and Poland, and peasants from France into Spain. It took the English into Ireland and Wales.

First Settlements in the Mediterranean

This land-hunger might be mixed with a buccaneering spirit. It was often whipped up by religious fanaticism: Prussians and Lithuanians were heathen; and that was sufficient reason to rob them of their lands. But the Crusades in the East tempered this spirit: they taught the rudiments of toleration. Christian knights recognised in the great Saladin their equal in civilisation and their superior in military genius. At first they abused the Mohammedan faith; before long its high ethical and religious qualities were better understood. If Christianity really were superior, as Europeans thought, it must prove its superiority by its power of attraction, not by the bloody weapon of the sword. This change of spirit has occurred in all phases of European colonisation, but it has usually come too late and too half-heartedly to affect the course of events.

I have mentioned the Italian cities and their interest in Oriental trade. It was a powerful incentive to colonisation, for trade led to trading stations and trading stations led to colonial settlements. Already in the thirteenth century Venice and Genoa had colonies in the Crimean ports on the Black Sea. Similar colonies were founded by the Catalan Company in the eastern Mediterranean: thus began the Spanish maritime expansion. But that was not all. The competition of the Italian cities between themselves led to the search for new markets. And so you get the remarkable medieval intercourse between Europe and the Far East, between Cathay, as it was then called, and Europe—an intercourse which had no parallel again right down until the nineteenth century. The hero of this story, of course, is Marco Polo, but he was not unique, as so many people often assume. For example, Genoese merchants were found at Peking in 1326, and, needless to say, trading interests were stronger than racial and religious animosities.

The Discovery of the Americas

The next, and decisive, phase in European colonisation came, as everybody knows, as a result of the stranglehold which the Turks and the Mamelukes of Egypt had established over the trade-routes of the eastern Mediterranean. It was to discover alternative routes to the Orient that Columbus, Vasco da Gama, and others set sail. The result was the discovery of the Americas. But it is important to remember that colonisation in the true sense of the word was neither the object nor the immediate result. To trade, not to conquer and settle the land, was the intention. And although the Age of Discoveries led to the creation of the Spanish and Portuguese empires in South America, these were less colonial settlements than great systems of exploitation for amassing the fabulous riches of the New World, just as the English enterprises of the sixteenth century were really expeditions to despoil the Spaniards of their new-found wealth. European colonisation overseas hardly got under way before the seventeenth century.

When it did so, conditions were very different. The European wars of religion had produced a new atmosphere. Many of the colonies now established in the New World were the work of persecuted minorities seeking freedom of religious belief. They attracted also those whose economic status had suffered from incessant war and famine and poverty: the uprooted and the hungry as well as the persecuted fled overseas.

But the great European wars added another motive as well for colonisation—one that was destined, in the end, to be the most important. The rising nation-states had discovered that the resources of the New World were of decisive importance in their rivalries and conflicts at home. And so the struggle for predominance in Europe served as an

impetus to colonisation and empire-building. The rivalries of Spain and Holland, of Holland and England, of England and France, were fought out across the oceans. In India as in North America eighteenth-century England was out to defeat France, to prevent France from drawing ahead, quite as much as it was seeking to found colonies for their own sake. The old colonial system, as it is called, was an offshoot of the rivalries of the European Powers.

The new colonial system of the nineteenth century was the result of the Industrial Revolution. It is sometimes said that the driving force was the vast increase in the population of Europe. But that is only partly true. Surplus population certainly went to America and Australia, but the French colonies in north Africa were not founded as an outlet for surplus population; and India, also, was unsuitable as a permanent residence for Europeans, and was not conquered by England for that reason.

Again, there was no pressure of population driving Russia to seek new colonial lands in central and eastern Asia. Russian colonisation, it is true, stands in some ways apart from that of other European Powers: they had gone overseas; Russia colonised overland. Its pioneers had entered Siberia at the close of the sixteenth century; but Siberia was forbidding territory, and it was only in the nineteenth century that Russian colonisation in central Asia got under way, until in the end the whole of Turkestan was conquered.

Russian motives were no different from those of the other European Powers: that is to say, they were strategic. There was also a search for markets, particularly for entry into the Chinese market; and, above all else, conquests were undertaken for reasons of prestige and power. These were the motives that impelled all the European states alike as the nineteenth century advanced. The competition of highly industrialised nations, the driving force behind the movement, reached its peak in the last quarter of the century, and their rate of encroachment was quite without parallel. In only one generation no less than one-fifth of the land area of the globe and one-tenth of its inhabitants were gathered into the expanding domains of the European conquerors.

Colonisation in Asia and Africa

In all this process we must distinguish between colonisation in the so-called empty lands and colonisation in the old crucibles of civilisation with their teeming populations. In reality, of course, there were no empty lands. The colonisation of North America involved the elimination for all practical purposes of the North American Indians.

But in India and China, and in parts of Africa also, where they came up against existing civilisations and effective governments, the Europeans acted differently. First they established trading-stations; then they intervened on the grounds that the safety of the settlement required stability; then they demanded concessions to establish a sphere in which other European Powers could not interfere.

This was the course of events in China from 1834, when the British were recommended to occupy Hong Kong as a means of applying pressure on the Chinese Government, down to the acquisition of the New Territories in 1898, as a reaction against the drive of other European Powers, Germany in particular, for a foothold in China. Two different situations resulted. In some territories the European settlers had an absolute majority: Australia and New Zealand are a case in point. In others they remained a minority whose position could only be upheld by the active support of the government at home.

Neither position was tenable in the long run. The European settlers, unless hard pressed by a native population, demanded at least autonomy, or (as in the case of the United States) threw off colonial bonds altogether. In the other territories, in India, for example, or in China, it was only a question of time until the acquisition of European techniques placed the native population in a position of technical equality both in the industrial and in the military fields. Here Japan showed the way to Asia and to Africa also.

The reaction was the more certain, and was all the stronger, because none of the European Powers had evolved a consistent or convincing colonial ethic. Here the fundamental issues had already been raised, back in the sixteenth century, by the Spanish Jesuits. Morally, they said, colonial rule could only be justified by the benefits conferred on the native inhabitants: they were God's creatures, and must be accorded equal human rights. The answer they received was categorical: 'We came here,' their opponents told them, 'to get rich and relieve the Indians of their gold. It is a law of nature that the inferior shall be subject to the superior, heathen to Christian, savage to civilised.'

In the ensuing conflict of policy the Jesuits were defeated. It is true that the voice of European conscience, which they first raised, has never been stilled; but it has also never been unambiguously dominant. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



King's Cove is a typical Newfoundland outport, getting its living mainly by fishing: the opening of the Cabot Highway has brought it closer to St. John's

A Canadian Looks at Newfoundland

RONALD HAMBLETON describes the large and rugged island jutting out into the north-west Atlantic which became Canada's tenth province in 1949 after having been a British colony—in fact the oldest—since the days of the great Elizabethan sailor-explorers

NEWFOUNDLAND is Canada's tenth province now, but that is not the main point of this tale. The point is that when I came to write a biography of E. J. Pratt, the Canadian narrative poet whose world is the sea, I found that I could not write about him at all without first learning something about Newfoundland. I could not really understand him without understanding at least to some extent his people. And this was a difficult job, because in Canada Newfoundland and its people are still pretty strange to the rest of us.

Most people know that Canada is officially bilingual and that about a third of the population is French in language, thought, and culture. You would think that this was a strange element to English-speaking Canadians. It is strange, of course, but it is a strangeness we have lived with for centuries. Newfoundland, however, although it is the oldest British colony, was indeed a new-found land to us, less than ten years ago.

To find the spot where E. J. Pratt first saw the light of day you have to look to the far right of the map of Canada. At that point we are nearer to England than we are to Vancouver, B.C., at the western part of the Dominion. At one point this island of Newfoundland is only eleven miles from the mainland, but it is incredibly far away in spirit and mood.

The Mood of the Place

The mood of the place seems to remain unchanged to me since the first man landed there. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, nearly 400 years ago, discovered this island for his Queen when he and his ships went exploring along the shore. The *Delight* sank with its passengers—blacksmiths, carpenters, and musicians and one poet. The *Swallow* foundered off Cape Race because its crew was sick with plague and could not man her. The *Squirrel* was swamped by the Atlantic waves carrying Sir Humphrey to the bottom with her. Only the *Golden Hind* brought back the news to Falmouth.

It is not a very big island, and the weather is grim. The temperature never rises above sixty degrees except in the most unusual days of summer, and it often drops to sixty below in winter. There is almost no farm-land on the island—it is so rocky and craggy, so there is only one main road. But then almost all the inhabitants live in a tiny peninsula at the south-east tip, called the Avallon Peninsula. No one lives inland. They all live in settlements, large or small along the wrinkled coastline.

Bonavista is a typical Newfoundland settlement—it is called an outport—not very far from Gander airport. It is a collection of about a thousand buildings, square and white, two or three storeys high, set not in straight rows, but angled, each on its own little plot of land. They come closer together as we draw nearer to the sea until they turn into boathouses and piers. And then there are the ships. The whole island depends on the sea for most of its livelihood.

Since confederation there has been more heavy industry building up, and this has drawn the people southward to the region of the Avallon



Fishing boats along the waterfront at Grand Bank on the Burin Peninsula

Peninsula. Since the whole island is bound by ice part of the time, and in the north for six months of the year, travelling has to be done by boat or dog team. That means, too, that for most of the time the Newfoundlanders have to live in isolated communities, self-sufficient in every way. They are knit together, as they always have been, and this is still the only place in Canada where dialects are not dying out. There are communities that speak Gaelic, others that speak a kind of Norman French, others that have an Irish brogue, all mixed up and corrupted by Eskimo and Indian words. In religion they are hardly ever mixed.

In the central region, rocky and glacial and marshy by turns, great new mining works are now developing, but these mechanical devices have not yet affected the Newfoundlanders themselves. Their territory extends fifty to 100 miles out into the Atlantic and their world is marine.

Just think of the place-names, every one evoking the memory of some sea tragedy, or some victory over the sea: English Harbour, French Bay, Spanish Room, Portugal Cove, and Ireland's Eye—these tell us about the sailors and fishermen of many nations who have crowded in. There are places like Happy Feeling, Sweet Bay, and Heart's Delight; others called Unfortunate Cove and Misery Point and Empty Net; and in lonely regions places called Seldom Come By and Come By Chance. So the Newfoundlanders have written a bit of their story into the map.

They do not laugh easily, not the fisher-folk. There are too many capsized trawlers, too many shrouded bodies washed in, too many widows on the island for that. But they do have their moments of exuberance. This is the only place in Canada where folk-poetry is a natural if not a very frequent mode of expression. There are folk-songs still being created, one of which cropped up not many years ago, which runs: 'I's de boy that builds de boat and I's de boy that sails her.'

Amongst the rest of the Canadians it is still unusual to know someone who has been to Newfoundland. It has no graces, no elegant resorts, no leisure, and very little luxury. All it has got is three centuries of battle with the sea. One thing could be said for the pioneer who 'homesteaded' at Ontario, say—sooner or later he tamed the land and put lawn where once was forest. Newfoundlanders will never tame the Atlantic, no matter how often their ships plough in it. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

SIR SIDNEY ABRAHAMS spoke in the 'I Remember Africa' series of his years as Attorney-General in the Gold Coast: 'I feel a legitimate pride,' he says, 'in my association with a Colony whose advancement to the verge of independence within the Commonwealth reads like a romance'



SIR SIDNEY ABRAHAMS

The Gold Coast as I Knew it

I SPENT twenty-four years of my life overseas in the Colonial Legal Service and in that time served in six territories and became acquainted with a number more. I think I can fairly say that my time spent on the Gold Coast provided and still provides me with an interest not excelled by any of these other territories. I can feel a legitimate pride in my association

of a little over four years with a Colony whose advancement from Crown Colony status to the verge of independence within the Commonwealth, in less than twenty years since I left, reads like a romance. I feel sure that the example of the Gold Coast stimulates other Colonial dependencies to emulation.

In the time allotted to me in this talk I am going to engage in some reminiscences of the time I spent in the Colony from early in November, 1928, to the end of January, 1933, holding the important appointment of Attorney-General. Shakespeare's Henry V before Agincourt says: 'Old men forget.' They do forget, but they also remember, and remember vividly—why, I cannot say, for memory is capricious. What I am going to select for my talk is somewhat of a variegated nature, and begins with my landing at the port of Sekondi. Here my wife and I made our acquaintance with the mammy-chair and the surf-boat. The famous deep-water harbour of Takoradi near Sekondi had been opened a short time earlier by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the breezy J. H. Thomas, but it was not then in full working order, and passengers embarking and disembarking at coastal ports had to undergo the ordeal of being slung overside in a sort of box into a boat which was tossed up and down according to the intensity of the waves on that iron-bound shore. My wife never became reconciled to the mammy-chair, and I never became reconciled to the surf-boats, which despite the skill of the boat boys were occasionally overturned when nearing the shore, and on rough days there used to come into my mind the unfortunate experience of one of my predecessors in office who was drowned when his boat was upset in the surf.

Today I believe all passengers disembark or embark at Takoradi, proceeding to or from there by a good and interesting coastal road. The most remarkable features on this road, as I recollect, are the famous castles built by the Portuguese in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the most impressive of which are Elmina and Cape Coast, fairly close to each other. I once saw the great pile of Elmina one night in the light of a full moon, and I marvelled at the daring and enterprise of these pioneers in navigation and adventure, who were said to have constructed this fortress of stone brought out from Portugal and landed in the boiling surf. Building began in 1482, and took eighty years to complete.

The New Supreme Court Building

As Attorney-General my departmental chambers were located in the Supreme Court, a not very dignified building to house the courts, and it had the reputation of not being actually sunproof. I felt a little uneasy when rays of the tropic sun penetrated my room, though I cannot claim that I suffered any ill effects. The present Court, a fine massive building worthy of the purpose for which it was built, was begun but not completed before I left the Colony in 1933. I saw it on my visit in 1949, and felt gratified to realise that the great government function of the administration of justice (I may be forgiven if as a lawyer I claim it is the primary function of government) has been adequately honoured.

In my day the Supreme Court consisted of the Chief Justice and five puisne judges, all Europeans. Today the Chief Justice and three of the puisne judges belong to the Gold Coast. Such has been the progress of the Colony and the recognition by the British Government of the competence of its inhabitants.

The Chief Justice in my time was a famous personality, Sir Philip Crampton Smyly, who at sixty-two retired in 1929 after eighteen years of office preceded by fifteen years in the neighbouring Colony of Sierra Leone. I have the most affectionate recollections of Sir Crampton and his charming wife, who were our next-door neighbours.

The Attorney-General of a Colony is the titular head of the Bar, and as such should be attentive to the interests of the legal practitioners of the Colony, and if necessary should be their spokesman where these interests require representation. I trust I was not lacking in my duties in that respect. I made many friendships in the profession, the members of which were almost entirely African, and I remember gratefully and proudly the complimentary luncheon given me by the Bar on my departure as well as the kindly speeches made in my honour when I took farewell leave of the Bench and Bar on the same occasion.

I must mention a few legal personalities. The doyen of the Bar was

Peter Awoonor Renner, who must at that time have been over seventy but maintained a youthful vigour in his tall, powerful frame. He was an eloquent speaker and an able lawyer, and had wit and humour which I found most attractive. Another veteran, Franz Dove, a native of Sierra Leone, was also very much of a personality. He was a lawn-tennis fan and frequently went to England to enjoy Wimbledon. Even in his sixties he was no mean player himself. He had his own private court, and I enjoyed many an afternoon there. Franz lived to be over eighty, maintaining his interest in sport to the last. He died in England some four years ago, and a memorial service was held for him in St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Of the younger members of the Bar, I would make special mention of J. B. Danquah, LL.D., lawyer and literary man, and those two men of destiny, Sir James Henley Coussey, President of the West African Court of Appeal, and Sir Kobina Korsah, recently appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Changes in the Constitution

I should feel ungrateful if I did not record my appreciation of the loyal assistance given to me by my senior Crown Counsel, L. E. V. McCarthy, the son of an African father, who had been Solicitor of the Colony, and an English mother. McCarthy was a tower of strength to me, with his unequalled knowledge of local law and custom.

The Gold Coast constitution today provides for the government of the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories by a legislature and executive closely approaching self-government. The legislature is elected, and the executive exercised by an all-African cabinet with an African Prime Minister. In my day the Executive Council was purely official, and the Legislative Council consisted of sixteen official and fifteen unofficial members. This legislature was responsible for the Colony only. Ashanti and the Northern Territories were governed separately by the Governor of the Gold Coast, who worked mainly through a Chief Commissioner. The Ashanti Kingdom, as every schoolboy knows, was brought to an end by a British Expedition in 1896, and the young king Premph was exiled to the Colony of the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean. There he remained until 1924, when he was brought back to his former capital Kumasi, and two years later his gratified people, with the approval of the British Government, elected him as Kumasihene, that is to say Paramount Chief of Kumasi.

My reminiscences would not be complete without mention of two very distinguished personalities among the head chiefs who were members of the Legislative Council. They were Sir Ofori Atta, K.B.E., Omanhene, that is Paramount Chief, of the State of Akim Abuckwa, and Sir Emmanuel Mate Kole, Konor or Head Chief of the State of Many Krobo. Atta would have looked impressive in any company. A big, handsome, dignified man in his chieftain's robes, he spoke perfect English in staccato sentences, fired in debate like a machine gun. Mate Kole, though not as forceful a character, was no less dignified, and his gentle engaging manner made him generally popular. I parted from them both with mutual regret.

And now a final word about sport. The people of the Gold Coast, both European and African, had a variety of sporting activities, though not so well organised as they afterwards became. Cricket, football, tennis, golf, and polo had their enthusiasts. The Turf Club ran a number of race-meetings which were well attended. As the possessor of a high-class stop-watch, and having had some experience in timing athletes, I was selected as time-keeper, and found timing horses easier than timing men. Track athletics, the form of sport nearest my heart, was restricted to the half-dozen or so schools and colleges, and I was complimented by being elected president of the association for promoting the annual championships of these establishments. The competition was keen and the sportsmanship good, but I cannot truthfully say the standard was very high. I took on the training of the athletes for the Accra Technical School, and felt rewarded when one of my pupils named Isaac Narquah long-jumped twenty-one feet six inches—a distance not to be compared with the performance of West African athletes today, but a good effort at that date on very hard ground and with bare feet.

In 1949 I was invited by the Gold Coast Government to visit the Colony to conduct a campaign for the encouragement and improvement of sport. As a result, I am glad to say, a team of athletes visited England in 1950 and achieved considerable success. The Government, on their return, voted a large sum of money for the construction of a stadium, since completed. A team took part in the Olympic Games at Helsinki in 1952, and in the British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Vancouver in 1954. The Gold Coast is on the athletic map, and just as I hope that one day a Gold Coast scientist or writer will be awarded a Nobel Prize, so I hope that one day a Gold Coast athlete will win an Olympic Gold Medal. And why not? (*Broadcast in 'Calling West Africa'*)



The bureau recently helped a firm of ironsmiths in a Buckinghamshire village to execute a pair of gates for Christ Church, Oxford: the gates (right) were donated by an American, and they bear the arms of England and the U.S.A.



The Village Craftsman

MUNGO MACCALLUM talks about the work of the Government-sponsored Rural Industries Bureau in helping to keep men like the village blacksmith, the boat-builder, and the saddler in business

YOU hear a lot of talk nowadays about how standards of workmanship are deteriorating and mass production is displacing craftsmanship. I used to agree with this, but now I am not so sure. I recently paid a visit to the Rural Industries Bureau, south of London. And in this organisation, with its rather uninteresting title, it seems to me that craftsmanship and progress are being combined in a big way.

The Rural Industries Bureau was founded to keep rural industries alive in an era of mass production and new techniques: to keep men like the village blacksmith, the boat-builder, the saddler in business in a useful, not merely an arty-crafty way. British Governments, Conservative and Labour, regard this as supremely important in peace and war.

Now, the difficult of keeping, say, a boat-builder busy in a village on the east coast is that techniques change; and he, working on next to no capital, has not the equipment to compete with the cheaper boats put out by a big firm. So, if he is unlucky, he goes out of business; the village loses another fragment of its identity; and his son migrates to the city. But the bureau can stop this from happening.

A Miniature Boat-Building Yard

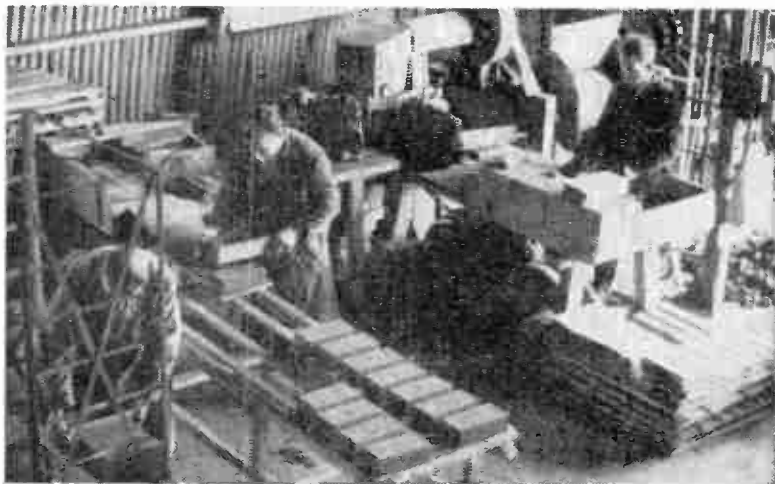
The bureau stands in the middle of the considerable expanse of Wimbledon Common. An old farm has been converted into workshops, and in the first of these, as we enter, we find a miniature boat-building yard. The wonderful smell of wood and shavings fills the air, and from the floor rears the half-built hull of an eighteen-foot boat. The builder, a middle-aged craftsman, explains that this boat has scarcely a single screw in it: it is a glued job. Glued boats are in demand, and he is building this one with the minimum equipment to show small builders how they can do it and still make a profit.

Further on we meet a chunky man with shoulders like an Australian axeman's. He is a master blacksmith, an authority on wrought-iron work, and he tells us a story. A beautiful old iron gate at the entrance to a historic castle was falling to bits, but the local smith could not restore it because he did not know how to reproduce some of the ornamentation. He sent an S.O.S. to the bureau, and our friend the master-craftsman went down and showed him how. Now the gate is as good as ever, and an ancient skill has been revitalised to the good of all concerned.

And so it goes on. We meet many craftsmen on the bureau's staff, speaking in the accents of all England, from Cornish to Cockney, Berkshire to Birmingham, with many stories of how old skills are being kept alive and new skills adapted so that handcraft can compete with mass production. Finally, we go into a big room, and here, ranged round the walls, are examples of the work we have heard about. Beautiful furniture, pottery, basket-work, brick-making, wrought-iron work and designs, fishing nets, toys—all hand-made, and all an economic proposition. (Broadcast in the BBC's Pacific Service)



A craftsman in a small boat-building yard: by doing research into new techniques the bureau enables such firms to meet the competition of larger ones



Small brickyards can send samples of clay to the bureau's testing station near Reading, where they are moulded into bricks, which are then baked and tested

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 15



J. B. PRIESTLEY

J. B. PRIESTLEY, speaking as one who describes himself as almost a classless man, suggests that class-consciousness exists on all levels of English society, and he asks you to believe that in some respects it is stronger towards the bottom of the social ladder than at the top

The English Class System

IN a series like this any speaker obviously has a very wide choice of topics. I have gone and landed myself with what is probably the most difficult subject of all: the English class system. It is my own doing; I have only myself to blame. But at least I have two good reasons for attempting this theme. In the first place, it has rarely been quietly and reasonably discussed—simply because most people cannot help starting to discuss it with a good deal of prejudice one way or the other, and therefore in a rather emotional fashion.

Now I have no such strong feelings. I am in fact almost a classless man, a rare figure among Englishmen. This is not due to any personal superiority but chiefly to a series of accidents. My grandparents on both sides belonged to the working class. My father, a schoolmaster, ended as a member of the professional middle class, but in the lower rather than the upper half. I suppose if I am to be put anywhere, then I am in the upper half of the middle class, but with all the lower classes just round the corner. But actually, as I am sure most people in Britain would agree, rather a classless type. I certainly have no strong feelings about class, so I am the man to talk about it.

The other reason why I chose this complicated prickly subject is that I know from personal experience that a great many people overseas completely misinterpret and misjudge the English class system. They assume that it is something imposed upon the lower classes by the members of the upper classes. They think it starts at the top, backed by tremendous authority, and then has to be accepted, with much grumbling, all the way down the social pyramid. Now I assure you that this idea of the English class system is quite wrong. This is how a dictatorship works, when a new hierarchy has to be imposed chiefly by force, but it is not how things happen in a very old society like ours. For you must remember—it is very important—that we have been on this island a long, long time.

The system is not imposed from the top or from anywhere else. Class consciousness exists on all levels of English society. Believe it or not, in some respects class consciousness is stronger towards the bottom of the social ladder than it is at the top. Nearly all English people instinctively grade themselves socially, being intensely aware at all levels of the most delicate fine shades of social inferiority and superiority.

During the war I was chairman of a small organisation that ran hostels for bombed-out working-class mothers and children, chiefly from the East End of London. I saw a good deal of these women, some hundreds of them, and I assure you that being English they began grading themselves in terms of social inferiorities and superiorities far too subtle for my understanding. You can call it pathetic or absurd just as you please; but there it is: it is an essential part of the normal English character. Incidentally, it is one reason why the English have produced so many good novels, for a society of this sort, with nearly everybody on a series of gigantic social ladders, offers a novelist wonderful material.

Not Imposed from the Top

Mistake number one, then, is to assume that the class system is imposed from the top. Mistake number two—and I do not blame anybody from a different type of society for making this mistake—is to imagine that this division into classes is galling and wounding and generally humiliating for everybody except those at the top. Not a bit of it! This is to misunderstand the whole situation. One class may be thought to be better than another—and in my youth the very term 'better class' was frequently used—but this does not mean that the actual persons in that class are held to be better as persons.

I may consider myself socially inferior to a duke—as indeed I am—but that does not imply that I think myself personally, as a man, inferior to a duke. Nobody in the eighteenth century supported more wholeheartedly the class system than Dr. Johnson, and nobody then or now was more sturdily independent than Dr. Johnson. (Several of his remarks, quoted by Boswell, are valuable keys to the English class system.)

Recently, reading an American book about the talk—you might call it table talk—of Alfred Whitehead, the philosopher, I noticed that in spite of his highly favourable view of American society he thought the English system more comfortable and companionable than the American, in which men and women were more likely to be despised because they did odd menial jobs, on the ground that in a classless society they ought to have done better for themselves.

Not that the English have ever been fixed in their classes: this is a class, not a caste, system. Ever since the Middle Ages if an Englishman did not like the class he found himself in he could by making the necessary effort leave it for another and perhaps much higher class. English

history is crowded with men of humble origin who became great leaders and died glittering with titles and orders. This idea of promotion by exceptional merit is an essential part of the system. I agree it has its drawbacks. It tends to encourage conservatism, because men hastily climbing the social ladder take care not to attack and defy the established order. Again, I have always thought that the prevailing idea of class was a hindrance and not a help to England as a highly industrialised country. For this reason, that the English employer tended to pay very low wages just because most of the men and women working for him belonged to what he called the working classes and therefore ought to be content with low wages. In this way his class prejudice often operated against his best long-term interests, for his competitors overseas, notably in America, succeeded by raising both wages and the rate of production.

I must add, however, that here I am referring to the immediate past and not to the present time. Indeed, there can be no doubt that the class divisions of the past are now losing all their sharp edges and are beginning to fade away. But there are signs that their place will be taken by divisions more suited to the economic and social structure of our time. In short, our fundamental class-consciousness remains, together with the whole absurd elaboration of minute social inferiorities and superiorities. But the English in general enjoy this game as they do so many others, and after all they might be easily enjoying far worse things. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The T.U.C.

BEN ROBERTS, Lecturer in Trade Union Studies at the London School of Economics, gave this talk in the Overseas 'Commentary'

REGENCY Brighton, with its charming squares, rows of beautiful Georgian houses, and miles of delightful promenade, was the town chosen for this year's annual British Trades Union Congress. About 1,000 delegates, representing more than 8-million members, discussed a wide range of social, economic, and political issues.

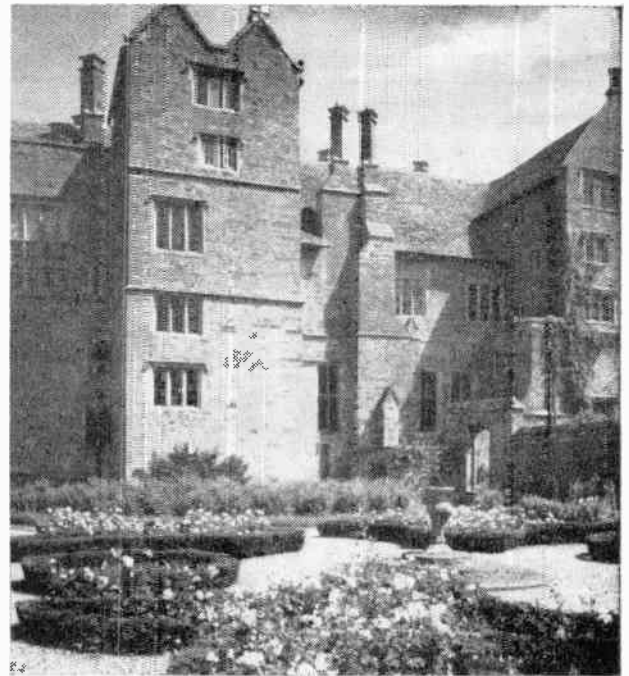
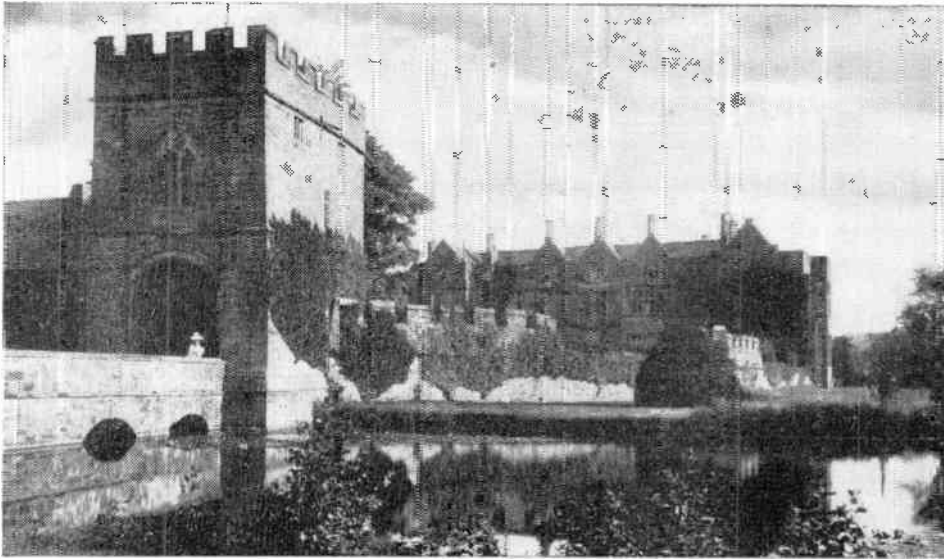
From the point of view of the public attention the Congress now secures, the original hopes of its founders have been amply fulfilled. At the time when the first Congress was called, eighty-eight years ago, the unions were on trial before a Royal Commission, set up in 1867 to investigate the manner in which the unions conducted their affairs. Since they feared a hostile verdict the unions were anxious to explain their point of view to the public, and they thought they might achieve this by holding an open discussion of their problems.

The first gathering, held in Manchester, was rather like an academic conference. There were, however, too many pressing issues of practical concern to the delegates for them to dwell for long in the genteel atmosphere of an academic gathering. They wanted action, action that would better the lot of work-people, and a resolution was enthusiastically carried that henceforth 'the trades of the United Kingdom should hold an annual congress for the purpose of bringing them into closer alliance, and to take action on all parliamentary matters pertaining to the general interest of the working classes.'

A Parliamentary Committee was later elected, and it soon became closely allied to the then powerful Liberal Party. But a good many workers, especially in Lancashire, at this time voted Conservative, and the Parliamentary Committee was not always successful in persuading trade unionists to vote for the Liberals.

In the last twenty years of the nineteenth century there was a growing dissatisfaction with the failure of both the Liberals and the Conservatives to tackle the social problems of unemployment and poverty. The Parliamentary Committee was not keen on an independent Labour Party and resisted demands that one should be established; but eventually it reluctantly decided to enter into an association with a number of Socialist organisations to form, in 1900, the Labour Representation Committee. Six years later, with twenty-nine Members of Parliament, the Labour Representation Committee changed its name to the Labour Party.

The trade unions gradually affiliated to the new party, and by the end of the first world war they had finally severed all their previous ties with the Liberals. Since that time the unions have been wedded ideologically as well as constitutionally to the Labour Party. But, and it is important to remember this, the T.U.C. is an independent body. Indeed, when Labour Governments have been in office the T.U.C. has been a powerful though friendly critic. (*Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Service*)



A Visit to Broughton Castle

PATRICIA WINGFIELD takes you into Oxfordshire to a moated castle owned by the twentieth Lord Saye and Sele, whose family have lived there continuously for 504 years: it is one of the few such castles still in use as a private residence

In the topmost room of the wing nearest the camera the Parliamentarians met to plot the rebellion against Charles I

TODAY you do not find many moated castles in England which are lived in as homes. But there still are a few, and one of them is Broughton Castle, near Banbury in Oxfordshire. Broughton is perhaps rather deceptive at first glance: you see, it is a typically fourteenth-century castle with an Elizabethan manor-house superimposed. When Richard Fiennes 'modernised' it in 1554 he did not pull it down, as so often happened in those days: he left the fortified part as the core of the building and built above and around it, with the result that today the owners, Lord and Lady Saye and Sele, are able to sleep in a fourteenth-century bedroom, sit in a dining room that has a fourteenth-century vaulted roof, and use a fourteenth-century chapel.

Broughton was first acquired in 1306 by a Crusader, John de Broughton, who gave the house his name. From him Broughton passed to the famous William of Wykeham, whose picture hangs in the Great Hall. It was William of Wykeham's great-great-niece, Margaret Wykeham, who brought the castle into the Fiennes family when she married Sir William Fiennes, the second Lord Saye and Sele. And today the Fiennes family still lives there—the present owner is the twentieth Lord Saye and Sele—a record of 504 years of continuous residence.

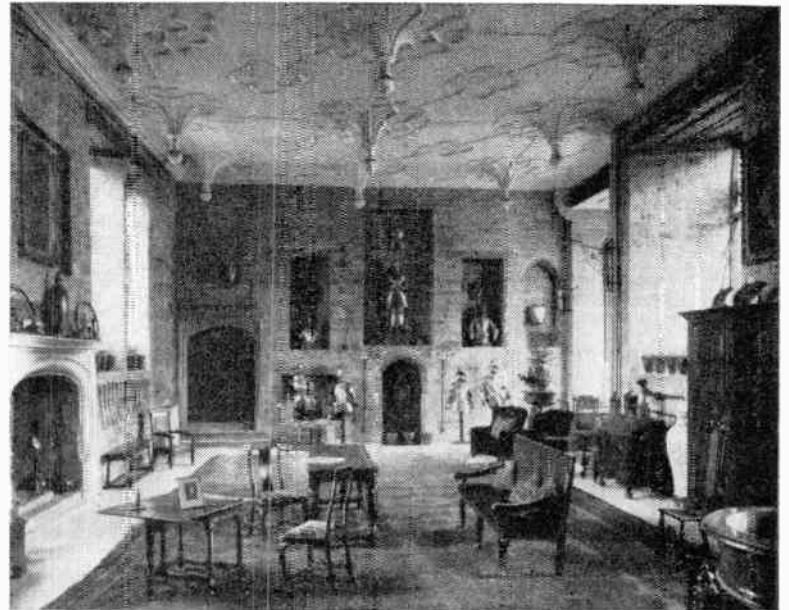
'Tremendous Feeling of Continuity'

That, I think, is what impressed me most at Broughton: this tremendous feeling of continuity about the house. Wherever you look you see the actual possessions left here by generations of the Fiennes family; especially in the Great Hall, where there are medieval suits of armour (I am told there are many more put away that would take a lifetime to clean); and on the walls are swords and pistols of every period, as well as Cromwellian breastplates, and even tin helmets from the first world war.

This Great Hall is, in medieval fashion, in the centre of the house. Once the smoke rose through a hole pierced in the roof. But Richard Fiennes, with his ideas for modernising Broughton, in 1554 put a plaster ceiling on this Great Hall, and two floors above it. It is an elaborate ceiling, typically Tudor: the white plaster pendants pointing down like so many stalactites—an incredible contrast with the bare, stone Gothic walls. In fact, some visitor was heard to say once: 'I never thought I should see a Tudor ceiling that would be too modern for the walls!'

The most famous Lord Saye and Sele was the one who, like Hampden, objected to paying Ship Money to Charles I. He thought the country had suffered just about enough from Charles, and he actually planned the Civil War at Broughton with Pym and Hampden and Harry Vane and others (but not Cromwell, who was not yet prominent). The Council Chamber is the room where the plotters sat; and I must say it is the perfect room for the job, isolated at the top of the house and overlooking every approach to the castle.

At the beginning of the Civil War this Lord Saye and Sele with his two sons fought for the Parliament in the Midlands, and there are rooms at Broughton still called the Barracks, where his regiment of Bluecoats slept the night before Edge Hill. He was, according to the Cavaliers, 'a curious subtil Piece,' and came to be nicknamed 'Old Subtlety.' Later he showed his disapproval of the Commonwealth by retiring, and at the Restoration of Charles II he painted the panelling in the drawing room for joy. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The Great Hall is in the centre of the building: its stonework is medieval, but the plaster ceiling was put up by Richard Fiennes in Tudor times



The same Lord Saye and Sele who fought Charles I later welcomed the Restoration, and to show his joy painted the panelling in the drawing room

Books from Britain

The Tribe That Lost Its Head

NICHOLAS MONSARRAT. The most startling novel of the year. A massive and important theme—that of race relations and self-determination—and forceful writing make this great new Monsarrat a book that will create controversy everywhere. 18s. CASSELL

Atomic Weapons and East-West Relations

Professor P. M. S. BLACKETT gives an informed and controversial account of the present situation in the development of atomic weapons, with a disturbing critique of the policies of the great powers. About 8s. 6d. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

John Graham, Convict

ROBERT GIBBINGS. 'There are few works that give so perfect a picture of the Australia of the Botany Bay days... Embellished with magnificent wood engravings', by the famous author-artist. New edition after being out of print for some years. 15s. DENT

Saints of Sind

PETER MAYNE. Sind, in West Pakistan, is a land where esoteric mysteries are taken for granted, and where 'saints' abound. This unusual book combines a personal quest, a personal adventure, and an account of travel. *Frontispiece and map.* 18s. JOHN MURRAY

An Historian's Approach to Religion

ARNOLD TOYNBEE. As a complement to *A Study of History*, Dr Toynbee considers the attitude of the 20th century Western world towards Christianity. 21s. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Pan Books

Alan Villiers' *Cruise of the Conrad*, story of his global voyage in the last frigate under sail (illus., 2s. 6d.); F. A. Mitchell-Hedges' *Danger My Ally*, exciting account of his life of adventure (illus., 2s. 6d.); Michael Sadleir's London novel *Fanny by Gaslight* (3s. 6d.); Ernest Hemingway's *Fiesta* (2s.).

Theatre in the East

FAUBION BOWERS. A comprehensive work on the dance and drama of the East, in which the author describes the Four Schools of Indian Dance, the plays of U Nu of Cambodia, Chinese opera and Japanese Kabuki, and dance forms of Eastern Countries. 42s. NELSON

The Saturday Book 16

Edited by JOHN HADFIELD. 'The most richly caparisoned, a dandy of the annuals given us by British Publishers'. *Books of the Month.* Over 100 pages of illustrations in colour and monochrome. September 17. 30s. HUTCHINSON

Homecomings

C. P. SNOW. In this sixth novel of C. P. Snow's famous 'Lewis Eliot' sequence we see the narrator in full maturity. We follow Eliot from the bitter end of his first marriage, through the war to a second marriage, and the beginning of a new and hopeful life. 15s. MACMILLAN

Obtainable at all good booksellers. In case of difficulty write to the publisher, c/o The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Prices are net)

Books to Read



Reviewed by
M. R. Ridley

I AM going to begin with two really considerable books, separated from one another in period by well over 2,000 years, and quite different in technique, but alike in first-rate craftsmanship, and also in a certain amplitude of general effect, a quality not very easy to define except by negatives.

The Last of the Wine, by Mary Renault, is set in the last years of the Peloponnesian War. Miss Renault is not concerned to analyse the motives of historical characters, or to try to make clear the shifts and intricacies of the cross-currents of politics. She shows us ordinary Athenian life, and we watch the great figures and the cross-currents through the eyes of ordinary Athenians, themselves a good deal bewildered by the political complications in those years when Athens was drawing step by step nearer to her final downfall. The life of the city of the violet crown is drawn with the quiet and precise clarity of a Dutch painter. I know very few historical novels which so vividly recreate a period but in which none the less it is so clear that it is the men and women, not the period, that matter.

In the Time of Greenbloom, by Gabriel Fielding, is wholly modern. It is, I think, a very remarkable and very rich book. The story is that of the growth to young manhood of a highly strung and sensitive boy. His egotistical mother and charming but ineffective father are no help to him; nor is the school to which he is sent in the pursuit of 'normalcy.' In his quite young days his intimate and understanding companion is a girl of his own age, and his feelings for her are shown with a delicacy of perceptive insight which makes most other 'specialists in children' look like ham-handed fumbling. About half way through the book she is found strangled, and the rest of the book follows his struggles to make some sort of adjustment to life after the shock. The chief influence upon him is a somewhat mysterious figure described in the blurb as a 'millionaire prophet,' the Greenbloom of the title.

A Single Pebble, by John Hersey, is the story of a few weeks in the life of a young American engineer, sent to survey for a possible site for a great dam on the Yangtze as he makes an up-river trip in a Chinese junk. The book shows all Mr. Hersey's best qualities. The pictures of the untamable great river are superb, sometimes terrifying. The style is spare and taut, never a word wasted, every word putting its weight on the rope, and, more, applying it in the direction for maximum effect. This is a most satisfying piece of finished technique which is doing much more than merely displaying itself.

All lovers of Francis Brett Young's work will welcome with gratitude his legacy to us, a book called *Winstanlow*. It is described as an unfinished autobiographical novel, but it is much nearer autobiography than fiction. He was working on it in the last years of his life, till he knew that the strain and excitement of creative writing were more than his already weakened heart would stand and sadly laid it aside. But I cannot detect in it the smallest trace of any weakening of his powers, or blunting of his zest for experience. Indeed his love of the English countryside, and his almost unrivalled power of painting it, had perhaps been ripened to a mellower richness by his exile in South Africa.

I am going to take the chance offered by the publication of the latest Penguin block of ten to say something about John Buchan. I do not think that the selection is a wholly happy one. It seems to have been in part guided, or misguided, by a desire for continuity. For example *The Island of Sheep* is there presumably because it is the fifth of the Richard Hannay stories; but it is the least satisfactory of them. But of the other two of this trio, *Castle Gay* and *The House of the Four Winds*, the one is in spirit largely and the other both in spirit and scene almost wholly Ruritanian, and of the many countries that he takes us to Ruritania is the only one where Buchan is hopelessly not at home. None the less, there is here some of the best Buchan. There is *Prester John*, *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, *Greenmantle*, *Mr. Standfast*, *The Three Hostages*, and *John MacNab*.

I have lately been reading two or three criticisms of Buchan which seem to me almost grotesquely beside the point. He is accused of being a snob. It is true that he thought he found in a particular stratum of English society not so much certain qualities which he admired—he finds those also elsewhere—but a particular combination of those qualities. But to label 'snob' a man who created for one of his great figures the old, humble, unlettered South African hunter, Peter Pienaar, is merely fatuous. Buchan was a first-rate teller of stories and of very diverse kinds of stories. He had a strong dramatic sense. He had a command of English clear, euphonious, and highly effective, and he could describe with rare felicity two types of country which he knew and loved, the Scottish lowlands and the English country round Oxford and in the Cotswolds. And it is there, and with the people who live there, that he is always at his best, which is why I should put *Witchwood* far above—and *Midwinter* a good deal above—any of the books in this selection.

The Last of the Wine, by Mary Renault (Longmans, 16s.)
In the Time of Greenbloom, by Gabriel Fielding (Hutchinson, 16s.)
A Single Pebble, by John Hersey (Hamish Hamilton, 11s. 6d.)
Winstanlow, by Francis Brett Young (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.)
10 novels by John Buchan, Penguin series (all 2s. 6d., except *Mr. Standfast*, which is 3s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday 16.15, Thursday 00.30 and 05.00



Members of the Youth Hostels Association launching their canoes after spending a night by the Thames, and (right) checking their route to the next hostel

Making an Adventure of 'the Holidays'

RUTH DREW tells how, thanks to various youth organisations, more and more children are being given the chance to enjoy holidays away from their families, often leading to exciting trips abroad and to the making of useful friendships with children from other countries

THE fact is that nowadays independent holidays for children have become possible and attractive; and that applies to families with modest incomes as well as to the more well-to-do. So we are now seeing a change in the social pattern, thanks to ever-increasing numbers of schemes designed to give boys and girls a few weeks' adventurous activity during the summer apart from their parents. Many of the people I know have taken advantage of such schemes, and I have yet to find a boy or girl—or a parent—who has not been enthusiastic.

From the viewpoint of international friendship this change is clearly going to be fruitful, because many schemes are run to provide holidays for children in countries overseas. For example, our Boy Scout movement organises many international visits. This year one group from south-western England went off to Copenhagen as the guests of Danish Boy Scouts. A group of twenty-eight boys went off to north Norway for what was described as an Everest-style expedition. The Mount Everest Foundation gave a money grant towards this project, and the boys themselves had been making preparations and raising money for the trip since 1954.

Of course, only limited numbers of boys are lucky enough to be included in these overseas expeditions. But all of them, including the small Wolf Cubs aged eight to eleven, have the opportunity of a short summer-camp in Britain, and the thrill of sleeping in tents and getting gloriously dirty, building camp-fires under the stars. The same applies to Girl Guides in Britain. And for those outside these big national movements there are



A group of pupils from the Colne Valley High School who spent part of their summer holiday youth-hostelling in Germany together with some of their teachers

schemes such as the Concordia camps for older children, some of them abroad, some in Britain. Here boys and girls of many nations work in teams, harvesting grain-crops, picking fruit, and lending a hand with forestry work.

I was talking about all this the other day with a friend of mine whose eight-year-old twins—a boy and a girl—went last year to a forest school-camp. It returned them in unbounded health and spirits. They had been taught just how to camp like old hands in company with a host of children between the ages of seven and eighteen: competently taught, mind you, and unobtrusively cared for by experienced leaders. And the twins were starry-eyed about trekking expeditions through woodlands, and river-journeys by canoe—all of which had opened their minds to the fascinating secrets of woodcraft and wild life in the countryside.

Other children I know have been to riding camps, to explore new territory from the exciting viewpoint of a pony's back. The children themselves are responsible for grooming and feeding these ponies. And some nautically minded characters of my acquaintance have had the time of their young lives at a sailing club which provides safe sailing for small boats in a sheltered inlet. Here they learned how to handle dinghies; and then had the thrill of going to sea with competent instructors aboard one of the larger craft which the club provides, among them a schooner and a six-metre racing yacht.

For children who find their thrills in the mountains short courses are held in various climbing centres. And for those who like walking and cycling there is the tremendously popular Youth Hostels Association. This organisation has a chain of hostels all over Britain where walkers and climbers and cyclists can spend the night and get simple food and accommodation for a very modest charge. It is obvious how popular these hostels are when I tell you that membership now numbers 186,000. By the way, many overseas youth-hostel clubs are affiliated to the British organisation, so that boys and girls go abroad in their thousands every year to explore new lands and meet people of different nationalities. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



British Scouts acted as hosts to many overseas groups during the summer: Belgian and Swedish Scouts were among those attending a jamboree in Essex



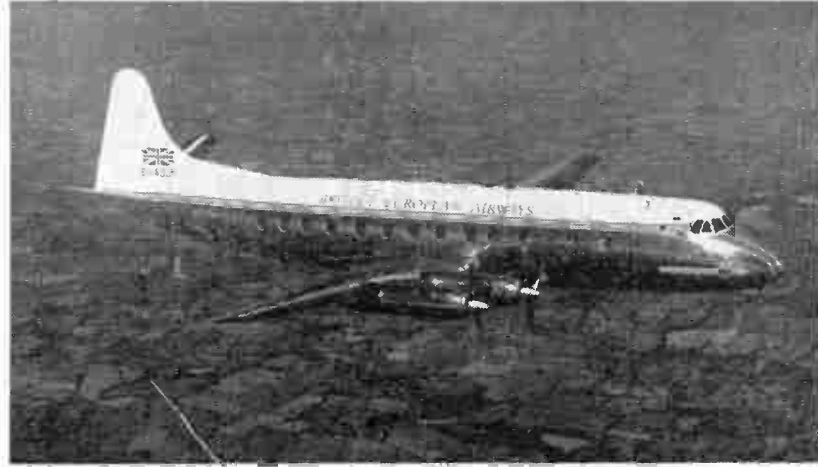
The Fairey Delta 2 holds the world's official air-speed record of 1,132 miles an hour: visitors to Farnborough were thrilled to hear it crash the sound barrier in level flight



Rolls-Royce displayed a Hawker Hunter fighter fitted with a device that shortens its landing run by a third: the jets come out sideways and forwards instead of backwards



The Vickers-Supermarine N.113 was the only new prototype on show this year. It is a naval fighter able to carry an atomic bomb from the deck of an aircraft-carrier



The Viscount 802 is a faster version of an airliner famed for its comfort and economy

The Farnborough

IVOR JONES, the BBC Air Correspondent, revealing that the British aircraft industry is in a state of recovery, he says, Britain is exploiting more fully than ever

THE weeks before and after Farnborough are always a time of stock-taking for British aviation. Beforehand, this year, there had been a certain pessimism—largely because of the prospective lack of new prototypes. And, in the past, it is brand-new aircraft that have added most to the excitement of the show. The question was asked, and will certainly be asked again, whether foreign visitors would go on turning up at great expense to see aircraft with which, in many cases, they were already familiar. And Farnborough, although it has now become almost a British institution, is intended mainly for overseas guests.

I think the two Russian delegations that spent Farnborough week in Britain gave the answer to this doubt. In terms of rank at least they were the two most powerful delegations from abroad. One, representing the Soviet air forces, was led by their Commander-in-Chief, Chief Marshal of Aviation Pavel Zhigarev. The other was drawn from the Russian aircraft industry, and was led by the Government Minister for the industry, Mr. P. V. Dementiev. The official programmes for both allotted a good deal of time to Farnborough, and the Russians went out of their way to say that they had been impressed by much of what they saw there. But, more than this, members of both teams asked if their timetable could be altered to allow further unscheduled visits there. This was done.

If the Russians found this year's Farnborough display overwhelmingly interesting, even though they are not customers of the British aircraft industry, it seems fair to assume that the other overseas guests—who are, at least potentially—found it equally worth while. As to what they saw: there was only one aircraft that could be called a new prototype. This was the Vickers-Supermarine N.113, an immensely powerful twin-jet naval fighter. It is built to carry an atomic bomb from the deck of an aircraft-carrier. But there were several developments of already famous aeroplanes. There was a new and faster version of the Vickers Viscount, already the most successful airliner Britain has ever built. Bristol's showed their new Britannia—again larger and faster than the one which is going into service initially with B.O.A.C. These two aircraft are evidence that British manufacturers are now getting down to the business of fully exploiting established airliners, as the Americans have been doing for years.

There were other, smaller airliners intended specially to meet overseas needs—the Handley-Page Herald, designed for what you might call branch-line traffic in sparsely peopled places, and the Scottish Aviation



Four transonic Hunters from 43 Squadron in formation over a huge crowd. These fighters have



Developed, the Bristol Britannia 301 will fly non-stop from London to New York



A Canberra bomber demonstrated a Napier Scorpion rocket-motor using liquid propellants, to be used to give fighters more speed and manoeuvrability at great heights

h Air Show

... this year's Farnborough Air Show as re- consolidation and transition. Meanwhile, advantages in building turbo-prop airliners

win-Pioneer which can operate from the world's smallest and roughest fields. British constructors are now increasing their attention to world markets to a point where it is possible for a foreign customer to look at several of the aircraft at Farnborough and say: 'They were designed with my country in mind.'

The flying was, as usual, superb—in spite of the worst weather the tow has ever had. This was particularly hard on the two Fairey Delta 2s, one of which holds the world's air-speed record at 1,132 miles an hour. Originally, it had been planned that they should fly towards each other over Farnborough, each at more than a thousand miles an hour. They could have passed at a closing speed of more than 2,000 m.p.h. at 10,000 feet or above. But it was decided that at this speed—even six miles up—their sonic bangs would be intolerable. The closing speed was cut to 1,600 miles an hour—and only on one day was the weather good enough to make the demonstration possible even on these terms. However, the sight of the two aircraft on the ground was good for the prestige of British aviation.

In spite of the F.D. 2s, though, the emphasis this year has been on aircraft for sale; and, perhaps even more, on aero-engines, which are usually in the market. Exports of British aero-engines are now running more than £500,000 a week. Three major new engines were seen in flight. There was the Rolls-Royce Tyne turbo-prop, fitted in an old Lincoln bomber. It was almost eerie to see this huge 'flying test-bed' making a low-level pass, as it did at one point, supported by only a single engine and propeller.

There was also the Bristol Orion, another big turbo-prop, mounted in a Britannia: and—perhaps most spectacular of all—the Napier Scorpion rocket-motor. This was carried by a Canberra bomber, and poured out a long jet of golden flame.

Two firms demonstrated what might be called new engine techniques. De Havilland's had two of their Super-Sprite rockets attached to a Valiant bomber to help it on take-off. The speed with which the heavy aircraft got off the ground, and the steepness of its climb, were quite extraordinary. So was the noise it made.

Rolls-Royce showed a device for reversing the thrust of a jet engine to shorten an aircraft's run on landing. It was fitted to a Hawker Hunter fighter, with open panels near the tail through which the jet can be forced forward and sideways instead of backwards in the ordinary

(Continued overleaf)



De Havilland Super-Sprite rockets fitted to a Vickers Valiant give the aircraft a shorter take-off, and can then be jettisoned; they are ready for squadron service



... gave a display of aerobatics before 1 American Sabres in the R.A.F.



The Fairey Fireflash, an air-to-air guided missile, was put on show to the public for the first time when mounted under the wing of a Hawker Hunter F.4 fighter



It is more than two hundred years since Drambuie was first brought to Scotland by Bonnie Prince Charlie. The pleasant custom of drinking a liqueur becomes, with Drambuie, part of a tradition that has its origin in the colourful days of the eighteenth century.

Drambuie

The Drambuie Liqueur Co Ltd York Place Edinburgh

A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (II), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs. Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto. W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service, P.O. Box 434
CEYLON:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £4-5-0 sterling. Special rate to I.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.

Offices of Profit

BRUCE MILLER comments on the recent report of a Select Committee recommending changes in a Bill now before Parliament

A SELECT Committee of the House of Commons has published a report recommending changes in a Bill now before the House on the holding by Members of Parliament of what are called offices of profit under the Crown. This has been a vexed subject for many years.

I think it is a good example of the flexibility of procedure of the British Parliament that there should be a published report of this kind before the Bill is finally passed with amendments by the House. It shows not only the flexible procedure of Parliament, but also the care with which the House of Commons approaches any question of the qualifications and integrity of its own members.

One of the traditions on which Parliament is founded is that it is there to keep an eye on the Crown, the executive government. In earlier days this meant precisely what it said—it meant keeping an eye on the King and his household. All the people we should now call civil servants, or (in our angrier moments) bureaucrats, were then personal servants of the King. They held offices of profit under the Crown. Now if the King wished to ensure that Parliament did not keep too strict an eye on himself and his expenditure, an obvious way was to make Members of Parliament dependent upon himself by giving them positions in the royal household, the executive government of the country.

In the seventeenth century, and the eighteenth, this was the recognised method by which the King got support: he bought it. He made sure that enough Members of Parliament were in office—either real office or office in sinecures of one kind or another—to constitute a loyal majority. There was always an element in the House of Commons that resented this; and in 1700 it went so far as to pass an Act saying that nobody who held an office of profit under the Crown should be eligible to sit in the House. The Act was repealed immediately. Most students would say that was a good thing. If the Act had remained in effect, it would have been impossible for the modern British system of responsible government to develop. That system has as its most essential feature the presence in the House of Commons of Ministers who are responsible to that House, who can be questioned there about their administration, and can be defeated by an adverse vote of the House.

If the Act of 1700 had been proceeded with, no Ministers could have sat in the House of Commons, since Ministers are the most obvious examples of offices of profit under the Crown: they receive an extra ministerial salary in addition to their parliamentary allowance. But a whole series of complicated enactments since 1700 have made it a general rule that if a man holds any other government office than that of a Minister he cannot be an M.P.

It is a commonplace to say that in this century all sorts of new activities have been undertaken by governments; and it is this that has caused the present examination of what an office of profit is.

What is wanted now, it is widely felt, is an enactment which, in the first place, makes perfectly plain to people seeking entry to the House of Commons which posts will disqualify them and which will not, and in the second place a system which makes the field of entry into Parliament as wide as possible without bringing the higher civil service into Parliament and without giving anyone an opportunity to use his position as an M.P. in order to make money by corruption. It looks as if the new recommendations will do that. (*Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia'*)

The Farnborough Air Show

Continued from page 15

way. The Hunter landed in 600 yards—less than half the usual distance. This device will be important in helping future Comets and American jet airliners to land on short and icy runways.

Two final points: Britain's first operational guided weapon—the Fairey Fireflash—was seen for the first time, carried in flight by two fighter types, the Hunter and the Vickers Supermarine Swift. And apart from the flying there was the exhibition of aircraft components and accessories, which this year was bigger and attracted more attention than ever. It was this that seemed to interest the Russians most, with its great variety of equipment—ranging from huge propellers to what seemed to be space suits for air crew and new radar devices. It gave them perhaps an even better chance than the aircraft themselves to sum up the quality of the British industry's products and the progress it is making.

This, I believe, is probably the most important aspect of Farnborough from the foreign visitor's point of view. It gives a fuller opportunity than any other air show of fixing the point that one of the great air powers has reached. Because of this it can almost serve as an international yardstick. Looked at in this way, this year's show indicates that the British aircraft industry is now in a phase of consolidation and, at the same time, of transition: of consolidation, because Britain is now exploiting more fully than ever before her advantage in building turbo-prop airliners, and is now applying the earlier lessons of the Comet; of transition, because the British pattern of future supersonic flight is not yet clear. As to engines, they are not only maintaining but probably increasing their lead.

This Week's Listening

October 28—November 3

'LONDON FORUM'

THE second programme in the series 'The Colonial Question-Mark' is sub-titled 'The Economics of "Exploitation"'. It will deal with the issues raised by the need—which few would deny—for the under-developed countries to exploit to the full their local resources.

Many serious questions will be raised. How far, for example, is external aid really necessary and on what terms? What form of aid best satisfies their economic requirements while not unduly qualifying their independent status? These considerations will be dealt with in the setting of the dependent territories. The programme will open with a discussion of the political aspects, and continue with an exchange of views on the means and minimum social cost of such a venture.

Those taking part will include the Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P., the member of the Labour Party's 'Shadow Cabinet' entrusted with Colonial Affairs, and the Rt. Hon. Lord Salter, a former Conservative M.P. and Minister of State for Economic Affairs. Lord Salter is the author of Iraq's present development plan. The contributors will be introduced by Andrew Shonfield.

G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

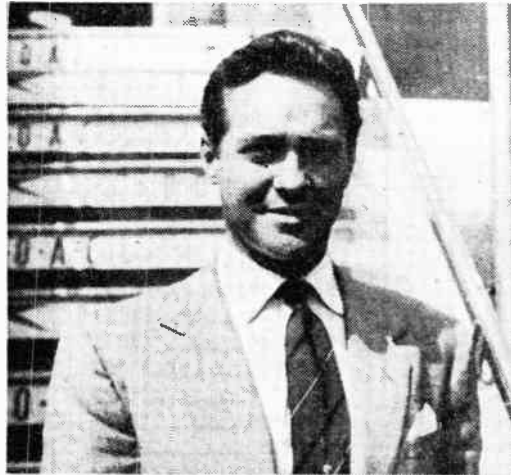
THE MAN WHO WAITS

IN many countries today the leisured ease of the café and the restaurant is gradually being replaced by the hustle and bustle of the snack bar and the 'quick lunch' place. This is particularly true of France, where the bistro is fighting a losing battle against the inroads of 'self-service.'

In a recent talk broadcast in the BBC Third Programme, which will be repeated in the G.O.S. this week, Pierre Schneider examined this change in French living and showed how it is affecting the *garçon de café*, that traditional figure of French living whom one economist described as 'the symbol of wasted energy and working hours.'

Schneider himself laments the passing of the *garçon*, the high priest of the temple of conversation, as a victory of 'technology over civilisation.'

G.O.S.: Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15



Richard Todd talks about his career as a film actor on Tuesday and Wednesday in 'The Stars Look Back'

ATOMIC ENERGY TALKS

INDIVIDUAL listeners who were interested in the four talks on atomic energy broadcast in 'London Calling Asia' and reproduced in LONDON CALLING may obtain free of charge the text of the talks in reprint form from BBC Publications, Marylebone High Street, London, England.

WORLD TIME CHART

The following corrections are necessary to bring up to date the LONDON CALLING World Time Chart:

AZORES: amend to: deduct 2

MADEIRA: amend to: deduct 1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: all regions: add one hour to the printed times

BERMUDA: amend to: deduct 4



Ted Ray and Kitty Bluett return to the air on Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday in 'Ray's a Laugh'

THE SOVIET UNION

UNTIL his arrest in 1950 Bernhard Roeder, a Berlin lawyer, was a non-Communist official of the East German Government. For opposing the Sovietisation of East Germany he was sentenced to twenty-five years' forced labour and deported to the Arctic camp of Vorkuta in the Soviet Union early in 1951.

After being transported from Vorkuta to the Urals in 1955 Herr Roeder was amnestied and repatriated later the same year. Since his return he has written a book, *The Katorshan* (the Russian word for political prisoner).

Both by profession and personal experiences Herr Roeder is well qualified to talk on 'The Penal Code and Legal System' in the G.O.S. series on the Soviet Union. In his talk Herr Roeder will examine the principles underlying the Soviet legal system, and what is meant by 'Socialist justice.'

He will also discuss the changes in the law and punishment wrought by the death of Stalin, and, in particular, the extent to which slave labour now plays a part in the Soviet system.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

THE WEEK'S FLAYS

IN his novels Francis Brett Young was always prepared to tackle the large theme, the broad canvas; and so it is with his *White Ladies*, which Anthony McDonald has adapted for broadcasting. The title is the name of a large house in the country which Bella Tinsley finds by accident before the first world war, and falls in love with.

As luck has it, Bella happens to be a very wealthy young woman at the moment 'White Ladies' comes into her life, and so is in a position to try to acquire it, though this in itself proves very difficult. But the house becomes an obsession with her.

Indeed, the strands of her whole emotional life become entangled with the house: her love affair with Henry Fladburn in the days when she was a lowly governess before her uncle left her his money; the relationship with Wilburn, her lawyer, who advised her well but eventually embezzled part of her fortune; her marriage, and the son to whom she plans to leave this incomparable home. The house is the be-all of her life, and we are shown how it is also very nearly the end-all.

Obsession of a very different sort colours Dan Totheroh's *The Great Dark*, for here is drama whose origin is in the miner's determination in the face of dangers underground. There has been a pit disaster; five men have been trapped down the mine. Above, their wives are waiting, and from their talk together we learn about them and about the men below.

PETER FORSTER

'White Ladies': Sunday 01.00, 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

'The Great Dark': Monday 11.30; Thursday 19.00; Friday 01.30

THE OLYMPICS

THE excellent track and climatic conditions of the 1932 Games at Los Angeles helped the setting up of new records in most of the athletic events which were held. Amongst them was Tommy Hampson's victory in the 800 metres in what was then a world record time.

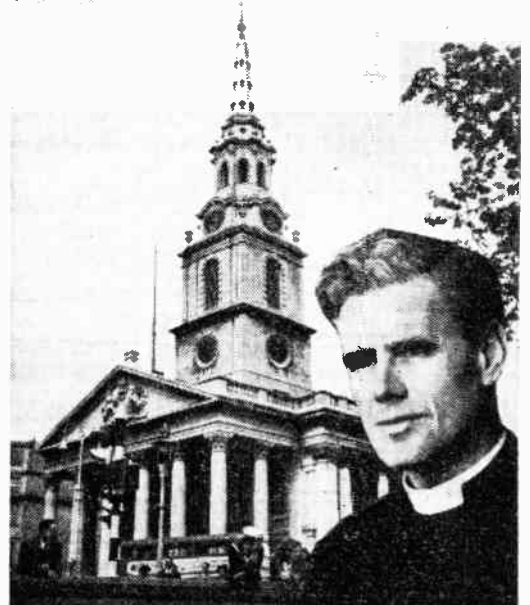
This week Mr. Hampson will tell Roger Bannister about the tactics which carried him to success, and will also recollect other outstanding impressions of what he has called 'The Sunshine Games.' Mr. Hampson is now the Social Relations Officer of Stevenage, one of Britain's new towns.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.00; Tuesday 02.15 and 09.30

VICAR OF ST. MARTIN'S

FOR many years the Rev. Austin Williams worked as a chaplain for Toc H, and it was when he was with a Toc H unit in Lille just before the fall of Dunkirk that he was taken a prisoner-of-war. At the end of the war he became curate at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where he stayed until 1951, when he moved to Bristol as Vicar of St. Alban's. Mr. Williams has now returned to St. Martin-in-the-Fields to become 'Vicar of the Parish Church of the Commonwealth,' and he will conduct the Service to be broadcast from St. Martin's on Sunday.

G.O.S.: Sunday 10.30; Monday 01.00



Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	17890	16.77
	15210	19.72
	15070	19.91
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	17715	16.93
	21470	13.97
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	17715	16.93
	21675	13.84

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15070	19.91
04.45-05.15	15420	19.46
	17790	16.86
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15210	19.72
	17700	16.95
New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-15.30	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		
Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17890	16.77
12.00-12.45	21640	13.86
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	17790	16.86
	21640	13.86
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17810	16.84
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-16.15	15110	19.85
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15070	19.91
18.00-21.00	12095	24.80
Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	11955	25.09
20.00-21.00	15435	19.44
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
14.15-18.30	21630	13.87
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80
West Africa		
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21675	13.84
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
21.00-22.45	11955	25.09
21.00-22.45	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-07.15	17700	16.95
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
04.30-08.00	17700	16.95
05.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Mon., Tues.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
18.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17810	16.84
09.30-16.15	15110	19.85
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
Japan, North China, N. W. Pacific		
09.30-11.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
11.00-14.15	15360	19.53
South-East Asia		
09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
02.00-02.15	15447.5	19.42
09.30-14.15	25750	11.65
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
09.30-18.15	21550	13.92

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

OCTOBER 28

- GMT**
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25
- 00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM**
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 5: The Film Musical (repeated Mon., 07.30; Wed., 15.15)
- 01.00 Marjorie Westbury in 'WHITE LADIES'**
 by Francis Brett Young
 Adapted by Anthony McDonald
 This is the story of a woman's passionate love for a beautiful house—'White Ladies': a love which became an obsession, and transformed her life.
 Gibbs.....Middleton Woods
 Bella.....Marjorie Westbury
 Jasper.....Anthony Toller
 Mrs. Fladburn.....Dorothy Holmes-Gore
 Henry.....Denis Goacher
 Mr. Fladburn.....Emerton Court
 Marjorie Asphill.....Kathleen Helme
 Ernest Wilburn.....Manning Wilson
 Aunt Hattie.....Ella Milne
 Boy.....Brian Roper
 Wilkinson.....Eric Lugg
 Miss Penney.....Gladys Spencer
 Fomfret.....Norman Claridge
 Produced by Norman Wright (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 17
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 02.15 ENCORE**
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'**
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. E. A. J. Mercer
- 05.00 TOP OF THE POPS**
 Introducing a popular British singer Jimmy Young with the BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
- 05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT**
 Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 FROM THE BIBLE**
- 06.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC**
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)
- 07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY**
 Ranken Bushby (baritone) with Clifton Helliwell (piano) sings some sea-songs
 Introduced by Wallace Greenslade
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Falla (records)
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
 Robert Easton from the United Kingdom introduces
 Halinka de Tarczynska (from Australia)
 Annette Klooger (from Australia)
 Leslie Andrews (from New Zealand)
 'Hutch' (Leslie A. Hutchinson) (from the West Indies)
 (repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)
- 10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**
 from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Austen Williams
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)
 See note on page 17
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.30 HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR**
 featuring the Lad himself with Bill Kerr
 Sidney James, and Kenneth Williams
 Theme and incidental music composed by Wally Stott
 Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton
 Produced by Dennis Main Wilson (repeated Wed., 16.30; Fri., 23.45)
- 12.00 MELODY HOUR**
 Bernard Monshin and his Concert Tango Orchestra with Julie Dawn and The Freddie Phillips Quintet
 Introduced by Roy Williams
 Produced by Eric Arden (repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 FOR CHILDREN**
 'Rough Water Brown' by Henry Garnett
 4—'The End of the Water Witch'
 Benny.....Alaric Cotter
 Elizabeth.....Ysanne Churchman
 Cornelius.....Ivan Sanson
 Luke.....Denis Folwell
 Bunk.....Leslie Bowmar
 Viscount Bede.....Eric Skealding
 Simon.....E. Barry
 Sarah.....Joan Geary
 Moses.....Frank Singuineau
 Produced by Graham Gauld
- 13.45 Children's Music in Miniature**
 (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 CONCERTO**
 Violin Concerto in C minor by Vivaldi
 played by Alfred Cave and the BBC Scottish Orchestra Conductor, Ian Whyte (repeated on Saturday at 01.15)
- 15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**
 Chapter 8 (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)
- 15.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'**
 by Bernard Braden
 5: The Life and Song of the Studio
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 LONDON FORUM**
 'The Colonial Question-Mark'
 2: The Economics of 'Exploitation'
 (repeated on Monday at 02.15)
 See note on page 17
- 16.45 GOLDEN SERENADE**
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood

- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**
 from Randalstown Presbyterian Church (Old Congregation) Randalstown, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS**
 Directed by Henry Krein
- 18.30 'WHITE LADIES'**
 (See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)
- 19.30 TWO IN ONE**
 featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
 followed by an interlude at 20.09
- 20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
 'Bellini's Opera "Norma,"' by Stephen Williams
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann (repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)
- 20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR**
 Community hymn-singing
- 21.00 FROM THE BIBLE**
 followed by an interlude at 21.10
- 21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS**
 18: West Bengal
- 22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'**
 with Kitty Bluett
 Kenneth Connor
 The BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet (repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 14.15)
- 22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY**
 A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)
- 23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
 (See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)
- PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily**

GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.95, 16.84, 16.79 m.
 05.54 on: 25.38, 25.30, 13.82 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 19.85, 16.91, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
 15.54 on: 24.80 m.
 19.54 on: 31.88, 16.79, 13.92 m.
 20.54 on: 19.61, 19.60, 16.77 m.
 22.09 on: 25.15, 24.92 m.
 22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.79, 16.77 m.
 A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 'Caribbean Voices'
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

- 16.15-16.45 'Calling the Falkland Islands'

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

OCTOBER 29

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'Prisoner of Zenda': Episode 2
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 'As I See It': a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign
Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-
Fields, London. Conducted by the
Vicar, the Rev. Austen Williams

01.30 ROLAND PEACHEY
and his Hawaiianairs

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM
'The Colonial Question-Mark'
2: The Economics of 'Exploitation'

02.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Bill McGuffie

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Falla (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
Bernard Monshin
and his Concert Tango Orchestra
with Julie Dawn
and the Freddie Phillips Quintet
Introduced by Roy Williams
Produced by Eric Arden
(repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure It Out'
Two panel games
devised and produced by
John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
Programme produced by Joan Clark
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes
written and introduced
by Roger Manvell
assisted by John Huntley
5: The Film Musical
(repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Falla (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
interviewed by Peter Duncan

10.30 MUSIC
WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE GREAT DARK'
by Dan Totheroh
Adapted for radio by Anne Russell
Narrator.....Wensley Pithey
Mrs. Melling.....Margaret Boyd
Mrs. Greenhalgh.....Jane Hilary
Mrs. Lomax.....Fanny Carby
Mrs. Ryan.....Ysanne Churchman
Rachel Clegg.....Sheila Raynor
Mrs. Yates.....Gladys Young
A Woman.....June Tobin
A Man.....Richard Walter
Produced by A. W. Russell
(repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 01.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 17

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY

in which she sings and reminds you
of songs you will want to remember
with Woolf Phillips
and his Orchestra
Produced by David Miller
(repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the Midlands

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald
(repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 From the Third Programme
'THE MAN WHO WAITS'
by Pierre Schneider
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)
See note on page 17

followed by an interlude at 15.35 app.

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 MAX BEERBOHM
'A Personal Tribute'
by Siegfried Sassoon

On May 20 of this year Sir Max Beerbohm
died in Kapallo at the age of eighty-three.
He is remembered for the exquisite
urbanity of his stories and essays, for his
devastatingly witty caricatures, and for his
enchanting broadcasts of his later years.
But to his friends these varied achieve-
ments, however perfect, seemed only a
reflection of something they valued still
more—the unique quality of his personality.
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The Olympics'
1932, Los Angeles
Roger Bannister talks to
Tommy Hampson
(repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)
See note on page 17

17.10 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 OLYMPIC PREVIEW
A discussion on Britain's prospects
in Melbourne
(repeated Tues., 02.30; Fri., 40.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 LET THE
CHILDREN SING
Children's Choirs from many parts of
Britain entertain you with their songs
5: West of England
the choirs of
Fairfield Grammar School, Bristol
(Conductor, William J. Richards)
Stonar School Melksham, Wiltshire
(Conductor, Gwen Harvey
Introduced by Franklin Engelmann
Produced by Charles Beardsall
in collaboration with Leonard Dennis
(repeated Friday, 02.30 and 14.45)

19.00 RELIGIOUS TALK

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Marjorie Thomas (contralto)
Robert Thomas (tenor)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
Introduced by Robert Irwin

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THIS MODERN STUFF
3: Bartok and others—
the influence of folk-music
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the music
of our times, and tries to provide a
key to its wider appreciation
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

21.00 BAND OF THE
SCOTS GUARDS
Conducted by
Lt. Col. S. Rhodes, M.B.E.
Director of Music
Philip Hattey (bass-baritone)

21.30 FOR CHILDREN
'Rough Water Brown'
Adapted by the author
from the book of the same name
4: 'The End of the Water Witch'
Benny.....Alaric Cotter
Elizabeth.....Ysanne Churchman
Cornelius.....Ivan Samson
Luke.....Denis Folwell
Viscount Bede.....Eric Skelding
Simon.....E. Barry
Sarah.....Joan Geary
Moses.....Frank Singuineau
Produced by Graham Gauld

22.00 Children's Music
in Miniature
(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 NEW RECORDS

Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Spear

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the Midlands

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

OCTOBER 30

GMT
00.15 CHARLES SMITTON
 at the electronic organ

00.30 MAX BEERBOHM
 'A Personal Tribute'
 by Siegfried Sassoon

On May 20 of this year Sir Max Beerbohm died in Rapallo at the age of eighty-three. He is remembered for the exquisite urbanity of his stories and essays, for his devastatingly witty caricatures, and for the enchanting broadcasts of his later years. But to his friends these varied achievements, however perfect, seemed only a reflection of something they valued still more—the unique quality of his personality.
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 MELODY HOUR
 Bernard Monshin
 and his Concert Tango Orchestra
 with Julie Dawn
 and the Freddie Phillips Quintet
 Introduced by Roy Williams
 Produced by Eric Arden

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 'The Olympics'
 1932, Los Angeles
 Roger Bannister
 talks to Tommy Hampson
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 OLYMPIC PREVIEW
 A discussion on Britain's prospects in Melbourne
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Falla (records)

05.00 MAX BEERBOHM
(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 Mårjorie Thomas (contralto)
 John Lanigan (tenor)
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 STARS LOOK BACK
 A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making. The discussion is illustrated with excerpts from the sound track
 5: Richard Todd
(repeated at 18.30; Wed., 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett
 Kenneth Connor
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Script by
 Charles Hart and Bernard Botting
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
(repeated on Saturday at 14.15)

07.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 by Bernard Braden
 5: The Life and Song of the Studio

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, John Hopkins
 Overture: Bartholomew Fair
Iain Hamilton
 Symphony No. 96 in D (The Miracle)
Haydn
 Overture: The Mastersingers. *Wagner*

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke

12.15 CHARLES SMITTON
 at the electronic organ

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 A programme for Ulster people overseas, including news from home, a sports report, topical talks, and interviews
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

13.30 THIS MODERN STUFF
 3: Bartok and others—the influence of folk-music
 In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times, and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Alfred Wallenstein
 Iris Loveridge (piano)
 Overture: The Italian Girl in Algeria
Rossini
 Variations on a nursery song, for piano and orchestra.....*Dohnanyi*
 Pavane.....*Fauré*
 Polovtsian Dances (Prince Igor)
Borodin
(repeated on Wednesday at 18.30)

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 18: West Bengal

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union
 'The Penal Code and Legal System'
 by Bernhard Roeder
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer
 This week: Anne Shelton
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Produced by John Cooper
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Cambridgeshire

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS
 presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 STARS LOOK BACK
(See 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.15 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry

19.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 by Bernard Braden
 5: The Life and Song of the Studio

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 MALCOLM LOCKYER
 and his Concert Orchestra

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Robert Simpson introduces
 Herbert Howells' Sonata No. 3
 for violin and piano
 played by Alan Loveday (violin)
 and Leonard Cassini (piano)
 The programme also includes:
 Chausson perpetuelle by Chausson for voice, piano, and string quartet
 and Italian Serenade by Wolf
 Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
 Ernest Lush (piano)
 The Aeolian String Quartet
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Eellini's Opera "Norma,"' by Stephen Williams
 'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann

23.30 RELIGIOUS TALK

23.45-00.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Julie Dawn

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-22.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 30.53 and 24.80 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
 23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain
 by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)

For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'West African Bookshelf': Speaker,
 Peter Abrahams
 'West African Voices'
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Mal'ta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
 (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World
 (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Scheherazade
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.10 Viewpoint
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

OCTOBER 31

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT

16.15-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 15.36 m.)**North America**15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
including15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)

01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family
in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**East Africa**14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)For details of programmes in Arabic
see below**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to
know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett**Central and South Africa**

In Afrikaans

16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Falla (records)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.45 World of Today
18.55 Announcer's Choice
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Question and Answer
19.45 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGEA series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Penal Code and Legal System'
by Bernhard Roeder
(repeated at 05.00)**00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL****00.55 COMMENTARY****01.00 Vic Oliver introduces****'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)**02.00 THE NEWS****02.09 From the Editorials****02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW****02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Cambridgeshire****02.30 THIS MODERN STUFF**3: Bartok and others—
the influence of folk-music
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the
music of our times and tries to
provide a key to its wider appreciation

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS**04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Falla (records)****05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
(See 00.30)**05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT**played by
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxvell**06.00 THE NEWS****06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 GOLDEN SERENADE**A sequence of melodies
for a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings
Introduced by Alan Dell
Presented by Roy Speer**07.00 THE NEWS****07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 NEW RECORDS**(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW**09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS****09.45 RHYTHM PIANIST**
Bill McGuffie**10.00 STARS LOOK BACK**A series of programmes in which
well-known film stars look back over
their careers and discuss with Roger
Manvell films they have enjoyed
making

5. Richard Todd

**10.30 Peter Sellers in
'CURIOUSER
AND CURIOUSER'**An anthology of
Anglo-American off-beat humour
Compiled by David Climie
with Kenneth Haigh
Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
Dennis Quilly, David Jacobs
Music compiled by Stanley Myers
with additional music by
Alfred Ralston
played by Malcolm Lockyer
and his Off-Beats
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Friday at 01.00)**11.00 THE NEWS****11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Cambridgeshire****11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING**Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra**12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'**with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Production by Peter Eton
(repeated Thurs., 01.30; Fri., 07.30)**12.45 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR**Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett**13.00 THE NEWS****13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE**Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn**14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL****14.15 Marjorie Westbury in**'WHITE LADIES'
by Francis Brett Young
Adapted by Anthony McDonald
(For cast see Sunday, 01.00)**15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM**A series of programmes written and
introduced by Roger Manvell assisted
by John Huntley

5: The Film Musical

**15.45 Racing
CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES**A commentary by Raymond Glen-
denning on the race at Newmarket**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 BOOKS TO READ****16.30 HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR**
featuring the Lad 'imself
with Bill Kerr
Sidney James, and Kenneth Williams
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)**17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE****17.10 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND****17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES****18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**Conducted by Alfred Wallenstein
Iris Loveridge (piano)
Overture: The Italian Girl in Algeria
Rossini
Variations on a nursery song, for
piano and orchestra.....Dohnanyi
Pavane.....Fauré
Polovtsian Dances (Prince Igor)
Borodin**19.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'**with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)**20.00 THE NEWS****20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG**Robert Easton of the United Kingdom
introduces
Halinka de Tarczynska
(from Australia)
Annette Klooger (from Australia)
Leslie Andrews (from New Zealand)
'Hutch' (Leslie A. Hutchinson—from
the West Indies)
and The Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by
The Kenny Powell Trio**21.00 Racing
CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES**A recorded commentary by Raymond
Glendenning on the race at New-
market**21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE****21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE****22.15 THE ORGAN
AND ITS MUSIC**A recital by Francis Jackson
from St. Bartholomew's Church,
Armsley, Leeds
The third in a series of six fortnightly
programmes devised by Alan Harverson
illustrating different types of organ and
their music. The four manual organ at
Armsley was built by Edward Schutze
during the years 1866-1869, and has
recently been renovated by Hill, Norman,
and Beard.
(repeated Friday, 06.30 and 16.30)**22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade****23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news**23.45-00.30 MALCOLM
LOCKYER**

and his Concert Orchestra

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

NOVEMBER 1

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller (repeated at 18.30)
01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
 Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
 Script by Spike Milligan
 Production by Peter Eton (repeated on Friday at 07.30)
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Faul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers (repeated on Friday at 15.15)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Canon W. D. Kennedy-Bell
05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
05.45 COLONIAL COMMENTARY
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson with Julie Dawn
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry
10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk (repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman'
 (repeated at 20.15)
11.45 MALCOLM LOCKYER
 and his Concert Orchestra
12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Robert Simpson introduces Herbert Howells' Sonata No. 3 for violin and piano played by Alan Loveday (violin) and Leonard Cassini (piano)
 The programme also includes: Chanson perpetuelle by Chausson for voice, piano, and string quartet and Italian Serenade by Wolf
 Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
 Ernest Lush (piano)
 The Aeolian String Quartet
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 GOLDEN SERENADE
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood played by Eddie Calvert (The Man with the Golden Trumpet) and Peter Yorke with his Silver Strings
 Introduced by Alan Dell
 Presented by Roy Speer
14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)
15.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 with Ken Platt
 Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
 Produced by Roy Speer
15.45 Racing THE DEWHURST STAKES
 A commentary by Raymond Glendenning on the race at Newmarket
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 by Harold Nicolson
16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Bruce Miller
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)
17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 CHARLES SMITTON
 at the electronic organ
17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 YOURS SINCERELY
 (See 01.00)
19.00 'THE GREAT DARK'
 by Dan Totheroh
 Adapted for radio by Anne Russell
 Narrator.....Wensley Pithey
 Mrs. Melling.....Margaret Boyd
 Mrs. Greenhalgh.....Jane Hilary
 Mrs. Lomax.....Fanny Carby
 Mrs. Ryan.....Ysanne Churchman
 Rachel Clegg.....Sheila Raynor
 Mrs. Yates.....Gladys Young
 A Woman.....June Tobin
 A Man.....Richard Walter
 Produced by A. W. Russell (repeated on Friday at 01.30)
19.30 ROLAND PEACHEY
 and his Hawaiians
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)
20.30 THESE FOOLISH THINGS
 Remind you of what?
 Roy Plomley invites a reply from Nancy Spain
 Rene Cutforth, Joyce Grenfell
 Michael Pertwee, Alan Melville
 and A. G. Street
 Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
 Produced by Pat Dixon
21.00 Racing THE DEWHURST STAKES
 A recorded commentary by Raymond Glendenning on the race at Newmarket
21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Bach, Beethoven, and Harty on gramophone records
22.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 Chapter 8
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
 Graham Stark
 My music is arranged by Malcolm Lockyer
 And my script by David Climie
 I am produced by Roy Speer (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.09 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sinbad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

NOVEMBER 2

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance
by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Colonial Commentary
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Peter Sellers in 'CURIUSER AND CURIUSER'

An anthology of Anglo-American off-beat humour
Compiled by David Climie
with Kenneth Haigh
Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
Dennis Quilty, David Jacobs

01.30 'THE GREAT DARK'
by Dan Totheroh

Adapted for radio by Anne Russell
(For cast see Thursday, 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Bruce Miller
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 LET THE CHILDREN SING

Children's Choirs from many parts of Britain entertain you with their songs
5: West of England

the choirs of
Fairfield Grammar School, Bristol
(Conductor, William J. Richards)
Stonar School Melksham, Wiltshire
(Conductor, Gwen Hanvey)
Introduced by Franklin Engelmann
Produced by Charles Beardsall
in collaboration with Leonard Dennis
(repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes

for Iraq and Persia, the Central Mediterranean, Central, South and North Africa

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

05.15 SPORTSMAN
Portrait of a sporting personality followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC

A recital by Francis Jackson from St. Bartholomew's Church, Armley, Leeds
The third in a series of six fortnightly programmes devised by Alan Harverson illustrating different types of organ and their music. The four manual organ at Armley was built by Edward Schulze during the years 1866-1869, and has recently been renovated by Hill, Norman, and Beard
(repeated at 16.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
18: West Bengal

07.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 DEEP HARMONY
Directed by Allen Ford
with Edward Rubach (piano)

10.00 OLYMPIC PREVIEW
A discussion on Britain's prospects in Melbourne

10.30 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes
for Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, South and South-East Asia, the Middle East, East and West Africa

10.45 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Canon W. D. Kennedy Bell

11.45 Ted Ray in 'SPICE OF LIFE'
with June Whitfield
Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Roy Speer

12.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Marjorie Thomas (contralto)
Robert Thomas (tenor)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY
A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall

Colin McInnes takes the theme of holidays as his subject for the third of a series of six programmes with Clarence Wright accompanied by Alan Paul and the recorded voices of some of the original artists
(repeated at 20.30)

14.45 LET THE CHILDREN SING
(See 02.30)

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world

15.45 THE MAGIC OF THE VIOLIN
Featuring David McCallum

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 TRENCHARD 1873-1956
by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. Sir Montague Trenchard, Bt., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., first Viscount Trenchard, the first Marshal of the Royal Air Force, G.O.C. the Royal Flying Corps in the Field 1915-17, and Chief of Air Staff 1918-29, died on February 10 of this year at the age of eighty-three (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC
(See 06.30)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes
for Iraq and Persia, the Central and Western Mediterranean, Central, South and North Africa

17.45 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward

19.00 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RHYTHM PIANIST
Bill McGuffie

20.30 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY
(See 14.15)

21.00 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes
for Australia, New Zealand, the Western Mediterranean, North and West Africa

21.15 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT
Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 From the Third Programme 'THE MAN WHO WAITS'
by Pierre Schneider

23.30 MIKE MCKENZIE on gramophone records

23.45-00.15 HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR
featuring the Lad 'imself

General Overseas Service

SATURDAY

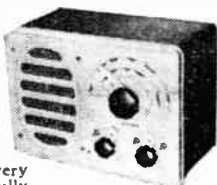
NOVEMBER 3

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

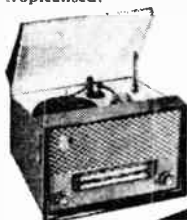
- GMT 00.15 COLONIAL COMMENTARY**
- 00.30 TRENCHARD 1873-1956**
by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
(See Friday, 16.15; repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes**
for North, Central and South America, Mexico and the West Indies
- 01.15 CONCERTO**
Violin Concerto in C minor by Vivaldi
played by Alfred Cave and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 TOP OF THE POPS**
Introducing a popular British Singer
This week: Anne Shelton
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**

3 Brilliant new COSSOR models for WORLD-WIDE RECEPTION

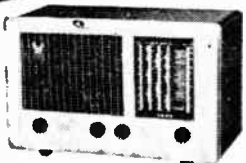
MODEL 527/X for all-dry battery operation. A fine all-wave receiver giving world wide reception on three wavebands. Single dry battery operation with latest low consumption valves, very economical. Fully tropicalised.



MODEL 534/AX Another Cossor triumph—a fine Radiogram with a fully tropicalised chassis and electrical band-spreading on short waves. Latest type automatic 3-speed record unit. 5 valves plus 'Magic Eye' tuning.



MODEL 517/AX Four-waveband A.C. mains receiver in a highly polished wooden cabinet with ivory plastic front. Its full, rich tone is achieved by an up-to-the-minute circuit, including five Cossor valves, 8" moving coil speaker and many other fine features.



Every Cossor set has 60 Years' experience behind it

A. C. COSSOR LTD.
Cossor House, Highbury Grove, London, N.5
phone: CA Nonbury 1234 (33 lines)
Cables: Cossor, London
grams: "Cossor, Norphone, London" Code: Bentleys

- 04.45 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes**
for Iraq and Persia, the Middle East and East Africa, the Central Mediterranean and North Africa
- 05.00 TRENCHARD 1873-1956**
(See 00.30)
- 05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**
Chapter 8
Kitty Bluett
Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
Graham Stark
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
Music by Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Borodin on gramophone records
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN 'Rough Water Brown'**
by Henry Gannett
4: 'The End of the Water Witch'
(For cast see Sunday, 13.15)
- 10.15 Children's Music in Miniature**
- 10.30 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes**
for Australia, New Zealand, the Far East, South and South-East Asia, the Western Mediterranean, and West Africa

- 10.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Falla (records)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES**
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
- 12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?**
Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'**

- 14.45 MILITARY BAND MUSIC**
on gramophone records
- 15.00 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes**
for Iraq and Persia, Middle East and East Africa, Central Mediterranean, Central, South and West Africa
- 15.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL**
A commentary on the second half of one of the day's English League matches
- 16.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT**
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
- 17.00 THE NEWS**
- 17.09 COMMENTARY**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 THE ARCHERS**
A story of country folk
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
- 19.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 NEW RECORDS**
(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble
- 21.00 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes**
for Australia, New Zealand, Central, South and North Africa, North, Central and South America, Mexico and the West Indies
- 21.15 DOWN MELODY LANE**
A tour of the world of music in the company of Louise Trull
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
- 22.00 'BEFORE I FORGET'**
by Bernard Braden
5: The Life and Song of the Studio
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 TWO IN ONE**
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure it Out'
Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including**
- 15.00 Programme Summary
 - 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 - 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 - 17.00 THE NEWS
 - 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
- 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including**
- 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 - 20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary**
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.07 Review of today's papers
 - 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 - 23.45 Music
 - 00.00 THE NEWS
 - 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
- 01.00 THE NEWS
 - 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 - 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 02.07 Review of the Press
 - 02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Portuguese**
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.05 Programme Summary
 - 23.06 Britain Today
 - 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 - 23.45 Sports Review
 - 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi**
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
Stop Press Rhythm
Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
- 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson**
at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week**
Falla (records)
- In Afrikaans**
- 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 - 16.40 Sportsverlag (Sports Talk)
- 16.45-17.00 Light Music (records)**

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio**

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
- 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
- 17.00 News Headlines
- 17.05 English by Radio
- 17.20 Talk 'Profile'
- 17.30 Music Programme
- 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 18.20 Listeners' Forum
- 18.40 Political Question and Answer
- 18.55 Music Programme
- 19.15 News Headlines
- 19.25 Is this your problem?
- 19.50 Listeners' Requests
- 20.05 British Trade; a talk
- 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
- 16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
- 15.45 The Roving Microphone
- 15.50 Science Notebook
- 16.00 Tune of the Week
- 16.05 As I See It; a talk
- 16.10 English by Radio
- 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR OCTOBER 28—NOVEMBER 3 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

- GMT
08.00 THE NEWS
08.05 Programme Parade
and Interlude
08.15-18.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

- 09.00 Programme in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.86, 13.86 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
Meet Britain's Women:
The Naval Officer's Wife
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Science Survey

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Akbar the Great
Ajmal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
British Universities: 1—Oxford
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)
15.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

- 13.15-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 English Law and Liberty
14.50 Brains Trust
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter; Any Question; Critics'
Notebook
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Women's
Page; A Letter from London; On the
Spot—Topical Item; London Tapal
Petti (Mail Bag)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Topical Talk
14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Dr. Marie Stopes
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
'The Middle Class—Who Are They?'
Speaker: Dr. Mark Abrams

Monday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Lily Lee Sings
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30 Personal Call
Stephen Black visits
Mrs. Clare Sheridan

Wednesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time
A weekly discussion
of contemporary questions

Thursday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 Asia and the West
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

FRIDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Friday Feature
A play
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

- PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter; Any Question; Critics'
Notebook

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 106
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

Personal Call. When talking with Stephen Black on Tuesday Mrs. Clare Sheridan will draw on her memories of a busy life of travel, writing, and sculpture, which include visiting Russia immediately after the revolution in 1920 when she sculpted the heads of both Lenin and Trotsky while they were working in the Kremlin.

Standards of Living. The subject for investigation on Monday is the change of holiday-making habits over the last quarter of a century. Holidays are an immediate link with a raised standard of living. Three 'holiday experts' will take part in the discussion under the chairmanship of Richard Goold-Adams: J. S. Bowen, who is in charge of the Workers' Travel Association; B. A. Andrews, who will talk of the changes that have been brought about through the large-scale introduction of coaches both for long tours and day trips; and D. S. M. Barry of the British Railways.

Lily Lee Sings. Lily Lee was born in Shanghai in 1923. She studied in Chungking and later at the Central University's College of Music. In 1947 she sang regularly for the Central Broadcasting Station of China. She later made an extensive tour of south-west China, and became well known for her interpretation of Chinese folk songs. Miss Lee now lives in Sarawak, and her programmes, which are broadcast every Monday, were specially recorded for the BBC by Radio Sarawak.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for October 28–November 3

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s.	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<small>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<small>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
<small>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</small>		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
<small>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</small>		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<small>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<small>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
<small>(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
<small>(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)</small>		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, October 28

09.15 The News
09.30 **Composer of the Week**
Falla (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Light Orchestral Music
10.15 **Race Relations**
by Philip Mason
5: 'Race and Racial Tensions'
10.30 **Religious Service**
from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, conducted by the Rev. Austen Williams
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.30 Hancock's Half-Hour
12.00 Orchestral Concert
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Concert Hour
Dick Bentley in
'I Flew with Bismarck'
15.45 'Before I Forget'
by Bernard Braden
5: 'The Life and Song of the Studio'
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 London Forum
2: 'The Colonial Question Mark'
2: 'The Economics of Exploitation'
16.45-16.50 Programme Summary

Monday, October 29

09.15 The News
09.30 **Composer of the Week**
Falla (on records)
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
10.00 In Town Tonight
10.30 Music While You Work
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Review
11.30 'The Great Dark'
by Dan Totheroh. Adapted for radio
by Anne Russell
12.00 Vera Lynn
introduces
'Yours Sincerely'
12.30 English Magazine
from the Midlands
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces
'Variety Playhouse'
15.15 From the Third Programme
'The Man Who Waits,' by Pierre
Schneider
15.35 app. Interlude
15.45 The Billy Mayerl
Rhythm Ensemble
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Max Beerbohm
'A Personal Tribute'
by Siegfried Sassoon
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Tuesday, October 30

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
The Olympics
1932, Los Angeles
Roger Bannister talks to
Tommy Hampson
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Guitar Music
10.00 Ted Heath and his Music
10.30 Commonwealth Club
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 Letter from America
by Alistair Cooke
12.15 Electronic Organ
Charles Smitton
12.30 Ulster Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Listeners' Choice
14.45 Orchestral Concert
By Heart
5: Read by Peggy Ashcroft and
Valentine Dyall
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age
A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'The Penal Code and Legal System,'
by Bernhard Röder
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Wednesday, October 31

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Rhythm Pianist
Bill McGuffie
10.00 Stars Look Back
5: Richard Todd
10.30 Peter Sellers in
'Curiouser and Curiouser'
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from
South-East England
Cambridgeshire
11.30 Music for Dancing
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
12.15 The Goon Show
5: 'The Canal'
12.45 Praising My Saviour
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crosslet
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Marjorie Westbury in
'White Ladies'
by Francis Brett Young
Peter Forster writes on page 17
15.15 Music and the Film
Introduced by Roger Manvell, assisted
by John Huntley
5: 'The Film Musical'
15.45 Racing
The Cambridgeshire Stakes
A recorded commentary by Raymond
Glendenning from Newmarket
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Books to Read
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Thursday, November 1

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Piano Music
10.00 BBC Jazz Club
Vic Lewis and his Orchestra
10.30 The Archers
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from
The North of England

11.30 'What's the Form?'
11.45 Norrie Paramor
and his Orchestra
12.30 Welsh Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Golden Serenade
14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 Educating Archie
15.45 Racing
The Dewhurst Stakes
A recorded commentary by Raymond
Glendenning from Newmarket
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age
by Harold Nicolson
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Friday, November 2

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Deep Harmony
Directed by Allen Ford
with Edward Rubach (piano)
10.00 Olympic Preview
A discussion on Britain's prospects in
Melbourne
10.30 Light Music
10.45 Music While You Work
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
11.30 'God and his World'
Ted Ray in
'Spice of Life'
12.30 New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 The Boy in the Gallery
A review of English life as it is
recorded in the songs of the
Music-hall
14.45 Recital
15.15 In Search of Music
Paul Martin invites you to join him
in listening to songs and tunes col-
lected from all over the world
15.45 The Magic of the Violin
featuring David McCallum
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 'Trenchard' 1873-1956
A talk by Marshal of the Royal Air
Force Sir John Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C.
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Saturday, November 3

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children
'Rough Water Brown' by Henry
Garnett. 4: 'The End of the Water
Witch'
10.15 For the Very Young: Story—
'Golly has a Swing,' by Margaret
Ram, told by Julia Lang
10.30 Records
10.45 **Composer of the Week**
Falla (on records)
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the
West Country
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 From the Weeklies
12.15 Can I Help You?
12.30 Scottish Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15 Ted Ray in
'Ray's a Laugh'
with Kitty Bluett
and Kenneth Connor
14.45 Tunes to Delight
15.30 Association Football
A commentary on the second half of
one of the day's English League
Matches
16.30 Military Band Music
16.45 Light Music
17.00 News and Commentary
17.15-17.20 Programme Summary

**PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES
OTHER THAN ENGLISH**

**North and East China,
Hong Kong, Korea, Japan**

kc/s. m.

09.00-09.15.....17870 16.79
09.00-09.15.....21720 13.81
11.00-11.30.....21720 13.81
12.00-12.45.....15310 19.60
12.00-12.45.....17755 16.90
12.00-12.45.....21720 13.81

**Southern China,
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia**

11.30-12.45.....15310 19.60
11.30-12.45.....17755 16.90
11.30-12.45.....21720 13.81
13.45-14.00.....9690 30.96
13.45-14.00.....15310 19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....7120 42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)
10.30-11.00.....9690 30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00.....9690 30.96
13.15-14.00.....15310 19.60
14.15-14.30.....15310 19.60

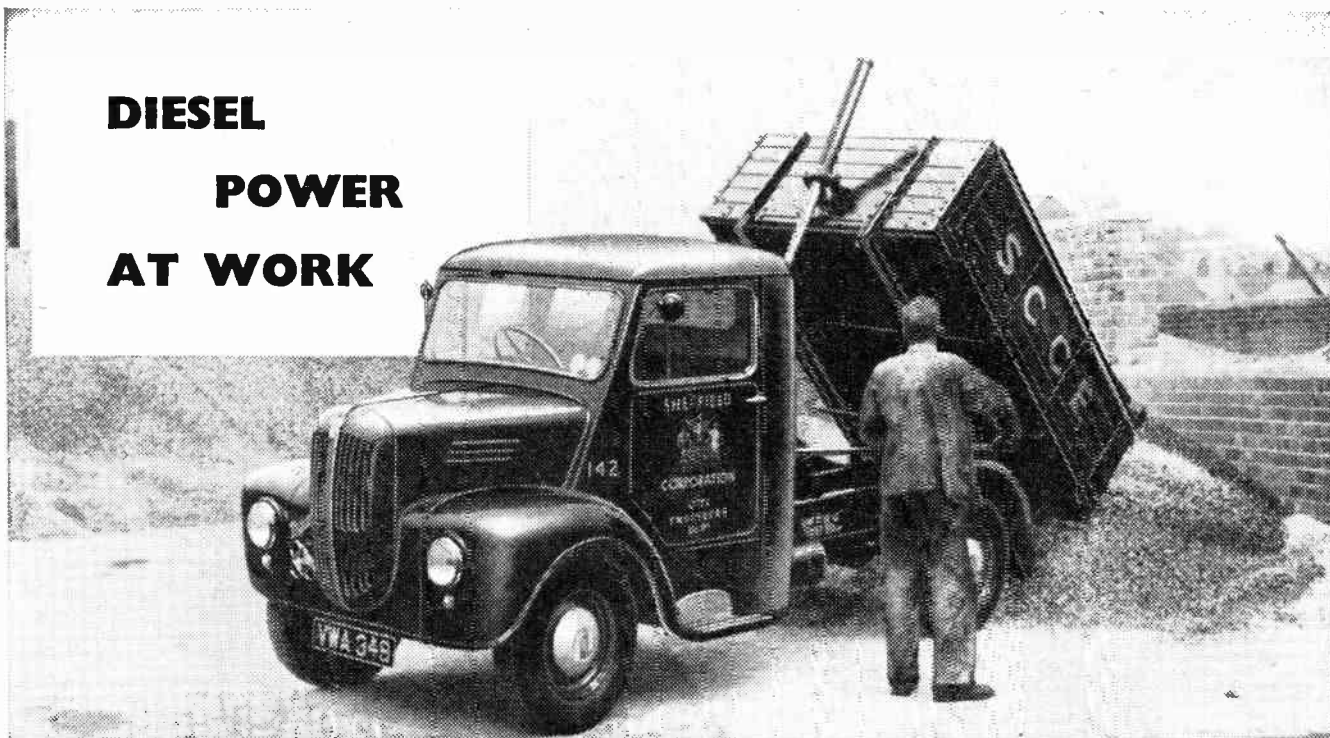
India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....21720 13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)

Daily

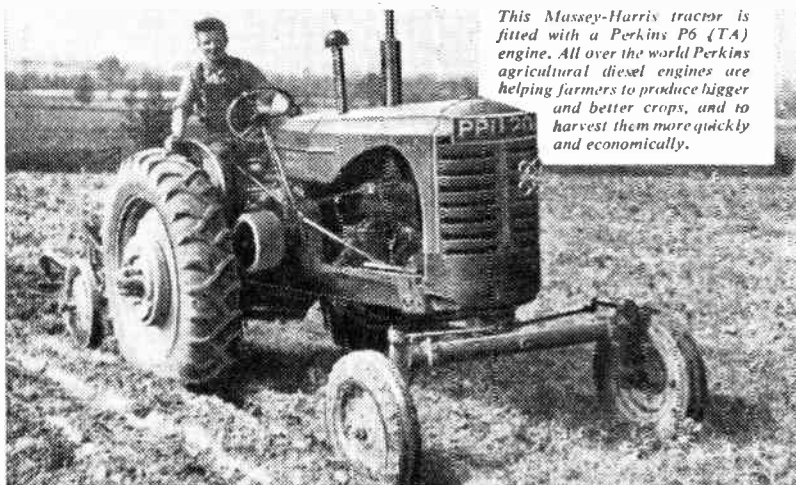
09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30 English by Radio
(Sunday only)
10.30-11.00 News and News Talk
in Indonesian
11.00-11.30 News and Programmes
in Japanese
11.30-12.00 News and Talks
in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30 News and Programmes
in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Claws of
the Protoplasm')
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)
14.00-14.15 News and News Talk
in Hindi
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese
(to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45 Programmes in
Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu
(Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu
15.30-15.45 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Claws of
the Protoplasm')

**DIESEL
POWER
AT WORK**



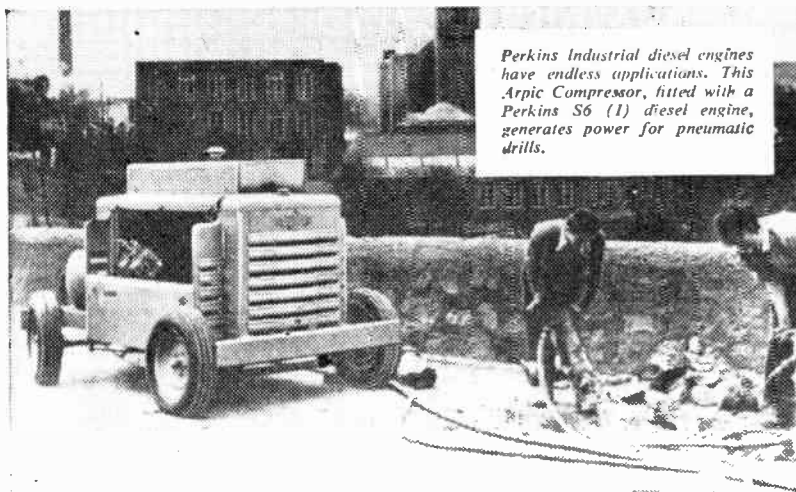
Vehicles of all sorts, commercial and private, are powered by Perkins Diesel engines. Available as first equipment or as complete conversion unit for a wide range of vehicles. This 25 cwt. Trojan Tipper is powered by a Perkins P3 (V) engine.

86G



This Massey-Harris tractor is fitted with a Perkins P6 (TA) engine. All over the world Perkins agricultural diesel engines are helping farmers to produce bigger and better crops, and to harvest them more quickly and economically.

ON LAND AND SEA, in industry and on the farm Perkins Diesel engines are at work on a bewildering variety of jobs. For diesel power saves money. Local Authorities find diesel engines reduce fuel consumption by approximately 50%, a considerable saving over an annual period. Farmers save money using Perkins Diesel engines in tractors and combines. At sea, Royal Navy submarines, fishing boats and private yachts use Perkins Diesel engines for economy and safety. The Thames River Police have standardized on Perkins engines. On the road, you'll see the Perkins sign on many well-known commercial vehicles. Whatever the job, diesel engines give you greater reliability, longer life, easier starting and reduced running and maintenance costs. Perkins Diesel engines offer you far more — for far less. May we send you details?



Perkins industrial diesel engines have endless applications. This Arpic Compressor, fitted with a Perkins S6 (1) diesel engine, generates power for pneumatic drills.



The Diesel Engine with the Clean Exhaust
**FOR VEHICLE, MARINE, AGRICULTURAL
AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS**

See us on Car Stand No. 302 (Gallery) and Marine Stand No. 31 (Ground Floor) at the Motor Show, Earls Court, October 17-27.

**F. PERKINS LTD., PETERBOROUGH
PHONE: PETERBOROUGH 5341**

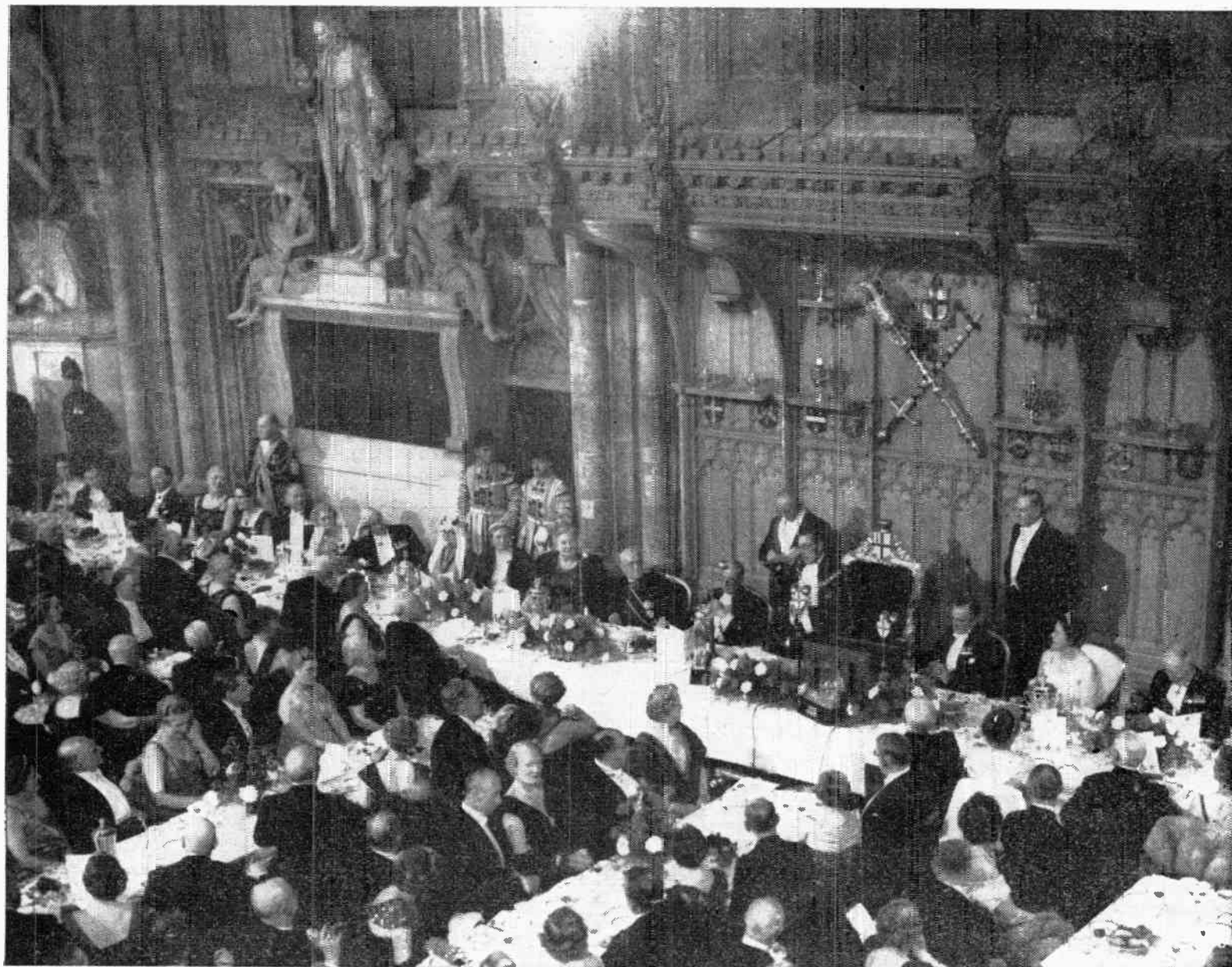
LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 887. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET

Speeches by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, and the Lord Mayor at Guildhall, London, will be broadcast by the General Overseas Service on the occasion of the Lord Mayor's Banquet which takes place on November 9. Henry Riddell will be describing the impressive scene as portrayed in our photograph of last year's banquet

JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS

The unveiling by Sir Winston Churchill of the Smuts memorial will be broadcast on Wednesday

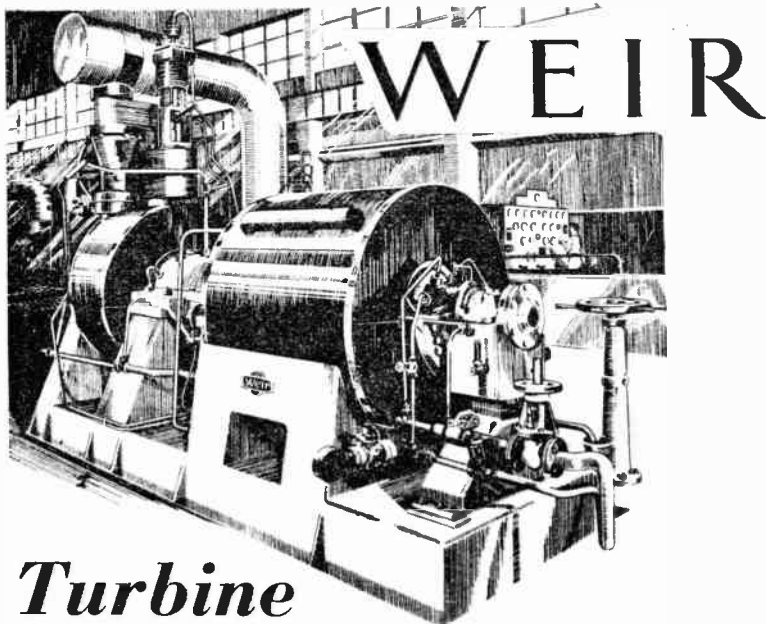
THE OLYMPICS—1936

Godfrey Brown, in conversation with Roger Bannister, will recall the Berlin Olympic Games

'THE GOLDEN AGE' OF POPULAR SONG

The first of a series of programmes written and produced by Charles Chilton covering the period between the wars

New British Films to See: Illustrated Review by Gordon Gow on pages 14 and 15



Turbine Driven FEED PUMPS

Made in single or multi-stage types for the highest pressures and temperatures. Barrel-casing or ring-section designs to meet required operating conditions. Pressure-operated automatic cut-in gear for stand-by duties, and relay-operated automatic by-pass valves available.

G & J WEIR LTD.
CATHCART : GLASGOW :

A REAL SCOTTISH GIFT ...



...SHORTBREAD and TARTAN

FOR YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME AND ABROAD

U.K. PRICE LIST

2 Cakes or 15 Fingers	3 Cakes	8 Fingers	30 Fingers
5/6	8/-	3/-	9/6

Packing and Posting in U.K. an extra 1/7d.

OVERSEAS PRICE LIST

	2 Cakes or 15 Fingers	3 Cakes	8 Fingers	30 Fingers
CANADA	12/9	15/3	13/9	19/9
U.S.A.	11/6	14/-	12/6	19/9
AUSTRALIA	11/-	13/6	12/-	17/6
N. ZEALAND	12/-	14/6	13/-	19/-
INDIA	12/-	14/6	13/-	19/9
S. AFRICA	11/3	13/9	12/3	16/9

Price includes Packing and Posting

The popular two-in-one Scottish gift to thrill friends at home and abroad — Craig's delicious Gold Medal Scotch Shortbread, packed in a souvenir box with an authentic Clan Tartan design.

Merely send us the names and addresses of those to whom you wish tins sent, your choice of tartan (Cameron, Fraser, Royal Stuart, Macdonald, Wallace, or Gordon), whether cakes or fingers, and remittance.

Your orders will be despatched promptly, along with a card giving sender's name and address.

JAMES CRAIG (Glasgow) LTD.
10 WOODLANDS ROAD, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Facilities of the First Class for Ships and Cargo—Foreign and Coastwise

Direct Shipments to and from

The **PORT OF GLASGOW**

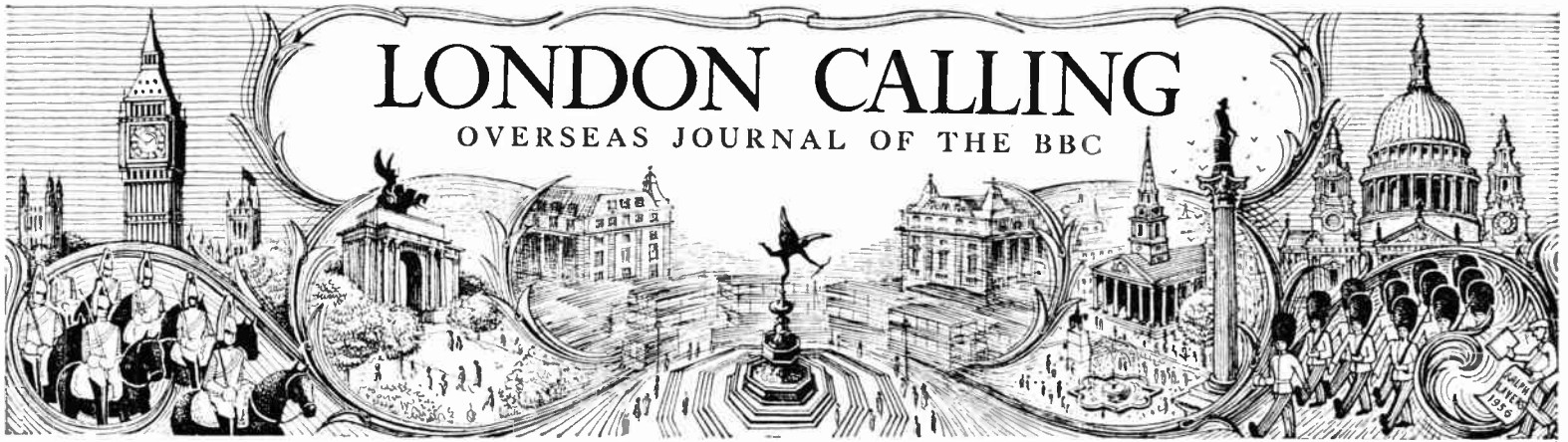
on the River Clyde

serve at attractive charges **INDUSTRIAL SCOTLAND** and adjoining territory

● Write General Manager and Secretary

THE CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

● 16 ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW, C.2



'The Transport of Ideas'

SIR STEPHEN TALLENTS gives reasons to support his conviction that one of the most urgent world-wide needs of our time is the development of a system of communications more scrupulously devoted to the conveyance of truth than anything we at present possess

ONE outstanding impression which the experience of a fairly long and varied working life has hardened into a conviction is that one of the most urgent world-wide needs of our time is the development of a system of communications more sensitive, more penetrating, more skilfully managed, and more scrupulously devoted to the conveyance of truth than at present we possess. During my lifetime, so it seems to me, ideas have seized power. Ideas have become, surely, the most powerful of modern missiles.

I always have in mind the words of a UNESCO report: 'Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed.' Are we not today watching—sometimes it is called a cold war—a world-wide struggle between armies of ideas for the seat of power which ideas have won for themselves?

I am not talking only of the need for a more efficient system of communications at high international or specialised scientific levels. I believe this need to permeate every level of every civilised community in the world. It is found in the relationship between government and people; between employers and their staffs; between trade-union leaders and their members; within every town and every village community; even between many dispersed families.

Now at this point you may fairly ask what credentials I have for presenting this conviction of mine to you. The greater part of the life behind me was spent in government service; but I fancy that I must in my time have had experience, generally in England but sometimes beyond the seas, of a greater variety of occupations than most of my generation. It included two great wars—a winter of the first spent in the trenches, and much of the second in Broadcasting House. It has ranged from some of the great government offices in Whitehall to one of the poorest districts in London; to the Liverpool docks and the coalmining valleys of Wales. I spent eighteen troubled months in the Baltic countries—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—that are now within the borders of Soviet Russia, and after that five years in Ireland.

Then suddenly, about halfway through my life, I was called upon to concentrate upon the distribution of ideas. I had to prepare a campaign that involved questions of scientific research, of agricultural production and marketing, of domestic buying and selling. It was primarily to be addressed to every home in Britain; but it had also to secure a reflection of itself in other countries, some of them, like Australia and New Zealand, on the other side of the world.

I realised quickly enough that anyone working for the improvement of our communications system—we will call it publicity work for convenience—was engaged in a dangerous trade: you would laugh if I told you about some of my early mistakes and mishaps. But I also realised that it had to be taken seriously; that it was not just the casual business of giving drinks at the right moment to the right people, which it was often represented to be. Comparing publicity work with the organising and administrative jobs on which I had been previously engaged, I saw that properly conducted it demanded just as exacting work as any of them.

Then, as I came to recognise the importance of the job, I was shocked—and still am shocked—at the lack of recognition which it meets with both among the public and in high places. I see today, in one of my present occupations, the immense care and detail—calculations, blue-prints, consultations, timetables—with which great civil-engineering projects for physical transport—a new road or a railway or an airfield—are worked out in advance: I have rarely seen comparable pains taken to work out a scheme for the transport of ideas.

I came, in my own attempts to master the job, to divide its territory into two parts. There was the field in which everyone of us, whether we would or not, could not help being engaged. Everyone you see, by his talk, his letters, the way he handles a telephone call or guides a stranger in the street, makes an impression—cannot help making an impression—good or bad—on those around him. This is specially true of any contacts, however casual or fleeting, he may make with people of other countries.

There was another field which demanded expert knowledge: the production of Press material, for example, of posters, of films, of exhibition displays. I always maintain that the only workshops in which, year in and year out, the arts of modern communication are being studied and tested are places which seldom get the credit for the full value of their work. I am thinking of the daily work of such places as newspaper offices and advertising agencies, film and broadcasting studios.

I believe that an efficient system of communications must touch the imagination as well as appeal to the intelligence, and it is there that the artist has a vital part to play. The best expression of this belief that I know is a sentence I once chanced upon in a letter from John Stuart Mill, the economist, to Thomas Carlyle, the historian. 'It is the artist,' he wrote, 'in whose hands alone truth becomes impressive and a living principle of action.' I am not thinking only of the art of the expert writer or painter or typographer. There is an art of good manners, good speech, and good letter-writing.

So there is just a brief account of the background behind the conviction of which I set out to tell you. I close it with a threefold invitation to all, wherever you may be: to take an active interest in a subject of which the importance is still too little regarded; to take a hand yourselves, as every one of you can, in the improvement of the world's communications; and in so doing to show yourselves, however limited your opportunities, artists. Pray accept the invitation. (From a talk in 'London Calling Asia')

CONTENTS

LORD RADCLIFFE By A. P. Ryan.....	4
'DO IT YOURSELF' By Cyril Ray.....	5
THE AMERICAN ADVENTURE By Don Salvador de Madariaga.....	6
A VISIT TO THE BRITISH FOOD FAIR By John Tidmarsh.....	7
JOURNEY TO SOUTH INDIA By Derek Holroyde.....	8
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 16 A NEW INSULARITY By Professor G. J. Renier.....	10
'SECRET' SUSSEX By Kay Batchelor.....	11
AN 'A.D.O.' IN NIGERIA By E. F. G. Haig.....	12
HERE AND THERE Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'.....	13
SOME NEW BRITISH 'FILMS TO SEE' By Gordon Gow.....	14
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING A Radio Round-Up.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates



Lord Radcliffe as a broadcaster: he gave the BBC series of Reith Lectures for 1951 on the subject of 'The Problem of Power in Organised Society'

Lord Radcliffe

A. P. RYAN presents a radio portrait of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Radcliffe of Werneth, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, who has been appointed to make recommendations for a new constitution for Cyprus

IF Lord Radcliffe has ever had a setback in life I do not know what it was. From his schooldays he has been scooping in all the prizes and effortlessly beating all rivals. No man has more excuse than Lord Radcliffe for being conceited and pompous. I will tell you why in a minute, but before doing so I want to add what is not the least important and not the least attractive thing about this astonishing V.I.P.: he is so natural, so unaffected and modest that you feel when you talk with him that you are talking on equal terms. It is only when you remember what he has done that you realise that his brain is in a different class from the brains of ordinary people.

Now why would he be entitled to look back with complacent pride on his life's record? As a schoolboy at Haileybury he showed he was faster mentally than others of his age; so much so that for his last year he had to be left to work by himself, as he had long passed the level of the highest form in the school. Such a boy would not be likely to be popular. But I have been told by some who were at Haileybury with Cyril Radcliffe—as all his contemporaries affectionately call him—that he was well liked by everyone. Haileybury is a famous school for rugby football and other games, and there were some great players there in Radcliffe's day. He was not an outstanding player; but neither was he just a bookworm, and the star footballers took him as one of themselves.

From school he went up to Oxford, and there he stood out among his fellow New College men in years when that ancient college was well provided with brilliant scholars. He took first-class honours in Greats, the most difficult of the Oxford examinations for a degree, and he won a fellowship at All Souls, which is the most coveted honour of its kind in the university. With this at his back, he proceeded to the Inns of Court. Soon he was earning a handsome living as a barrister. He did not practise in the courts which are most familiar to the public because they lead to reports of crime cases: he chose the Chancery Bar, where he would be faced with all sorts of intricate and highly technical matters.

Outstanding in the Chancery Courts

Lawyers make a competitive society, and although they work loyally to the traditions and conventions of their profession they allow themselves much freedom in commenting on one another. (At least that is my experience—and it is based on having many lawyer-friends.) But I have never heard any lawyer say anything critical if Lord Radcliffe's name came up in conversation: they all say he was outstanding in the Chancery courts and in arguing cases before the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

It is on those heights of the law that the heavyweights among judges and learned council dispute; and there Lord Radcliffe was very much at his ease and at home. He took silk—that is, he became a King's Counsel—when he was in his middle thirties, and he might have looked forward to many years of drawing tens of thousands of pounds in fees. But I do not think he would have done that, even if there had not been a war, because he is a man with wide interests, and it would have bored him to spend the rest of his life adding to his fortune at the Chancery Bar.

During the war he served in the Ministry of Information and in charge of censorship. There he was a tower of strength; and everyone who listened to and read the news from Britain in those days owed much to Lord Radcliffe's cool head, profound commonsense, and ability for impressing people who were temperamentally at the opposite pole from him. He insisted, in the face of fierce opposition from bureaucrats in the Armed and Civil Services, that all the news should be told, unless it could be shown that by releasing it to the public the enemy would be helped. No other excuse for suppression was accepted by Lord Radcliffe. But for his firmness there would undoubtedly have been an orgy of stopping the legitimate flow of news which would have made people suspicious and lacking in confidence.

At this stage Lord Radcliffe showed that he still had that remarkable capacity I have referred to earlier of winning other men's affection even when he was defeating and disagreeing with them. His conduct of the censorship went clean contrary to the ideas of some well meaning patriotic V.I.P.s—but they all liked Cyril.

Seeing Everyone's Point of View

After the war he went back for a short while to the Bar, and then he was called upon to go out to the East to deal with the frontiers that had to be drawn to divide India from Pakistan. He worked quickly, and although here he did not escape criticism, nobody (so far as I am aware) on either side of the border doubted his good faith in being fair between Hindus and Moslems, or his thoroughness in studying the lie of the land. That was ten years ago. Since then Lord Radcliffe has done some memorable work: he acted as chairman of a film industries committee; he would have been chairman of the committee that enquired into the future of the BBC, but just at that time he became a Lord of Appeal.

His going straight from the Bar to be a Lord of Appeal was most unusual. It had not happened in the way it did to him in the case of any predecessor in the present century. But he has not settled down as a member of the senior court in Britain. He has spent three years of hard labour presiding over a Royal Commission on Taxation. Lately, he was expected to give up his legal position and to take on the administration of the vast Gulbenkian fortune. His interest in cultural and educational matters is very keen, and he would have been an ideal disposer of an international estate of the sort that Mr. Gulbenkian left. But this was not to be, because the conditions under which the estate must be administered would not have allowed Lord Radcliffe his full scope.

There is one point about his mission in Cyprus of which I am absolutely confident: no matter how heated the atmosphere, how many accusations may be levelled against him, he will remain quite calm; he will study the facts set before him dispassionately; he will not be satisfied until he has got to the bottom of them. He will see everyone's point of view—Greek, Turkish, and the rest. He will ask in his quiet, gentle, friendly voice the most searching and very awkward questions. No one will ruffle him, no one will deceive him; and at the end he will put forward a sensible, fair-minded solution. Whether it will be accepted is another matter. Whether it is or not, he will not lose his temper or nurse a sense of grievance: he will turn his hand to the next job ahead.

What is his secret? I would say it can be solved in three parts: first, that super-brain; then, a happy disposition in which inflexible moral principle combines with a keen sense of humour; next, complete inability ever to have a chip on his shoulder. It is a rare combination in one man, and it explains why he has been so invariably liked and trusted. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Lord Radcliffe arriving at Nicosia Airport for his constitution-making mission in Cyprus: he was greeted by the Governor, Sir John Harding (left)



The Chinese People's Republic mounted one of the largest and most impressive collections of handicrafts from overseas, including embroidery in silk and satin



Do-it-yourself enthusiasts can lay their own parquet flooring with the aid of ready cut and machined oak blocks, special glue—and full instructions

'DO IT YOURSELF'

CYRIL RAY takes the International Handicrafts, Homecrafts, and Hobbies Exhibition—where the pictures on this page were taken—to illustrate a remarkable development in the social life of Britain

AN exhibition was recently held at Olympia, in London: its full title was the Handicrafts, Homecrafts, and Hobbies Exhibition, but everybody called it the Do-It-Yourself Show—and that was not simply to get out of the terrible responsibility for Englishmen—as distinct from Scotsmen and Irishmen and Welshmen—of having to pronounce three initial aitches, one after another. It was because 'do it yourself' is the sort of catch-phrase that sums up a remarkable recent development in social life.

There is nothing new about hobbies, of course—collecting stamps, making model ships, or building radio-sets; the lamentable results of the fretwork and pokerwork crazes of fifty years ago are still to be seen in many an English front parlour. But more and more people these last few years have taken to making their own furniture, hanging their own wallpaper, laying their own carpets or parquet floors, and so on. A great new industry has grown up of making and selling special rollers for painting walls with; special paints; assembly kits of table-tops and table-legs; books about 'how to do it'; articles in newspapers and magazines.



No danger of burning clumsy fingers with a soldering iron here: to mend the kettle all you want is a blow-lamp and a patent soldering paste

The causes behind this great development are rather interesting illustrations of some of the economic facts of life in Britain today. Why do people do so much of their own home repairs and decorations? The first and most obvious answer is that they do it to save money—and it is true that this kind of job is very expensive these days, because the cost of materials has gone up, and so have the wages of paper-hangers and painters and carpenters and plumbers.

But so have the wages of the people who are doing it themselves. A lot of them could afford to get the jobs done by other people, but they cannot get the people to do them. They take up the paint-brush or the paste-pot not so much, or not only, to save money but to save time.

In other words, it is one aspect of full employment that is behind the spread of 'do it yourself.' And in the same way lots of firms that manufacture small pieces of furniture find it is a very good idea not to assemble their little stools and tables but to make the parts and sell them separately, because the cost of labour is so high in a country with full employment.

Then there is the fact that with more and more people working on rather dull, repetitive jobs in factories there is a great satisfaction in doing some job at home that gives you something to show for it—a finished article; especially, of course, one that you can make use of. And then there are the new materials—chiefly in the field of plastics—that are easier to handle for amateurs than the old traditional materials.

Some of the products, of course, are still a bit amateurish, and some are pretty whimsical. But in the making of pottery—though this is a hobby rather than a practical do-it-yourself job—there is often as much self-expression as there can be in painting or in writing, and that is probably the most interesting side of this whole social development: the jobs about the house can lead to highly satisfying creative work.

And the importance of that these days brings me to one last factor. People in Britain have more and more leisure, and there are more and more mechanised ways of filling in that leisure time. Here is something to do in the steadily increasing leisure time that almost everybody enjoys—something to do, rather than something to watch other people doing. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



No overalls are needed when using a non-drip, jelly paint



Why not insulate your attic with fibreglass lagging before the winter sets in?



S. DE MADARIAGA

DON SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA, the distinguished historian and diplomat, in this contribution to 'The Story of Colonisation' contrasts the methods and achievements of the Spanish settlers in the southern parts of the American continent with those of the English in the North

The American Adventure

WHEN Columbus discovered America his mind was to a considerable extent influenced by his own name. Born Colombo, he wished to be known as Colon. And Bishop Las Casas, the famous advocate of Indian rights, who knew his family and had access to his papers, explains his motive in the following significant words: 'Christopher,

which means bringer or bearer of Christ, for in truth . . . he brought our Saviour Jesus Christ to these remote lands and realms until then unknown . . . His surname was Colon, meaning *repopulator*, inasmuch as he was the first to bring over people from Spain . . . to found colonies or new populations which, settling among the original inhabitants, should constitute a new Christian and happy republic.'

Thus from the very outset, from the very name of the discoverer of the New World, the two ideas flow which are to rule the evolution of the Spanish Empire: the Spaniards in the New World will be Christophers, *i.e.*, Christ-bearers, and Colon-isers, *i.e.*, *pobladores*, populators, in those 'remote lands and realms.' Note the word, for it is essential: realms. It means that the 'Christian and happy republics' which the Spaniard will found, though the direct outcome of their colonies (in the old sense of the word, *i.e.*, groups detached from the mother country) are not colonies in the modern sense of the word (*i.e.*, dependencies). They are realms—nations united by the common link of the Crown.

Religious Considerations in Spanish Policy

The authority above all those realms of the Old as of the New World was the king. The king of Spain was no despot: he was head of the state in every one of his many realms, but in a living sense, a sense in which rights and privileges were defined, justified, and therefore limited and conditioned by functions and duties. The king was God's minister on earth. He could not swerve from the path of God without losing the very basis of his authority. His government had therefore to be carried out in close touch with the men whose profession it was to carry religious principles to their political and social conclusions. Hence the strong influence of religious considerations in the policy of the Spanish.

The first onslaught of the discovery and conquest had been terrific. The men who had been fighting the Moors for centuries suddenly found a new continent open to their predatory and fighting instincts. But the reaction was immediate and it found devoted and eloquent advocates such as Las Casas, a *conquistador* turned priest, and later friar and bishop. These men raised the moral issue: what right had the Spaniards to be in the New World at all? The struggle between the two tendencies is at work from the first: on the one hand the *pobladores*, as they called themselves, who want lands to grow crops, and mines to exploit, and Indians to work; on the other the friars, who want justice for the Indians.

There was no precedent: the Crown had to create a philosophy of colonisation. The struggle to set up such a foundation of thought went on throughout the first half of the sixteenth century. It began with the firm stand taken by Queen Isabel to declare all Indians free, to deny Columbus the right to sell them as slaves, and to make all fighting in the Indies dependent on the definite refusal of the Indians to accept the Christian faith or on their attacking their would-be converters.

'A Charter of Indian Freedom'

At Isabel's death, Ferdinand, colder and positive, turned a deaf ear to Christian arguments; but Las Casas obtained from the great Cardinal Ximenes Cisneros, then regent, a kind of charter of Indian freedom which ultimately was incorporated in the Laws of the Indies. The Laws of the Indies are without dispute the most honourable monument erected by a dominant monarchy for the protection of its subject peoples. But what became of them in actual fact?

The answer is not simple, for it covers a whole continent and three centuries. A number of conclusions may however be attempted. The two old tendencies in the struggle remained alive throughout the three centuries in an ever-threatened balance: that of the *pobladores*, in the local Whites or Creoles and in the new Spanish settlers; that of the friars in the Crown and in those of its overseas agents that were not corrupted. This general rule knew frequent exceptions, the hard-hearted friar and the pro-Indian White landowner or civil servant being by no means exceptional figures. The feeling of colour was weak. Mixed bloods were frequent, and some of the highest Spanish-American nobility were descendants of Indians on their maternal side. Negroes were brought in to relieve the strain on the Indians. In the course of time a curious situation arose: though officially the Indians were free and the Negroes were slaves, in actual fact the lot of the Negro seems to have been the more favourable.

Distance in the days of the mule and the sail considerably reduced

the actual effect of the authority of the Crown and gradually set up local ways of living, which eventually led to a pre-national consciousness. Universities set up everywhere from the first fostered this spirit, and the new nations grew strong under the convergence of four factors: Christianisation of the Indians; grafting of the Spanish stock on the Indian peoples; local autonomy gradually developed through distance; and intellectual consciousness and leadership provided by the universities.

The English colonisation of the northern part of the continent was in many ways the very opposite of its southern counterpart. The Spanish conquest had been individualistic enough, but every one of the conquerors had brought in him a strong centralising principle, twice Roman: Catholic and imperial. Based, moreover, on Papal title-deeds it proceeded, as it were, from what for the Spaniards was the centre and fount of all authority. The English and the Scots and the Welsh who followed them, on the other hand, disregarded the Pope's decree.

The English did not go out from the centre of authority towards the periphery of their king's dominions: they went from the outside inwards, impinging on the territories theoretically held by the king of Spain in the hope of snatching some for their own ends. Content at first to prey on the gold-laden galleons, they later made sundry attacks on Spanish settlements already established and colonised, but finally veered northwards in order to colonise the vast territories which the Spaniards had left unoccupied.

The men who came over were of a different type from that which had conquered and explored the southern lands. Their aims were more akin to ours, more 'modern,' less feudal, less lordly, more political and economic, less religious. True there was all that puritanism. But puritanism was itself a social-ethical version of religion, with the stress on duty rather than on worship, a religion less like a spire rising towards heaven than like a bridge leading to another land. It was strongly communal, and as such dependent on a well-defined group, and therefore carrying with it the seeds of that racial discrimination from which Spaniards were nearly free.

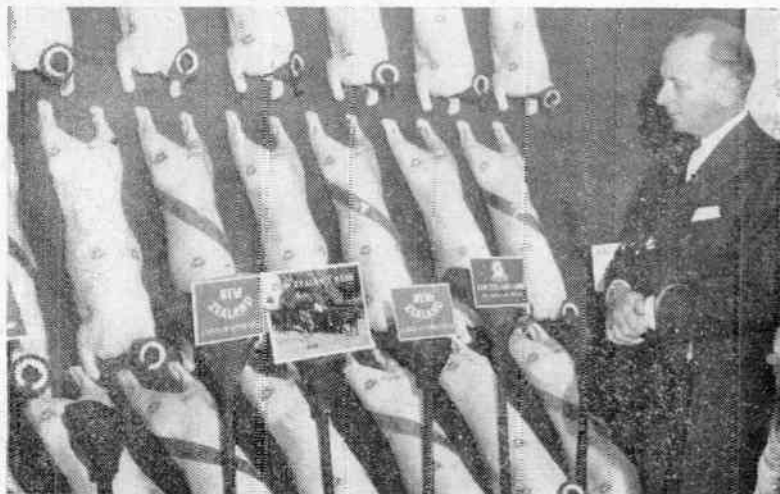
Political Growth of the English Colonies

These English settlers lacked the twofold Roman tradition which made the Spaniards both legally imperial and religiously universal; and so they were naturally led by instinct to consider the native Indian as a breed outside the pale. The colonies which these emigrants founded were conceived as purely White; and the native was for them a nuisance to get rid of. This was done by ruse and by war, by treaties, purchases, battles—whatever method was suitable in a process uninhabited by friar, lawyer, or king's conscience. The native receded everywhere before the White, and the White was able to organise his community practically unhindered by any consideration of what share was to be reserved for the Indian.

This policy was made possible by the absence in the north of any well-organised Indian community such as the Spaniards had found in Peru, Mexico, Yucatan, and Bogota; for though the Spaniards succeeded in subjugating these native empires, they were content to graft their own culture on the cultures already rooted in the land; while the English had to deal with Indians who were either nomadic or not deeply rooted in their lands. On the other hand, the practical elimination of the native in the north enabled the immigrant to come into closer touch with the land.

The political growth of the English colonies came relatively earlier because of these different circumstances. Their stock was much simpler: none of the picturesque palette of half-castes, whose social connections added so many complications to Spanish-American life; none of the prepossessions about who could or should do or not do this or that according to family pedigree or hue of skin; none of the *conquistador* tradition to this day alive in many a *caudillo* or ambitious general. A trend towards equality set in which was to favour a republican evolution and a pragmatical turn of mind. This in its turn favoured a policy of expansion: in population, by a liberal acceptance of other stock than the English, provided they were European; in territory, by a frankly acquisitive policy, which began in the colonial days and was vigorously pursued after independence had been conquered from Britain.

One more contrast is worth noting. Led by some goat-like instinct as well as by the belief that the source of gold was to be found in broken territory, the Spaniards occupied the mountainous parts of the continent: Mexico, Peru, the Andean fortresses from Chile to Colombia; not till the eighteenth century did they begin to colonise the pampas of Argentina; while the English colonised the vast plains of the north. This choice, the outcome of many historical causes, not excluding a certain amount of hazard, was in perfect harmony with the deeper national trends—upward, spire-like individualism in the Spaniard, forward, bridge-like community spirit in the Englishman. This in its turn led to the United States in the north, and to the dis-united states in the south. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Cdr. Noble, Under-Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, was among the admirers of New Zealand meat, while thousands flocked to Australia's wine bar

A Visit to the British Food Fair

JOHN TIDMARSH takes you to an exhibition at Olympia, in London, where you could see—and taste—the products of manufacturers in Britain alongside those of Commonwealth and foreign countries: a tempting variety of good fare, ranging from Cornish pasties to caviare and pineapple juice to vodka

THIS was one of those delightful exhibitions where you can have a first-class buffet lunch with wine for absolutely nothing—except, of course, the price of admission. It involved a fair bit of walking between courses, but nearly every stand seemed to be offering free samples. In fact, the organisers invited you to 'Eat and drink your way round.'

Now this, I found, was a very formidable challenge, particularly when you got to the stands of some of the overseas and Commonwealth countries. Australia, for instance, was showing that she produces eggs, honey, jam, butter, raisins, peaches, pears, pineapples—and beautiful girls. But the emphasis was on Australian wines. During the show they were expecting 25,000 people to find out for themselves how good they are by accepting a free glass.

Then there were the Iron Curtain countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Rumania. They all seemed particularly anxious to let you know what they have to offer in the way of drink. Poland, for instance, had a very large display of dry vodka, and I was told that we already drink more than 20,000 bottles of it a year in Britain. Of course, Poland also gives great prominence to her tinned ham, which she claims is the finest in the world. At the moment most of it goes to America.

At the Rumanian stand I was invited to try their caviare: 'Much better than Russian caviare,' they told me. I was also pressed to a glass of *tzuica*—plum brandy. This is downed in one gulp and is very warming indeed. The Rumanians told me that caviare, *tzuica*, and wines are the



In the large American section the latest types of kitchen equipment were put on show together with traditional foods: the doughnut stand proved a great draw

sort of things they would like to send us when we have a trade agreement.

The Americans were appearing at the fair for the first time. They had taken up quite a lot of space, and the idea was to give a broad picture of what America produces, what she imports and exports, how foods are processed and packed, and, of course, what Americans like to eat. It included what the manager of the American stand, Mr. Charles Witt, called 'some typical pieces of Americana'—doughnuts and hot-dogs, both given away free.

But what intrigued me was the frozen food. It was quite a feature of the fair, by the way. The Americans were showing examples of their complete frozen meals. There was a pot roast all laid out on an aluminium tray: beef, roast potatoes, green peas, and sweet corn. You buy it in a packet, pop it—aluminium tray as well, if you like—into an oven, and it is ready in fifteen minutes. Nothing to prepare, and only the knife and fork to wash up. It is called, of course, the TV Dinner.

The Americans were also showing the very latest thing they have in kitchen installations: an electric cooker fitted with smoke and fume filter; a food-waste disposal unit, which grinds everything to a pulp and then washes it away; a dish-washer, a combination refrigerator and food freezer (with special ice-cube ejector), and an automatic washer and drier. I asked Mr. Witt about the standard of cooking in America. Did he agree that France led the world? Where did he place America? 'I would say that America is tops,' Mr. Witt declared.

Amongst all this overseas competition the banner of British cooking was bravely carried by the Gas Council with a very interesting feature called 'Mr. Therm Goes County.' Each of the twelve area Gas Boards had its own kitchen where they were cooking typical and, in some cases, little-known regional dishes. And what wonderful names some of them had: Shropshire fidget pie (basically ham and potatoes), star-gazy pie (fish, including herring and mackerel, a Cornish dish), Cumberland clipping-time pudding (a rich rice pudding, by custom part of a bountiful spread provided when sheep-shearing begins). (Based on broadcasts in the BBC's 'Radio Newsreel')



Little-known British dishes were given a boost by the Gas Council, which arranged a series of twelve regional kitchens: the West Midland cooks at work



An old bronze statue of Shiva, Lord of the Dance.



Practising the Bharata Natyam, a classical South Indian dance of religious origin

Journey to South India

DEREK HOLROYDE, the BBC's representative in Delhi, continues the account which he and his wife broadcast in two programmes after a tour of South India covering 5,500 miles through the states of Madras, Mysore, and Travancore-Cochin

WHEN gods still walked the earth, and men still had the vision to see them, music and dance were born in India. The drums quivered, the great god Shiva lifted his foot above the demon of evil, and matter became motion: creation had begun. To this day no dance performance is begun without an invocation to Shiva, the Supreme Being, the Lord of the Dance, of whom it is said: 'His body movements set the universe in motion; his speech is the source of sounds; his adornments are the moon and stars.'

The true home of the dance is in South India. In the north dancing could not flourish under Mogul rule. It became a vehicle of entertainment divorced from the religious inspiration of Hinduism. But the South, undisturbed by foreign incursions, was able to continue the teaching through the close and disciplined relationship between the *guru*, or teacher, well versed in Sanskrit and music, and the pupil. Even today the most authentic dance schools are in the South, and a knowledge of the Tamil language is an indispensable part of the dancer's equipment.

For us in the West, dance, music, art, sculpture, and drama are, today at least, almost secular entertainments; but not so in India, where they are still a part of the religious life. In fact, these arts were entirely a religious rite, and even to this day the great Sanskrit treatise, the *Natya Shastra*, is still studied by those who wish to learn the rules for dancing, music, grammar, and drama. Nearly 2,000 years before Christ, Brahma, the Supreme Creator, was asked by Indra, King of the Gods, to write a book for ordinary people unlike other Vedic books which had become the exclusive property of the priestly Brahmin class. Brahma retired into solitary contemplation to create this epic work, but it turned out to be too complicated even for King Indra, and so Brahma decided to choose a mere mortal, the sage Bharata, and explained to him the intricacies of the whole complex process.

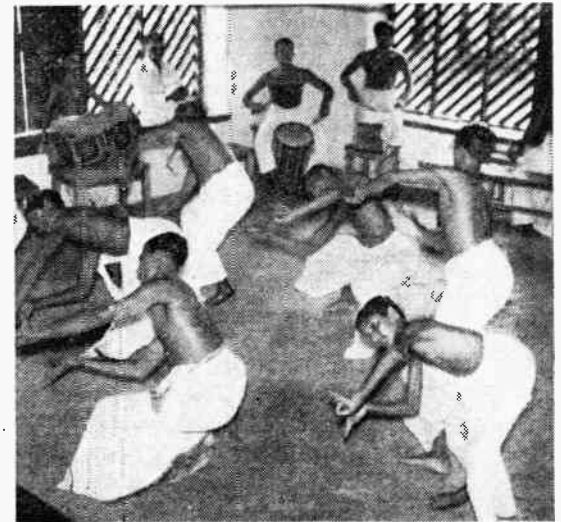
The classical dance of South India, *Bharata Natyam*, takes its name from this great *guru*, who had the honour to teach this new art-form to a company of celestial dancers and musicians, and winged musicians called *gandharvas*. We saw these beautiful creatures, frozen in stone, in many a temple carving in South India. Lord Shiva witnessed the first presentation by the sage Bharata, and was so inspired that he danced his famous Dance of Creation, and so the art of dancing passed from the gods to man.

Man still reverences the gods. Any day in the life of a South Indian would teach one that. We discovered it at dawn one day in Malabar. At 4.30 in the morning we visited Cheruthuruthy, where the great Malayalee poet, Vallathel, now seventy-four years old, started a dance school for the teaching of *kathakali*. This is different from *Bharata Natyam*, which is older, and is quite unique to this part of the South known as Kerala. It is more of a dance drama, and in it are performed the stories of the great Hindu epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharat*. The sickle

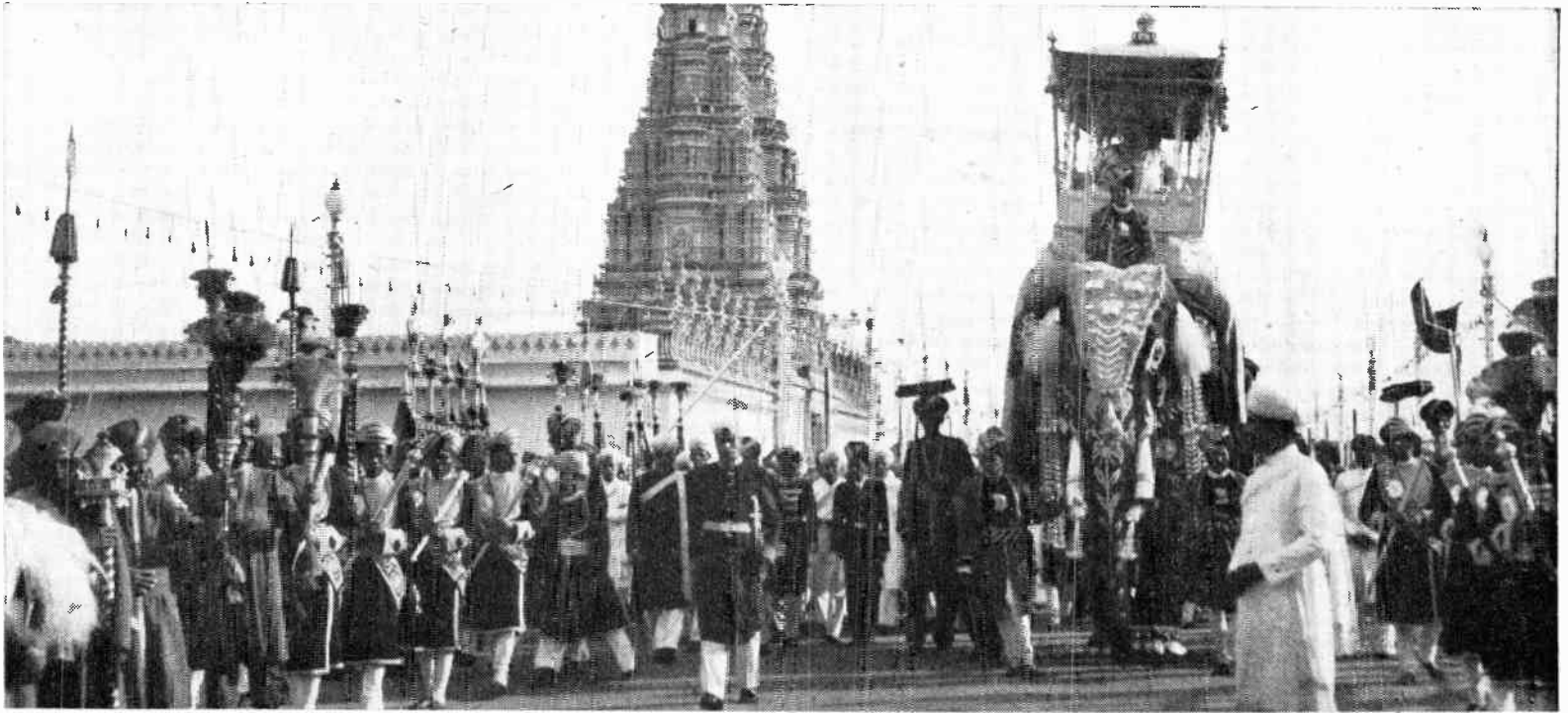
moon was riding high as we drove through the pale morning mist lying thick on the paddy-fields.

The dancers had already been practising for two hours, and now they lay on the ground receiving their daily massage. It takes at least six years to train a dancer, and every single muscle of the body has to be brought and kept to a pitch of suppleness. The massage was being done by foot. Men were actually walking over the well-oiled bodies of the dancers—even the youngest of only eight—supported by poles. Gently and slowly they used their feet to knead and massage every part of the dancers' bodies. All this strenuous training and physical discipline is accompanied by an equal religious devotion. On the forehead of these young gods—for gods they looked—were the yellow sandalwood stripes of their morning worship, and before the day was done they would bow low, with hands in supplication, to touch the floor of their dancing room.

The architecture and sculpture in the temples and palaces of the South provided a majestic setting, and a reverent one, for the performances of music and dance. In south Travancore we saw the palace of Padmanabhapuram, built for the rajahs of Travancore in a beautiful blending of carved wood and grey stone. The black dancing floor, polished like marble, was made from coconut-shell charcoal mixed with plaster. The granite pillars around it had been polished by the wind-blown sand to a shade of gold. A little further south is the temple of Suchindram, one of several famous for its musical pillars. A man playing a wooden hammer on the slender columns of solid stone can produce the highly complicated rhythms of South Indian, or Carnatic, music.



Another form of South Indian dancing is the *kathakali* in which Hindu epics are told in dramatic form: a character in the 'Prahlada Charita'; and (right) dancers practising



Religious festivals are occasions for enthusiasm, with plenty of noise and colour: part of the Dasera procession in Mysore, which takes place in October

The close connection between religion, temple, and dance produced a class of dancers attached to the temples. They were called *devadasis* and kept the tradition of classical dance alive. They were servants of the temple god, but later their position became corrupted, and a social stigma was attached to dancing as a result of the Mogul influence in the North, and people kept away. The twentieth century, with its stirrings of political nationalism, however, also brought the desire to rediscover the cultural heritage of India, and girls from good families defied society and pioneered the revival of classical dancing by undergoing the strenuous training themselves. One of these was Rukmini Devi Arundale, who in 1936 started at Kalakshetra, in Madras, a school for the teaching not only of the dance but of all the arts.

It was again early in the morning that we drove out of Madras to visit Kalakshetra. An atmosphere of true religious devotion pervades the school. We listened to the students beginning their day with prayers that demonstrated the universality of religion. The old Sanskrit prayers are followed by Buddhist and Christian prayers. The students quietly disperse to their classes, and soon from the different buildings comes the noise of strings: the *veenas*—the long instruments of South India to which two large, hollowed gourds are fixed to act as sounding chambers—then flutes and drums, and the *gurus'* voices as peremptorily they call the beat. With their *saris* tightly wound round them, the small groups of dancers bend and gesture in unison.

Learning is an intimate, dedicated task, drawing its strength from the almost subconscious knowledge inherited by each generation from its predecessor. None of the music, for instance, is anywhere written down. Notation is still relatively unknown. It survives today because father has

passed it to son in a long cavalcade of devoted artists. In a simple, unobtrusive house in Tanjore one of these families still lives. Four brothers—Ponniah, Chinniah, Vadivelu, and Sivanandam—all masters of the dance and composers of music in the early years of the last century, established a tradition of music here. The day we visited their house, we were greeted by the sound of a violin: a little off tune, perhaps, but this was no ordinary violin, for it was made entirely of ivory and was now being played by one of Ponniah's great-nephews. The violin was presented more than a hundred years ago by the Maharajah of Travancore in appreciation of Ponniah's contribution to music. As we heard it now, other members of this typical Indian family moved about the house—grand-daughters and their husbands, and sons with their wives all shared this roomy building. We watched the newest generation: little, wide-eyed children, naked save for the gold amulet below their fat tummies, who stared back in rapt amazement. In a corner two babies swung contentedly from the ceiling in hammocks made from deftly twisted saris.

Dance of the Hobby Horses

But it is not in the secluded silence of these old houses alone that the ancient but still living culture of the South is to be found. It resides, too, in the countryside, among the villagers and in the jostling market places, where the people are always ready to stop and watch the folk-dancers in their brightly coloured costumes whirling and prancing in a riotous display of exuberance and movement. We saw two dancers fitted into golden, *papier-mâché* hobby-horses decorated with hundreds of tiny mirrors and mosaic pieces of coloured paper. The dance is performed on six-inch stilts, and the horsemen circle each other, turning and bowing as they pass, the plumes on their heads nodding gaily as they dance.

All the gaiety and flashing colours that we saw in the villages and in the festivals are matched by the equal radiance and vividness of the natural surroundings. We drove back that evening into a gathering storm over Tiruchirapalli. Driven clouds, white as sea-spray, tumbled up the heavens and turned mauve and purple and russet red as the sun set in a horizon of green and turquoise. The buildings were bathed in golden light, and then the rain fell as it can only fall in South India. Rain—and the beat of drums. Sometimes, watching the fingers of one of the best players, it reminds one of the hard-hitting quality of hail beating on flagstones. The South is famous for its percussion instruments, and there must be at least a hundred different types of drum. One of these is not really a drum at all: it is a round, clay pot, some two feet in diameter, called a *ghatam*, on which the player beats the rhythm with his bare fingers.

Instruments like this are indispensable to South Indian music. They act as foils to the singer or instrumentalist, continually introducing new beats; and between two or more of them a good-humoured conversation develops, as each takes up the other's theme and answers it. The players' hands and fingers move over the hard surfaces of their percussion instruments at tremendous speed as they strive to outdo each other, passing the theme backwards and forwards. We heard also many of the drums used by folk-singers and dancers. In one group we heard a drum that roars rather like a lion, and the dance it accompanies is appropriately called the *Urumi* or Lion Dance. The drummer rubs a bent cane over

(Continued on page 16)



'In the countryside people are always ready to watch the folk-dancers in their brightly coloured costumes whirling and prancing in riotous display'



G. J. RENIER

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 16

G. J. RENIER, Professor of Dutch History in the University of London, once wrote a much-discussed book called 'The English—Are They Human?' Here, in his latest observations, he says: 'I think the Britain in which I am living now is infinitely superior to that where I arrived so many years ago'

A New Insularity

I HAVE looked at the English for well over forty years, and I have lived with them. That is not quite the same thing: you do not look much at what you live with—granted. But then, when you look again, you see much better. And perhaps you understand better, because you feel sympathy. That should help towards making a portrait: you cannot make a good portrait if you do not like your sitter, believe me. Need I tell you that what I have noticed most of all is that almost everything around me has changed as I looked at it all these years? That is natural. Change is the great law of life: all things change. But the pace of change is not always the same. And surely no one would deny that during these forty-odd years that are behind us change has ceased to be a dignified, slow procession: it has now become a rush and a whirl.

The world into which I landed in 1913, when I first arrived in Britain, was seemingly static and amazingly insular. The British in those days were the proud owners of an Empire. Of that Empire they knew little, and of the rest of the world hardly anything at all. How well this other-worldly insularity revealed itself when they engaged in the first world war with all the lack of realism that characterised those days!

It was going to be another South African War, with volunteer professional soldiers winning an easy and rapid victory, while at home the motto would be 'business as usual.' When after a while, and for good reasons, they ceased to despise the enemy, the British began to hate him; and they distrusted the foreigners whom they did not hate, suspected plots and spying, and grew hot under the collar each time a foreign language was talked in their midst.

How different, how sober, were the British who fought the second world war! They entered the fight with no illusions: they knew that it would be a grim affair; they knew that it would last a long while, and that they would win only if they put every ounce of their strength into the struggle.

There was no intolerance of things foreign this time. They knew what issues were involved right from the beginning: they were fighting a wicked regime, not a nation. Therefore those Germans who opposed Hitler were regarded as allies. The Germans were free to speak their own language in the heart of London, for London was this time the capital of a mighty and international movement of liberation.

The End of British Isolationism

Do I mean, now, that the British have ceased to be insular? Certainly not! But their insularity has had the sting taken out of it: it has ceased to be arrogant or ignorant. There is no ignorance, wilful or otherwise, of European and world conditions; there is no notion that Britain can solve her problems regardless of what happens in the big world outside; there is no isolationism now. But there is a marked tendency among the inhabitants of the British Isles to singularise themselves, and to deal with their own internal problems in their very own way.

At the basis of it all is still the conviction of the British that they are different from the rest of mankind. Now let us be quite clear about it: there is little left of the belief held universally forty years ago that the British are superior to the common run of mankind. There is no trace of that old fallacy.

Indeed, it is from foreign observers like myself that one hears the message of the superiority of the British from the point of view of relations between individual and community, citizen and state and of the running of public affairs in general.

What has happened is a curious reaction to the nationalism that is now affecting such a large proportion of the Eastern world. I grant you, there was a time when most Britons were jingos. But that is dead history. The notion: 'My own country is perfect; it is the best community in the world; all things foreign are a blemish on the fair face of my nation'—that notion has travelled away for good, and, I regret to say, antiquated though it must be in the eye of truly emancipated men, it still exists in many parts of the world. Or rather, it has arisen there.

And the British often react to all this by saying: 'Oh well, good or bad, our own ways are the best for us.' They discuss railway nationalisation as though it had never occurred in any country but theirs, or the death penalty and its abolition as if the problem had not been coped with long since by most civilised nations. They tend to ignore the outside world even though they are no longer ignorant of it.

This new insularity, this British answer to the new forms of nationalism, also manifests itself in practice. Certain international organisations like the European Coal and Steel Pool are approved of; the British are willing to help them, but not to submit to their authority. There is a growing tendency in Britain to insist upon the sovereign status of the United Kingdom. The proof that there is behind this no arrogant unwillingness is provided by the way in which the change of the British Empire into a genuinely free Commonwealth has been accepted by the nation. The British are as proud of the fact that they founded this free association of equal nations as they are of their own free parliamentary institutions.

Power Is not Everything

I think that the Britain in which I am living now is infinitely superior to that where I arrived so many years ago. It is a country that has lost its position as a first-class power, and that has lost this position mainly as a result of the immense sacrifices it made for the cause of freedom and human dignity during two world wars. But the British have discovered that power is not everything. They know now that it may be easier for the population of a second-class power to be happy than for that of a first-class one.

It is in this spirit that they have set about the task of putting their own house in order. The Welfare State that has been created in Britain is not the work of one party: the two main parties see the details differently but they are agreed upon the main issue. Security from want, and security from fear are pursued by Tories and Labour alike, and as a result the condition of the masses is indescribably better than it was forty years ago. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

fastest to India
and fast to the Far East

luxurious slumberettes
for first-class passengers—no extra cost

6

AIR-INDIA
International



The South Downs not far from Eastbourne, where they come to an abrupt end



Winchelsea is now a sleepy inland village but it was once a busy seaport

'SECRET' SUSSEX

KAY BATCHELOR writes of a county which was, as she says, for so long a 'secret kingdom,' stretching undisturbed along the South Coast, cut off by marshes east and west, and inland by forests

I ALWAYS feel that almost anything could happen in Sussex: for so long it was the 'secret kingdom,' stretching undisturbed along the South Coast, cut off by marshes east and west, inland by forests, and from the sea by chalk-hills, that something old is in the air. It certainly is in Winchelsea, which seems to hold within its thirteenth-century streets and quiet squares a more completely ancient atmosphere than anywhere else in England. Unlike its sister Cinque Port of Rye, standing within sight across the marshes like an island of old buildings, Winchelsea has not let in the centuries, and is contentedly withdrawn from the present.

Henry James, who chose to live his latter days in the livelier air of Rye, caught the Winchelsea atmosphere precisely: 'The wide ambiguous flat,' he called it, 'that stretches eastward from Winchelsea hill . . . little villages that seem made only for long shadows and summer afternoons.'

This low marshland is, however, only a small part of Sussex; and to the west of it rise the Downs, those great bare chalk-hills that shoulder along the remaining two-thirds of the Sussex coast and hold, for all their seeming smoothness and innocence, some very long memories in their folds. It was on the Downs, too, in what is still a real silence and solitude, that Stone and Bronze Age men buried their dead in chambered mounds; and the gentle outlines of several hundred of these 'barrows' remain.

Because the Downs are such an intrinsic part of Sussex, it is fitting that the county town of Lewes should be set in their eastern slopes. From its narrow hill Lewes overlooks both the curving uncultivated Downs and the farms and fields, deep-hedged lanes and dark woods of the Weald. And Lewes itself is a town of contrasts: it is a mixture of eighteenth-century restraint and twentieth-century trade, overhung by a Norman fortress and threaded with little winding passage-ways. In the middle of bustling traffic an opened door reveals an enchanting garden, and in the busy High Street modern plate-glass is wedged between graceful, small-paned bow-windows and handsome old doorways.

St. Dunstan and the Devil

Lewes is awake and industrious in spite of its antiquity, but north of it in the completely rural Weald lies the unruffled little village of Mayfield. Here, in a convent, are the tongs that an early Archbishop of Canterbury—St. Dunstan—clapped red-hot on the nose of the Devil when he came to tempt him in his forge.

As he was obviously something of a craftsman, St. Dunstan might well have been interested in the mechanics of the 'new' game of cricket, which made what Sussex likes to claim was one of its first appearances in the village of Slindon. Slindon is near the western borders of the county, and there Nyren—later to become most famous of the Hambledon Men—started it all: he was taught the game by Dr. Richard Newland.

And what enormous men those early cricketers seem to have been. If contemporary writers are to be believed, the eighteenth-century pitch was peopled by an altogether larger race of men: great muscular creatures with thick black beards, who whacked and shouted and stumped with a sort of gigantic abandon; and whose shadows still swing a mighty bat across the summer haze at every village cricket-match. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The High Street of Lewes, the county town, looks out over the uncultivated Downs, while a timeless atmosphere is preserved in its winding passage-ways



Sussex men claim that they were the first to play cricket and to teach the game to others: a match on the village green at Stanmer, near Brighton

E. F. G. HAIG, in this contribution to the 'I Remember Africa' series, speaks about his first years in West Africa in the early nineteen-twenties as a young Assistant District Officer on a bush station

An 'A.D.O.' in Nigeria

I THINK it is one's earliest experiences of a country that stand out most vividly and enjoyably in the memory, so I am going to talk about my first years in West Africa as a young Assistant District Officer in a bush station. When I arrived in Nigeria in the early 'twenties I was sent straight off to Ogoja. In those days in the south there were no Eastern and Western Regions, only Southern Nigeria, the capital and headquarters of which was Lagos. Ogoja was a long way from Lagos—far enough away to be fairly safe from the visits of such dubiously welcome folk as very senior officials or auditors; anyway, we were bound to get quite long notice of their prospective arrival.

When I reached Ogoja I was given a house in Mango Avenue. It consisted of two small circular mud-huts connected by a narrow passage: each hut had a roof of poles and grass, and there were no ceilings. There was no glass, either, and the wooden doors and window shutters had been crudely put together by bush carpenters. The furniture consisted of one table and one chair. All the other necessities of life came from my camp kit, which also included about fifty cases of tinned food.

For about three months I spent most of the time learning my job in the station, which also housed the Resident, the District Officer, and the Medical Officer. In those days police and forestry officials were luxuries that did not come our way, while the agricultural and education departments were hardly more than myths. My jobs included looking after the local treasury, which gave me plenty of headaches, and the prison, which held a great deal of human interest. The inmates comprised a very few criminal types, a large number of careless borrowers, some too-affectionate young men who had confused *meum* and *tuum* in the matter of wives, and a handful of *habitués* who on discharge always managed on some pretext or other to regain their prison paradise.

The principal members of the African staff were the district clerk, the dispenser, the postmaster, and the police corporal. Their houses, though small, always seemed to me to be rather more civilised in shape and style than the ones we lived in; and they had their wives and children with them, which was more than we could say. It was an entirely bachelor European station, but by no means unsociable: when we were all four of us in the station together we always gathered every evening at one of our houses, taking the privilege more or less in rotation.

Travelling from Village to Village

But for most of the month we travelled the division from village to village, and it was this travelling that I found so diverting. There were no motor-roads and not many roads on which you could use a motor-bike. When we went travelling all our household goods went on the heads of carriers, who were provided by different towns and villages in turn. They were paid ninepence per day: it does not sound much, but there and then it meant quite a lot to a villager. In the dawn twilight about five a.m. fifteen to twenty of these carriers would file up to the front of the house. There, the steward boy and small boy and cook would be laying out the loads for our tour: camp bed, camp table and chair, tin bath, office box, crockery box, tin trunk for clothes, kitchen box, oddments box, holding carbide lamp and carbide, hurricane lamps, perhaps a gun, water filter, and two or three chop boxes containing mainly tinned food.

Along with the carriers there came a police constable or a court messenger: on seeing the loads he would make a rather hopeless attempt to align the strongest men opposite the largest loads. Hopeless, because as soon as the signal was given the strongest men usually made a bull-rush for the lightest loads. Anyway, unless the policeman was very timid or the big men very big, fair adjustments were made, and the carrier train went serpentine away to the bush, frequently yodelling at the top of their voices.

Behind them came the constable, two personal servants—always known as boys, of course, even though they might be septuagenarians—and the interpreter. There were more than a dozen languages spoken in the province: although I learnt two of them well enough to pass my exams, I never spoke them really fluently. This was partly from lack of opportunity, as we were often transferred from one division to another, and partly because my ear was not musical enough to become really familiar with a tonal language.

Last of all I would set off myself, clad as always in khaki shorts, shirt, and stockings, and dangling the *topee* which in those days was

almost compulsory. These morning walks, of anything from five to twenty miles, were exhilarating—at any rate for the first two or three hours. Sometimes the carriers would disappear quickly into a tunnel of forest, from the dark depths of which there drifted strange scents and the sounds of unknown birds and insects. Sometimes, again, we would take the high road and watch the sun rise as we walked for miles along a track of yellow laterite: but when that happened I was usually on a bicycle and started later.

Our destination was generally a village, where we would be welcomed by the local village head, or a chief with a few followers. The carriers would lay down their loads by the rest house, which was a house of mud with a roof of grass or palm-leaf thatch. There were no doors: I have slept hundreds of nights in doorless houses in Nigeria and never yet been burgled.

Sometimes on reaching the end of the journey I would go almost at once to the session of the local Native Court, and sit with them and hear appeals; on other occasions there would be no work till four o'clock in the afternoon, when complaints would be heard, and we would discuss local affairs such as judicial arrangements, maintenance of roads and buildings, or staff appointments.

A Very Peaceful Kind of Life

This would go on till twilight or later; then the party used to break up, and the local notables would go back to their village. For me, at least, there usually followed a delightful evening. First I would have a rather scanty bath in the small, tin receptacle provided for the purpose. Then came dinner, which generally consisted of groundnut soup—a wonderful concoction of which I never got tired—chicken, yam cakes, boiled pawpaw or local pumpkin.

After dinner, if we were lucky, I would find that the carriers had made a camp fire in the rest house compound and were sitting or lying around it. I would join them, and with the help of the interpreter we would tell each other stories and learn something of the local folklore and the local point of view. But everyone was tired and we went to bed early: by ten or half-past, as a rule, there was nothing to be seen except wood embers reddened by a stray gust of wind, and nothing to be heard except the night-long chatter and tinkle of insects, or the occasional hysterics of the forest hyrax.

This was a very peaceful kind of life. All the people of town and village were friendly: they knew by experience that the government was there to stop inter-tribal fighting and to secure justice and safety for everybody. In those days there was no direct taxation, so the difficulties and worries of the tax collector had not yet overtaken us. For nine months of the year almost complete harmony reigned over government and people. When the dry season arrived—otherwise known as the campaigning season—a certain watchfulness supervened: in some parts there were usually a few villages who wanted to have a go at some ancient enemy with the help of matchets and flint-lock guns. But in Ogoja Division this was exceptional: for the most part our simple and healthy life was not disturbed even by the sound of the internal-combustion engine.

Travelling of this type occupied two or three weeks each month for all of us; but while the D.O. and A.D.O. would only travel inside the one division, the Resident went on tour in succession to the headquarters of the five divisions of the province. Towards the end of the month we would all come back to the station, where a good deal of work awaited us. In my case there were arrears of work in the prison and local treasury to be made up, Native Court returns to be scrutinised and checked, minor appeals and complaints to be dealt with—all the important ones, of course, going to the D.O.; and sometimes I had to take minor civil or criminal cases in the Provincial Court.

In the evenings there were pleasant reunions, lubricated by the liquid produce of Scotland, and usually one or two amusing travel adventures to be heard.

Thus life provided an alternation of office work and travel which never allowed boredom to creep in. It was, of course, an entirely masculine life: during my first eighteen months there was never a European woman in the station. As to whether this was an advantage or not, I would not dare to express an opinion here. (*Broadcast in 'Calling West Africa'*)



Flashback to 1926: the author in front of the District Officer's house at Abakaliki, Nigeria



The end of the 30,000-mile Oxford and Cambridge expedition to Singapore and back: the six members and their Land Rovers outside the R.A.C. in London

UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION

SIX young university men arrived again in London after driving more than 30,000 miles overland to Singapore and back in two specially equipped field-cars, one painted light blue, and the other dark blue. It took one week less than twelve months. They were members of a joint Oxford and Cambridge Far Eastern Expedition, a combined motor-endurance rally and study trip—the second of its kind. Two years ago Oxford won a 25,000-mile rally across Africa; this time Cambridge won on points, so the score is now one all, and already there is talk of another expedition to South America. When I interviewed members of the Far Eastern expedition I spoke first to Nigel Newbery of Oxford, and then to Henry Nott of Cambridge.

'Nigel, you were in the Oxford half of the expedition. What has been happening to you since I saw you start off twelve months ago?'

'That is a rather complicated question. Broadly speaking, we have driven from London to Singapore; we have done quite a lot of study in minerals and irrigation in India and Burma, and finally we have taken a very good film. We have driven up to Khatmandu, and we have driven from Calcutta to Bangkok, which was considered impossible before we did it, because nobody had ever done it.'

'What were your worst moments?'

'I think we had a very depressing night in Thailand, when we had four accidents in a row, two of which could have been quite serious. We also had one very nasty night driving through southern Thailand; this was just before we reached the end of our difficulties. It was a long and extremely difficult bit of jungle.'

'Now, Henry: yours would be the Cambridge vehicle, and you split up a bit some of the time, I think? What were the highlights?'

'The highlight for me really was arriving in Singapore. We spent so much time planning and we had spent a great deal of energy in getting everything ready for the difficult parts of the journey, and they went quite successfully. Our arrival in Singapore was quite an occasion, and the champagne corks were popping—there was quite a crowd there.'

'What about technical difficulties: did you find you could cope with the road conditions, the weather—all that sort of thing?'

'We found, in fact, that we were almost over-equipped. We had taken a tent that was specially tropicalised against monsoonal rain, but in fact the amount of rain we had was very small, and the tent did extremely well. We had taken spades; we had winches and crowbars; we had everything you can think of for getting out of difficult situations.'

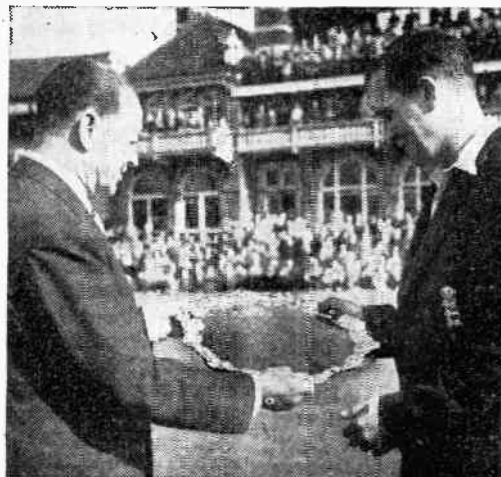
BARBARA HOOPER

Here and There

LAKER PRESENTATION

DURING the tea interval of the last day of the fifth Test match at the Oval a silver salver was presented to Jim Laker, the Surrey and England bowler, to mark his achievement in taking nine Australian wickets for thirty-seven, and ten for fifty-three in the fourth Test match at Manchester.

The presentation was made on the pitch by the M.C.C. President, Lord Alexander, who was accompanied out to the wicket by Lord Tedder, President of Surrey County Cricket Club. The sun was shining, the grass was green—a very pleasant little memory.



Earl Alexander presenting Laker with the salver recording the 19 wickets he took at Manchester

At the end of the match I had a few words with Jim Laker about the presentation. First I asked what was on the salver that was handed to him. He said: 'It is a very large and beautiful silver salver, and inscribed on the front of it is the entire scoreboard of the Manchester Test match in all detail, with a little inscription to the effect that it was presented by Field-Marshal Lord Alexander to commemorate the fourth Test match at Manchester, England versus Australia. The scoreboard is really beautifully done, beautifully engraved. It really is a wonderful memento of a great day.'

REX ALSTON

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

ONE of the difficulties of reporting a meeting like that of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is not only to understand the scientific terms that are bandied about, but also to convey to the listener the meaning of what is said about the use of scientific terms. I had this in mind when I asked this year's President of the Association, Sir Raymond Priestley, whether he thought any headway is likely to be made in making science more intelligible to the public:

'I hope so. There will always be technical terms—you can't get away from them. I brought with me to the meeting a manuscript which is being written by the Institute of Education at Birmingham. It is an attempt to make a vocabulary which has the least possible number of words beyond the normal 5,000 words which people use; and the idea is that scientists should be asked as far as possible to keep their communications inside this vocabulary. Whether it is possible I do not know, but it is a very praiseworthy attempt.'

News of a new method of producing steel was given in one of the many papers read at the meeting by Sir Charles Goodeve, the director of the British Iron and Steel Research Association. Sir Charles was both cautious and optimistic about the results. He did not think the new process when it was ready would produce cheaper steel, but nevertheless it was extremely attractive. It did away with the need for coke ovens and blast furnaces; but, again, he did not think that these would be outdated; blast furnaces were most efficient.

This new method of producing steel, which was only a plan on paper just over a year ago, was not a replacement of the present methods but would be an additional one with its own particular advantages. The new steel was called cyclo-steel—'cyclo' because at one stage there was a circular process in production. It was made by blowing powdered ore and coal into a special furnace. He said they were now operating one of the key stages of experimental production at a pilot plant near Middlesbrough—'except,' he said with a sudden grin, 'except when we don't blow it up, which we have done.' I asked him how many years it would be before the steel was in production:

'We hope in the year 1957 to know how to design a proper plant. We are still learning the fundamentals of it, and we do not intend to try and put all the bits together until we have learned the fundamentals. It will then be some years in a second stage—perhaps five years, perhaps ten—depending on difficulties which are very much there.'

CONRAD VOSS-BARK



'All Clear'—Puncher (John Mills) and the Professor (Bryan Forbes) smuggling the baby into a cabin: a scene from 'The Baby and the Battleship'



Bob Hope and Katharine Hepburn co-star in a comedy called 'The Iron Petticoat'

GORDON GOW, in this contribution to the *General Overseas Service's* monthly review of releases in the United Kingdom, deals with four 'feature films,' and interviews Ralph Thomas, who directed one of them

MANY learned and contradictory words have been written on the subject of infant care, but it is unlikely that the volumes containing them would fall into the hands of bachelor sailors. This very probable supposition is the basis of a thoroughly improbable comedy, *The Baby and the Battleship*, involving, among others, John Mills and Richard Attenborough, and directed by Jay Lewis.

The baby is smuggled aboard the battleship for suitably absurd reasons, by a sailor called Puncher (because he used to be a boxer), and what an affable oaf John Mills makes of him! Presently, the battleship proceeds through Mediterranean waters to take part in an exercise, and below decks Puncher and his shipmates grapple with two problems: how to look after the baby correctly (he is only six months old); and how to keep his presence aboard a secret from the officers.

One of the shipmates is a married man and a father of some experience. He takes it upon himself to act as a kind of foreman, disdaining any direct participation in the enterprise but giving instructions with a know-it-all air that drives his companions frantic. All the same, his advice is welcome, and the sailors put it into practice with splendid ingenuity. Once they have acquired second-hand knowledge of things like nappy-changing and bottle-feeding, they soon find the means to carry them out: table linen vanishes from the officers' mess; and when the ship's doctor dons his rubber gloves he discovers that all the finger-tips are missing.

Antics like this, coming thick and fast, keep *The Baby and the Battleship* bouncing with mirth. The mirth comes within a whisper of vulgarity at times, but it never takes an outright liberty. Its tone is set in a laughable yet touching scene where John Mills croons the baby to sleep, ever so softly, with an almost Rabelaisian ditty entitled *The Tattooed Lady*.

And just as you begin to wonder how they will keep the buffoonery up to scratch for the length of the film a Ruritanian marshal comes aboard with cohorts, and makes a minute inspection of every part of the ship, which allows for a fresh bout of hilarity as the sailors find it necessary to shift their charge from point to point at breakneck speed to dodge the attention of these inquisitive guests.

There is more broad comedy in *The Iron Petticoat*, a British film with American stars and a distinctly American manner. Bob Hope appears as a lieutenant assigned to the task of converting a Soviet airwoman to the Western way of life. Since the airwoman is a fighter-pilot of considerable renown, and played by Katharine Hepburn at that, Hope's job is uphill work in more ways than one. *The Iron Petticoat* was scripted by the American writer, Ben Hecht, in the style of a typical Bob Hope comedy. The jokes are strictly in the gag-man category, and there is little attempt to derive any satire from the clash of Eastern and Western ideals.

Bob Hope is provided with the brash quips his fans will expect and undoubtedly appreciate. Squirring the airwoman at a night-club party, he calls the waiter and says: 'Bring us a pitcher. Half champagne, half

vodka. And water-wings for everybody.' So it bubbles along in settings that recall the gloss and glitter of a Hollywood musical, though, to be sure, we get a colourful glimpse of Piccadilly Circus or the Horse Guards clip-clopping past Buckingham Palace now and then to remind us that the action is taking place in England.

The interest of the film is centred on the star combination, Hope and Hepburn, a combination that turns out to be as incongruous as it sounds. Bob Hope's uphill work, as I have indicated, is not confined to the plot. His humour has thrived in company with glamorous actresses like Dorothy Lamour and Jane Russell, to name but two. Now, confronted by Katharine Hepburn, he seems rather at a disadvantage. Although the script is geared to conform with the Hope tradition, Miss Hepburn whips through the film like a carefree tornado: her personality overwhelms it.

It is not a question of brute force, I am sure—no necessity for that. Miss Hepburn has triumphed over some difficult parts in her time. This one is a walkover: the ramrod woman steeped in Soviet regulations, yet weakening at the sight of a flimsy negligee in a shop window and at the contemplation of what it might do for her. This makes no great demands on her sensitivity. And when she counters Hope's boost for Western democracy with tirades of Communist doctrine her personality is so potent, her wit so sharp, that the horseplay looks like child's play. Hope is no actor-comedian. He is a gag-man, one of the best in his own highly competitive field. But I doubt if he has even played against competition like this. Anyway, the conflict is intriguing to watch. *The Iron Petticoat* is an uncommon film, and I had a talk with its director, Ralph Thomas, about it.

'This is certainly a change from the typical British film you usually do, Mr. Thomas, isn't it?'

'Yes. Normally, Betty Box has produced the last twelve pictures that I have directed. We work as a team: we start with an idea or a script; we get it into the shape that we want, and we put it on the screen with a cast we believe is right for it. This film, of course, started with a script written in America, and we have two great international stars in the cast, so we set out making a picture that was already half-way there. It was an odd thing but the two protagonists, Katharine Hepburn and Bob Hope, had never met although they had lived within 2,000 yards of each other for more years than either of them would admit. I do not think they had ever spoken to each other before they met at Pinewood.'

'Two Completely Different Temperaments'

'How was your job as a director trying to control what must be two completely different temperaments?'

'I was largely a referee. They are both great individualists and absolute masters in their own field. He is essentially a vaudevillian—the best of his kind. He has got a wonderfully timed delivery; he knows exactly how to sell a smart wisecrack, how to get a wonderful visual reaction with his very mobile funny face. She is a highly trained and very expert light comedian with enormous talent. It is very difficult to mix these two together, because farce and dramatic comedy are quite incompatible.'

'You had the world première of this film, I think, in Berlin—at the Berlin Festival—didn't you?'

'Yes. It was rather fun because it was shown to a lot of different



Robert Helpmann, David Kossoff, and James Robertson Justice in 'The Iron Petticoat'

Sylvia Sims and Kenneth Haig play leading roles in 'My Teenage Daughter,' a study of juvenile delinquency produced by Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle

'Films to See'

audiences in a very short time. It was shown to the sort of festival audience—a rather stuffy audience—who seemed to enjoy it; it was shown to a paying audience in a 3,000-seat cinema, and they laughed a lot and obviously loved the movie. But the biggest reaction was in a cinema which actually backed on to the Russian zone. There were about 2,600 people in the cinema, a lot of them standing. Very many of them lived in East Berlin under Russian rule, and there were, I think, quite a lot of Russian soldiers in that audience as well. And they laughed at it. It had an identical reaction when it was shown to an American camp, full of American soldiers of all ranks and their wives and families. It is very odd that the Russians and the Americans laughed at the same thing: there must be something international about humour, I think.

Sequel to 'Doctor in the House'

'Yes, and despite the clash of East and West in the film, East and West find it equally funny. Now, I gather the next thing you are going to do is something in more familiar vein for you, because your most famous film, I suppose, was *Doctor in the House*: I believe you are going to make another of Richard Gordon's 'Doctor' books into a film?'

'Yes, we are sticking our chins out. Betty and I actually bought the three stories together—*Doctor in the House*, *Doctor at Sea*, which was not strictly a 'Doctor' story but a nautical comedy which had a doctor in it, and *Doctor at Large*, which is quite definitely and unashamedly a sequel to *Doctor in the House*. It tells the story of the same people, no longer students but doctors starting off in private practice, and I think it has got a lot of humanity, a lot of reality. This is very documentary-comedy in style: it is not a slapstick comedy; it is not particularly broad comedy. I think it is terribly funny, and I am looking forward to making it enormously. It has got Dirk Bogarde in it again, and James Robertson Justice, Muriel Pavlow—a lot of the old people—and I hope people will like it.'

* * * * *

Adolescent delinquency is a topic that has been engaging American and Continental film-makers a good deal lately, but it has not been explored much in British films. So it comes as something of a shock to find Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle grappling with it in a production, *My Teenage Daughter*, that is very much off their beaten path. Miss Neagle herself is cast as a mother, widowed and reasonably well-to-do. Her two daughters have a happy home, and Miss Neagle provides for them by working in a magazine office. Her work is so efficient that she gets a promotion to the post of fiction editor of a magazine called *Teenage*. Imagine her embarrassment, then, when the elder of her two daughters, who is seventeen, takes up with a rather sleazy young man.

Sylvia Sims, a newcomer, acts well as the daughter, and Margaret Lockwood's little girl, Julia, does splendidly as her younger sister, who observes the seventeen-year-old in tight, tartan jeans and sloppy sweater, and remarks wisely: 'She's just a crazy mixed-up kid.' There is not all that much indication, really, that the kid is mixed-up, beyond the fact that she spends a lot of time in a crowded, dingy cellar where pseudo-bohemians perform choreographic contortions while the band plays a tune called *Get With It*. No matter when she and her boy-friend visit this dive (and they drop in frequently), the band is always playing *Get With It*, showing that adolescent delinquency can be darned monotonous.

Eventually something really happens: there is a murder, or something very like one, and for a few minutes things get quite dramatic. The boy-friend's wealthy old aunt, beautifully played by Helen Hayes, refuses to give him some money, and when he snatches her purse she drops dead. So Miss Neagle's teenage daughter, who is waiting outside in a car, is automatically involved, and a crisis develops.

There is no compromise whatever about *Child in the House*. This film is unabashed sentimentality, and little Mandy Miller, as the child in question, turns out to be as accomplished a heart-string-plucker at the ripe age of eleven as she was some years ago in *Mandy*. (As a result of her success in that picture she is called just Mandy now.) Her achievement is interesting, I think, because young children can often appear to act naturally under the guidance of a patient and clever director, but when they get to be as old as Mandy is now they are very much aware of what acting means. As a result, they tend to be coy and self-conscious about it. But in *Child in the House* this talented little girl manages to look natural most of the time, and towards the end of the story her distress is bound to strike a sympathetic chord from all but the toughest.

Her father, who is played by Stanley Baker, is what you might call a likeable bounder. He is a thief and a gambler and continually on the run. His little daughter does not see him much, but whenever they do meet there is a warm affection between them. The mother is ill in hospital, the father in hiding, so Mandy goes to live with her aunt and uncle, a prosperous but childless couple who have grown a bit sour: Phyllis Calvert and Eric Portman make them convincing enough.

The whole thing is nowhere near as soggy as you might expect. It is a bit slow to get going, but once into its stride *Child in the House* is thoroughly acceptable on its own sentimental terms. (Broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)



Mandy Miller gives an accomplished performance in 'Child in the House' as the daughter of a criminal on the run (played by Stanley Baker)

**you've got to
be good to be in
business 100 years**



The FODEN FGD 6 10-11 cu. yd. DUMPER, famous everywhere for its performance and dependability, is powered by a 6 cylinder oil engine and fitted with double reduction axles.



FODENS LTD · SANDBACH · CHESHIRE · ENGLAND



Journey to South India

Continued from page 9

a goatskin, which is covered with a mixture of burnt hay and castor oil. Ingenuity, coupled with a natural instinct for music in the South, have led to the invention of many unusual musical instruments. One of them features in *Villupattu*—the Song of the Bow—which comes from Tinneveli in Madras State. The bow is about ten feet long, a leather thong stretched between the two extremities of a curved bamboo pole. Behind it sit two men: one plucks the bowstring, to which is attached a row of bells, while the other beats the open end of a large earthenware pot that is tied to the bow. The singer, sitting cross-legged in front of them, sings of the Lord Shiva and his consort, Parvati. Shiva and Parvati! Religion is never far away: ritual and custom, music and dance are all one. It was in the magnificent temple at Madurai that we stood in the pillared cloisters and watched the images of Shiva and Parvati being carried on bamboo palanquins to their morning bath. Afterwards they would be bathed in coconut milk, and rice would be offered to them: not far away was the haunting sound of the flute.

Throughout Tamilnad, which is the home of the Tamil language in Madras State, one is never far away from the sights and sounds of worship. Sometimes our car was stopped as a highly decorated cow—a sacred animal to all Hindus—its horns topped with brass, and yellow spots painted on its body, accompanied its owner to the temple; or we would see the almost life-size horses and other animals of baked clay standing guard over a shrine; or, again, catch a glimpse of villagers carrying gleaming brass pots of new rice to the temple as a harvest offering.

Where the Wild Elephant Roam

There are still vast areas of South India where the wild animal population is greater than the human, where the wild elephant roam at will and sometimes stalk through the tea estates, uprooting hundreds of tea bushes and causing great damage. There is tiger and bison, too, and game reserves have been created to prevent their extinction. Once in twelve years an elephant round-up is held, to capture elephants for work, since only they can go into the teak forests in the hills and haul the huge tree-trunks to places where they can be used. And deep in the hills there are still tribal settlements where the people have not had any contact with the modern India that is being created in the plains.

It is not only in the thickly wooded hills, however, that isolated communities are to be found. There are some who exist in the Malabar coastal area and have managed to preserve their distinctive identity. Such a group are the White Jews of Cochin. They came to India probably in the first century A.D., and although there are now only about a hundred of them left in the seaport of Cochin they have kept their way of life intact. We walked through the narrow street leading to their synagogue, where a patriarchal old man showed us round, and it was with a supremely proud smile that he said: 'We have been here 900 years.' Another group are the Muslims of Arab descent known as Moplahs. Their songs are characteristic of their history—a mixture of Arab, Malayalam, and Tamil words.

The most conservative of Brahmin Hindus live in Malabar: they are called Nambudhris, and are of pure Aryan stock. Even today they live in a twilight world of ancient custom which has been handed down for 2,000 years, speaking a very Sanskritised language. They live mainly indoors and devote their lives to learning and administering the land. I visited one of these Nambudhri households, but being a foreigner I was only allowed into an outer room. There is a matriarchal society, and the elderly woman who came to meet me was friendly enough. Her ear-lobes were pulled down with heavy gold earrings, and her whole appearance must have been identical with that of her own forbears hundreds of years before.

A Clamour of Festivals

South India has not needed to resist the modern influences of change. The old way of life is too secure and deep-rooted for it to be undermined by the temporal trends of today. Whereas our festivals in the West are preserved for their historical interest, in South India they are alive in the minds of the people and need no artificial stimulus. The South is indeed a clamour of festivals: they love noise and colour, and they excel in producing both. For one of the year's big religious festivals—*Dassera*—held at Trichur on the Malabar coast, eighty drummers and thirty-six elephants from two temples turn out, and in a spirit of good-hearted rivalry compete with each other in the splendour of their performance until the spectator is almost buried in the sound.

It should be needless to say that we left South India with deep and sincere regret. But its music will ring in our ears for a very long time to come and will conjure up pictures of that incredible countryside: from the hills—said to be older than the Himalayas—that rise from the plains like lunar peaks, to the quiet backwaters of Travancore, which weave through the palm trees, and the vivid green squares of rice that grow wherever there is space and water to irrigate them. A lovely land that is a hard taskmaster to its people, but from which they seem to draw endless inspiration and enthusiasm. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

This Week's Listening

ANDREW BONAR LAW

FROM October, 1922, until May, 1923, Andrew Bonar Law was the British Prime Minister. His 209 days in office were cut tragically short by illness, and he died only five months after resignation. He was the first man of Commonwealth origin to become Premier of Great Britain.

Bonar Law had been born in the Canadian province of New Brunswick in 1858. At the age of twelve he had left Canada to spend his boyhood in



Glasgow, where he attended the High School and later became a merchant. He had been first elected to the House of Commons in 1900, and eleven years later had become Conservative leader.

How did this quick-witted but rather silent Canadian Scot become Prime Minister? He was not a statesman with great imagination: he fought his last election on the slogan 'Tranquillity and Stability.' 'There are times,' he said, 'when it is good to sit still and go slowly.' How then could he have been the perfect second-in-command in Lloyd George's Coalition Government which won the first world war? These and other questions will be answered in a programme about Bonar Law this week.

Speakers will include Lord Coleraine, his younger son, a former Conservative Home Secretary, Lord Templewood, and a former Labour Minister of Defence, Mr. Shinwell. It will end with an appreciation by the Oxford historian, Dr. Robert Blake, whose long biography of Bonar Law was published last year under the title *The Unknown Prime Minister*.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30; Tuesday 02.30; Friday 10.00

COLONIAL QUESTION-MARK

THE speed with which colonial territories have advanced to political independence has been one of the major features of post-war colonial policy. What determines the rate at which it is carried out, and why does the pace vary from colony to colony? Is there a danger of going too fast or too slow? And are some colonies too small to ever achieve a state of real political independence?

These are some of the points which will be considered in the third and final 'London Forum' devoted to the 'Colonial Question-Mark.'

G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

THE SOVIET UNION

'SCIENCE and the State' is the title of Lord Adrian's talk in the G.O.S. series on the Soviet Union. Lord Adrian, formerly known as Professor E. D. Adrian, has been the Master of Trinity

November 4 — 10

College, Cambridge, since 1951. His distinguished scientific career has included the award of the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1932, and the Presidency of the Royal Society in 1950.

Earlier this year, at the invitation of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., he led a party of members of the Royal Society on a visit to scientific institutions in the Soviet Union. In his talk Lord Adrian will describe the level of scientific achievement in the Soviet Union and the position enjoyed by the scientist in Soviet society.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

THE OLYMPICS

THE last Games before the war were held at Berlin in 1936. The lavish presentation, including the building of a superb new stadium, was intended by the Nazi Government to act as an advertisement for the regime. The atmosphere of these Games will be recalled by Godfrey Brown, in conversation with Roger Bannister, in the series of programmes on 'The Olympics.'

Mr. Brown, who is now the headmaster of the Royal Grammar School at Worcester, was one of Britain's finest quarter-milers between the wars, and was an unlucky second at Berlin in the 400 metres. In the programme he will speak about his races, which also included being a member of the British team that won the 4 x 400 metres relay event, and about two of the outstanding performers at the Games—Jesse Owens and Jack Lovelock.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.00; Tuesday 02.15 and 09.30

THE BUDDHIST REVIVAL

THIS month in Delhi—as part of India's recognition of this year's 2,500th Buddhist anniversary—an international exhibition of Buddhist art is being held to coincide with the UNESCO Annual Assembly. Later in the month a symposium on Buddhism will be attended by delegates from Western as well as Asian countries, who will afterwards visit some of the more important Buddhist shrines in India.

For Francis Watson this year's commemorations and pilgrimages call to mind the contributions made by Western scholars to the knowledge of Buddhist tradition and culture. Under the title of 'East and West in the Buddhist Revival,' he will recall in a talk the tribute of the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, of India, to 'the scholars of Europe who restored to us our pride in our ancient culture . . .' In giving some insight into their discoveries, he also considers the influence of their work on present-day Asian thought and attitudes.

G.O.S.: Friday 16.15; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00



Paul Rogers can be heard in 'Hunter's Moon,' a play by Eden Phillpotts, on Sunday and Wednesday

RUSSIAN-BORN PIANIST

THE soloist, Nina Milkina, who will play the Schumann *Piano Concerto in A Minor* on Tuesday at 14.45 with the BBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Rudolf Schwarz, was born in Moscow in 1919 and began playing the piano at the age of three. When she was eleven she had her first compositions published and performed. She studied with various eminent professors, including Rachmaninoff, who heard her play when she was a child and persuaded her parents not to let her become a child prodigy.

Miss Milkina made her debut in London when she was in her teens, and is now one of Britain's leading pianists, winning particular praise for her interpretation of the Mozart piano concertos. She is married to an Englishman.

FOR CHILDREN

ALL young children and their parents know the Agay little 'Railway Engine' books by the Rev. W. Awdry, illustrated by C. Reginald Dalby. Was there ever a happier combination? But Mr. Dalby is much more than a tender to Mr. Awdry's enchanting locomotives. All have much the same faces registering delight, triumph, defeat, exhaustion or determination, but very different bodies. Colour matters most, next line.

In a doss-house for tired engines, for instance, is Gordon, the Blue Express, sleek, snug, wind-resistant, and stream-lined, but James the Red Engine will undoubtedly get the better of him.

'The Three Railway Engines' is the title of the first of three 'Railway Tales' in the programme for children.

G.O.S.: Sunday 13.15; Monday 21.30; Saturday 09.45

'HUNTER'S MOON'

THE scene, as almost always with an Eden Phillpotts play, is in east Devonshire. This play he might possibly have called *A Village Romeo and Juliet*, had not Delius used the title before him, for the theme is that of young lovers and attentive parents, though the idiom here is of comedy.

Not that Peter Chadd and Nancy Owlett are frustrated and forbidden in their wooing by the attitudes of their respective widowed parents, old Matthew Owlett and Dinah Chadd. Indeed, if the younger pair can soon tie a satisfactory knot, it seems likely that their elders will follow suit.

The trouble is that Matthew is an opinionated old man, even crankish, and one of the opinions troubling him at the moment is that Peter Chadd is rather too meek and mild. True, Peter (played by Paul Rogers) is a hefty young man and a member of the local constabulary.

But in Matthew's opinion 'He's a thought too given to mercy—too tender.' And in this opinion he persists until one fine moonlit evening when Peter happens to catch the poacher who has been troubling the local gamekeeper, and who turns out to be none other than his own prospective father-in-law.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15



A wartime picture of Sir Winston Churchill and the late Field-Marshal Smuts: on Wednesday Sir Winston is to unveil the Smuts memorial in London, in a ceremony broadcast at 10.55, 18.30, and 22.15

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras

GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95

(18.00-21.15 Nov. 10)

West Indies

23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11955	25.09
	11750	25.53

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish

23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30

Mexico

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
-------------	-------	-------

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66

West Africa

20.15-21.00	15435	19.44
	17715	16.93

(20.15-21.15 Nov. 10)

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42

East Africa

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53

Hebrew

Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian

Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific

Australia

GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15210	19.72
	17700	16.95

New Zealand

08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

13.15-14.00	25750	11.65
13.15-15.30	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
	17790	16.86

(Tues., Wed.)

Far Eastern

China and Japan

GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17745	16.91
12.00-12.45	17745	16.91

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65
14.15-14.30	17700	16.95
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
+*09.30-21.00	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
+*16.00-21.00	12095	24.80

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	15110	19.85
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80

West Africa

04.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80
+*21.00-22.45	15435	19.44

North Africa

04.30-06.30	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Mon., Tues.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-07.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17870	16.79
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91
+*16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
+*20.00-21.00	9410	31.88

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

+*21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
<i>(21.30-03.00 Nov. 9)</i>		
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

+*20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
+*21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
21.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11955	25.09
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
+*21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
+*21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9410	31.88

South Georgia

22.15-00.30	7325	40.96
-------------	------	-------

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
*20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
*20.00-22.15	17890	16.77

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17740	16.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
*20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
*20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
*20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
*21.00-22.15	15300	19.61

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific

09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17740	16.91
11.00-14.15	15360	19.53

(10.45-14.15 Nov. 7)

South-East Asia

09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

NOVEMBER 4

- GMT**
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
- 00.25 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes**
 for North, Central and South America, Mexico and the West Indies
- 00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM**
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
- 6: Opera, Ballet, and Performed Music on the Screen
(repeated on Monday at 07.30)
- 01.00 Paul Rogers in 'HUNTER'S MOON'**
 A play for broadcasting by Eden Phillpotts
 Mathew Owlett.....Hedley Goodall
 Nancy Owlett.....Jocelyn Page
 Dinah Chadd.....Dorothy Hawkins
 Peter Chadd.....Paul Rogers
 Inspector Manley.....Lewis Gedge
 Mr. Puddicombe.....Norman Kendall
 Lady Clara Champernown
 Phyllis Smale
 Produced by Patrick Dromgoole
(repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
Peter Forster writes on page 17
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 02.15 ENCORE**
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'**
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. E. A. J. Mercer
- 05.00 TOP OF THE POPS**
 Introducing a popular British singer
 Anne Shelton
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
- 05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT**
 Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 FROM THE BIBLE**
- 06.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC**
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)
- 07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY**
 Frank Titterton (tenor)
 with Clifton Helliwell (piano)
 sings his favourite Victorian love-ballads
 Introduced by Michael Hayes
(repeated Wed., 15.45; Thurs., 21.00)
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Prokofiev (records)**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
 Robert Easton
 from the United Kingdom introduces
 Rena Edwards (from Canada)
 Inia te Wiata (from New Zealand)
 Neville Taylor (from the West Indies)
 Eula Parker (from Australia)
(repeated at 23.45; Wed., 20.15)
- 10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**
 from St. Mark's Church, Greenock, Scotland. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. James Murray
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.30 HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR**
 featuring the Lad 'imself with Bill Kerr
 Sidney James, and Kenneth Williams
 Theme and incidental music composed by Wally Stott
 Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton
 Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
(repeated Wed., 15.15; Fri., 23.45)
- 12.00 MELODY HOUR**
 Bernard Monshin and his Concert Tango Orchestra with Julie Dawn and The Freddie Phillips Quintet
 Introduced by Roy Williams
 Produced by Eric Arden
(repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 FOR CHILDREN 'Railway Tales'**
 by the Rev. W. Awdry
 Told by Charles E. Stidwill
 1: 'The Three Railway Engines'
 13.30 'The Globe Spins'
 with Cy Grant and the Arden Singers
 Music directed by Albert Webb
 Produced by Graham Gauld
(repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)
See note on page 17
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 CONCERTO**
 Horn Concerto No. 3 in E flat (K.447) by Mozart
 and
 Concerto for horn, strings, and timpani by York Bowen
 played by Dennis Brain and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conductor, John Hopkins
(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)
- 15.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**
 Chapter 9
(repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)
- 15.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'**
 All-In Announcing
 The sixth and last talk by Bernard Braden
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 LONDON FORUM**
 'The Colonial Question-Mark'
 3: The Pace of 'Self-Determination'
(repeated on Monday at 02.15)
See note on page 17
- 16.45 GOLDEN SERENADE**
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**
 from St. Woolos Cathedral, Newport, Monmouthshire
(repeated on Monday at 01.00)

- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 THE CHAMELEONS**
 Directed by Ron Peters
- 18.30 'HUNTER'S MOON'**
(See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)
- 19.30 TWO IN ONE**
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and
 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
(repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
 followed by an interlude at 20.09
- 20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
 'Brahms and Hanslick,' by Cedric Wallis
 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner
(repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)
- 20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR**
 Community hymn-singing
- 21.00 FROM THE BIBLE**
 followed by an interlude at 21.10
- 21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS**
 19: Ceylon
- 22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'**
 with Kitty Bluett
 Kenneth Connor
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 14.15)
- 22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 THE BOY IN THE GALLERY**
 A review of English life as it is recorded in the songs of the Music-Hall
 Colin MacInnes takes the theme of friendship as his subject for the last in his series of programmes
(repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)
- 23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
(See 09.45; repeated Wednesday, 20.15)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT	04.20 on:	31.88,	31.25,	30.71,	25.49,
		24.92,	24.80,	19.91,	19.85,
		19.42,	16.79 m.		
	05.54 on:	25.30,	19.46,	16.95,	13.97,
		13.82,	11.65 m.		
	09.20 on:	19.91,	19.85,	16.91,	13.92,
		13.87,	13.84 m.		
	10.20 on:	13.97,	11.66 m.		
	15.54 on:	24.80 m.			
	19.54 on:	31.88,	16.79,	16.77,	13.92 m.
	20.54 on:	24.92,	19.61,	19.60,	16.77 m.
	22.09 on:	25.15 m.			
	22.58 app. on:	25.15,	24.92,	19.91,	19.61,
		19.60,	16.70 m.		
	A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00				

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

- 16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 5

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

11.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'West African Bookshelf'
Speaker: Peter Abrahams
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoonsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-15.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 'As I See It': a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign
Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE

from St. Woolos Cathedral, Newport,
Monmouthshire. Conducted by the
Dean of Monmouth, the Very Rev.
R. Ellis Evans and the Rev. G. G.
Edgar, Chaplain of the Cathedral

01.30 STRINGS IN RHYTHM

Directed by Henry Croudson

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM

'The Colonial Question-Mark'

3: The Pace of 'Self-Determination'

02.45 RHYTHM PIANIST

Dill Jones

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Prokofiev (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR

Bernard Monshin
and his Concert Tango Orchestra
with Julie Dawn
and the Freddie Phillips Quintet
Introduced by Roy Williams
Produced by Eric Arden
(repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE

featuring

'Plot the Spot'

and

'Figure It Out'

Two panel games
devised and produced by
John P. Wynn

The Panel:

Anona Winn (Australia)

Larry Cross (Canada)

Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)

Chairman, Franklin Engelmann

Programme produced by Joan Clark

(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes
written and introduced
by Roger Manvell
assisted by John Huntley
6: Opera, Ballet, and Performed Ballet
on the Screen

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK

Prokofiev (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
interviewed by Peter Duncan

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE LONELY SHORE'

by Elizabeth Dawson

Produced by H. B. Fortuin

Jenny.....Cherry Morris
Helen.....Judy Horn
David.....Peter Neil
Roger.....Colin Gibson
Aunt Margaret.....Beatrice Gilbert
Guy Lester.....Michael Gough
Lise.....Ernestine Costa
Uncle Jack.....Norman Wynne
(repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 01.30)

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY

in which she sings and reminds you
of songs you will want to remember
with Woolf Phillips
and his Orchestra

Produced by David Miller

(repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

presents people and events
in the North of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS

(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'

The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell

Produced by Tom Ronald
(repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 From the Third Programme 'GIVING A DOG A BAD NAME'

A talk on the
British attitude to sociology
by George Homans
Professor of Sociology
at Harvard University
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'CONVERSATION WITH BERNARD SHAW'

Some Recollections

by Sewell Stokes

(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

'The Olympics'

1936, Berlin

Roger Bannister talks to

Godfrey Brown

(repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)

See note on page 17

17.10 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 PORTRAIT OF A PRIME MINISTER

A. Bonar Law

A programme about the life and work
of the statesman who was British
Premier from 1922 until 1923

Written and narrated by
A. P. Ryan

Produced by Roger Cary

The speakers include:
Lord Swinton, C.H.
Lord Davidson, C.H.
Lord Templewood
Lord Alness
Lord Coleraine

The Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.

Dr. Thomas Jones, C.H.

Mr. Wickham Steed

Mr. J. Learner

and the voice of the Rt. Hon. Andrew
Bonar Law himself, recorded in 1909

(repeated Tuesday, 02.30; Fri., 10.00)

See note on page 17

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 LET THE CHILDREN SING

Children's Choirs from many parts of
Britain entertain you with their songs

6: Hertfordshire

(repeated Friday, 02.30 and 14.45)

19.00 'YOUTH AND CHRISTIAN UNITY'

by the Rev. Kenneth Slack, M.B.E.
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA

Carmen Prielto (soprano)

Rowland Jones (tenor)

BBC Chorus

BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THIS MODERN STUFF

4: Hindemith and the
Modern Use of Tonality
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the music
of our times, and tries to provide a
key to its wider appreciation
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

21.00 THE BAND OF H.M. ROYAL MARINES (Portsmouth)

Conducted by Captain A. McLean

Director of Music

21.30 FOR CHILDREN

'Railway Tales'

by the Rev. W. Awdry
1: 'The Three Railway Engines'

21.45 'The Globe Spins'

with Cy Grant and the Arden Singers
(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 HIT PARADE

Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

present people and events
in the North of England

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 6

GMT
00.15 HARRY FARMER
 at the electronic organ

00.30 'CONVERSATION WITH BERNARD SHAW'
Some Recollections
 by Sewell Stokes
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 MELODY HOUR
 Bernard Monshin
 and his Concert Tango Orchestra
 with Julie Dawn
 and the Freddie Phillips Quintet
 Introduced by Roy Williams
 Produced by Eric Arden

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The Olympics'
 1936, Berlin
 Roger Bannister
 talks to Godfrey Brown
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 PORTRAIT OF A PRIME MINISTER
A. Bonar Law
 A programme about the life and work of the statesman who was British Premier from 1922 until 1923
 Written and narrated by A. P. Ryan
 Produced by Roger Cary
(See Monday, 17.30; repeated on Friday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Prokofiev (records)

05.00 'CONVERSATION WITH BERNARD SHAW'
(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 Carmen Prietto (soprano)
 Rowland Jones (tenor)
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 STARS LOOK BACK
 A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making. The discussion is illustrated with excerpts from the sound track
 6: Margaret Leighton
(repeated at 18.30; Wed., 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett
 Kenneth Connor
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 14.15)

07.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 All-In Announcing
 The last of six talks
 by Bernard Braden

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Vilem Tausky
 Overture, Euryanthe.....Weber
 Symphony No. 93 in D.....Haydn
 Three Dances, Henry VIII
 -Edvard German

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke

12.15 HARRY FARMER
 at the electronic organ

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 A programme for Ulster people overseas, including news from home and Irish Rhythms
 Edited and produced by Diana Hyde

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

13.30 THIS MODERN STUFF
 4: Hindemith and the Modern Use of Tonality
 In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times, and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Rudolf Schwarz
 Nina Milkina (piano)
 Overture to an Italian Comedy
 Arthur Benjamin
 Symphonic Poem, Tapiola.....Sibelius
 Piano Concerto in A minor
 Schumann
See note on page 17

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 19: Ceylon

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union
 'Science and the State'
 by Lord Adrian
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer
 This week: Eve Boswell
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Introduced by Neil Landor
 Produced by John Cooper
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Suffolk

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 HIT PARADE
 presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 STARS LOOK BACK
(See 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.00 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midlight Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry

19.45 'BEFORE I FORGET'
(See 07.45)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE GOLDEN AGE
 of popular song
 (1918-1939)
 Part 1
 featuring
 the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz.
 Written and produced
 by Charles Chilton
(repeated Wed., 23.45; Thurs., 11.45)

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people
 interviewed by Peter Duncan

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 Denis Stevens introduces
 Racine Fricker's String Quartet No. 2
 played by
 The New Edinburgh String Quartet
 Programme also includes:
 Quintet in D by J. C. Bach
 played by the Musica da Camera
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Brahms and Hanslick,' by Cedric Wallis
 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner
(repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 'YOUTH AND CHRISTIAN UNITY'
 by the Rev. Kenneth Slack, M.B.E.
 General Secretary of the
 British Council of Churches

23.45-00.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Julie Dawn

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
18:00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
 23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 *(As 23.15-00.00 above)*
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain
 by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'The Prisoner of Zenda': Episode 3
 Hymns and their Music, sung by the
 St. Martin Singers, conducted by the
 Rev. W. D. Kennedy-Bell
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Scheherazade
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.10 Viewpoint
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 7

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For scarelengths see page 18

North America

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
- 15.00 Programme Summary
 - 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 - 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 - 17.00 THE NEWS
 - 17.09-17.15 Commentary
- 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
- 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.07 Review of today's papers
 - 23.15 Radio Gazette
 - 23.30 Music
 - 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 - 00.00 THE NEWS
 - 00.15-00.30 Commentary
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
- 01.00 THE NEWS
 - 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 - 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 02.07 Review of the Press
 - 02.15-02.30 Commentary
- In Portuguese
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.05 Programme Summary
 - 23.06 Radio Panorama
 - 23.20 Musical Interlude
 - 23.30 Science Talk
 - 23.45 The Tavares Family in London
- A feature programme
- 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
- 15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
- (For details see page 26)
- For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 Calling West Africa
- 'Sports Diary': West African Diary: A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
- 20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
- Familial hymns and friendly talk by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

- In Afrikaans
- 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 - 16.40 Kommentaar
- 16.45-17.00 Unveiling of Memorial to Field-Marshal Smuts by the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H.

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
- 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
- 17.00 News Headlines
- 17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
- 17.30 British Trade: a talk
- 17.40 Listeners' Forum
- 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 18.20 Music Programme
- 18.45 World of Today
- 18.55 Announcer's Choice
- 19.15 News Headlines
- 19.25 Question and Answer
- 19.45 Music Programme
- 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
- 16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
- 15.45 Radio Magazine
- 16.05 English by Radio
- 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GNT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Science and the State' by Lord Adrian (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 COMMENTARY**

- 01.00 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**
- The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald (repeated on Saturday at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 From the Editorials****02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW**

- 02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Suffolk**

02.30 THIS MODERN STUFF

4: Hindemith and the Modern Use of Tonality

In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**

- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Prokofiev (records)**

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

(See 00.30)

05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT

played by The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxvell

06.00 THE NEWS**06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 GOLDEN SERENADE**

A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood
played by Eddie Calvert
(The Man with the Golden Trumpet)
and Peter Yorke
with his Silver Strings
Introduced by Alan Dell

07.00 THE NEWS**07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 NEW RECORDS**

(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down**09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 RHYTHM PIANIST**
Dill Jones

10.00 STARS LOOK BACK

A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making

6: Margaret Leighton

10.30 MUSIC FOR THE GUITAR

played by Julian Bream

10.45 THE NEWS**10.55 JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS (1870-1950)**

Memorial statue in Parliament Square, London, unveiled by the Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H. (repeated at 18.30 and 22.15)

followed by an interlude at 11.20 app.

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Suffolk****11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING**

Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'

with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Production by Peter Eton (repeated Thurs., 01.30; Fri., 07.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP

'Christian Responsibility'

A talk by the Rev. E. H. Robertson
Messages from children to their parents abroad

13.00 THE NEWS**13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA**

Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 Paul Rogers in 'HUNTER'S MOON'**

A play for broadcasting by Eden Phillpotts
Mathew Owlett.....Hedley Goodall
Nancy Owlett.....Jocelyn Pape
Dinah Chadd.....Dorothy Hawkins
Peter Chadd.....Paul Rogers
Inspector Manley.....Lewis Gedde
Mr. Puddicombe.....Norman Kendall
Lady Clara Champernown
Phyllis Smale

Produced by Patrick Dromgoole

15.15 HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR

featuring the Lad 'imself
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

15.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY

Frank Titterton (tenor)
with Clifton Helliswell (piano)
sings his favourite Victorian love ballads
(repeated on Thursday at 21.00)

16.00 THE NEWS**16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 FILMS TO SEE**

This month's review is by Gordon Gow

16.30 Association Football International SCOTLAND v. IRELAND

A recorded commentary on the last thirty minutes of play at Hampden Park, Glasgow

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**17.10 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND****17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES****18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS (1870-1950)**

An edited version of the recording of the unveiling ceremony
(See 10.55; repeated at 22.15)

18.45 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Vilem Tausky
Suite from Music for the Royal Fire-works.....Handel, arr. Hartly
Symphony No. 2 in B minor...Borodin

19.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'

with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)

20.00 THE NEWS**20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**

Robert Easton of the United Kingdom introduces
Rena Edwards (from Canada)
Inia te Whata (from New Zealand)
Neville Taylor (from the West Indies)
Eula Parker (from Australia).
The Bob Brown Singers
accompanied by
The Frank Baron Trio

21.00 Rugby League Football OLDHAM

v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account
by Harry Sunderland

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE**21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE****22.15 JAN CHRISTIAN SMUTS (1870-1950)**

An edited version of the recording of the unveiling ceremony
(See 10.55)

22.30 MUSIC FOR THE GUITAR

played by Julian Bream

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**

A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 THE GOLDEN AGE

of popular song (1918-1939)
Part 1
featuring
the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
(repeated on Thursday at 11.45)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

NOVEMBER 8

- GMT**
00.30 FILMS TO SEE
 This month's review is by Gordon Gow
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY**
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller
(repeated at 18.30)
- 01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'**
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
 Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
 Script by Spike Milligan
 Production by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Friday at 07.30)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**
- 02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC**
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated on Friday at 15.15)
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'**
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Canon W. D. Kennedy-Bell
- 05.00 FILMS TO SEE**
 This month's review is by Gordon Gow
- 05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING**
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
- 05.45 THE CHAMELEONS**
 Directed by Ron Peters
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA**
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Julie Dawn
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 ENCORE**
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry
- 10.30 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**
- 11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman'
(repeated at 20.15)
- 11.45 THE GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939)**
 Part 1
 featuring the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Written and produced by Charles Chilton
- 12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC**
 Denis Stevens introduces Racine Fricker's String Quartet No. 2
 played by The New Edinburgh String Quartet
Programme also includes: Quintet in D by J. C. Bach played by the Musica da Camera
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 GOLDEN SERENADE**
 A sequence of melodies for a romantic mood played by Eddie Calvert (The Man with the Golden Trumpet) and Peter Yorke with his Silver Strings
 Introduced by Alan Dell
 Presented by Roy Speer
- 14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
(See 06.30)
- 15.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'**
 with Ken Platt
 Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
 Produced by Roy Speer
- 15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
 'Brahms and Hanslick,' by Cedric Wallis
 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 A series of impressions
 Michael Ayrton
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)
- 17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS**

- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 HARRY FARMER**
 at the electronic organ
- 17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 YOURS SINCERELY**
(See 01.00)
- 19.00 'THE LONELY SHORE'**
 by Elizabeth Dawson
 Produced by H. B. Fortuin
 Jenny.....Cherry Morris
 Helen.....Judy Horn
 David.....Peter Neil
 Roger.....Colin Gibson
 Aunt Margaret.....Beatrice Gilbert
 Guy Lester.....Michael Gough
 Lise.....Ernestine Costa
 Uncle Jack.....Norman Wynne
(repeated on Friday at 01.30)
- 19.30 STRINGS IN RHYTHM**
 Directed by Henry Croudson
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
(See 11.30)
- 20.30 THESE FOOLISH THINGS**
 Remind you of what?
 Roy Plomley invites a reply from Nancy Spain
 Wilfrid Hyde-White, E. Arnot Robertson, Rene Cutforth, Michael Ayrton, Wynford Vaughan Thomas
 Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
 Produced by Pat Dixon
- 21.00 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY**
 Frank Titterton (tenor) with Clifton Helliwell (piano) sings his favourite Victorian love-ballads
 Introduced by Michael Hayes
- 21.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
 Music by Rossini, Liszt, and Bizet on gramophone records
- 22.15 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'**
 Chapter 9
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
 David Jacobs
 My music is arranged by Malcolm Lockyer
 And my script by David Climie
 I am produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING**
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
- 23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB**
 Presented by Edward Ward
 The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 We See Britain**
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 *(As 23.15-00.00 above)*
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
- 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'**
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi**
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line**
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an**
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sinbad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk**
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review**
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

NOVEMBER 9

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (N. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling
Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Peter Sellers
and Beryl Reid in
'CURIUSER
AND CURIUSER'

An anthology of
Anglo-American off-beat humour
compiled by David Climie
with Miriam Karlin
Kenneth Connor, Deryck Guyler
Graham Stark, Georgia Brown
David Jacobs

Music composed by Stanley Myers
with additional music
by Stanley Ralston
played by Malcolm Lockyer
and his Off-Beats
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated at 17.30)

01.30 'THE LONELY SHORE'
by Elizabeth Dawson
(For cast see Thursday, 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Michael Ayrton
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

02.30 LET THE
CHILDREN SING

Children's Choirs from many parts of
Britain entertain you with their songs

6: Hertfordshire

Watford Grammar School for Boys
(Conductor, Frank Budden)

Watford Grammar School for Girls
(Conductor, Molly Born)

Introduced by Franklin Engelmann
Produced by Charles Beardsall
(repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Prokofiev (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 SPORTSMAN
Portrait of a sporting personality
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL
by Aline Dansereau (mezzo-soprano)
Patricia Grant-Lewis (piano)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES
OF MANY LANDS
19: Ceylon

07.30 'THE GOON SHOW'

with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Produced by Pat Dixon

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

10.00 PORTRAIT
OF A PRIME MINISTER
A. Bonar Law

A programme about the life and work
of the statesman who was British
Premier from 1922 until 1923
Written and narrated by A. P. Ryan
Produced by Roger Cary
(See Monday, 17.30)

10.30 MUSIC
WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by
the Rev. Canon W. D. Kennedy Bell

11.45 Ted Ray in
'SPICE OF LIFE'
with June Whitfield
Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Roy Speer

12.30 HIT PARADE
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Carmen Prietto (soprano)
Rowland Jones (tenor)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE BOY
IN THE GALLERY

A review of English life
as it is recorded in the songs
of the Music-Hall
Colin McInnes takes the theme of
friendship as his subject for the last
of a series of six programmes
with Clarence Wright
accompanied by Alan Paul
and the recorded voices
of some of the original artists
(repeated at 20.30)

14.45 LET THE
CHILDREN SING
(See 02.30)

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him
in listening to songs and tunes col-
lected from all over the world

15.45 THE MAGIC
OF THE VIOLIN
Featuring David McCallum

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'EAST AND WEST
IN THE BUDDHIST REVIVAL'
Francis Watson considers the contri-
bution of Western scholarship to
Asian knowledge of Buddhist tradition
and culture
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 RECITAL
by Denis Dowling (baritone)
Desmond Bradley (violin)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the
WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 'CURIUSER
AND CURIUSER'
(See 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward

19.00 BBC
SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RHYTHM PIANIST
Dill Jones

20.30 THE BOY
IN THE GALLERY
(See 14.15)

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT
IS MUSIC NIGHT
Tunes to delight
played by the
London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hawkwell

21.30 THE LORD MAYOR'S
BANQUET

A description of the scene in Guildhall
in the City of London by Henry
Riddell, and speeches at the Banquet
by the Lord Mayor and the Prime
Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony
Eden, K.G., M.C., M.P.

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.30 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme
'GIVING A DOG A BAD NAME'
by George Homans

23.45-00.15 Tony Hancock in
'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
featuring the Lad 'imself

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 10

- GMT**
00.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE
00.30 'EAST AND WEST IN THE BUDDHIST REVIVAL'
 by Francis Watson
(repeated at 05.00)
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 CONCERTO
 Horn Concerto No. 3 in E flat (K.447)
 by Mozart
 and
 Concerto for horn, strings, and timpani
 by York Bowen
 played by Dennis Brain
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY
02.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British Singer
 This week: Eve Boswell
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Introduced by Neil Landor
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

- 04.45 THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET**
 Extracts from speeches at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall
(repeated at 10.45)
05.00 'EAST AND WEST IN THE BUDDHIST REVIVAL'
 by Francis Watson
05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 A programme of strict tempo dance music played by
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 Dick Bentley in 'I FLEW WITH BISMARCK'
 Chapter 9
 Kitty Bluett
 Miriam Karlin, Pearl Carr
 David Jacobs
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Schubert and Wieniawski
 on gramophone records
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 FOR CHILDREN 'Railway Tales'
 by the Rev. W. Awdry
 Told by Charles E. Stidwill
 1: 'The Three Railway Engines'
10.00 'The Globe Spins'
 with Cy Grant
 and the Arden Singers
 Music directed by Albert Webb
 Produced by Graham Gauld
10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
10.45 THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET
 Extracts from speeches
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY
11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES
12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 Extracts from editorial comment
 by leading British weekly papers
12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
 Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today
12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'

- 14.45 TUNES TO DELIGHT**
 The London Theatre Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 with the BBC Men's Chorus
 Conducted by Cyril Gell
 with Vanessa Lee
 and John Hauxvell
 followed by an interlude at 15.30
15.40 OLYMPIC GAMES
 Rex Alston gives details of coverage of the main events at Melbourne, November 22—December 8
15.45 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
 A commentary on the second half of one of today's English League matches
16.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09 COMMENTARY
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver
 and Philip Martell
 Produced by Tom Ronald
19.30 SPORTS REVIEW
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 British Legion FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE
 from the Royal Albert Hall, London
 followed by an interlude at 21.00 app.
21.10 Rugby League Football HUDDERSFIELD v. THE AUSTRALIANS
 An eye-witness account
 by Harry Sunderland
21.15 DOWN MELODY LANE
 A tour of the world of music in the company of
 John Hanson
 Louise Traill
 the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Produced by John Browell
22.00 'BEFORE I FORGET'
 All-In Announcing
 The last of six talks
 by Bernard Braden
22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 TWO IN ONE
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and
 'Figure it Out'
 Two panel games
 devised and produced by
 John P. Wynn
 The Panel
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
 Programme produced by Joan Clark
23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Commentary**
 An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of America)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi**
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
 Stop Press Rhythm
 Presented on gramophone records
 by Rex Harris
20.45 Sandy Macpherson
 at the theatre organ
21.00-21.15 Composer of the Week
 Prokofiev (records)

Central and South Africa

- In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
 Prokofiev (records)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio**

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an**
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Is this your problem?
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.05 British Trade: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk**
16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press

Persian

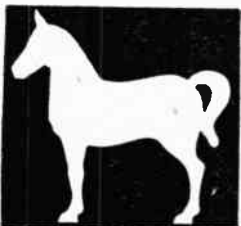
- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review**
15.45 The Roving Microphone
15.50 Science Notebook
16.00 Tune of the Week
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Don't just
 hope for
 the best
 whisky



ensure
 it by
 saying

WHITE HORSE
SCOTCH WHISKY



Ask for
 it by
 name!

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR NOVEMBER 1-10

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

- GMT
08.00 THE NEWS
08.05 Programme Parade
and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

- 09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
Human Story:
1—The Child Who Never Smiled
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Science Survey
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Aj Ka Khel
(Tonight's Play)
'When the Wind Blows'
Derek Lowe
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
Monthly Magazine, including 'Lives
of the Romantics: 1—Wordsworth'
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)
15.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 English Law and Liberty
14.50 Brains Trust
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter; Women in Britain:
2—Women and Jobs
(On 16.95, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Students'
Forum—Visit to Kirkby Training Col-
lege; Travel Diary

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Topical Talk
14.55 Sunne ke Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.05 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topic of the Week)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Professor Raymond Firth
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
Speaker: Sir John Hunt

Monday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Lily Lee Sings
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30-14.00 Drama Programme

Wednesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time
An impromptu discussion by
Dr. Raymond Greene and Colin Wilson

Thursday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news in cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 Asia and the West
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programme
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Friday Feature
Topical Feature
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(In Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter; Places and People

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 107
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

What I Believe. Professor Raymond Firth, Professor of Anthropology at the University of London since 1944, has conducted social research surveys in West Africa, Malaya, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. On Sunday he will discuss the ways in which people of different cultures use symbols to represent their relations to one another and to the natural world around them. He will include some observations on his belief in the nature of religion as a human concept.

Question Time. Wednesday's programme will take the form of an impromptu discussion between Dr. Raymond Greene, F.R.C.P., and Colin Wilson. Dr. Greene was Senior Medical Officer on the Mount Everest Expedition in 1933, and is the author of many scientific and medical papers on the effects of great altitude and exposure to cold. Colin Wilson is a young writer whose first novel, *The Outsider*, was a best seller.

Standards of Living. The changes in the field of adult education over the last quarter of a century have been so great that it is impossible to consider all of them in Monday's half-hour programme. One kind of adult education will be dealt with on this occasion; all the speakers will be from Morley College, one of the first schools for part-time students to have been established in England. Those taking part in the programme under the chairmanship of Norman Fisher, will be Dennis Richards, the principal; J. O. Greenwood, who teaches English; and A. F. Wallden, a taxi-driver who has been attending Morley College as a student for nearly twenty-five years.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for November 4-10

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s.	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
15.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
15.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
<i>(except Wed. Nov. 7)</i>		
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
<i>(except Wed. Nov. 7)</i>		
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11725	25.59
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
<i>(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
<i>(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

12.30	English Magazine	from the North of England
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Vic Oliver introduces	'Variety Playhouse'
15.15	From the Third Programme	'Giving a Dog a Bad Name,' a talk on the British attitude to Sociology, by George Homans, Professor of Sociology at Harvard University
15.45	The Billy Mayerl	Rhythm Ensemble
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	Conversation with	Bernard Shaw
Some recollections by Sewell Stokes		
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Tuesday, November 6

09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	The Olympics 1936, Berlin
09.40	Roger Bannister talks to	Godfrey Brown
09.45	From the Editorials	
09.50	Programme Summary	Guitar Music
10.00	Ted Heath and his Music	
10.30	Commonwealth Club	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers	Forces' Favourites
11.30	Letter from America	by Alistair Cooke
12.00	Electronic Organ	Harry Farmer
12.30	Ulster Magazine	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Listeners' Choice	Orchestral Concert
14.45	By Heart	
15.45	6: Read by Carleton Hobbs	
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	This Day and Age	A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Science and the State,' by Lord Adrian
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Wednesday, November 7

09.15	The News	
09.30	Science Review	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	Rhythm Pianist
09.50	Dill Jones	
10.00	Stars Look Back	6: Margaret Leighton
10.30	Music for Guitar	
10.45	The News	
10.55	The Smuts Memorial	Unveiled by Sir Winston Churchill
10.55-11.00	Interlude	<i>(On 21720 kc/s., 13.81 m.)</i>
11.20	app. Interlude	
11.25	Report from	South-East England Suffolk
11.30	Music for Dancing	
12.15	The Goon Show	6: 'The Mystery of the Marie Celeste'
12.45	Work and Worship	'Christian Responsibility,' a talk by the Rev. E. H. Robertson, Messages from children to their parents abroad
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Paul Rogers in	'Hunter's Moon'
A play for broadcasting by Eden Phillpotts		
<i>Peter Forster writes on page 17</i>		
15.15	Hancock's Half-Hour	
15.45	Ballads of Yesterday	Frank Titterton (tenor) with Clifton Hellwell (piano)
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	Films to See	This month's review is by Gordon Gow
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Thursday, November 8

09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	Piano Music
09.50	Piano Music	
10.00	BBC Jazz Club	Don Rendell Sextet and Tommy Whittle Quintet
10.30	The Archers	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	

11.25	Report from	The North of England
11.30	'What's the Form?'	
11.45	The Golden Age of	Popular Song (1918-1939)
Part 1		
featuring the BBC Revue Orchestra		
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz		
12.30	Welsh Magazine	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Golden Serenade	
14.45	Serious Argument	
15.15	Educating Archie	
15.45	Music Magazine	'Brahms and Hanslick,' by Cedric Wallis; 'Hitherto Unpublished,' by Jack Werner
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	This Day and Age	
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Friday, November 9

09.15	The News	
09.30	Our Way of Life	Michael Ayrton
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	The Montmartre Players
09.50	Portrait of a Prime Minister	A. Bonar Law
A programme about the life and work of the statesman who was British Premier from 1922 until 1923		
10.30	Music While You Work	News and Commentary
11.00	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the Midlands	
11.30	'God and his World'	Ted Ray in 'Spice of Life'
11.45	'Hit Parade'	
Records presented by Ian Stewart		
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	The Boy in the Gallery	
14.45	Recital	
15.15	In Search of Music	Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
15.45	The Magic of the Violin	featuring David McCallum
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	East and West in the Buddhist Revival	by Francis Watson
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Saturday, November 10

09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	For Children	'Railway Tales' by the Rev. W. Awdry
Told by Charles E. Stidwell		
1:00	'The Three Railway Engines'	10.00 'The Globe Spins,' with Cy Grant and the Arden Singers
10.30	Music While You Work	
10.45	Lord Mayor's Banquet	Extracts from speeches at Guildhall, in the City of London, by The Lord Mayor of London and the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C., M.P.
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the	West Country
11.30	Forces' Favourites	
12.00	From the Weeklies	'Can I Help You?'
12.15	Scottish Magazine	
12.30	News and Home News	
13.00	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Ted Ray in	'Ray's a Laugh'
14.45	Tunes to Delight	
15.30	Interlude	
15.40	Olympic Games	Rex Alston gives details of coverage of the main events at Melbourne—November 22nd-December 8th
15.45	Association Football	A commentary on the second half of one of the day's English League matches
16.45	Sandy Macpherson	at the theatre organ
17.00	News and Commentary	
17.15-17.20	Programme Summary	

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

	kc/s.	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11820	25.38
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45.....	11820	25.38
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		

Burma, Thailand

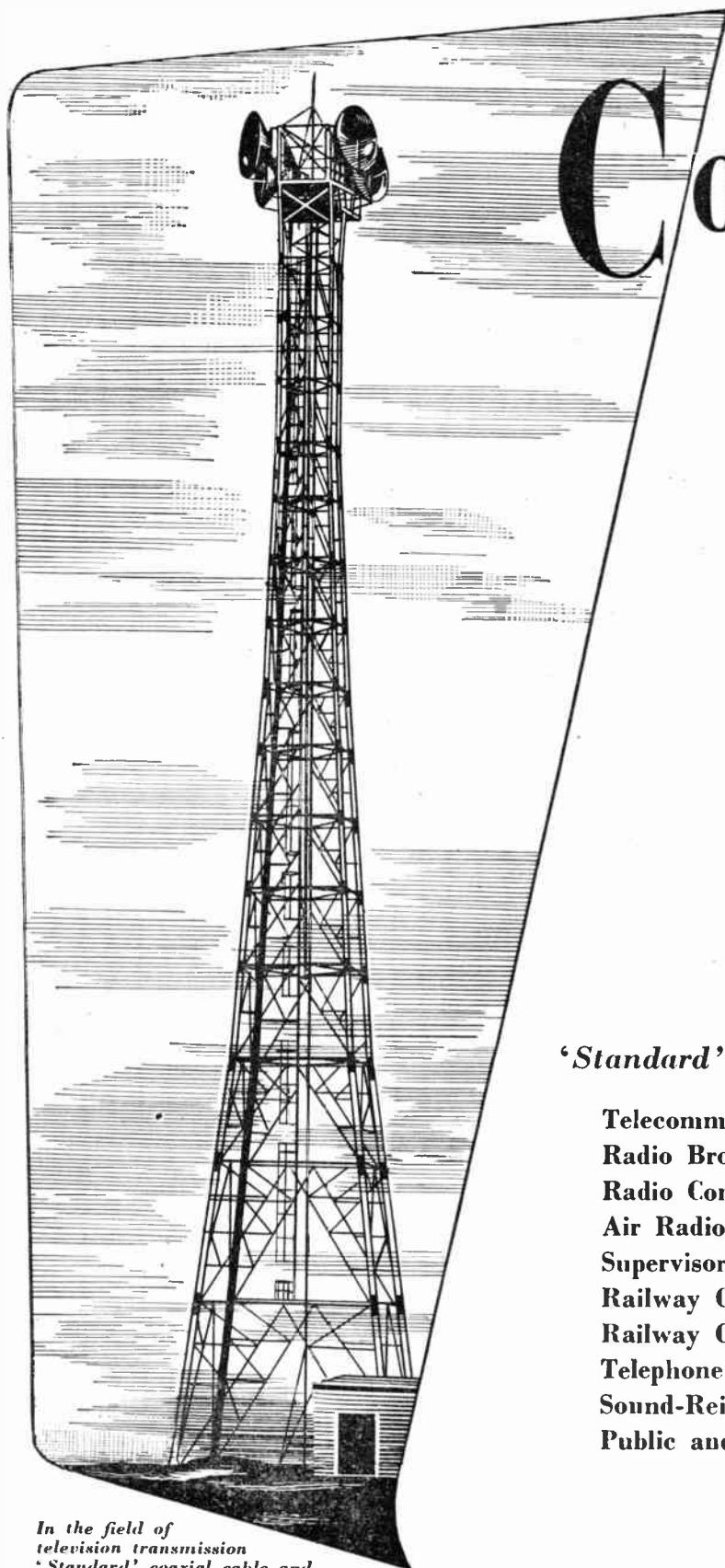
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
<i>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</i>		

Daily

09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio <i>(Sunday only)</i>
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i> <i>(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Surgical Spare Parts')</i> <i>(Saturday: Stars on Parade)</i>
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese <i>(to Burma and Thailand only)</i>
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali <i>(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)</i>
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu <i>(Wednesday in Bengali)</i>
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i> <i>(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Surgical Spare Parts')</i>



In the field of television transmission 'Standard' coaxial cable and SHF radio links are the backbone of the G.P.O.'s permanent television transmission network in Great Britain. Illustrated is the tower and antennas system at Blackcastle Hill, Scotland, one of seven repeater stations along the route of the Manchester — Kirk o' Shotts television link.

C Communications

by

Standard

One of the largest telecommunication engineering organisations in the British Commonwealth Standard Telephones and Cables Limited is engaged in research and the development, manufacture and installation of all types of communication and control systems. Concerned with every aspect of telecommunications engineering, the Company is in an unrivalled position to undertake, within its own organisation, the co-ordinated planning of complete communication projects involving inter-dependent systems of various types.

'Standard' products include:—

Telecommunication Line Transmission Equipment
Radio Broadcasting Equipment
Radio Communication Equipment
Air Radio Navigational Aids
Supervisory and Remote Control Systems
Railway Communication Apparatus
Railway Control Equipments
Telephone Cable
Sound-Reinforcement Systems
Public and Private Telephone Systems



Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2., ENGLAND

Printed in England by WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, Twyford Abbey Road, Park Royal, N.W. 10 (September 20, 1956), and published by the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION at 35, Marylebone High Street, London, W.1 (November 1, 1956)

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 888. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

THE DUKE'S VISIT TO NEW GUINEA

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, whose visit to Commonwealth countries is being reported in G.O.S. broadcasts, arrives this week at Port Moresby where he will be greeted by the Governor-General of Australia, F.M. Sir William Slim. He will later visit Lae and Rabaul before departing for Australia to open the Olympic Games. An illustrated feature on New Guinea and Papua appears on pages 14 and 15. Our picture is of a typical Kerema helmsman from Papua

REMEMBRANCE DAY

On Sunday G.O.S. listeners will hear the Service of Remembrance from the Cenotaph, Whitehall, London, and the evening service from Chester Cathedral

'RACE AGAINST TIME'

Philip Mason, Colonel Laurens van der Post and Kamila Tyabji discuss the problem of race relations in 'London Forum.' An article by Philip Mason is on page 3

'MONEY WITH MENACES'

James McKechnie and Hugh Burden in a radio adaptation of the tense play by Patrick Hamilton

TIP-TOP TUNES

First of a Variety series featuring Geraldo and his orchestra

RUGBY LEAGUE TEST

Commentary on the Great Britain v. Australia match at Wigan

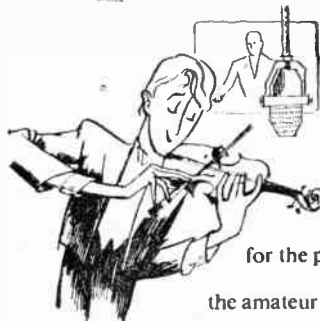


Notes on 'This Week's Listening'
are on page 17



EMITAPE

FOR RECORDING
AT HOME
... OR IN THE STUDIO



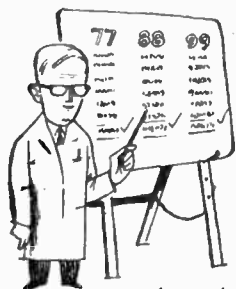
WHEREVER it is, with EMITAPE
you can be sure of
obtaining the finest possible results ...

for the professional ... for
the amateur ... at home and
abroad—in fact the world over

EMITAPE is the finest magnetic
recording tape.



THE EMITAPE RANGE—

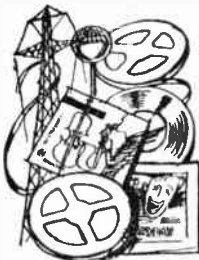


There are three types of EMITAPE—
Emitape '77' is a special "Pen Tested" tape for
professional application—'88' is a
General Purpose tape and '99' is a special thin base
tape for Long Play purposes.
Emitape is wound on a variety of spool sizes which
fit all standard, professional and

domestic tape recorders and provide for all possible magnetic
recording requirements.

A RECOMMENDATION—

Emitape is used by people who know the recording business
—"His Master's Voice", Columbia and
Parlophone for recording world-famous artists
and by broadcasting organisations
throughout the world.

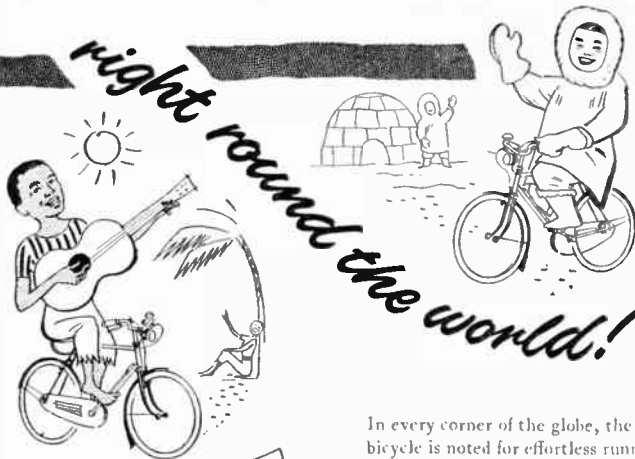


use EMITAPE for YOUR recordings

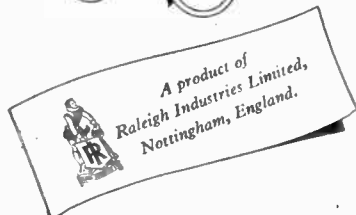


E.M.I. INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
HAYES · MIDDLESEX · ENGLAND

There's a RALEIGH Model to suit every cyclist ...



right round the world!

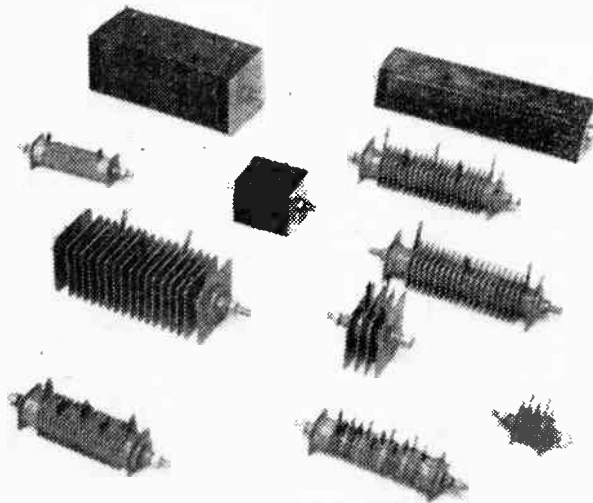


In every corner of the globe, the Raleigh
bicycle is noted for effortless running,
reliability, strength and long-wearing
qualities. With all the resources and
experience of the world's largest and most
modern cycle plant behind them, it isn't
surprising that Raleigh has won the
World's Professional Sprint Championship
five times in the last eight years.

NO BICYCLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A STURMEY-ARCHER 3- OR 4-SPEED
GEAR AND "DYNHUB" HUB LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

RE.228

HIGH TEMPERATURE LIGHTWEIGHT RECTIFIERS



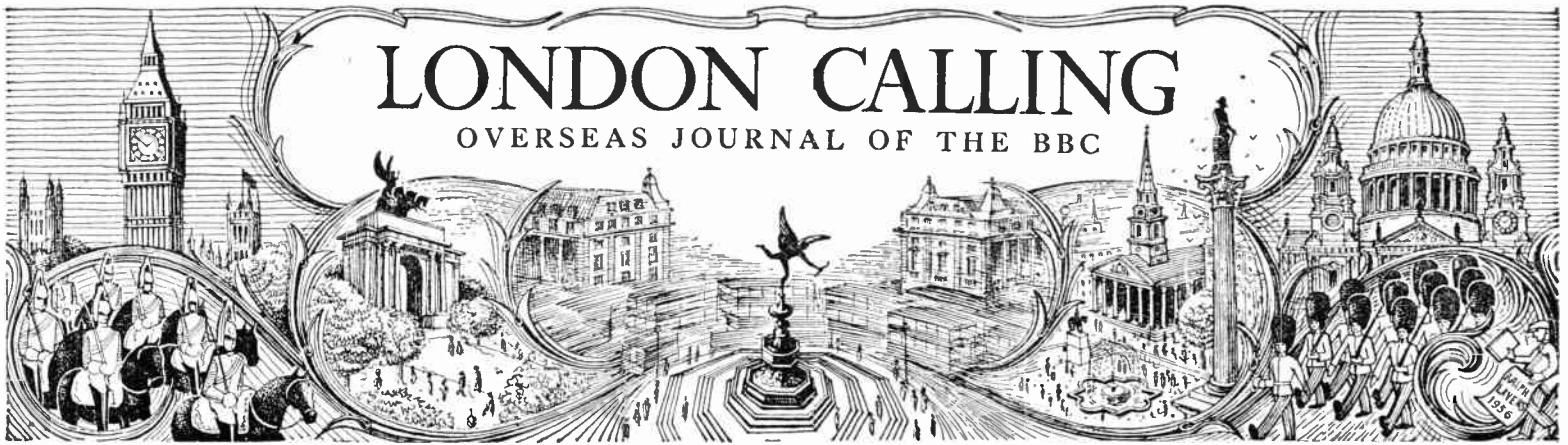
- For operation in ambients of up to 85°C
- Elimination of cooling fins for compactness
- Light alloy construction for light weight
- High stability

These are some of the salient features of this new range of rectifiers, primarily
developed for Service requirements, but now available in production
quantities for all applications. Units can be supplied with various finishes
to comply with RCS.1000 categories H.1 and H.2.

Details of this new range of



can be obtained from
Dept. LC7, WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE & SIGNAL CO. LTD.,
82, York Way, King's Cross, London, N.1. TERminus 6432



'All People that on Earth Do Dwell'

PHILIP MASON introduces a week of broadcasting in the General Overseas Service which is 'basically an attempt to promote understanding—of the East by the West, of Christians by non-Christians, of those on both sides of barriers of race who peer at each other mistrustfully.' (Details of these broadcasts will be found on page 17)

SOME six years ago these words were used in a talk to a group of people thoughtful about the future of the world: 'There are two problems in world politics today which transcend all others. They are the struggle between Communism and liberal democracy, and the problem of race relations. Of the two, I am prepared to argue that the problem of race relations is the more important . . .' In 1950 those words must have come to most people as a surprise. Today, many would argue that they have been justified. It is fifteen months since peoples of Asia and Africa met at Bandung to hold a conference in which an American commentator read the implication that 'the link of colour'—or, as I should prefer to say, the link of not being European by racial origin—overrode all other links.

I felt at the time that that view was overstated, but there is a truth in his words. When the Suez Canal dispute arose, India's first reaction was not to think of the effect an interruption to traffic might have on her own trade or on her plans for development but to express sympathy for a non-European power anxious to control every activity taking place within her borders. It was the same over Abadan, and will be the same over the next dispute of the kind: neither law nor international convenience nor the needs of commerce count against this fellow-feeling.

But it is not enough to define this reaction as impatience of 'colonialism': it is much more. 'Colonialism'—in the sense of the invasion of one part of the earth's surface by people from another—has a long and respectable history and has been responsible for the spread and growth of many ideas for much of mankind's progress. Nor does India feel it to be wrong that people of a distinguishable stock and culture (such as the Nagas) should play their part—inevitably a subordinate part—in a wider whole. It is not 'colonialism' that has roused resentment but a particular form of 'colonialism,' the dominion of Western European powers, in the nineteenth century particularly, over Asian peoples.

There were two unusual features about this form of 'colonialism.' It did not fall into the simple patterns of the past: it was not the conquest of a less 'civilised' people by a more 'civilised,' like the conquest of Britain by Rome; it was not the conquest of a more 'civilised' people by a less, as of Rome by the Goths; it is more useful to look at it as the conquest of old civilisations by younger—and there is something very gallant about that.

At the time of the Crusades there was not much to choose between East and West in tech-

nical achievement, still less in progress along that road of social development which Sir Henry Maine described as leading 'from status to contract,' from a society in which a man's position is largely determined for him, and one in which he has largely to make it for himself. But at the end of the Middle Ages Europe suddenly started to march along that road very much faster than before, and at the same time to make startling discoveries in technology.

For various reasons this double advance—in mastery of the external world, and towards competitive and yet disciplined individualism—did not occur at the same time in Asia. And the im-

pect of peoples who had made it on those who had not was devastating in a double sense, because both forms of advance were highly infectious, and military and diplomatic defeat was followed by a turmoil of new ideas.

That was the first big difference between this nineteenth-century 'colonialism' and others that had gone before, such as India's to the south-east and Islam's to the west. The second was one I can only deplore: the stand-offishness and sense of superiority that went with it. This arose from a misleading idea. Europeans in Asia in the nineteenth century saw differences between themselves and those around them, and supposed they were due not to history and upbringing but to an inborn hereditary difference.

Britain in the nineteenth century pictured herself as the angelic bearer of blessings—peace, justice, roads, railways, irrigation; to India she came to seem conceited, aggressive, insensitive, and aloof. The impact of the Western nations on Africa produced a still sharper contrast, a still more disturbing turmoil of ideas, a still more pronounced sense of racial superiority; that is why the Bandung meeting of the underdeveloped countries of Asia and Africa has come to be invested with an appearance of racial solidarity.

Meanwhile the cause of social progress in Europe came to be associated with nationalism. The two do not really go together but historically they grew up side by side, and together fell into line against the Russian Imperial State and the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The liberals of the nineteenth century believed that the freedom of the individual to develop in his own way was something to be fought for and died for; they found themselves naturally at enmity with the great empires, and supposed that their nationalist allies shared their ideals. But alas! When the tyrants were done away with the right of the individual to be himself disappeared in the new nationalist states before waves of emotion, followed by waves of storm-troopers.

And this unnatural alliance between those who believe in liberty and those who believe in the nation, right or wrong, is repeating itself before our eyes in Asia and Africa. Both have lined up against 'colonialism,' both have lined up against false ideas of racial superiority. And so they think of each other as allies, yet could not be further apart in intention.

This week of spoken-word broadcasting in the General Overseas Service is basically an attempt to promote understanding—of the East by the West, of Christians by non-Christians, of those on both sides of barriers of race who peer at each other mistrustfully.

CONTENTS

THE U.S.S.R. AND ITS PEOPLES <i>By Lord Strang</i>	4
CYCLES AND MOTOR CYCLES ON SHOW IN LONDON <i>By Harold Briercliffe</i>	5
EAST AND WEST IN THE BUDDHIST REVIVAL <i>By Francis Watson</i>	6
OFF TO ANTARCTICA <i>By Dr. Vivian Fuchs</i>	7
THE WESTERN ISLES OF SCOTLAND <i>By Moray McLaren</i>	8
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 17 THE BRITISH BUSINESSMAN <i>By Bosworth Monck</i>	10
SIR FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND <i>by George Seaver</i>	10
THE W.V.S. <i>By Norman Mackenzie</i>	11
EMPTY SPACES <i>By Professor C. E. Carrington</i>	12
ROYAL COURT THEATRE <i>By Audrey Russell</i>	13
THE TERRITORIES OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA <i>By Edgar Bee</i>	14
BOOKS TO READ <i>By Geoffrey Bouthphrey</i>	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27
WORLD TIME CHART.....	28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates



LORD STRANG

LORD STRANG, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, made this first contribution to the series of talks currently being broadcast in the G.O.S. by experts on the Soviet Union

The U.S.S.R. and its Peoples

THE Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a land as large in area as the whole of the North American continent, and with a population of nearly 200-million people. How best can I give a general introduction to this vast country? Let us look first at the name itself. You will see there the word Socialist: Socialist, you will note, not Communist. According to the orthodox conception of the

new revolutionary dispensation, there are three kinds of organised societies: People's Democracies, Socialist societies, and Communist societies. People's Democracies are those which have taken the first steps along the correct Marxist road: the eastern European satellite states and the Chinese People's Republic are in this class. Next come the various republics which make up the Soviet Union: these are in the second, the Socialist class; but they are held to be well on the way towards the third and final Communist class, which still lies in the future.

Then there is the word 'Soviet.' This is the ordinary Russian word meaning council or committee. It indicates the basic constitutional structure of the Soviet Union: a great pyramid of councils or Soviets, central and local, with the Supreme Soviet at the summit, and with elections organised in such a way as to ensure strict control by the one legal party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Theoretical Rights Reduced to Zero

Then, this great new state of the modern world is a 'union' of republics. It is not, in form at any rate, a unitary state like France or Italy. It is a federation of fifteen constituent Soviet Socialist republics, each organised on a basis of nationality. In theory these various republics all have a wide measure of autonomy: they may enter into relations with foreign states; they even have the right of secession from the Union. But in practice the rigid control of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reduces these rights to zero.

We commonly refer to the Soviet Union as Russia, and there is good reason for this, because the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic is by far the largest of the republics of the Union. It has more than three-quarters of the area and nearly two-thirds of the population. It stretches eastwards from Leningrad right across the north of Asia to the Bering Strait; and south from the Arctic Ocean, over successive areas of tundra, forest, steppe, and desert, to the confines of Central Asia.

A good part of it had already been added to the Muscovite Empire during the century of vigorous northward, eastward, and south-eastward expansion between 1550 and 1650. The Muscovites moved their frontier steadily to the east (as the Americans moved theirs to the west), and could plant posts thousands of miles away on the northern Pacific when the way to the Baltic and the Black Sea was still firmly barred by Swedes, Poles, Tartars, and Turks. The penetration and colonisation of Siberia, its exploitation first by fur-trappers, then by agriculturalists and—more recently, and in gigantic measure—by industry based on the iron ore of the Urals and the coal of the Kuznetsk basin, is one of the great achievements of the dynamic energy of the Russian people.

Contrasting Treatment of Minorities

Three-quarters of the population of the Russian Republic are Russian. The remainder are national minorities, mostly of Finnish, Tartar, or Mongol origin, scattered about, and forming a kind of mosaic. In the Soviet Union as a whole there are peoples speaking eighty different languages. Where these nationalities are in compact and substantial groups they have their own autonomous republics or regions within the Russian Republic. Unlike the Tsars, the Soviet rulers have encouraged the languages, arts, and national traditions of their minority peoples. But, on the other hand, some of these peoples have been brutally deported *en masse* to other parts of the Union.

The various national republics of the Soviet Union, other than the Russian Republic, are all on the fringes, and they fall into three groups: the western group, the trans-Caucasian group, and the Central Asian group. Two members of the western group—the White Russian and Ukrainian Republics—have a predominantly Slav population, racially and linguistically akin to the Russians. Both are separate members of the United Nations.

The Ukraine (the name means borderland) is the second in importance of all the Soviet republics, a rich agricultural and industrial area with great coal deposits in the Donets basin. The Ukraine was in times gone by the battle ground of Muscovite, Pole, Tartar, and Turk. It now includes within its borders areas of Ukrainian (or, as they are sometimes called, Little Russian) population that once formed part of Poland, Czecho-

slovakia, and Rumania. The Ukrainians have a touch of the Tartar in them, as the Russians have a touch of the Finn.

The non-Russian republics of the western group are, from north to south, the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Moldavian republics. The Moldavian Republic, with a population akin to the Rumanian, includes part of the former Rumanian territory of Bessarabia. The possession of Estonia and Latvia restores to Russia the outlet to the Baltic which Peter the Great first achieved in the eighteenth century. Between the two wars they were independent, democratic states. They have now once again, with Lithuania, fallen under the bitter yoke of the Muscovite.

The three republics of the trans-Caucasian group are Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. This is the area where in past times Russia long contended for mastery with Turkey and Persia. Most of the area fell to the Russians in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. These are turbulent peoples who, much as they have suffered from the heavy hand of the conqueror, have developed politically, culturally, and economically under both Tsarist and Soviet rule. Stalin himself was a Georgian, and Mikoyan comes from Armenia. The Azerbaijanis are akin in race and language to the inhabitants across the frontier in north-west Persia; they have within their borders the oil of Baku.

The third group is in Soviet Central Asia, which would be called a colony if it were situated overseas instead of having a common land frontier with Russia. It was conquered by Russia in the 1860s and 1870s. Formerly composed of the states of Khiva, Bokhara, and Turkestan, it was redistributed on a national basis among the five Soviet republics of Kazakstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia. The most northerly of these—Kazakstan—is second only in area to the Russian Republic. In this formerly primitive land, industry, mining, and agriculture have been developed on a great scale. The other Central Asian republics border on Persia, Afghanistan, and China. Their populations are akin to the inhabitants on the other side of the Persian and Afghan frontiers. Uzbekistan produces most of the cotton grown in the Soviet Union; and here also we find the cities of Bokhara and Samarkand.

Here, then, is the Soviet Union. The question suggests itself: how far is it a continuation of the historic Russian Empire and how far is it a unique Communist society? The short answer is that the Soviet Union is both these things. The difficulty is to evaluate the relative strength and compulsive force of these two, sometimes conflicting, trends: to discern how far the Soviet rulers use conventional methods of *realpolitik*, and how far they are governed by the revolutionary objective.

Much in Common with Tsarist Empire

The Soviet Union has much in common with the Tsarist Russian Empire. The Soviet rulers have always admired some of the great tempestuous figures in Russian history like Ivan the Terrible and Peter the Great. There is a similar intense concentration of power at the centre, autocratically exercised. There is a wide range of state action, operated through a vast bureaucracy backed up by an all-pervading secret police. There is also a similar extreme and drastic way of doing things which seems to be characteristically Russian. The despotic character of the Soviet system may be regarded as a reversion to an earlier Tsarist autocratic absolutism which had begun to be mitigated in the latter part of the nineteenth century by the dissemination of more liberal ideas. Whether the Soviet despotism will itself in its turn be similarly mitigated is one of the great questions of our time.

Where the Soviet Union differs chiefly from Tsarist Russia is in its revolutionary inspiration. The inevitability of world conversion to Marxism-Leninism is fundamental to the Soviet outlook, and so is the conviction that Marxism provides an infallible guide to action. The revolutionary tactic is to exploit antagonisms among capitalist powers, to foment agitation and revolt among colonial and semi-colonial peoples, and to promote internal class-conflicts in other countries.

In times of emergency the safety of the Soviet state will take priority over the revolutionary purpose. Even in normal day-to-day affairs the Soviet Government, being confident that history is on their side, can afford to make short-term deviations without losing sight of the long-term aim.

If there had been no revolution Russia would no doubt today still have been a pretty powerful state, but her Communist masters have effectively harnessed the dynamic energies of the Russian people for their own purposes. In the Soviet Union we see repeated on a vaster scale, and with more dangerous possibilities, that marriage of the will-to-power and a proselytising creed which once threatened to dominate Europe in the first flush of Islam and, again, in the age of the Counter-Reformation. This is the challenge which faces us in our own generation. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

The Soviet Union: The Intelligentsia, by Hugh Seton-Watson (see note on page 17)



New models of bicycles for children have been prepared by manufacturers for the Christmas trade: they are as efficient as larger machines but gayer

Cycles and Motor Cycles on Show in London

HAROLD BRIERCLIFFE, Editor of the 'Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader,' offers a preview of the thirty-first Cycle and Motor Cycle Show which is being held in London this week. A report on the show will be broadcast in the G.O.S. on Tuesday at 00.15, 07.45, and 19.45

THE thirty-first London Cycle and Motor Cycle Show assumes greater importance this year in view of the decision to stage the event every other year in future: the next exhibition will not take place until 1958. British manufacturers are, therefore, making an extra effort to capture the attention of the home public and overseas customers.

The twin industries, mainly based in the Midlands of England, continue to play an increasingly important part in the nation's economy. Last year more than 2-million bicycles and 60,000 motor-cycles were exported, bringing in £28-million, a considerable proportion of this amount being in dollars.

There are an estimated 9-million adult cyclists in Great Britain, together with some 3-million child riders of juvenile tricycles and junior bicycles. Sales of cycles to children have expanded greatly in recent years, largely because of the increased birth-rate of the immediate post-war years, and this trend is expected to continue.

Despite current domestic propaganda urging restrictions on child cyclists British cycle manufacturers will have at Earls Court many new bicycles for schoolchildren. For this year's Christmas trade these machines are more than ever exact copies of adult machines, with standard steel-tubing, two roller-lever or caliper brakes that are as efficient as those on larger machines, gay colours, and chain-guards.

Adult bicycles, too, follow the tendencies towards more brilliant colour finishes, in which overseas markets (especially those in the Far East) are now taking keen interest. An innovation at Earls Court is the fitting by cycle-makers of a three-speed hub-gear that is smaller, lighter, smoother, and quite silent—a major triumph of precision engineering.

Racing bicycles and lightweight cycle fittings made in Britain are used throughout the world, and as with children's and standard machines they have finishes which for durability are unsurpassed. A leading Birmingham factory, for example, is finding a steady demand for its road-racing bicycle, using British-made equipment, with a specification based on models used by its riders in the 1955 Tour de France.

The enhanced appearance of 1957 cycle finishes is matched by new fittings and components: white-walled tyres, polished-alloy caliper brakes, more comfortable saddles, increased lighting power from dynamo sets, stronger and more attractive mud-guarding, and a new idea in crank-cotters which obviates the need for hammering.

There are now nearly 1,250,000 motor cycles registered in Britain, compared with 462,287 in 1937. Reliability is equally the watchword of the



Photo: 'The Motor Cycle'

Leslie Archer, on his Norton, winning the Moto-Cross Grand Prix of Great Britain last July: he also won the European Moto-Cross Championship

British motor-cycle industry, and the latest designs have generally been evolved after much experiment on the race-track, or in scrambles and trials events. Of particular interest is the fact that enthusiasts overseas can purchase British production racing machines similar to those ridden by works teams. A British rider on a British machine has again won the European moto-cross (rough riding) title, and the world's speed record has also been regained recently for Britain.

Thus models on view combine performance with the ability to stand up to the toughest conditions likely to be experienced in overseas countries. Improved performance in most cases has been achieved without stepping up petrol consumption (the demand for economic travelling being predominant the world over). The popularity of lightweight machines (125 c.c. to 250 c.c.) is reflected in the number of these models on view, and British manufacturers are also featuring scooters and autocycles

Before long a great expansion in sales of British ultra-lightweight machines can be expected. Leading makers are producing two-stroke engines and suitable frames that will have even wider appeal.

This Earls Court exhibition has a reputation as one of the most attractive of the London shows, primarily because it is so largely a young people's gathering. This year several of the smaller stands are to be found in the gallery, leaving part of the main floor for specialised exhibits, such as vintage and racing motor cycles.



Sheep stations in Australia are replacing horses with specially adapted lightweight motor cycles

British bicycles are famous for their reliability under all conditions: a milkman in Zanzibar

FRANCIS WATSON recalls some of the contributions made by Western scholars to the knowledge of the Buddhist tradition and culture, and considers the influence of their work on present-day Asian thought and attitudes

East and West in the Buddhist Revival

THIS year the 2,500th anniversary of the Buddha is being commemorated. In Delhi in September there was an international symposium on Buddhism, after which delegates visited the memorable Buddhist shrines in northern India. Delhi was also the host-city for this year's meeting of UNESCO, and to coincide with the UNESCO conference an international exhibition of Buddhist art was arranged. It might at first seem strange that these events should be taking place in Delhi, since India is not a Buddhist country. Buddhism as an institution has been virtually extinct in the land of its birth for nearly a thousand years. But India is the land of its birth, the first source of the culture that moved with it as it spread over Asia. And today, though India is a secular state with no established religion, her prestige as a cradle of religion is part of the picture which she has formed of herself and which the world recognises. (Her national symbol of the three lions is taken from a pillar of the great Buddhist king, Asoka.)

The special character of this year's celebrations—even the Asian idea of Buddhism's significance today—is the product of not much more than a century of discovery by Western scholars and popularisation by Western writers. In the process of discovery a change has taken place in the ideas of Asian peoples about their own culture, and those ideas have played their part in developing even the political pattern that we see today.

Asia's Cultural Heritage

A key factor in the post-war history of Asia was, of course, the relinquishing of British control in India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon. And one of the Indian tributes paid in August, 1947—that of the late Mrs. Sarojini Naidu—included a gesture of gratitude to (in her own words) 'the scholars of Europe who restored to us our pride in our ancient culture, to the antiquarians, to the archaeologists who have discovered for us our own hidden cities.'

The whole pattern of East-West relationships of the past few generations is shot through with the growing realisation of the grandeur of Asia's cultural heritage, a realisation which within Asia itself has helped to nourish the spirit of nationalism to a degree which, if it is difficult to measure, it is also difficult to exaggerate. It is a strange story, and perhaps the strangest part of it is that which deals with the recovery, or revival, or whatever word you like to use, of Buddhism.

And so to me, among the images that all these pilgrimages and commemorations and eloquent speeches call up just now, there are pictures of men almost forgotten. I think of James Prinsep, for instance, one of four remarkable scholars who were all attached to the Calcutta Mint in the service of the East India Company in the early part of last century. James Prinsep found the key that unlocked centuries of unknown antiquity; three years later he had worked himself to death at the age of forty-one. Or, again, I think of Sir Alexander Cunningham of the Bengal Engineers, who helped Prinsep in his early days and went on to become the first Archaeological Surveyor to the Government of India.

Men like Prinsep and Cunningham and so many more were probing the darkness for historical truth. But they were also the servants of a ruling power; and in the end, however long it might take, what they helped to find was bound to influence relationships between East and West. That founder of empire, Warren Hastings, under whose inspiration Bengal in the late eighteenth century witnessed such remarkable labours of enthusiastic scholarship by Englishmen, wrote candidly that he was concerned to produce a more generous feeling for the character of the inhabitants of India, their civilised traditions and their writings; and these, he added, 'will survive when the British dominion in India shall have long ceased to exist, and when the forces which it once wielded of wealth and power are lost to remembrance.'

Warren Hastings and his colleagues as yet knew nothing of Buddhism; but the pioneer work of recovering the ancient languages, collecting manuscripts, and copying inscriptions, made possible a sort of second renaissance in which a later generation of Western scholars demonstrated that the East, if it is our pupil in some matters, is our parent in others—in language, for instance. That was startling enough. But in what the language conveyed? In philosophy, in religion? These concepts made slower headway, but it is not difficult to imagine how they could work upon Western views of Asia, and Asia's view of itself; how they could affect attitudes, and so to some extent affect events.

Of course, the missionaries must come into the picture. Into my picture—as I think about these celebrations, this revived attention to Buddhism—comes the sturdy, the devastatingly honest figure of the Rev. Spence Hardy, a Christian missionary in Ceylon. He published two books, forgotten now, perhaps, but in their day very influential: a book called *Eastern Monachism*, and ten years later *A Manual of Buddhism in its Modern Development*. His sensible intention in investigating Buddhism in Ceylon was to help his fellow-missionaries by giving them some understanding of (in his own words) 'the system they are endeavouring to supersede by the establishment of the Truth.'

And it was he, by talking to the Buddhist monks and studying their scriptures—not in the ancient Pali language, which he did not know, but in later Sinhalese and Tamil versions—it was Spence Hardy who really first presented the serious Victorian reading public in England with some exposition of the chief Buddhist doctrines and with a consecutive narrative of the life of the Buddha himself as he appears in the traditions.

How intriguing these threads are when we pick them from the pattern! It was Spence Hardy's unpretentious books which stimulated a great Danish scholar, Fausböll, to work on the then almost unknown Pali language which has since yielded so much of our knowledge of Buddhist thought and of the early Buddhist church. Moreover, it was Spence Hardy's version of the Buddha story which Sir Edwin Arnold chiefly used for his long poem *The Light of Asia*, which first appeared in 1879. It was *The Light of Asia* which fired a young Englishman to become a Buddhist monk and, in 1908, to lead the first Buddhist mission to England. And the very fact of a Buddhist mission to Europe, and one that made converts, helped to convince the eminent psychologist, Jung, that in our own day a profound penetration of the West by the East was going on—something, he said in 1930, that exactly corresponds with what happened 1,900 years ago when the spirit of the East entered Rome.

Jung's theories and arguments do not appeal to everybody, not even to all psychologists. But he does succeed in drawing attention to a missing element in European thought which he believes can be supplied by the new interest in Eastern metaphysics, and more particularly by the study of Buddhism and Taoism.

In the eighteenth-century Age of Enlightenment, as Europe was pleased to call it, the writers who made so much of the triumph of reason quite often looked to Asia, or what they knew of Asia, for support. The urban Chinese, or the critical Brahmin, became stock figures for showing the West how to think and behave rationally.

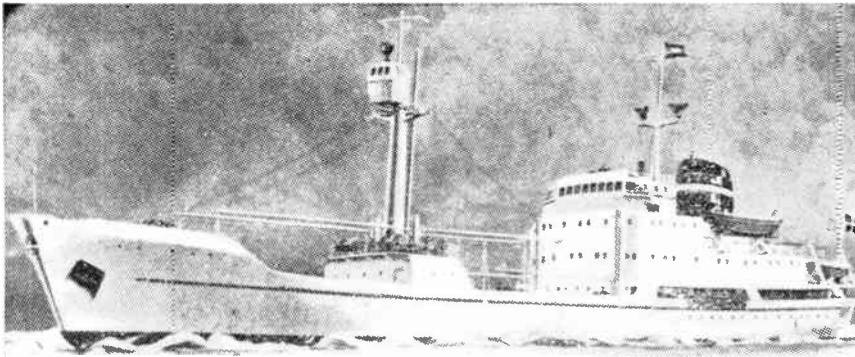
There was then no reliable knowledge of Buddhism to stimulate Western philosophers. Had it been available, one cannot help thinking that it would have been seized upon, for it combines a rationalistic approach with a fundamental idealism. Dare I go further and suggest that had that knowledge been available the Western addiction to reason might have been modified in important respects? That it might not have taken that materialistic turn which, in the philosophical sense, at length produced the Western heresy of Marxism, which now we see—to turn the wheel full circle—expounded in the lecture-halls of Peking?

However far that line of thought may be carried, or even if it is rejected as fanciful, it is clear that it is the impact of the West which has confronted Asia with her present ideological conflicts. For the West has not only dangled before Asian eyes the materialistic fruits of science and industry and organisation, with a choice between Communism and some form of social democracy as the ladder for picking the fruits; the West has also, as I have tried to show, played a very significant part in restoring Asia's own defences against the invasion of ideas. Western antiquarians and archaeologists, and those who have spread their discoveries among so wide a public, have restored, as Mrs. Naidu said, the pride of Asian peoples in their past.

Broad Opportunity of Self Assertion

A Buddhist revival is partly the result of that renewed feeling. In countries like Ceylon and Burma and Thailand, where there is a long-established continuity of Buddhist institutions, a Buddhist revival may mean, among other things, increased ecclesiastical influence in politics, a certain amount of reaction against land-reform, and against the removal of what are now thought of as social evils. But I think there are other and stronger possibilities, and they are most significantly seen in the case of India, where there is no entrenched Buddhist church or system to support by all this appeal to the glories of the past and the supremacy of moral values. What this year's celebrations seem to me to reveal is that in the conscious effort to be Asian in face of the future, Buddhism—I mean, of course, in the non-Islamic areas of Asia—offers at least something of a common language. To India, as the cradle of Buddhism, it offers—though her spokesmen may be careful not to say so—a certain prestige of leadership. But to all the peoples who are half attracted and half repelled by the imposed revolution in thought proceeding in the Communist north of the continent it provides this broad opportunity of self-assertion.

In the West also the small number of actual adherents of Buddhism—even if it is increasing, as it is said to be—is a secondary matter. To anyone who has really penetrated Buddhist teaching, distinctions between East and West in any case disappear. Much more significant are the broad steps towards a recognition that humanity in Asia and in the West faces the same predicament in a world of fast communications, and must draw upon a joint heritage to deal with it, a heritage of thought that is concerned with man and not with masses. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The motor-vessel 'Magga Dan,' in which the main party will sail to the Antarctic

Off to Antarctica

This week's sailing from London of the main party of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition will be the subject of a G.O.S. programme on Thursday at 21.30 and Friday at 10.45. The plans of the expedition—due at Vahsel Bay next January—are here outlined by its leader, DR. VIVIAN FUCHS

THIS week I leave London with the main party of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition in the 2,100-ton Danish motor-vessel *Magga Dan*, which has been specially built for navigating ice-covered seas. Her special features include an apparatus giving control of engines and steering from the crow's nest on top of the foremast. The ship will also carry the relief party and stores for the Royal Society's Antarctic Expedition. The decks will be crammed with 600 barrels of fuel, three Sno-Cat tractors, and two aeroplanes.

The main party expects to arrive at Shackleton, its base near Vahsel Bay in the Weddell Sea, during mid-January, 1957, having landed the Royal Society party 200 miles to the north. At Shackleton it will find the eight men of the advance party, led by Kenneth Blaiklock, who were left behind last February to prepare the base for the main expedition. Despite the severity of the Antarctic winter, during which temperatures dropped as low as minus 63 degrees Fahrenheit, they have been pressing on with the building of the main hut. Between May and August, of course, they never saw the sun. They have also been carrying out a meteorological programme, maintaining radio communications, and tending the dogs, which were housed for the winter in snow tunnels.

An early air reconnaissance carried out last February revealed some of the first obstacles which bar the expedition's route to the south: there is a wide belt of crevasses forty miles from Shackleton, and about sixty miles beyond that are the first mountains. When travelling begins the advance party's first object will be to find safe routes through or round these obstacles. For these reconnaissance journeys it is almost certain that dogs will be used. Journeys on the ground are essential to prove the first stages of the southern route before sending out depot-building parties or the crossing party itself: air observation can be most deceptive, and sometimes an area which seems impassable can be found negotiable on the ground.

In January further air reconnaissance will be carried out before the main depot is set up about 300 miles inland. It will be known as Depot 300, and three or four men will spend the winter there in order to do meteorological and glaciological work at an altitude of between 6,000 and 8,000 feet. They will also ensure that this last and most important depot is not buried beneath winter snow. A lightweight aluminium and plywood hut, together with twenty-five tons of stores, will be flown to Depot 300.

No final decision as to who will man the depot will be made until we arrive at Shackleton, but it is likely that two of those who will winter there will be Dr. Hal Lister, the glaciologist, and Jon Stephenson, our Australian geologist. Of those now at Shackleton at least four will remain for yet a further year—Ken Blaiklock as surveyor, Ralph Lenton as builder, vehicle-engineer, and radio operator, Roy Homard as engineer, and 'Taffy' Williams as radio operator and mechanic. The South African meteorologist, Johannes La Grange, will



Members of the advance party at Shackleton: (left to right) 'Taffy' Williams, Ralph Lenton, Roy Homard, Johannes La Grange, Kenneth Blaiklock (leader), Peter Jeffries, Tony Stewart, and Dr. Rainer Goldsmith



The dump set up by the advance party on the ice at Shackleton: valuable stores were lost when ice broken up by storms drifted away

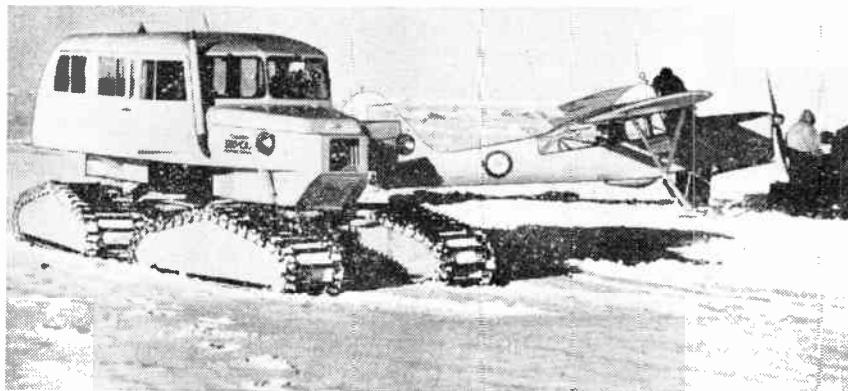
also probably stay for a second year. Dr. Rainer Goldsmith, the medical officer, and the two meteorologists, Tony Stewart and Peter Jeffries, will be returning in the *Magga Dan* after a truly rough introduction to Antarctic conditions.

It is expected that the coming season's reconnaissance and depot-laying journeys will be completed by the end of March, 1957, and then, apart from the men at Depot 300, the remainder of the expedition will winter at Shackleton. The dark months will be a busy time: an enormous amount of work will have to be done in preparing schedules, working out weights, and sorting and packing equipment for the crossing journey. The sun returns in mid-August, 1957, but it will be early November before a start can be made.

The trans-continental journey by way of the South Pole will be nearly 2,000 miles long, and it is expected to last four months. A considerable amount of scientific work will be done *en route*. The depots laid the previous season will support the crossing party for the first 300 miles, and a reception party of New Zealanders, led by Sir Edmund Hillary, will ensure that supplies of food and fuel are available for the last 300 miles of the journey. But between these two points the shortest distance is 1,100

miles, and for that period the crossing party will have to be self-sufficient. It is hoped that it will meet Sir Edmund's party somewhere in the region of Mount Albert Markham, and once the parties have joined up they will travel to Scott Base, set up by the New Zealanders at McMurdo Sound on the Ross Sea, arriving there during the third week in February, 1958.

Almost immediately afterwards the whole Trans-Antarctic Expedition will sail for New Zealand which has in the past seen the departure and return of so many Antarctic travellers.



One of the Sno-Cat tractors, and the Auster aircraft used for reconnaissance

In Praise of the Western Isles of Scotland



Skye is one of the more mountainous of the islands—and the most famous—in the Inner Hebrides group: cliffs north of Portree

ONE of the most magical lines of poetry in our language runs: 'We shall in dreams behold the Hebrides.' No one knows who wrote the stanzas in which it occurs, but they are intended to represent the feelings of exiled Hebrideans or men from the Western Isles of Scotland who had been turned out of their homes and sent across the seas a century or more ago.

What would an exile of this kind have beheld in his dreams as, sick for home, he recollected what are referred to in the same poem as 'the lone sheiling and the misty island'? He would have seen, in outer aspect at least, something not very much different from what anyone returning to the Western Isles would see today.

He would in misty or stormy weather see what would appear to be long, low lumps of peat and rock lying nearly dangerously submerged in a grey or white wave-lashed sea. At intervals, when the clouds broke beneath the wind, he would catch glimpses of even darker mountains with the antlers of them tossing away the spume of the mist and the rain out into the farther Atlantic. In really fine weather, at midsummer or even better in late autumn, he would see something very different: he would see island scenery unsurpassed for beauty of colour and form in all Europe. But on that I would like to dwell a little later on.

But the returning traveller from 100 to 150 years ago would, of course, see a few man-made differences today in this immemorial scene. Little steamers rather than sailing boats ply between the islands; and the aeroplane is a regular, if not over-frequent, visitor to the more important outer islands. The most subtle, the most insinuating and saddest difference would, however, be one of humanity—that is, depopulation.

Remote and Enisled People

The fact is that with a few notable exceptions people have by enforced evictions or voluntarily been leaving these ancient islands for the past century and a half in a steady stream—islands in which their forebears lived for more than a thousand years.

There are 787 islands off the coasts of Scotland and under Scottish law (a pretty staggering number, I think you will admit). Of these well over half are on the west coast, in other words the Hebrides. These Hebrides are divided into two large groups, the outer and the inner. The Inner Hebrides are a scattered group of which the most famous and most beautiful is Skye. The Outer Hebrides form a long ridge well out into the Atlantic. They may not be able to provide anything quite so spectacularly lovely as Skye in the way of scenery, but if you are a real lover of the Western Isles it is to the outer group that your heart turns.

Here in the outer isles, for much of the year cut off from the sight of the mainland and even of the inner isles, there is preserved nearly all that remains of the old Gaelic civilisation of Scotland. Does that sound 'high-falutin' nonsense to you? I hope not, for it is true. Let me put it thus. Imagine if lying far off the coasts of our neighbours, the English, there was a large group of islands in which the traditions of the old pre-industrial, even pre-Reformation England still lived. Imagine, in short, that somewhere enisled and half-forgotten there lingered the 'Merrie England'

MORAY McLAREN writes in praise of the unsurpassed scenic beauty of the Hebrides, and of the charm of their people: 'In the outer isles,' he says, 'there is preserved nearly all that remains of the old Gaelic civilisation of Scotland'

of which the writers of centuries ago used to speak. That is roughly a comparison of what the Western Isles means to Scotland.

I do not want to mislead you by using the word 'Merrie.' The Western Isles of Scotland are not given over to song and dance, though there is a good deal of singing and dancing and piping there. But it would be a mistake to take this as typical of the islands as a whole. Indeed, in some of the more strictly Protestant isles such activities are frowned upon. On the Catholic isles which have remained untouched by the Reformation there is an uninhibited gaiety of this kind, and there is also music and eloquence on many of the Protestant islands. At this point let me make a large claim for our islanders: I doubt if anywhere else in the world will you find amongst remote and enisled people such lack of friction between Catholic and Protestant. Religious strife amongst (I emphasise that word) the islanders themselves scarcely exists.

Ancient and Expressive Tongue

To return to my use of the word 'Merrie,' when I was thinking of the comparison between these islands and old England this is what I meant. In the Gaelic civilisation that lingers in these islands, whether Catholic or Protestant, you still get a taste of that old eloquence of speech, that dash, that imaginative and poetic outlook which once animated all Scotland when the country was an entire Celtic land.

Most people in the Western Isles are fluent in Gaelic, one of the most ancient and expressive tongues in the world. It is said to be possible to go on telling a girl that you love her for nearly half an hour without using the same words or phrases twice. Everyone, of course, also speaks English, but their English has a spring and a lightness and a melody about it which is of a bygone age. Above all, it is imaginative English. To hear a man describing a bus journey is almost like listening to a humorous epic. And, by the way, the islanders can make up a song about anything—even about missing or catching a bus. Their conversation, either trivial or important, has a peculiar blend of poetry and fun which I have found nowhere else in the world—not even in Ireland.

I do not wish to give the impression that I am sentimentalising over the inhabitants of these islands which I love so well. They have their failings. On the one hand, or at one extreme, some of them can be lazy, feckless, and undependable. At the other extreme, they have acquired a hard-shell obduracy of opinion from which nothing can move them. The truth is that for 200 years they have had a very hard time of it, what with the detestable evictions of last century, famine, the deprivation of their fishing rights, and so on. The Celt of the islands is a magnificent fighter in attack, but when the attack is over he is inclined to sink back into lethargy and accept the worst. It is this quality in him, after a long period of ill-treatment, which has led to the abandonment of his ancient homes—even when he was not forcibly turned out of them.



The Isle of Mull: the pyramid is a memorial to King Edward VII



Barra is one of the southernmost isles in the Outer Hebrides: Castlebay, with the ruins of Kisimul Castle which was for centuries a stronghold of the MacNeils

But that, again, is not the whole story. There are places in the islands where more women and even children have been making a stand, where they have been striving to support life in the traditional manner and not just depending on tourists or Government grants. One of these places is the fairly large and, to my mind, lovely island of South Uist.

South Uist is famous in Scottish history as the home of Flora Macdonald, who rescued Prince Charles Edward Stuart (usually known as Bonnie Prince Charlie). And it was from South Uist that Flora took Charles to Skye disguised as one of her serving maids. South Uist has a more modern claim to distinction. Since the war (and it is pathetic to have to make this claim with pride) its population has not only not sunk but has ever so slightly risen.

The islanders have achieved this by themselves. They have found work for themselves in their tartan-weaving industry, in their improved crofting (that is, small farming), and in the seaweed industry. I am bound to admit that this state of affairs is very unusual in the Western Isles. It is this, therefore, that makes some of us think it so unfortunate that the new and only rocket or guided-missile range in Great Britain should have to be established on South Uist. It seems to us that there are so many other and now utterly barren islands on which this base could have been established without disturbing (to put it at its mildest) a comparatively flourishing small and ancient Gaelic civilisation—one of the last left in the world.

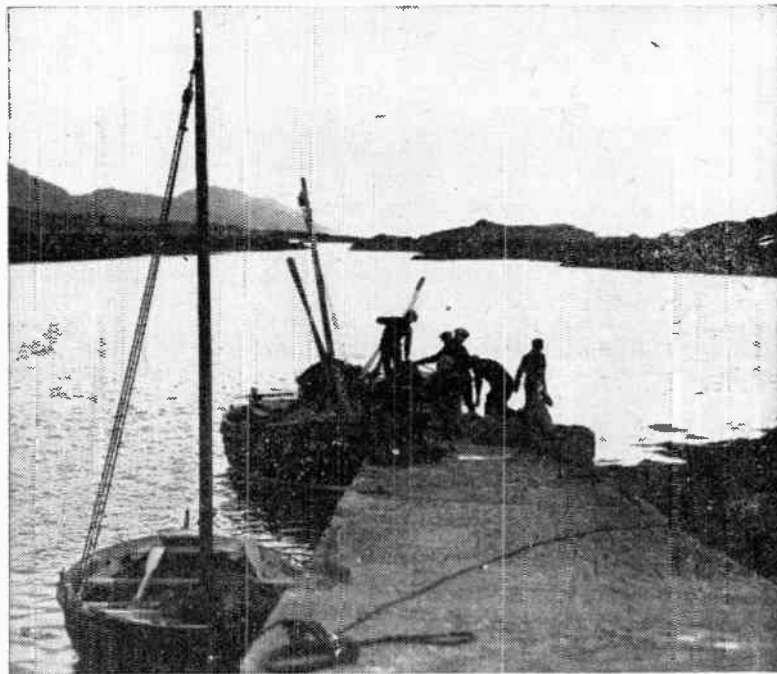
And now to turn to something as yet indestructible by the hand of man: the beauty of these islands. I have travelled much and I have seen notable scenery in many parts of the world, but I have not seen anything to approach the varied and subtle beauty of the Western Isles in fine weather. The Alps are larger and grander than are any of the mountains in the Hebrides; the colours of the Mediterranean and the East are brighter; the climate in most other places is certainly more amenable and settled, and so on: but for soft luminous colouring combined with an indefinable hint of splendour I think the Western Isles have the Alps, the Mediterranean, and even the Himalayas beat.

On a fine, tranquil summer or autumn day these apparently countless islands lie in a sea that is neither blue nor green nor gold but is at times a mixture of all three, turning at sunset to crimson and then to dark purple and black. The beaches that lie to the western side, that is towards the vast Atlantic, are composed of sand that is sometimes silver, sometimes yellow, with here and there the strangest and most elusive hint of pale rose. The long, tired Atlantic rollers that come in to break upon these beaches after their huge journeys produce the most magical effect just before their end. Each long roller seems to stand motionless and erect for a second before it bursts in silver and white foam. In that second it catches the light and the colour from the sand below it and becomes a wall of all the colours that you can think of in the world—a standing rainbow of thick water; then it collapses, and all is over until the next roller comes in.

Some of the islands are mountainous, as is Skye, with superb rock pinnacles that make them look much grander than their height warrants. Other islands are flat and peat- or green-coloured. In those flatter islands there are innumerable little fresh-water lochs, full (I may add, as a keen

angler) of sporting brown trout and, in the autumn, sea-trout and salmon. At the right season of the summer some of these little lochans are bright with water lilies. I could go on for a long time giving you a list of the peculiar beauties of sea, loch, mountain, rock, and plain landscape in the Western Isles, but in the end (even if I had the time) I should merely exhaust myself in words without passing on to you a tenth part of the enchantment of this part of my native Scotland.

There is, however, one element which I must mention to end with: that is the light. Our light in the northern parts does not come directly down from the sun but seems to stream over the horizon. It is this that gives the extraordinary subtlety to the colouring of everything that you see around you on a fine day. It does more: it seems, somehow, to make all material objects luminous themselves, so that they appear not to reflect light but actually to give it out. Luminous, light-giving—that is the word for these islands in the far north-west. Small wonder that those who have lived for so many generations in the Western Isles of Scotland have a kind of luminous charm in their personalities. One remembers the fine days in the Hebrides and forgets the bad ones. And so, also, one recalls the unique appeal of the Hebrideans themselves, and forgets and forgives their failings. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Loading the thrice-weekly mail on to the Eriskay ferry at Ludaig, South Uist



BOSWORTH MONCK

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 17

BOSWORTH MONCK suggests that for a man to become a leading industrialist in Britain he needs something more than efficiency and luck: he must be outwardly indistinguishable from his fellow-countrymen

The British Businessman

JUST recently much has been said and written about British businessmen and the way they behave. Most of it started from a sensational row between some of the directors of one of our big engineering companies. As a result of this row we were told that expensive mink coats were necessary to sell motorcars, and that the head of the firm himself needed five motorcars—mostly gold-plated—to do his job, and that these had to be taken about by aeroplane to meet him anywhere in Europe because no taxi or hired car was grand enough.

Because there is always something engaging about a fight—just think how quickly a crowd gathers around a couple of snarling dogs—and particularly a fight involving beautiful women, jewellery, fast cars, and so on, a lot of notice has been taken of this squabble, and I have no doubt that versions of it are being retailed from Patagonia to Tibet. Of course, the whole thing is really trivial, but there would be something serious in it if the idea was to get about—as it easily might—that British industrialists and businessmen were all like these tales. Nothing would be further from the truth. There are a few who consume conspicuously by sipping champagne from chorus girls' slippers, but I should say most of them are as sober and staid a lot of men as you would find anywhere in the world in ten days' march.

Now why is this? What is the point of earning more than your fellows if you do not spend it? The first reason, I think, is that the British do not really much like the showy or flamboyant except perhaps in their Prime Ministers, Test batsmen, and jockeys. To succeed in Britain in commerce or industry you have outwardly to be indistinguishable from your fellows. Success—and it is a very important kind of success to be a leading industrialist—comes from diligence, loyalty, and quiet efficiency in a man, and these obviously are not qualities you would notice about people you merely passed in the street. Besides, of course, a man needs a large slice of luck, but that has nothing to do with his intrinsic qualities.

Diligence, loyalty, quiet efficiency: these are the bourgeois, or middle-class virtues, if you like. It is fashionable nowadays to sneer at anything that can be labelled bourgeois—even virtues. But it was the middle class who translated the technical advance of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries into commercial success and, historically, the first industrial revolution, and so gave Britain her dominating part in world trade until fifty years ago. So it is not surprising that the tradition has endured and that it is those solid nineteenth-century qualities that still get rewarded.

Favourable Attitude to the Amateur

Then, another reason why our industrialists and businessmen tend not to be different from the rest of us is the way in which they are found, particularly the senior officials of any company, perhaps, rather than its directors. Long service is almost certainly thought necessary for seniority, and in many cases long service in a department of the business. Great weight is attached to sheer experience, and exuberance is thought vulgar. Then there is still the deep respect in Britain for the amateur: the professional tends to be looked down on. The professional who succeeds—and I am glad to say an increasing number are doing so—generally does so by keeping his professionalism in the background, and even laughing at all professionalism in a depreciating sort of way.

This attitude of favour towards the amateur shows most strikingly in the composition of boards of directors. A chief designer, a works manager, a sales manager must be well based professionally, even if it does not show outside the factory. But for the directors, who are legally and practically responsible for the policy and its execution in all our commercial and industrial enterprises, all seems to be different: a survey I did for the British Association in 1954 showed that five out of six directors of engineering concerns were without technical qualifications of any sort.

Commercial and industrial managers and traders fall into two groups: those who stay at home, and those who do not. Much of what I have said applies to both lots, but all of it to those who stay at home: most of the directors, and particularly works managers, chief designers, and so forth. But for a nation like ours, which must be among the world's principal exporters to survive at all, very great importance attaches to those who go or stay abroad for their employment. In past centuries the British who left their home country did so for adventure, to seek their own fortunes, and in the belief that by living in undeveloped countries they could rule them to advantage or convert them from heathenism.

Those who leave Britain now do so primarily because they are paid to do so: it is a job like any other. And for this reason the British commercial man or industrialist you meet in Bangkok or Bogota is much more

representative of our way of life than the Englishman you would have met in the same place a hundred years ago. Besides, communications being so much faster and easier, there just are more British businessmen about in Bangkok than there used to be. Many of our leading industrial men think it right to spend part of each year among their customers rather than in their factories, and reckon to roll into one, like their Victorian forbears, the job of chief salesman as well as manager, albeit at different times and places. In addition, most big British companies send other high-level executives, particularly sales directors or managers, to different parts of the world each year.

Finally, there are Britons resident in other countries, representing British factories or helping local firms to exploit a British agency. The best of these high-g geared travellers and Britons living abroad speak other languages as well as British; they do their best to sell British goods by their knowledge of the countries in which they live; and, most important of all, they try to explain to the factories in Britain precisely what it is citizens of Rio want different from those of Ruislip.

They would fail in this—to get across what was wanted—unless they were very much like their fellow-managers back in Britain. Napoleon said derisively of us that we were a nation of shopkeepers. The aftermath of the Industrial Revolution and two world wars has been to make us a nation of commercial travellers—with the nation very much like the travellers. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Services*)

Sir Francis Younghusband

GEORGE SEAVER introduces 'The Twain Shall Meet,' a radio portrait of the famous explorer and mystic, which can be heard in the G.O.S. this week (Monday 17.30, Tuesday 02.30, and Friday 10.00)

TWO exploits of Sir Francis Younghusband captured the imagination of his countrymen in his lifetime: one, his crossing of the Gobi Desert by an untried route in his early twenties—immediately followed by his crossing of the Himalayas by an unknown pass; the other, his successful leadership of an expedition to the mysterious capital of Tibet. But these were only the highlights in a life that was an almost perpetual adventure.

Gazetted from Sandhurst to the Royal Dragoon Guards in India, he gave proof of soldierly qualities, and being granted a long leave, with a roving commission in Manchuria and Korea to report on Russian designs in the Far East, he returned half across Asia from Peking to Yarkand and over the Himalayas to rejoin his regiment on the day that his leave was up—this at the age of twenty-three.

Thereafter he was employed to explore and examine the Pamirs, against Russian threats to the North-West Frontier. This led to his appointment as Political Officer of Hunza. The outbreak of the Chitral Campaign occurring while he was on leave in England, he joined the staff of *The Times* as a war correspondent, hastened to the scene of action, and published the authoritative history of the campaign. He followed this up by a first-hand account of the Jameson Raid in South Africa. Returning home he married, and then had an interlude of comparative leisure as Governor of two central Indian states, at a time when Lord Curzon was Viceroy. It was Curzon who invited him to lead the historic mission to Lhasa in 1904. He ended his career in India with the post of Resident in Kashmir. Soon after retirement, as the result of a motor-car accident, he lay between life and death. On recovery he devoted his whole attention to the subject which was his life-long interest: the comparative study and philosophy of religion. This resulted in his founding the World Congress of Faiths.

As President of the Royal Geographical Society and Chairman of the Everest Expedition he was the inspiration of such mountaineers as Norton, Mallory, Somervell, Smythe, and Shipton.

In this programme you will hear people who knew him intimately at one time or another in his long life. For instance, there will be his daughter, Miss Eileen Younghusband, C.B.E.; Dr. Longstaff, also of Himalayan fame; Lord Samuel, his staunch supporter and successor as Chairman of the World Congress of Faiths; and Lady Ravensdale, his friend Lord Curzon's daughter, who now fills the same office.





The W.V.S. runs clothing exchanges where mothers with growing children can exchange still usable clothes: fitting boots at the Camberwell centre



The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, Chairman of the W.V.S., accepting from Lord Luke of Pavenham a van for the 'Meals on Wheels' service

The W.V.S.

NORMAN MACKENZIE talks about the Women's Voluntary Service, whose thousands of members all over Britain are helping people meet the emergencies and problems of everyday life

MOST of us in Britain first got to know the Women's Voluntary Service during the war years: we could see its members, dressed in their smart green uniforms, everywhere that people needed help—staffing canteens in bombed areas, looking after evacuees from the cities, or people who had lost their homes. More than a million women belonged to this voluntary organisation during the war.

The W.V.S., as it is usually called, was started in 1938 at the request of the Government, and its main purpose was to help in all forms of civil defence. Today civil-defence preparations are still a great part of its responsibility, but that is a wide definition that covers very many activities, for in the years since 1945 members of the W.V.S. have taken on a great deal of welfare and social work.

The W.V.S. can be all-important in an emergency. It may have to provide emergency feeding arrangements in a flood or fire disaster, or find clothing and shelter for people who have lost their homes. Its overhead expenses are met by a Government grant, but, apart from the trained staff at headquarters, and full-time organisers up and down the country, all W.V.S. work is voluntary. It is yet another example of the partnership between official and voluntary agencies that has grown up in Britain.

These days you will find members of the W.V.S. doing work on behalf of a local authority, or perhaps providing volunteers to co-operate in schemes organised by other bodies. For instance, it helps find blood donors for the blood-transfusion service, or helpers for old people's clubs, or its members may assist campaigns for national savings or paper salvage. In fact, it is hard to think of an aspect of welfare or social help in which you will not find members of the W.V.S.

From Hot Meals to Baby-Sitters

Every week the W.V.S. takes hot meals to old people who are not able to go out or to cook for themselves, and it serves about 20,000 meals a week under this 'Meals on Wheels' scheme. It runs clothing exchanges where mothers with growing children can save money by exchanging still usable clothes. It helps look after discharged prisoners, or finds baby-sitters for couples who cannot otherwise get out for an evening together. It gives help, too, to problem families, to hospital patients and their visitors, by running 'trolley shops' in the hospital wards, and its members distribute the orange juice and free cod-liver oil which the Government provides for young children.

And, of course, there is its work with the Armed Services: W.V.S. members run clubs for soldiers, and even send members abroad to provide entertainment and welfare services for troops serving overseas.

It is amazing how many people co-operate in all these schemes, some of them for a few hours a week, some for two or three days. But the W.V.S. is proud of the fact that it can always find work for a willing volunteer. And much of that work would not otherwise get done. I have often heard local councillors say: 'Well, our council can't do this or that. Why don't we ask the W.V.S. to help?' And it usually can. That is why it is hard to describe exactly what the W.V.S. does: many thousands of its members all over Britain are working without publicity or reward to help other people. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



The W.V.S. is ready for any emergency: during the disastrous East Coast floods of 1953 it supplied hot meals to the men repairing the sea defences



A 'trolley shop' doing the round of the wards in a hospital in Surrey



C. E. CARRINGTON

C. E. CARRINGTON, Professor of British Commonwealth Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in his contribution to the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation' tells how largely empty lands such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and southernmost Africa came to be peopled by migrants from Britain and other West European countries

Empty Spaces

THE first commandment given to Man in the Garden of Eden was: 'Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth.' And this command has been obeyed. We seem now to be in sight of an age when the earth will be replenished and when fruitfulness—in that sense—will be a blessing no longer. But although the chief purpose of mankind for so many thousand years

has been to multiply and to spread, it is only in the last hundred that much attention has been given to the technique of it. Until then there was always plenty of elbow-room in the Great Wide Spaces: 'Better land farther out' was always the slogan in the old British colonies.

Statistical study is one of the great innovations of the nineteenth century, and only towards the end of it was it possible to know the laws which govern the vital growth of peoples. Colonisation used to be a matter of trial-and-error, and every colonising adventure more or less a tale of woe. When the valiant Captain John Smith at last succeeded in founding Virginia—about 350 years ago—he made a comment that we can take as typical: 'The fault of our going was our own. What could be thought fitting or necessary we had, but what we should find or want we were all ignorant. Everything of worth is full of difficulties but nothing so difficult as to establish a commonwealth so far remote from men and means.'

The British Overseas

In his day the people of the British Isles (with which I shall have to include the Irish, because you cannot separate them statistically) numbered something less than 7-million persons: their descendants today number not less than 140-million, of whom nearly two-thirds live outside the British Isles. I can find no parallel in history to this multiplication: no other race has grown so fast or spread so wide. But this phase of history has come to an end: the population of Britain is now increasing very slowly—if at all—and the population of what we used to call the Dominions shows only a moderate 'natural' increase—that is, by the excess of births over deaths. The great increases in recent years in Canada and Australia are largely due to the revival of migration on a large scale, and from other European countries as well as from the British Isles.

Before I deal with my main subject—the peopling of the empty spaces in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—I must say something about North America. The first emigration from the British islands was English only, and by the time of the American Revolution a quarter of the English already lived on the other side of the Atlantic. The Highland clearances set the Scots moving in the eighteenth century, at first to the United States, but British Canada owes its origin to loyalists who preferred to live under the British flag. Since the days of the loyalist migrations there has always been an ebb and flow across the American frontier according to the degree of prosperity on either side; and this has made statistics hard to check. There were many Scots among them, and many more have followed them to Canada. French settlers had already occupied much of eastern Canada more than a century earlier. The Irish, as everyone knows, moved to America or Australia as a flood of refugees to escape from agricultural distress, especially in the famine years of the 1840s.

All through the nineteenth century more British migrants were going to the United States than to all the British colonies put together: mainly because, when a man decided to emigrate, America was the nearest, the cheapest, and in those days the easiest land to get to. Gradually the British colonies asserted themselves, and in the two great periods of migration in this century—just before the first world war and just after the second—Canada, Australia, and New Zealand got the most British settlers.

The test case is really Australia, because it was an empty land when the settlers first went there, and because complete statistics have been kept since the beginning, so in Australia we know how migration really works. There are some dark spots on the record, as on all historical records, and we had better clear them away first. Australia was once a convict settlement, but that was a passing episode and better forgotten. Another dark spot was the treatment of the aboriginals—a few scattered bands of nomadic hunters living in the Stone Age. If the early settlers behaved badly, it is fair to recall that the aboriginals behaved just as badly towards the settlers, and seemed quite untamable.

All through history one of the phenomena we can observe again and again is the expansion of a numerous people at a higher economic level into land which is ranged over but not put to the best use by scattered tribes at a lower economic level. The Russian expansion into Central Asia at the present time is a very good example of it. But if the aboriginals are as primitive as the Australians they have no notion of property in land: they merely resent intrusion on their hunting grounds. The first Australian settlers were pastoral peoples who wanted wide grazing

grounds; they simply brushed the aboriginals aside. This, too, is what happened to the Indians in the American Wild West. Later come agricultural settlers, and with them the full system of legal property in land.

Australia's taking-off point came when the world discovered that Australian wool was unrivalled. From that time on, as they say in Australia, the country could live on the sheep's back. Then, in 1851, the whole character of Australia was changed by the discovery of gold. Emigrants of a new type flocked to the goldfields, and in ten years the population of Australia was more than doubled. The 'diggers' were men of a different stamp from the land-hungry farmers' boys who had emigrated in the earlier days. They were adventurous, unsettled, radical in politics, ready to work for wages if they had no luck at the goldfields, and they were more likely to be townsmen than countrymen.

The 'diggers' gave Australia its national character, and Australians still like to call one another 'Digger.' It was not surprising, since there was gold and there was labour, that urban development came early. As long ago as the 1880s all the notions of our modern planned economies were cropping up in Melbourne. It was realised that uncontrolled mass-immigration would not do; that the number of immigrants must be related to the amount of capital available; that secondary industries must be built up with tariff protection; and that Australia could not live on the sheep's back for ever. So modern Australia appeared—a highly industrialised community based upon radical democracy, and hardly less upon trade-unionism. It is not surprising that the great immigration since the last war—a million new immigrants, half of them from Britain—has been managed with great skill, a very different matter from the headlong gold-rush a hundred years ago.

There is one question we have not yet considered. Why do they go? What is the motive? Are they escaping from intolerable conditions at home, or are they attracted towards some land of promise overseas? Is it push or pull? Obviously both, but in different proportions at different times. Colonisation by attraction, pull rather than push, accounts for the fortunate condition of New Zealand, so far away that no one went there unless they really wanted to. Those who care to study the art of colonisation will find that New Zealand is the model colonial settlement, because from the beginning it was planted with selected emigrants in organised groups. It has been a lucky country, but luck is another name for snatching your opportunities.

Problems of Race Relations

One of the things we respect in the story of the New Zealanders is their success in dealing with the Maoris who inhabited some parts of the islands before the white men came. There was friction at first and even a short period of racial war, but it died out in a few years, leaving little bitterness behind. The secret was that the Maoris (only seven per cent. of the population now) were left, substantially, in possession of their tribal lands, while there was plenty of unoccupied land for the new settlers.

No such happy state of affairs exists in South Africa, where the Bantu are four-fifths of the population but occupy only a small fraction of the land. The early history of South Africa is a frontier problem. The original settlers at the Cape—the Dutch, of course—found a land that was as empty as Australia. They discovered it, they colonised it. They were a pastoral people, and as they increased they spread inland, occupying wider and wider grazing grounds. Four generations after they landed at the Cape the *trek-boers*, that is the boldest settlers who led the advance, began to encounter another pastoral race, the Bantu, who were also expanding but in the opposite direction, southwards from central Africa. And then the clash of colour began in South Africa.

However, I am not going to discuss South African politics here, but to point out that the phases of the migration problem are much the same in all countries: it makes little difference what colour are the skins of the migrants. First come the adventurous pioneers in search of empty land—'better country farther out'—and then the agricultural settlers moving in tribes or organised parties; last comes the mass-movement of wage-labourers, and with them come the stresses of industrial society.

In the past two centuries the British were the most numerous and the most enterprising of the migrants. They found out and they occupied almost every piece of empty land in the world which had a climate resembling that of north-western Europe. There is no more land like that waiting to be taken up, and no more surplus of land-hungry Britons, so we may regard that chapter as positively closed. But what next? *The resources of the earth have hardly yet been scratched.* All that has happened so far has been a mere reconnaissance. Intensive cultivation is the next step, while the new nations advance into the lands of colder and warmer climates. The adventure of mankind is hardly yet begun. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



A scene from the English Stage Company's production of 'The Crucible,' by Arthur Miller, with (left to right) Kenneth Haig, Marcia Manolescu, Mary Ure, Nigel Davenport, and John Welsh



World première at the Royal Court: 'Look Back in Anger,' by John Osborne, with Kenneth Haig and Mary Ure

Royal Court Theatre

AUDREY RUSSELL visits a little repertory theatre in London where the English Stage Company has been producing controversial plays by present-day dramatists. In an interview with George Devine, its artistic director, she discusses the aims and hopes of the company, and the reactions of London audiences to their work

THE Royal Court Theatre is not, strictly speaking, in the West End of London: it is not in what was known as Theatreland—that is, in Shaftesbury Avenue or Piccadilly or the Haymarket; but it is in a neighbourhood that has always been associated with the arts—Chelsea. So it is a little theatre that holds some 470 people in a neighbourhood all on its own: that is not a very easy thing for any theatre. But it has had a tremendous past and a great tradition. It was here that Shaw's plays were first seen; it was here, too, that a very different kind of play—*The Farmer's Wife*, by Eden Phillpotts—had such a very long run; and it also has a romantic association, because it was here that Ellen Terry met her future husband, James Carew.

Now the theatre has had for some months a new and important venture in the English Stage Company, and I called on Mr. George Devine, its artistic director, and asked about the aims of the company. He told me:

'The main aim of the company is to try to promote the modern dramatist, particularly the English dramatist. We felt that a theatre with a policy which concentrated on trying to get plays written which would have a real application to modern life, and not the sort of plays which belong to the Edwardian period—which is what



George Devine, the artistic director of the English Stage Company

I think so many plays that are written and presented belong to—would have a public in London. Out of nine-million people, I feel, there are enough who want to go to the theatre to get a bit of excitement and have the blood running in their veins, not just sit back and be flattered, which is what so many plays do.'

'Your theatre has been described as the novelists' theatre: is that because so many novelists have written plays for you?'

'That is true, although in fact one of our most successful plays—*Look Back in Anger*, by John Osborne—is by a young dramatist who is himself an actor and is a member of the company. But it is called the novelists'

theatre because I have tried to introduce writers to the theatre who have not written for it before. I feel that we want some fresh blood and fresh ideas, and people who have a mature point of view writing for the theatre, people who are in touch with modern life. To me so many people of the theatre have a little world of their own about which they write, think, and act but which does not really have anything to do with modern life as it is. That is why I turn to other writers, principally novelists, who know how to tell a story, for my new plays.'

'I suppose the problem for every manager—for every man of the theatre—is to find new plays. Is that your problem too?'

'It certainly is. Many people will tell you that there are dozens of wonderful plays hanging about ready to be produced if only somebody would open a theatre and put them on. We have read here—myself and my assistants—some 400 plays since we opened this venture: out of those I should not think there were more than four at the very most that we felt were worth encouraging. It is a very interesting thing: everybody says nobody puts on plays. In fact, it seems to me that one person in ten must at some time or other write a play and send it to us.'

'Would you say that there is a theatre of your kind in, say, Paris or New York?'

'Of course, Paris is a very different cup of tea. In France nearly every writer of any calibre has a go at the theatre at one time or other, and there are many theatres in Paris where plays of ideas, experimental plays, modern plays, are put on. New York is not quite the same: there are what they call 'off-Broadway' theatres where they do experimental work, but they do not, I think, confine themselves to purely contemporary theatre as we do here. They do Chekhov; they do classical plays as well as modern ones. But we are after the contemporary dramatist, trying to bring the theatre to some sort of point where it may be compared to the most modern movements in painting, music, and the other arts.'

'Now, you have a true repertory. I think you started with five plays, and the same actors and actresses were playing in them during this season. That is something that the London theatre-goer is not used to: most London theatre-goers are used to a play running on until it is on its very last legs and then stops. How are London theatre-goers reacting to this repertory theatre in the centre of London?'

'Whereas it is accepted as practice in the opera-houses and in the classical theatres like the Old Vic, the average straight-play theatre-goer has not yet really got round to the little extra bit of bother that it needs to look up the paper and to see "what's on at the Court tonight," and we are, without any question, having a bit of a struggle to get people to do that. Until we do, of course, we shall not have the public that we hope to build up in time.' (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



One serious problem in the Territories is to even up development between the Europeanised and the primitive native: meanwhile the two cultures are living side by side



Parade at Kokoda, a typical 'outstation': the district officer detailing duties to Administration employees and men of the Royal Papuan Constabulary

The Territories of P

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will this northern approaches. Some of the sights he will be told about are describe



The demand for higher education for girls is increasing: the first batch of girls ever to be trained as teachers attending a course at Popondetta Education Centre



There are few roads, and no railways: oil-survey teams working in the jungles and swamps of Papua have to rely on helicopters to bring in supplies of food and equipment

A SPINY-BACKED dragon athwart Australia's northern approaches, New Guinea conveniently swallowed during the second world war thousands of Australia's enemies: those it could not digest it immobilised. Its terrain—ask any Serviceman who battled along the Kokoda Trail—is a mighty armament. Hence its importance to underpopulated Australia, the British Commonwealth, the democratic world.

Strategic importance apart, Papua and New Guinea (Papua is roughly the lower half of the mainland east of longitude 141°, and Australian territory; while New Guinea comprises the jointly administered Trust Territory to the north, and includes various adjacent islands) are so packed with fascination, adventure, and challenge that they will repay the visit. Here are 184,000 square miles of administrative headache, entailed in the care and advancement of 1,750,000 natives, a medley of tribal groups and sub-groups speaking about 300 languages: a village may not understand another ten miles distant.

The people vary as widely in racial characteristics as in tongues, and present an amazing mixture of humanity ranging from outright primitives, still decking themselves in the fantastic plumes of birds of paradise, to relative sophisticates, three generations under European influence, who run their own businesses, have cash incomes, and motorcars. Savages or not, all those who have come under European influence are keen to acquire the white man's know-how.

Superimposed is a non-indigenous population of about 3,000 Chinese in Trust Territory, practically all traders, and 12,000 Europeans, mostly Administration officials, though many are in private enterprise.

If ever the derogatory tag 'colonialism' was inappropriate to the handling of a territory it has been here. From the early days of Australian administration (Papua, 1906; New Guinea, 1921) principles were determined and enforced—notably by administrators such as Sir William McGregor and Sir Hubert Murray—which, adapted slightly to our changing concepts, may be summarised today: not to alienate the land from the indigenous inhabitants; to place native interests first in the handling of social, economic, and political affairs; to preserve, so far as is consistent with humane principles and practicable advancement towards self-determination, the pattern of village life and customs.

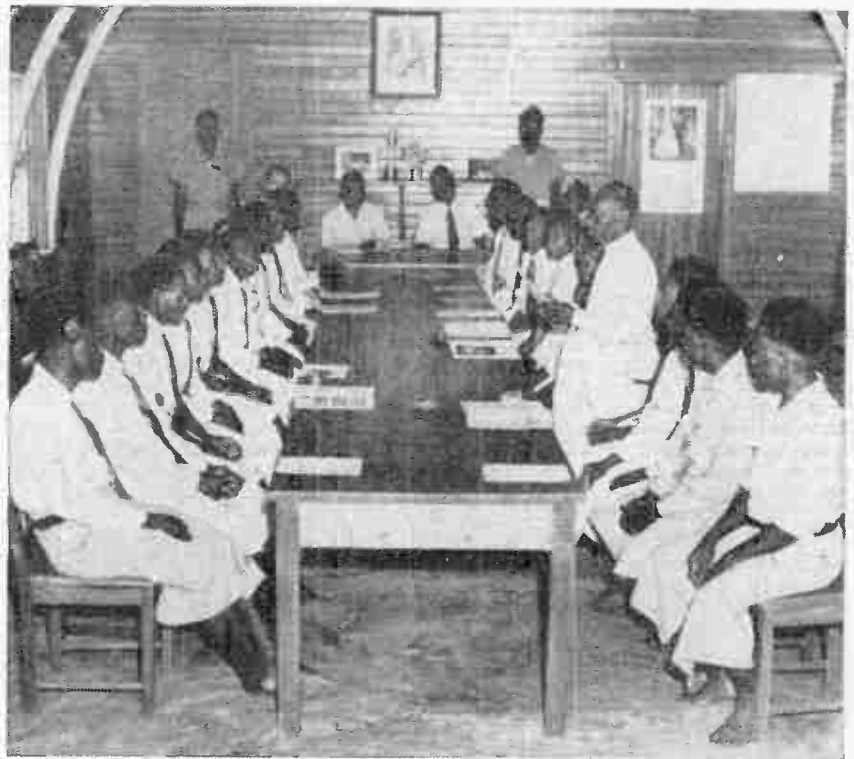
One serious problem is to even up development as between advanced and backward groups: unless this unbalance is redressed serious difficulties could arise later from conflict of interests between dominant and relatively primitive groups. What is the Administration doing, and what will the Duke of Edinburgh see of its work? Port Moresby, on a fine harbour where the *Britannia* will drop anchor, conveys every impression—as the administrative centre should—of a successful blending of European and primitive cultures. The town,



The people are a Orokaiva man in



The Public Health Department is fighting tuberculosis with the aid of mass X-ray tests: a mobile radiographic unit being ferried to a village from a medical patrol vessel



A village council meeting at Yunadadir, near Rabaul, on New Britain: since it was set up in 1952 this council has built a school, five medical posts, and a cocoa fermentary

Papua and New Guinea

visiting the group of islands in Australia's
 the people he will meet, and the problems
 by Australian-born EDGAR BEE

set around by terraces of wide-porched, louvered bungalows on the steep, garden-clad hillsides, is pleasantly tropical, with an air of solidity and spaciousness about the stone pre-war buildings, an air of efficiency and purpose about the post-war administrative and business quarters, an air of friendliness along the tree-shaded streets where natives mingle self-assuredly with Europeans.

Here, and at outposts in the nearby hills, the Administration has training facilities for the most promising members of the population, covering child education, teacher training, technical training, health and welfare, agricultural methods, business management, including the running of co-operative enterprises, and so on. These facilities extend, of course, throughout the controlled and semi-controlled areas, and include experimental farms, native-staffed hospitals, and the like.

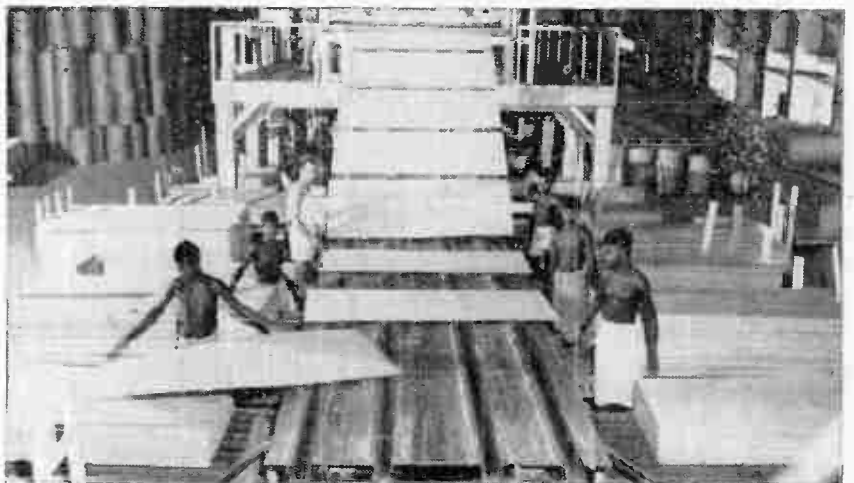
The eagerness of the people to take advantage of these facilities is sometimes embarrassingly illustrated. At the teachers' training school and the nearby headquarters of the Royal Papuan Constabulary raw recruits have often turned up without invitation after trekking right across the island. As one official said to me wryly, 'How can you turn them down if it is at all possible to find a place for them?' These recruits have all too often braved death, having to traverse what is to them hostile territory, to reach their goals; they have come armed with bows and arrows to defend themselves. Children, too, have turned up at newly opened schools on outpost stations, similarly armed against their fellow-pupils. Perhaps a generation ago these people were cannibals.

From Moresby the Duke will fly to Lae. It is the only way to go in this country where roads, though being pushed into the mountains as fast as possible, are all too few: there are no railways. Papua-New Guinea's rapid development owes almost everything to the aeroplane; and this despite the fact that it is the world's worst flying country.

Lae, on the Huon Gulf, north coast of the mainland, is the aerial crossroads and clearing house, with routes radiating into the highlands, east and west along the coast, and north and north-east to the adjacent islands, as well as south to Moresby and Australia.

Heading north-east to the island of New Britain, the Duke will make Rabaul as his third port of call: the old administrative centre of New Guinea, established by the Germans before the first world war and occupied by the Japanese during the second world war.

In so few words it has been impossible to convey more than the merest outline of problems and achievements in so large and variegated a region. The briefest of references, now, to the development of general resources: exports, covering mainly copra and coconut products, rubber, gold, timber, cocoa, coffee, and shells, have risen from a total value of £A4,692,000 in 1949 to an estimated £A13,258,000 for 1955-56.



Some of the world's finest plywood is now being milled in the forests of New Guinea: grading sheets of cut veneer before they are dried at a mill in the Bulolo valley



Simogun Peta, B.E.M., a member of the Legislative Council, addressing a group of highlanders in eastern New Guinea who have been building a road to their area



tribal groups—an address at Kokoda

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Geoffrey Boumphrey

I SHALL begin by describing what seems to me the best of the travel books: *Interval in Indo-China*, by Andrew Graham. Colonel Graham spent two years in Indo-China as Assistant Attaché at the British Legation in Saigon. This was from September 1952 to 1954, so it covered Dien Bien Phu and the Geneva agreements which ended the war. However, this is in no sense a war book, nor does it deal with political problems: its aim is simply to give you its author's impressions of a country about which most of us know singularly little. Clearly he enjoyed his two years enormously, and he succeeds in making the reader enjoy it all with him. He writes with deceptive ease and simplicity, and he has the gift of describing the little things in a way which brings the whole scene to life. In fact this is a travel book that I can recommend to you unreservedly.

I would not say quite as much about my next, *Land of Swift-Running Horses*, by Mabel Waln Smith. The main attraction of this seems to me that it describes vividly and in detail a way of life and a part of the world about which very little has been written before. Miss Smith is a Quaker from Philadelphia. Staying with a married sister in China, she learned to speak Chinese. This book describes a summer she spent on the edge of the Gobi desert with a herd of wild horses, their breeder, a picturesque, loud-mouthed Swede, and his Mongolian herdsmen and their families. Although you may find the writing a bit highly coloured, I am pretty sure that you will enjoy this book if you like reading about strange, wild ways of life, and especially if you are fond of horses.

Geoffrey Keyes, v.c., of the Rommel Raid, by Elizabeth Keyes, is a Book Society choice, I see, and so it deserves to be. In a way its title does it less than justice, because although Geoffrey Keyes is, of course, the central character, the book fills a much larger canvas than just his life and death. In particular, we learn much about his father, Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Keyes, and the part he played in the founding of the Commandos. Various military operations are admirably described. This is an inspiring book to read; and the photographs and maps are of the same high standard.

Cockleshell Heroes, by C. E. Lucas Phillips, is the story of the daring raid on German shipping at Bordeaux in 1942. Five tiny canoes were set afloat by submarine at the mouth of the estuary, and of these two succeeded in penetrating sixty miles upstream to their target and putting six enemy cargo ships out of action.

Commander Crabb, by Marshall Pugh, has as its hero the man whose name was on everyone's lips as recently as last April, when he was officially reported 'presumed dead after failing to return from a test dive in the Portsmouth area.' This was just at the time when two Russian cruisers were in Portsmouth harbour, and you will no doubt remember the speculation that was aroused. Only the last chapter of the book is given to this incident, and in fact it takes us little further than we were before. The bulk of the book was written or at least prepared before Crabb's death, and the author tells us in his foreword what extreme difficulty he had in extracting any personal details from his reluctant hero. His character, almost as much as his deeds, make this a rare book to read.

For a complete and utter contrast let me refer you now to *Buffalo Bill and the Wild West*, by Victor Weybright and Henry Blackman Sell. This lavishly illustrated book came as a surprise to me. I had no idea that its subject still occupied so important a place in the American Pantheon. It gives you his whole story, down to the sad ending that was surely implicit in the man's character. But I must say to me the most interesting parts of it are those that describe the Wild West when it was wild, the Indians and the buffaloes. What a raw deal they both had!

Now for something very different: *The New Outline of Modern Knowledge*. Over a quarter of a million words by twenty-six eminent authorities—and only 18s.; broadly divided into philosophy and metaphysics, science, the arts, politics and economics, and law. The editor, Alan Pryce-Jones, tells us that the work is designed for an intelligent public without any detailed acquaintance with much of the matter in hand.

The select but not small body that likes reading about sail will be glad to know that Alan Villiers's *Cruise of the Conrad* has gone into a Pan edition.

Interval in Indo-China, by Andrew Graham (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.)

Land of Swift-Running Horses, by Mabel Waln Smith (Harrap, 15s.)

Geoffrey Keyes, v.c., by Elizabeth Keyes (Newnes, 21s.)

Cockleshell Heroes, by C. E. Lucas Phillips (Heinemann, 16s.)

Commander Crabb, by Marshall Pugh (Macmillan, 12s. 6d.)

Buffalo Bill and the Wild West, by Victor Weybright and Henry Blackman Sell (Hamish Hamilton, 35s.)

The New Outline of Modern Knowledge, edited by Alan Pryce-Jones (Gollancz, 18s.)

Cruise of the Conrad, by Alan Villiers (Pan Books, 2s. 6d.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 16.15; Thursday 00.30 and 05.00

what
is
HI·FI
?



Hi-Fi has been adopted as a term to denote high quality sound reproduction. With the aid of a Hi-Fi system you can bring records, particularly Orchestral works, to "life" wherever you are. A good Hi-Fi system transports you from your home into the concert hall.

A Hi-Fi system is in reality a gramophone or radio that has been refined and improved beyond all recognition. Hi-Fi equipment is not particularly expensive. We send systems and components of various kinds to listeners all over the world. If you are interested we'll send you our special catalogue. Write today to:

CLASSIC

ELECTRICAL COMPANY LTD. THE HI-FIDELITY SPECIALISTS
352/364 Lower Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey.
Telephone: ADDiscombe 6061/2 Telegrams: Classifi, Croydon, Surrey

'London Calling' Olympics Number

Next Week's 'London Calling' will be a greatly enlarged number devoted to the Olympic Games which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh is opening in Melbourne, Australia, on Thursday, November 22

There will be a specially drawn cover by Ralph Lavers, the Australian-born artist, architect, and designer of the torch for the last Olympiad which will be seen again in the Melbourne stadium this year

Special features in this issue will include:

BBC PLANS AND TEAM COVERING THE GAMES

MELBOURNE: PORTRAIT OF A CITY

THE OLYMPIC VILLAGE

INTERVIEWS WITH PAST OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

By ROGER BANNISTER

REX ALSTON ON BRITAIN'S CHANCES

NORRIS McWHIRTER ON THE OPPOSITION

AUSTRALIA: THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S TOUR

By GODFREY TALBOT

Usual Price: 6d.

This Week's Listening

'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

THE character of a number of this week's spoken-word programmes in the General Overseas Service is indicated in an article on page 3 by Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Mr. Mason will himself be broadcasting the first of six talks under the title of 'Christianity and Race,' which are based on a series of lectures he gave earlier in the year at Leeds University.

He begins by accepting that 'there is a sense in which Christianity, in this matter of race, is challenged,' and in his first talk he takes up 'The Challenge from Without'—as he calls it—that comes from people of other faiths and, more particularly, from Western agnostics.

'Race Against Time' is the title of the 'London Forum' in which Philip Mason will also take part. He will be joined by speakers from Asia and Africa. They will include Colonel Laurens van der Post, author and traveller, Kamila Tyabji, an Indian barrister, and Miss Peter Ady, an economist.

The speakers will look at the problem of race relations in various parts of the world, the causes of prejudice and the way in which it manifests itself, and the possibilities of reducing the tensions associated with racial divisions.

Colonel van der Post will be this week's speaker in 'Our Way of Life.'

'Christianity and Race': Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

'London Forum': Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

THE LEGACY OF ASIA

MANY listeners will remember the recent series of talks in which John Blofeld described his scholar's pilgrimage to the Buddhist shrines of northern India. But the Buddhist religion is only part of the legacy which ancient Buddhism has left to the peoples of Asia.

One of the most enduring and impressive monuments to the faiths of Asia (for they also include temples dedicated to Hindu and Jain deities) are the great rock temples of Ajanta and Ellora in North Hyderabad.

In his talk 'The Buddhist Legacy in Rock,' John Blofeld will describe the deep impression they made on him, and compare them with the caves of Yun Kang in north China, which he has also visited.

Sir Francis Younghusband, the almost legendary traveller in Central Asia, soldier and founder of the World Congress of Faiths, will be the subject of a radio portrait entitled 'The Twain Shall Meet,' introduced by George Seaver on page 10; and Sir Harold Nicolson will also deal with an Asian topic—the cultural and religious influence of Persia—in his fortnightly talk in 'This Day and Age.'

John Blofeld: Friday 16.15; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00
Harold Nicolson: Thursday 16.15; Friday 00.30 and 05.00



AL READ



PAUL FENOULHET

This week's programmes will include the Al Read Show, and 'Variety Calls the Tune,' the first of a series by the BBC Variety Orchestra under its conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

November 11 — 17

THE RUSSIAN INTELLIGENTSIA

WHAT are the attitudes of the second generation of a revolution? The answer to this perennial question may be the key to much that has been happening inside the Soviet Union during recent years. This will be one of the topics to be considered by Hugh Seton-Watson in his talk 'The Intelligentsia' in the series on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age.'

In this talk Professor Seton-Watson will describe the status of the intellectual and professional classes in modern Russia, and will also seek to determine whether the term 'a managerial society' can be applied to the Soviet Union. Professor Seton-Watson holds the chair of Russian History at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in the University of London.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

'THESE RADIO TIMES'

ARTISTS and broadcasters with a Commonwealth background have always been among the most welcome and provocative subjects to have appeared in Gale Pedrick's popular series, 'These Radio Times.' It seemed the most natural thing in the world, therefore, to suggest that these performers should present their own overseas version of this light-hearted history of entertainment on the air.

So, for six weeks, listeners can hear behind-the-scenes stories of radio told for us by artists who have made their mark in broadcasting.

G.O.S.: Wednesday 10.30; Friday 01.00 and 17.30

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

CELEBRATED plays like *Rope* and *To the Public Danger* have abundantly established Patrick Hamilton's ability to chill and thrill an audience. This week suspense-addicts can hear his *Money with Menaces*, a small *tour de force* in sustained mystery and menace.

Cleverly the weather is made to play an important contributory part in the atmosphere. For it is on a sweltering summer's day that the newspaper proprietor, Andrew Carruthers, receives the telephone call from Mr. Poland. The name is unknown to Carruthers; as a busy man, and one used to having his way, he would not accept the call but for the intimation, through his secretary, that it has to do with his eleven-year-old daughter, Jennifer.

To say that Jennifer has been kidnapped by Mr. Poland, who now proposes to extort cash from Carruthers, is not to spoil anybody's enjoyment of the plot. Kidnapping is merely the basis of Mr. Poland's plan for coping with Carruthers.

There are detailed arrangements to be made, which, if observed, can carry the whole business to a conclusion within a few hours. And so at the bidding of this unknown voice, Carruthers is sent out into the heat of the afternoon to obey strange orders that may save his child.

In complete contrast is *Musical Evening*, set in Scotland nearly 120 years ago at the time of the visit of the great pianist-composer, Frederic Chopin, to Miss Jane Stirling, formerly a pupil of his in Paris.

Legend has always had it that Jane Stirling was in love with Chopin; and he did actually pay her a visit. Gordon Glennon's short play imagines an encounter one evening between the ailing genius and one of Jane's own protégées, a girl who wants to become an opera singer.

PETER FORSTER

'Money With Menaces': Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15
'Musical Evening': Monday 11.30; Thursday 19.00; Friday 01.30



H.M. the Queen laying a wreath on the Cenotaph on Remembrance Day last year; this year's Service of Remembrance will be broadcast on Sunday at 10.30

THE OLYMPICS

THE city of Melbourne becomes host next week to the athletes and visitors attending the 1956 Olympic Games. In the space of 121 years Melbourne has developed from a tiny settlement into a dignified city of more than 1,500,000 people.

Some of its citizens have joined forces with John Thompson of the Australian Broadcasting Commission to present, in 'Olympic City—1956,' a portrait of Melbourne, or rather a series of verbal snapshots of their city.

One of the athletes will be Mrs. Dorothy Tyler, who will be interviewed in the last of Roger Banister's series, 'The Olympics.' Though jumping the same height as the winner on each occasion, Mrs. Tyler was placed second in the ladies' High Jump at Berlin in 1936, and again in London in 1948. A former world-record holder for this event, Mrs. Tyler also competed in 1952 at Helsinki. This year she completes a remarkable record of four Olympics, spread over twenty years, when she makes a final attempt to win a Gold Medal.

'Olympic City—1956': Tuesday 10.30; Thursday 23.45; Friday 18.30

'The Olympics': Monday 17.00, Tuesday 02.15 and 09.30

RUGBY LEAGUE TEST

THE first Rugby League Test match between Great Britain and Australia of the present tour will provide keen interest to all followers of the code. Great Britain at home won the last series in the 1952-3 season by two games to one, but Australia—who won the last of the three Tests in that season—have this time travelled with an experienced team, and many of their players know their way around the Club grounds of the League.

Wigan, in the Lancashire coal-mining area, stages the first Test, so the Australians are assured of a great welcome from supporters who have travelled many miles just to see their own team play, and who look forward to enjoying a first-class Test series with the visitors. A commentary on the second half of the match will go out on Saturday at 15.10, and an eye-witness report at 21.00.

THIRD PROGRAMME ANTHOLOGY

TEN years ago the BBC inaugurated its Third Programme to show, in the words of the then Director-General, that 'we are not afraid to express our own culture or to give our people access to the culture of others.'

The anniversary has been appropriately celebrated by a series of special broadcasts, and by the publication of an anthology offering at least one example of every type of programme broadcast—excluding, of course, music.

The selection includes notable contributions by T. S. Eliot, William Plomer, André Gide, Max Beerbohm, Thomas Mann, and Maxim Gorki.

From the *Third Programme*. Published by the Nonesuch Press by arrangement with the BBC (21s.)

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America

GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95

West Indies

23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11955	25.09
	11750	25.53

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30

Mexico

In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66

West Africa

20.15-21.00	15435	19.44
	17715	16.93

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42

East Africa

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53

Hebrew

Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian

Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific

GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15210	19.72
	17700	16.95

New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.15-14.00	25750	11.65
13.15-15.30	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
	<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>	
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91

Far Eastern

China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17745	16.91
12.00-12.45	17745	16.91

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-21.00	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	15110	19.85
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80

West Africa

04.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44

North Africa

04.30-06.30	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-07.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17870	16.79
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-20.15	15435	19.44
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
21.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11955	25.09
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9410	31.88

South Georgia

22.15-00.30	7325	40.96
-------------	------	-------

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
*09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
*09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
*09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	17890	16.77

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
*09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
*09.30-11.30	17700	16.95
*09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
*09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific

09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17700	16.95
11.00-14.15	15360	19.53
<i>(10.30-14.15 Nov. 11)</i>		

South-East Asia

09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.		

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

NOVEMBER 11

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 7: Music for Cartoon and Comedy (repeated on Monday at 07.30)

01.00 'MONEY WITH MENACES'
 by Patrick Hamilton with James McKechnie and Hugh Burden
 Andrew Carruthers, James McKechnie, Mr. Poland, Hugh Burden, McPherson, Ian Sadler, Miss Rough, Rita Staines, Moyna Carruthers, Annette Kelly, The Shopkeeper, Malcolm Hayes, The Club Porter, Brian Haines, Hilliard, Denis Goacher, The Bank Clerk, Charles Hodgson, The Girl in the Amusement Park, Brenda Dunrich, The Man in the Amusement Park, Manning Wilson, Mrs. Carruthers, Belle Chrystall, Produced by Martyn C. Webster (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15) Peter Forster writes on page 17

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. E. A. J. Mercer

05.00 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer Eve Boswell with the BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

05.30 THE GEORGE MITCHELL GLEE CLUB
 presents its own programme of songs in every mood Choral scores by George Mitchell BBC Revue Orchestra Conducted by Harry Rabinowitz Produced by Dennis Main Wilson

05.45 British Legion FESTIVAL OF REMEMBRANCE
 An edited version of yesterday's Festival at the Royal Albert Hall

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world Produced by Harold Rogers (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 Catherine Lawson (contralto) with Josephine Lee (piano) sings some Scottish ballads Introduced by Michael Hayes (repeated Wed., 15.45; Thurs., 21.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Elgar (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 MUSIC TAPESTRY
 A melodic pattern coloured for your pleasure by Alexander Young (tenor) Roger Lord (oboe) Charles Spinks (organ) with the London Studio Players Conducted by Leighton Lucas

10.25 A REMEMBRANCE DAY TALK
 on the Imperial War Graves Commission

10.30 SERVICE OF REMEMBRANCE
 from the Cenotaph, Whitehall followed by an interlude at 11.20 app.

11.30 THE NEWS

11.39 COMMENTARY

11.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

12.00 HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR
 featuring the Lad 'imself with Bill Kerr Sidney James, and Kenneth Williams (repeated Wed., 15.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.30 WANDERING
 with Cy Grant who, with his guitar, sings songs from everywhere followed by an interlude at 12.50

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN 'Railway Tales'
 by the Rev. W. Awdry 2: Thomas the Tank Engine

13.35 'The Globe Spins'
 with Sylvia Trandessa and the Arden Singers (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 Piano Concerto in G by Ravel and Scherzo (Concerto Symphonique) by Litolff played by Daphne Spottiswoode and the BBC Scottish Orchestra (repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

15.15 THE AL READ SHOW
 in which Al Read takes life as he finds it (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)

15.45 SHORT STORY 'No-One'
 Written and read by Gerard Bell

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM 'Race Against Time'
 (repeated on Monday at 02.15) See note on page 17

16.45 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra (repeated Wed., 06.30; Thurs., 14.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Chester Cathedral. Preacher, the Dean, the Very Rev. Michael Gibbs (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

18.30 'MONEY WITH MENACES'
 (See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

19.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Falla and the Ballet,' by Scott Goddard
 'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht (repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 20: East Africa (BBC recordings)

22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett Kenneth Connor (repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 14.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ANTHOLOGY
 1: The Poetry of War is Pity Poetry of the 1914-18 war (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)

23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT

04.20 on: 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.79 m.

05.54 on: 25.30, 19.46, 16.95, 13.97, 13.82, 11.65 m.

09.20 on: 19.91, 19.85, 16.95, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.

10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.

15.54 on: 24.80 m.

19.54 on: 31.88, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.

20.54 on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60, 16.77 m.

22.09 on: 25.15 m.

22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.70 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 12

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
Literary Talks: Margery Pelham gives the second of three talks on her book of the life of Lord Lugard 'Lugard—The Years of Adventure'
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Mauritius

17.15-17.30 Calling Mauritius
(On 13.87 m.)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 As I See It: a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
from Chester Cathedral. Preacher, the Dean, the Very Rev. Michael Gibbs

01.30 SOUTH SEA SERENADERS
Directed by Ernest Penfold with Mary Denise

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM
'Race Against Time'

02.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Ralph Dollimore

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Elgar (records)

05.00 MELODY HOUR
Frank Cordell and his Orchestra with Vanessa Lee and Edmund Hockridge
Produced by Neil Sutherland
(repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure It Out'
Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
Programme produced by Joan Clark
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
7: Music for Cartoon and Comedy

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Elgar (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people interviewed by Peter Duncan

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'MUSICAL EVENING'
by Gordon Glenmon
Adapted for radio by Anne Russell
Narrator.....Robert Baird
Kirsty.....Beth Boyd
Charlie.....Duncan Macintyre
Jane.....Sheila Raynor
Mrs. Erskine.....Dorothy Smith
Chopin.....Robert Harris
Produced by A. W. Russell
(repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 01.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 17

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
Produced by David Miller
(repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the South of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
(repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 From the Third Programme
'THE THAW IN SOVIET ART'
by Manya Harari
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)

15.45 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
1: The Challenge from Without
Six talks by Philip Mason, Director of Studies on Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
'The Olympics'
1936, Berlin; 1948, London; 1952, Helsinki
Roger Bannister talks to Dorothy Tyler
(repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)
See note on page 17

17.10 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 'THE TWAIN SHALL MEET'
A radio portrait of Sir Francis Younghusband
Devised and produced by Gerard Mansell
(repeated Tues., 02.30; Fri., 10.00)
See article on page 10

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 MUSIC ROOM
Intimate Music Group
Veronica Hatten (flute)
David Cowsill (oboe)
Michael Meyerowitz (clarinet)
Sylvester McCormack (bassoon)
Ernest Element (violin)
Dorothy Henning (viola)
Oliver Brookes (cello)
Muriel Liddle (piano)

19.00 'LEST WE FORGET'
A talk by Canon V. J. Pike
Chaplain-General to the Forces
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Heather Harper (soprano)
William Parsons (baritone)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
Introduced by Robert Irwin

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THIS MODERN STUFF
5: Stravinsky,
a key figure of our times
In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times, and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)

20.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
by the Rutherglen Pipe Band
Pipe-Major James Baxter

21.00 THE BAND OF THE WELSH GUARDS
Conducted by Major F. L. Statham
Director of Music

21.30 FOR CHILDREN
'Railway Tales'
by the Rev. W. Awdry
Told by Charles E. Stidwill
2: Thomas the Tank Engine

21.50 'The Globe Spins'
with Sylvia Trandessa and the Arden Singers
Music directed by Albert Webb
Produced by Graham Gauld
(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the South of England

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 13

GMT 00.15 CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW
A visit to this year's show at Earls Court with Raymond Baxter and Bill Mills
(repeated at 07.45 and 19.45)
See article on page 5

00.30 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
1: The Challenge from Without
Six talks by Philip Mason, Director of Studies on Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 MELODY HOUR
Frank Cordell and his Orchestra with Vanessa Lee and Edmund Hockridge

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE 'The Olympics'
1936, Berlin; 1948, London; 1952, Helsinki
Roger Bannister talks to Dorothy Tyler
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 'THE TWAIN SHALL MEET'
A radio portrait of Sir Francis Younghusband Devised and produced by Gerard Mansell
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Elgar (records)

05.00 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Heather Harper (soprano)
William Parsons (baritone)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 STARS LOOK BACK
A series of programmes in which well-known film stars look back over their careers and discuss with Roger Manvell films they have enjoyed making. The discussion is illustrated with excerpts from the sound-track
7: Sir Carol Reed
(repeated at 18.30; Wed., 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
with Kitty Bluett
Kenneth Connor
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 14.30)

07.45 CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW
(See 00.15; repeated at 19.45)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Ian Whyte
Symphony No. 92 in G (The Oxford)
Haydn
Miracle in the Gorbals...Arthur Bliss

10.30 OLYMPIC CITY—1956
A portrait of Melbourne presented in the voices of some of its citizens by John Thompson of the Australian Broadcasting Commission
(repeated Thurs., 23.45; Fri., 18.30)
See note on page 17

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA
by Alistair Cooke

12.15 NEGRO SPIRITUALS
Sung by
Dartington Hall Senior School Choir
Conductor, Timothy Moore

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
A programme for Ulster people overseas, including news from home, a sports report, topical talks, and interviews

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE TUNESMITHS
Directed by Sidney Bright

13.30 THIS MODERN STUFF
5: Stravinsky, a key figure of our time
In a series of six illustrated talks Lawrence Leonard discusses the music of our times, and tries to provide a key to its wider appreciation
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Walter Goehr
Gina Bachauer (piano)
Overture, Don Giovanni.....Mozart
Piano Concerto No. 2 in B flat.Brahms
(repeated on Wednesday at 18.30)

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
20: East Africa
(BBC recordings)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'The Intelligentsia'
by Hugh Seton-Watson
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS
Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Ronnie Hilton
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Huntingdonshire

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS
presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 STARS LOOK BACK
(See 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.00 ENCORE
BBC Midland Chorus
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conductor, Gerald Gentry

19.45 CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE SHOW
(See 00.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939)
Part 2
featuring
the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Written and produced
by Charles Chilton
(repeated Wed., 23.45; Thurs., 11.45)

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
Alan Frank introduces
Rawsthorne's String Quartet No. 2
and
Haydn's String Quartet in F,
Op. 3 No. 5
played by
The Aeolian String Quartet
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Falla and the Ballet,' by Scott Goddard
'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht
(repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 'LEST WE FORGET'
A talk by Canon V. J. Pike
Chaplain-General to the Forces

23.45-00.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT 22.15-22.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 30.53 and 25.09 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including:
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including:
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'The Prisoner of Zenda': Episode 4
Shakespeare Series. Speaker: Lord Hemingford
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Scheherazade
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.10 Viewpoint
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 14

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
16.15-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)**North America**15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin AmericaIn Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**East Africa**14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett**Central and South Africa**In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Elgar (records)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.45 World of Today
18.55 Announcer's Choice
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Question and Answer
19.45 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGEA series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'The Intelligentsia'
by Hugh Seton-Watson
(repeated at 05.00)**00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL****00.55 COMMENTARY**01.00 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)**02.00 THE NEWS****02.09 From the Editorials****02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW**02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Huntingdonshire**02.30 THIS MODERN STUFF**5: Stravinsky,
a key figure of our time
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the
music of our times and tries to
provide a key to its wider appreciation**03.00 Close down****04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**04.45 PIPES AND DRUMS
by the Rutherglen Pipe Band
Pipe-Major James Baxter**05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
(See 00.30)05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
played by
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxvell**06.00 THE NEWS****06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**06.30 TIP TOP TUNES
played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
including
Dancing through:
with Doreen Hume, Eric Whitley
and David Winnard
Introduced by Bruce Wyndham
Produced by David Miller
(repeated on Thursday at 14.15)**07.00 THE NEWS****07.09 Home News from Britain**07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble**08.00 Close down****09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**09.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Ralph Dollimore**10.00 STARS LOOK BACK**A series of programmes in which
well-known film stars look back over
their careers and discuss with Roger
Manvell films they have enjoyed
making
7: Sir Carol Reed**10.30 THESE RADIO TIMES**A light-hearted history of entertain-
ment by radio, as told by Common-
wealth artists and performers who
had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning
(repeated Friday, 01.00 and 17.30)
See note on page 17**11.00 THE NEWS****11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Huntingdonshire11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra**12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'**with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
(repeated Thurs., 01.30; Fri., 07.30)12.45 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
presented by Robert Crossett**13.00 THE NEWS****13.09 Home News from Britain**13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE
ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn**14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 'MONEY
WITH MENACES'
by Patrick Hamilton
with James McKechnie
and Hugh BurdenAndrew Carruthers...James McKechnie
Mr. Poland.....Hugh Burden
McPherson.....Ian Sadler
Miss Rough.....Rita Staines
Moyna Carruthers.....Annette Kelly
The Shopkeeper.....Malcolm Hayes
The Club Porter.....Brian Haines
Hilliard.....Denis Goacher
The Bank Clerk.....Charles Hodgson
The Girl in the Amusement Park
Brenda Dunrich
The Man in the Amusement Park
Manning Wilson
Mrs. Carruthers.....Belle Chrystal
Produced by Martyn C. Webster15.15 HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR
featuring the Lad 'imself
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)**15.45 BALLADS
OF YESTERDAY**Catherine Lawson (contralto)
with Josephine Lee (piano)
sings some Scottish ballads
Introduced by Michael Hayes
(repeated on Thursday at 21.00)**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 BOOKS TO READ****16.30 Association
Football International
ENGLAND v. WALES**A recorded commentary by Raymond
Glendenning on the last thirty minutes
of play at Wembley Stadium**17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE****17.10 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND****17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES****18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**18.30 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Walter Goehr
Gina Bachauer (piano)
Overture, Don Giovanni.....Mozart
Piano Concerto No. 2 in B flat
Brahms19.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)**20.00 THE NEWS****20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**20.15 VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet**21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Elgar (records)****21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE****21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE****22.15 THE ORGAN
AND ITS MUSIC**A recital by Alan Harverson
from Truro Cathedral
The fourth in a series of six fort-
nightly programmes, devised by Alan
Harverson, illustrating different types
of organ and their music. The four-
manual organ in Truro Cathedral was
built by Father Willis in 1888. Alan
Harverson will play music by Mozart
and Andriesson.
(repeated Friday, 06.30 and 16.30)**22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade****23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain**23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news23.45-00.30 THE GOLDEN AGE
of popular song
(1918-1939)
Part 2
featuring
the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Written and produced
by Charles Chilton
(repeated on Thursday at 11.45)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

NOVEMBER 15

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller (repeated at 18.30)
01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
 Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
 Script by Spike Milligan
 Production by Pat Dixon (repeated on Friday at 07.30)
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers (repeated on Friday at 15.15)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Canon W. D. Kennedy-Bell
05.00 BOOKS TO READ
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
05.45 MAGIC OF THE VIOLIN
 Featuring David McCallum
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE
ORCHESTRA
 Directed by Lou Whiteson with Julie Dawn
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 ENCORE
 A programme recalling some of the highlights of the musical stage
 BBC Midland Chorus
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry

10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk (repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport, followed by 'Sportsman' (repeated at 20.15)
11.45 THE GOLDEN AGE
 of popular song (1918-1939)
 Part 2
 featuring
 The BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Written and produced by Charles Chilton
12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 AN INTIMATE
KIND OF MUSIC
 Alan Frank introduces
 Rawsthorne's String Quartet No. 2 and
 Haydn's String Quartet in F, Op. 3, No. 5
 played by
 The Aeolian String Quartet
14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 TIP TOP TUNES
 played by
 Geraldo and his Orchestra including
 Dancing through:
 with Doreen Hume, Eric Whitley and David Winnard
 Introduced by Bruce Wyndham
 Produced by David Miller
14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)
15.15 Peter Brough
 and Archie Andrews in
 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 with Ken Platt
 Dick Emery, and Alexander Gauge
 Produced by Roy Speer
15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Falla and the Ballet,' by Scott Goddard
 'The Fine Song for Singing,' by Jan van der Gucht
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 by Harold Nicolson
16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 Laurens Van Der Post, C.B.E. (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)
17.10 Report from the
MIDLANDS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 NEGRO SPIRITUALS
 Sung by
 Dartington Hall Senior School Choir
 Conductor, Timothy Moore

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Charles Hope Johnston
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 YOURS SINCERELY
 (See 01.00)
19.00 'MUSICAL EVENING'
 by Gordon Glennon
 Adapted for radio by Anne Russell
 Narrator.....Robert Baird
 Kirsty.....Beth Boyd
 Charlie.....Duncan Macintyre
 Jane.....Sheila Raynor
 Mrs. Erskine.....Dorothy Smith
 Chopin.....Robert Harris
 Produced by A. W. Russell (repeated on Friday at 01.30)
19.30 SOUTH SEA
SERENADERS
 Directed by Ernest Penfold with Mary Denise
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 (See 11.30)
20.30 THESE FOOLISH THINGS
 Remind you of what?
 Roy Plomley invites a reply from Nancy Spain
 Rene Cutforth
 Joyce Grenfell
 Michael Ayrton
 Sir Brian Horrocks
 Milton Shulman
 Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
 Produced by Pat Dixon (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)
21.00 CONCERT CHOICE
 on gramophone records
 Clarinet Concerto in A major...Mozart
21.30 THE 'MAGGA DAN'
 An actuality programme describing how the *Magga Dan* sailed from London with the main body of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition led by Dr. V. E. Fuchs (repeated on Friday at 10.45)
 See article on page 7
22.00 BALLADS
OF YESTERDAY
 Catherine Lawson (contralto) with Josephine Lee (piano) sings some Scottish ballads
 Introduced by Michael Hayes
22.15 THE AL READ SHOW
 in which Al Read takes life as he finds it (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
 and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
23.45-00.15 OLYMPIC CITY—
1956
 A portrait of Melbourne presented in the voices of some of its citizens by John Thompson of the Australian Broadcasting Commission (repeated on Friday at 18.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport followed by 'Sportsman'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sinbad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

NOVEMBER 16

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 THESE RADIO TIMES

A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning
(repeated at 17.30)

01.30 'MUSICAL EVENING'
by Gordon Glennon

Adapted for radio by Anne Russell
Narrator.....Robert Baird
Kirsty.....Beth Boyd
Charlie.....Duncan Macintyre
Jane.....Sheila Raynor
Mrs. Erskine.....Dorothy Smith
Chopin.....Robert Harris
Produced by A. W. Russell

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Laurens Van Der Post, C.B.E.
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 MUSIC ROOM
Intimate Music Group
Veronica Hatten (flute)
David Cowsill (oboe)
Michael Meyerowitz (clarinet)
Sylvester McCormack (bassoon)
Ernest Element (violin)
Dorothy Hemming (viola)
Oliver Brookes (cello)
Muriel Liddle (piano)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Elgar (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

05.15 SPORTSMAN
Portrait of a sporting personality followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC
A recital by Alan Harverson from Truro Cathedral

The fourth in a series of six fortnightly programmes, devised by Alan Harverson, illustrating different types of organ and their music. The four manual organ in Truro Cathedral was built by Father Willis in 1888. Alan Harverson will play music by Mozart and Andriesson.
(repeated at 16.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
20: East Africa

07.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Produced by Pat Dixon

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE CHAMELEONS
Directed by Ron Peters

10.00 'THE TWAIN SHALL MEET'
A radio portrait of Sir Francis Younghusband
Devised and produced by Gerard Mansell

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE 'MAGGA DAN'

A recorded description of the departure of the *Magga Dan* from London with the main body of the British Trans-Antarctic Expedition led by Dr. V. E. Fuchs

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. Canon W. D. Kennedy Bell

11.45 Ted Ray in 'SPICE OF LIFE'
with June Whitfield
Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Roy Speer

12.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Sjewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Heather Harper (soprano)
William Parsons (baritone)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 ANTHOLOGY
1: The Poetry of War is Pity
Poetry of the 1914-18 war
(repeated at 20.30)

14.45 MUSIC ROOM
(See 02.30)
15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers

15.45 THE ALBERT DELROY TRIO

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'BUDDHIST LEGACY IN ROCK'
A description of the rock temples of Ajanta and Ellora in North Hyderabad
by John Blofeld
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC
(See 06.30)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THESE RADIO TIMES
(See 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 OLYMPIC CITY—1956
A portrait of Melbourne presented in the voices of some of its citizens by John Thompson of the Australian Broadcasting Commission

19.00 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Stanford Robinson

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RHYTHM PIANIST
Ralph Dollimore

20.30 ANTHOLOGY
(See 14.15)

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT
Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxvell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Charles Hope Johnston

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme 'THE THAW IN SOVIET ART'
by Manya Harari

23.45-00.15 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
featuring the Lad 'imself

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 17

- GMT**
00.15 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Henry Krein
- 00.30 'BUDDHIST LEGACY IN ROCK'**
 A description of the rock temples of Ajanta and Ellora in North Hyderabad by John Blofeld (repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
 Piano Concerto in G by Ravel and Scherzo (Concerto Symphonique) by Liszt played by Daphne Spottiswoode and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 TOP OF THE POPS**
 Introducing a popular British Singer This week: Ronnie Hilton with the BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Elgar (records)
- 05.00 'BUDDHIST LEGACY IN ROCK'**
 (See 00.30)
- 05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 THE AL READ SHOW**
 in which Al Read takes life as he finds it
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**

- 07.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
 Music by Mozart and Rousset on gramophone records
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN**
 'Railway Tales' by the Rev. W. Awdry 2: Thomas the Tank Engine
- 10.05 'The Globe Spins'**
 with Sylvia Trandessa and the Arden Singers
- 10.30 THESE FOOLISH THINGS**
 Remind you of what? Roy Plomley invites a reply from Nancy Spain Rene Cutforth Joyce Grenfell Michael Ayrton Sir Brian Horrocks Milton Shulman
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES**
 Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
- 12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?**
 Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 Racing THE NOVEMBER HANDICAP**
 A commentary on the race at Manchester
- 14.30 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'**
 followed by an interlude at 15.00

- 15.05 OLYMPIC GAMES**
 Rex Alston gives details of coverage of the main events at Melbourne, November 22—December 8
- 15.10 Rugby League Football GREAT BRITAIN v. AUSTRALIA**
 A commentary on the second half of the First Test match at Wigan See note on page 17 followed by an interlude at 16.05
- 16.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT**
 The London Theatre Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Torch with the BBC Men's Chorus Conducted by Cyril Gell with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxwell
- 17.00 THE NEWS**
- 17.09 COMMENTARY**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**
 The George Mitchell Choir The British Concert Orchestra Conducted by Vir Oliver and Philip Martell
- 19.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Jeremy Noble
- 21.00 Rugby League Football GREAT BRITAIN v. AUSTRALIA**
 An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland of the First Test Match at Wigan
- 21.05 Racing THE NOVEMBER HANDICAP**
 A recorded commentary on the race at Manchester
- 21.20 DOWN MELODY LANE**
 A tour of the world of music in the company of Bruce Trent Lizbeth Webb BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
- 22.00 SHORT STORY**
 'No-One' Written and read by Gerard Bell
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 TWO IN ONE**
 featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out' Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn The Panel: Anona Winn (Australia) Larry Cross (Canada) Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom) Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of America)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Stop Press Rhythm Presented on gramophone records by Rex Harris
 20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week Elgar (records)

- In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Listeners' Forum
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Is this your problem?
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.05 British Trade: a talk
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 The Roving Microphone
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.00 Tune of the Week
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News

Car Rental in Great Britain

GODFREY DAVIS

TARIFF 1 TIME AND MILEAGE | *Whichever is cheaper*
TARIFF 2 NO MILEAGE CHARGE

For full details of self-drive and chauffeur-driven services write or cable

GODFREY DAVIS LTD.

7 ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: 5LOane 0022 Cables: Quickmiles, London

WE USE EXCLUSIVELY SHELL

LONDON PARIS

Address in Paris

S. F. L. GODFREY DAVIS

99 AVENUE DE NEUILLY

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE

Tel.: 5ABlons 98-13

X100

MOTOR OIL

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR NOVEMBER 11-17

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY**Pacific**

GMT
08.00 THE NEWS
08.05 Programme Parade
and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY**Eastern**

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
Human Story:
2: Custody of the Child
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Interview with Vivien Leigh

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Documentary
A visit to G.E.C., Birmingham
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY**Eastern**

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
The Legal Ladder:
From Junior to Q.C.
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)
14.50 Behn Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Barchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Angrezi Qanoon aur Azadi
(English Law and Liberty)
14.50 Sala-e-Aam
(Brains Trust)
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter; Art and Literary
Review; Western Music—2
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; London
Sangam; Discussion by Asian Tamils;
On the Spot: Topical Item

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topical Talk)
14.55 Sunne ki Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.10 Maktoob-i-London
(London Letter)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Friday Feature
Brief Excursion: I—Scotland Yard
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(In Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter; Women's Page;
Visitor's Book

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 108
15.10 Akhbari Iqtibasat
(Press Digest)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Michael Tippett
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
'Family Planning'
Speaker: Dr. Marie Stopes

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Lily Lee Sings
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30-14.00 Asia on the Air

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time
A weekly discussion
of contemporary questions

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-
questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 English Writing
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

What I Believe. Sunday's speaker, Michael Tippett, says that his approach to the subject of 'belief' must tend to be based on his direct experience as a creative artist, which for him is so positive a matter that its demands and purposes seem to point to super-personal if not actually transcendent sources. Michael Tippett's best known work, *A Child of Our Time*, was first performed in 1944; his first opera, *A Midsummer Marriage*, was performed last year at Covent Garden.

Standards of Living. The subject for discussion on Monday, will be the changes in unemployment conditions during the last twenty-five years. The speakers will be C. E. Birdsall, who works at one of London's largest Labour Exchanges; Tom Fallon, for many years a policeman in the East End of London and later at Scotland Yard; and K. Dulake, who for nearly thirty years was in charge of the Rowton House organisation in London.

English Writing. Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774) will be given an up-to-date assessment in Saturday's programme. Goldsmith was one of the literary circle that surrounded Dr. Johnson. His fame rests securely on one immortal comedy, *She Stoops to Conquer*, and on one immortal novel, *The Vicar of Wakefield*. But he was also an essayist of charm and simplicity, and a poet. The speaker will be S. C. Roberts, Master of Pembroke College, an expert on the writers of the eighteenth century. His talk will be illustrated by readings from Goldsmith.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes, and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for November 11-17

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s.	m.
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15	7120	42.13
(except Sun., Nov. 11)		
11.00-11.15	9690	30.96
(except Sun., Nov. 11)		
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
15.45-16.35	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15	9690	30.96

Sunday, November 11		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Elgar (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Interlude	
10.00	Then and Now	
Six autobiographical talks by Bertrand Russell, O.M.		
1: 'Why I took to Philosophy'		
10.15-11.00	Religious Service	
from Salisbury Cathedral (on 21720 kc/s., 13.81 m.)		
10.15	Orchestral Music	
10.25	Remembrance Day Talk	
on the Imperial War Graves Commission		
10.30	Service of Remembrance	
from the Cenotaph, Whitehall, London		
11.20	app. Interlude	
11.30	News and Commentary	
(Programmes 10.15-11.45 on 17870 kc/s., 16.79 m.)		
11.45	Sports Round-Up	
12.00	Hancock's Half-Hour	
12.30	Wandering	
with Cy Grant, who, with his guitar, sings songs from everywhere		
12.50	Interlude	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Concert Hour	
15.15	The Al Read Show	
15.45	Short Story	
'No-One,' written and read by Gerard Bell		
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	London Forum	
'The Colonial Question Mark'		
4: 'Race Against Time'		
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	

Monday, November 12		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Elgar (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Sandy Macpherson	
at the theatre organ		
10.00	In Town Tonight	
10.30	Music While You Work	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Review	

11.30	Musical Evening	
A play by Gordon Glennon		
12.00	Vera Lynn	
introduces		
12.30	'You're Sincerely'	
English Magazine		
from the South of England		
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Vic Oliver introduces	
Variety Playhouse		
15.15	From the Third Programme	
'The Thief in Soviet Art,'		
by Manya Harari		
15.45	News and Commentary	
16.00	Christianity and Race	
16.15	Six talks by Philip Mason, Director	
of Studies on Race Relations at the		
Royal Institute of International		
Affairs		
1: The Challenge from Without		
(See page 3)		
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Tuesday, November 13		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
The Olympics		
1936, Berlin; 1948, London;		
1952, Helsinki; 1956, Melbourne		
Roger Bannister talks to		
Dorothy Tyler		
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Guitar Music	
10.00	Ted Heath and his Music	
10.30	Olympic City 1956	
A portrait of Melbourne presented in		
the voices of some of its citizens by		
John Thompson of the Australian		
Broadcasting Commission		
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers	
11.30	Forces' Favourites	
12.00	Letter from America	
12.15	Light Music	
12.30	News and Home News	
13.00	London Calling Asia	
13.15	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Listeners' Choice	
14.45	Orchestral Concert	
15.45	By Heart	
7: Read by C. Day Lewis		
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	This Day and Age	
A series of talks on the Soviet Union		
'The Intelligentsia,' by Professor		
Hugh Seton-Watson		
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Wednesday, November 14		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Science Review	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Rhythm Pianist	
Ralph Dollimore		
10.00	Stars Look Back	
7: Sir Carol Reed		
10.30	These Radio Times	
A light-hearted history of entertain-		
ment by radio as told by Common-		
wealth artists and performers who		
had a hand in the making of it		
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from	
South-East England		
Huntingdonshire		
11.30	Music for Dancing	
12.15	The Goon Show	
7: 'Dishonoured'		
12.45	Praising My Saviour	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Money with Menaces	
by Patrick Hamilton		
with James McKechnie		
and Hugh Burden		
Peter Forster writes on page 17		
15.15	Hancock's Half-Hour	
15.45	Ballads of Yesterday	
Catherine Lawson (contralto), with		
Josephine Lee (piano)		
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	Books to Read	
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Thursday, November 15		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Piano Music	
10.00	RBC Jazz Club	
Humphrey Lyttelton		
and his Band		
10.30	The Archers	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	

11.25	Report from	
The North of England		
11.30	'What's the Form?'	
11.45	The Golden Age of	
Popular Song (1918-1939)		
Part 2		
12.30	Welsh Magazine	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Tip Top Tunes	
Gerald and his Orchestra		
14.45	Serious Argument	
15.15	Educating Archie	
15.45	Music Magazine	
'Falla and the Ballet,' by Scott		
Goddard; 'The Fine Song for Sing-		
ing,' by Jan van der Gucht		
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	This Day and Age	
by Harold Nicolson		
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Friday, November 16		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Dur Way of Life	
Laurens Van Der Post, c.o.e.		
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	The Chameleons	
10.00	'The Twain Shall Meet'	
A radio portrait of Sir Francis		
Youghusband		
10.30	Music While You Work	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the Midlands	
11.30	'God and his World'	
A Christian approach to daily life by		
the Rev. Canon D. Kennedy-Bell		
11.45	Ted Ray in	
'Spice of Life'		
12.30	New Records	
Presented by Ian Stewart		
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Anthology—1	
The Poetry of War is Pity		
Poetry of the 1914-18 War		
14.45	Recital	
15.15	In Search of Music	
Paul Martin invites you to join him		
in listening to songs and tunes col-		
lected from all over the world		
15.45	The Albert Delroy Trio	
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	The Buddhist Legacy in Rock	
by John Blofeld		
A description of the rock temples of		
Ajanta and Ellora in North		
Hyderabad		
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Saturday, November 17		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	For Children	
'Railway Tales'		
by the Rev. W. Awdry		
2: 'Thomas the Tank Engine'		
10.00 'The Globe Spins.'		
10.30	These Foolish Things	
Remind you of what?		
Roy Plomley invites a reply from		
Nancy Spain, Rene Cutforth, Joyce		
Grenfell, Michael Ayrton, Sir Brian		
Horrocks, and Milton Shulman		
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the	
West Country		
11.30	Forces' Favourites	
12.00	From the Weeklies	
12.15	'Can I Help You?'	
12.30	Scottish Magazine	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Racing	
The November Handicap		
A recorded commentary from		
Manchester		
14.30	Ted Ray in	
'Ray's a Laugh'		
15.00	Interlude	
15.05	Olympic Games	
Rex Alston gives details of coverage		
of the main events at Melbourne—		
November 22nd-December 8th		
15.10	Rugby League Football	
Great Britain v. Australia		
A commentary on the second half of		
the First Test Match at Wigan		
16.05	Interlude	
16.15	Tunes to Delight	
Played by The London Theatre Or-		
chestra, conducted by Sidney Torch		
with the BBC Men's Chorus, conduc-		
ted by Cyril Gell, with Vanessa Lee		
and John Hauxwell		
17.00	News and Commentary	
17.15-17.30	Programme Summary	

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s.	m.
09.00-09.15	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45	11955	25.09
12.00-12.45	15435	19.44
12.00-12.45	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45	11955	25.09
11.30-12.45	15435	19.44
11.30-12.45	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily		
09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese		
10.15-10.30 English by Radio		
(Sunday only)		
10.30-11.00 News and News Talk		
in Indonesian		
11.00-11.30 News and Programmes		
in Japanese		
11.30-12.00 News and Talks		
in Vietnamese		
12.00-12.30 News and Programmes		
in Kuoyu		
12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese		
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai		
13.45-14.00 English by Radio		
(Monday to Friday)		
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'A tribute		
to Sir Charles Parsons')		
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)		
14.00-14.15 News and News Talk		
in Hindi		
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary		
in Burmese		
(to Burma and Thailand only)		
14.15-14.45 Programmes in		
Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali		
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)		
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu		
(Wednesday in Bengali)		
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu		
15.30-15.45 English by Radio		
(Monday to Friday)		
(Sunday: Science Survey: 'A tribute		
to Sir Charles Parsons')		

The 'London Calling' World Time Chart

	Difference in hours from GMT
ADEN	add 3
AFGHANISTAN	add 4½
ALASKA:	
Ketchikan to Skagway	deduct 8
Skagway to 141 deg. W. long. ...	deduct 9
141 deg. W. long. to 162 deg. W. long.	deduct 10
162 deg. W. long. to Westernmost point	deduct 11
ALGERIA	add 1
ARGENTINA	deduct 3
ASSAM	add 5½
AUSTRALIA:	
Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania	add 10
N. Territory, S. Australia	add 9½
W. Australia	add 8
AZORES	deduct 2
BELGIAN CONGO:	
Leopoldville, Coquilhatville ...	add 1
Orientale, Kivu, Katanga, Kasai, Ruanda-Urundi	add 2
BERMUDA	deduct 4
BOLIVIA	deduct 4
BORNEO:	
Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak ...	add 8
BRAZIL:	
East, including all Coast	deduct 3
West	deduct 4
BRITISH GUIANA	deduct 3½
BRITISH HONDURAS	deduct 5½
BRITISH NEW GUINEA	add 10
BURMA	add 6½
CAMBODIA	add 7
CANADA:	
Newfoundland	deduct 3½
Atlantic Zone	deduct 4
Eastern Zone	deduct 5
Central Zone	deduct 6
Mountain Zone	deduct 7
Pacific Zone	deduct 8
CEYLON	add 5½
CHILE	deduct 4
CHINA:	
Chang Pei (Mountain), Harbin ...	add 8
Chung Yuan (Central), Shanghai ...	add 8
Lungtsau (Szechuen), Chungking, Lanchow	add 8
Sinzang (Tibet), Lhaza, Tihwa ...	add 8
Kung Lung (Mountain), Suiting ...	add 8
COLOMBIA	deduct 5
CYPRUS	add 2
DUTCH GUIANA	deduct 3½
DUTCH NEW GUINEA	add 9½
ECUADOR	deduct 5
EGYPT	add 2
ETHIOPIA	add 3
FALKLAND ISLANDS	deduct 4
FIJI ISLANDS	add 12
FORMOSA	add 8
FRENCH CAMEROONS	add 1
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA	add 1
FRENCH GUIANA	deduct 4
FRENCH INDO-CHINA	add 8
FRENCH WEST AFRICA:	
French Guinea, Mauretania, Senegal	GMT
French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Togo- laud	GMT
Niger Colony	GMT
Dahomey	add 1

The programmes of the BBC's Overseas Services are announced and printed in 'London Calling' in Greenwich Mean Time. This chart shows the hours to be added or subtracted to convert GMT to the clock-time in your part of the world.

The time differences given are those known at the date of going to press—September 27, 1956. A new edition will be published every three months and any intermediate changes will be notified in 'London Calling.'

PLEASE KEEP THIS CHART



GAMBIA	GMT
GIBRALTAR	add 1
GOLD COAST	GMT
GREECE	add 2
GREENLAND:	
Scoresby Sound	deduct 2
Angmagssalik and West-Coast except Thule	deduct 3
Thule Area	deduct 4
GUAM	add 10
GUATEMALA	deduct 6
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	deduct 10
HONG-KONG	add 8
INDIA	add 5½
INDONESIA:	
North Sumatra	add 6½
South Sumatra	add 7
Java, Indonesian Borneo	add 7½
Celebes	add 8
Molucca Islands	add 8½
IRAQ	add 3
ISRAEL	add 2
ITALY	add 1
JAPAN	add 9
JORDAN	add 2
KENYA	add 3
KOREA	add 8½
LAOS	add 7
LEBANON	add 2
LIBERIA	deduct 3
LIBYA:	
West (Tripolitania)	add 2
East (Cyrenaica)	add 2
MACAO ISLAND	add 9
MADAGASCAR	add 3
MADEIRA	deduct 1
MALAYA	add 7½
MALTA	add 1
MARSHALL ISLANDS	add 12
MAURITIUS	add 4
MEXICO:	
Mexico generally	deduct 6
Lower California and Northern Pacific Coast only	deduct 7
Baja California Norte	deduct 8
MOROCCO	GMT
MOZAMBIQUE	add 2
NEW ZEALAND	add 12
NICARAGUA	deduct 6
NIGERIA	add 1
NYASALAND	add 2

PAKISTAN:	
Western	add 5
Eastern (East Bengal)	add 6
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	deduct 5
PARAGUAY	deduct 4
PERSIA	add 3½
PERU	deduct 5
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	add 8
PORTUGUESE GUINEA	deduct 1
RHODESIA, N. and S.	add 2
RIO DE ORO	GMT
SALVADOR	deduct 6
SAMOAN ISLANDS:	
British (West)	deduct 11
U.S. (East)	deduct 11
SAUDI ARABIA...	add 3
SEYCHELLES	add 4
SIERRA LEONE	GMT
SOMALILAND	add 3
SOUTH AFRICA	add 2
SPANISH GUINEA	add 1
SUDAN	add 2
SYRIA	add 2
TANGANYIKA	add 3
TANGIEB	GMT
THAILAND	add 7
TUNISIA	add 1
TURKEY	add 2
UGANDA	add 3
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:	
Eastern Zone	deduct 5
Central Zone	deduct 6
Mountain Zone	deduct 7
Pacific Zone	deduct 8
URUGUAY	deduct 3
VENEZUELA	deduct 4½
VIETNAM	add 7
WEST INDIES:	
Bahamas	deduct 5
Barbados	deduct 4
Cuba	deduct 5
Curaçao	deduct 4½
Dominican Republic	deduct 5
Haiti	deduct 5
Jamaica	deduct 5
Leeward Islands	deduct 4
Puerto Rico	deduct 4
Trinidad, Tobago	deduct 4
Windward Islands	deduct 4
ZANZIBAR	add 3

LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC · PRICE SIXPENCE



MELBOURNE 1956

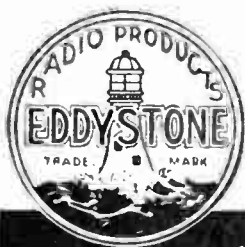
Special applications:
**Monitoring,
 Field Tests,
 Laboratory
 purposes —**

The **EDDYSTONE 770** **V.H.F**
 &
U.H.F

**Communications
 Receivers**

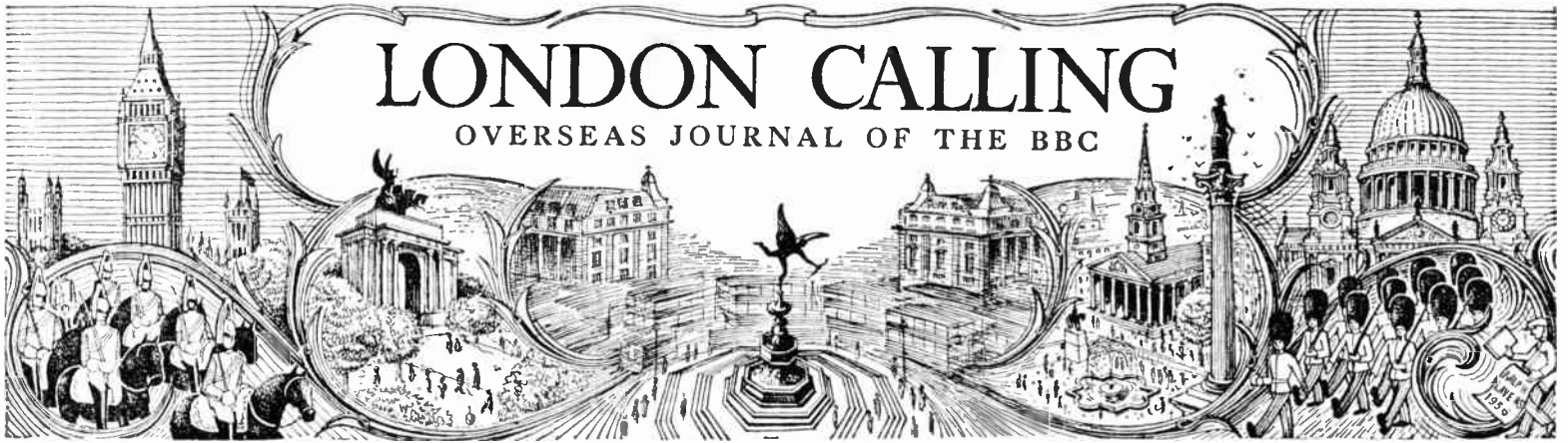


Superbly engineered and of advanced design, the two models offered possess excellent electrical characteristics and are robustly constructed for service in any climate. The "770 R" has continuous AM/FM coverage from 19 Mc/s to 165 Mc/s; the "770 U" from 150 Mc/s to 500 Mc/s. Both incorporate six-position turret tuning assemblies of unique design and giving high reliability. Fully illustrated literature with performance curves on request.



Manufactured by STRATTON & CO. LTD. BIRMINGHAM 31

CABLES TRAYNOLD BIRMINGHAM



CONTENTS

BROADCASTING THE GAMES
By Alec Weeks..... 4

MELBOURNE—THE OLYMPIC CITY
By John Thompson..... 5

OLYMPIC VILLAGE
Illustrated feature..... 7

RECALLING OLYMPIC TRIUMPHS
with Roger Bannister..... 9

BRITAIN'S OLYMPIC HOPES
By Rex Alston..... 14

THE WORLD'S ATHLETES
COMPETE AT MELBOURNE
By Norris McWhirter..... 16

EFFECT OF GRAVITY
ON OLYMPIC RECORDS
By Dr. J. C. Evans..... 19

DRESSING BRITAIN'S OLYMPIC TEAM
By Sam Pollock..... 21

THE ISLAND TERRITORIES OF
THE SOUTH PACIFIC
Introduced by Sir Brian Freeston.... 22

AUSTRALIAN AND CANADIAN ECONOMIES
Sir Douglas Copland interviewed by
Andrew Shonfield..... 25

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
IN AUSTRALIA
By Godfrey Talbot..... 26

THE ENGLISH LAWN
By Fred Streeter..... 29

BOOKS TO READ
By John Connell..... 30

HERE AND THERE
Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'..... 31

'THE MIGHTY NORTH'
By Phyllis Bentley..... 32

ASIA TODAY
By C. H. Philips..... 33

THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION
By Leonard Schapiro..... 34

THE FASTEST MAN ON WATER
By Tom Heaney..... 35

THIS WEEK'S LISTENING
A Radio Round-Up..... 37

WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA..... 38

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK..... 39-50

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page thirty-five

The 1956 Olympic Games

This week H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh opens the Olympic Games in Melbourne, and in special features in this number we set the scene of the greatest of all international sporting occasions. The BBC arrangements in Melbourne to give listeners a full coverage are explained by the Head of Outside Broadcasts (Sound), CHARLES MAX-MULLER

THE variety of programmes which the BBC team will have to look after during the 1956 Olympic Games includes a thirty-minute live contribution direct from Melbourne between 7.30 and 8.00 a.m. GMT in the BBC Light Programme, which will also be heard by listeners to the General Overseas Service, and two five-minute pieces in Bulgarian and Urdu.

To meet its different commitments the team will be made up of three main commentators responsible for contributions in the English language. These 'voices' are already well known to listeners. First, there will be Rex Alston, who has broadcast on athletics during the past two Olympic Games, and was sent by the BBC to the last Empire Games in Vancouver and the 1954 European Games at Berne. He has covered for the BBC most of the athletic meetings in England since the war, and this season he has also been to Budapest for the Hungary v. Great Britain match.

In Australia, Rex Alston will have with him as the athletics expert Harold Abrahams, who was himself an Olympic performer and Gold Medallist in 1924. Raymond Glendenning, who was also a BBC commentator in the past two

Olympic Games, will be the third member of the commentator team. His responsibilities will be to cover the many sports other than athletics which form part of the Olympic Games. We shall, of course, also rely considerably on contributions from our colleagues in the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The BBC News Division is sending Leonard Parkin to look after their specialised interests. This will entail cabling daily despatches for news broadcasts, and sending 'in voice' brief reports for inclusion in the many daily editions of 'Radio Newsreel.' Leonard Parkin will also be keeping in close touch with the activities of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who apart from opening the Games in Melbourne will be paying visits to various other parts of Australia.

During the Games the BBC team expect to send to London some 200 different items. Most programmes will be sent over Post Office circuits between Australia and the United Kingdom, but for the most important occasions we shall also be using Radio Australia transmitters, which will be relayed by the BBC station at Tebrau in Malaya.

All these arrangements entail a great deal of

(continued overleaf)



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH



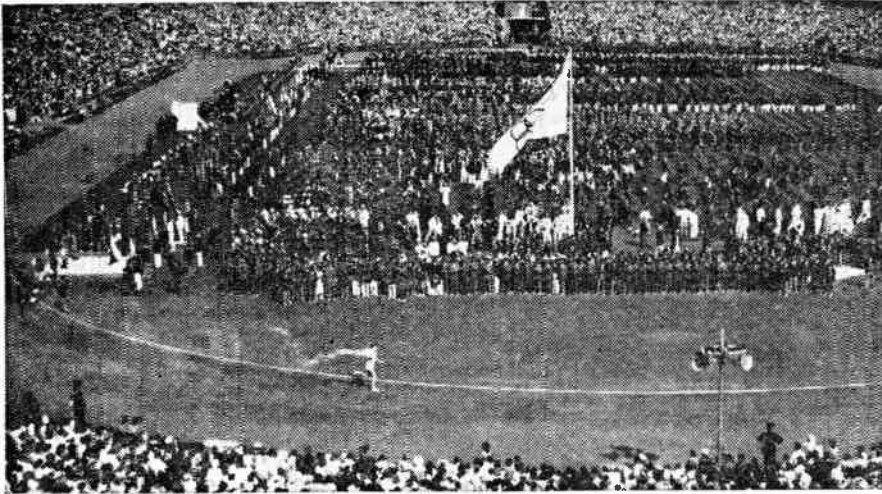
RAYMOND GLENDENNING



HAROLD ABRAHAMS



REX ALSTON



The Flame arrives at Wembley, 1948: the torch designed by Australian-born Ralph Lavers, and drawn by him for our cover, has been adopted for the 1956 ceremony

Broadcasting the Games

ALEC WEEKS gives details of the Overseas coverage of the Olympic Games in the daily BBC reports and summaries picked up direct from Melbourne

JUST after seven o'clock every morning between Thursday, November 22, and Saturday, December 8, a small team of BBC staff will make their way through a foggy autumn dawn, to BBC studios, recording rooms, and control points in London. There amidst microphones, technical equipment, and, of course, central heating, they will talk to BBC commentators in Melbourne, 10,000 miles away and ten hours ahead in clock time, for news of the progress of the 5,000 competitors who, in mid-summer conditions, will be taking part in the Olympic Games.

What a difference to 1896, when 260 competitors attended the first modern Olympic Games held in Athens! But in those days—when cigarettes were only threepence a packet—there was no BBC transmitting boosting station, and it was only possible to telegraph a signal between two points eight miles apart. Though great progress has been made in that lifetime span of sixty years, the turning of a switch or the pressing of a button is not sufficient to organise an Olympic Games.

When planning the Overseas coverage many points had to be taken into consideration: which countries should receive an Olympic report, at what time, for what duration; how it should be presented, which sports and events should be covered; would reception be good, would the necessary staff be available, was the whole thing technically possible?

Recorded Commentaries

It was debated whether listeners should be taken over to Melbourne for 'live' commentaries on some of the major events; there is always something to be said for the event that is 'happening now,' but reception may not be satisfactory at that particular time, and events may be running behind schedule through bad weather—just to mention two of the unforeseen things that may ruin a 'live' broadcast—so it was decided to record commentaries on the major events, and include them in the various reports from Melbourne.

For our first Olympic report of the day we shall be joining listeners in Britain at 07.30 GMT (17.30 hours Melbourne time) for a thirty-minute report which will be illustrated by recorded commentaries and interviews made earlier in the day. On a few occasions this will include commentaries on events taking place at the time. On the first day (Thursday, November 22) these recordings will include descriptions of

the impressive Opening Ceremony: the parade of the 5,000 competitors, the entry of the Olympic Torch and the kindling of the Olympic Flame, the Olympic Hymn, the release of the 5,000 racing pigeons, the taking of the Olympic Oath—all culminating in the official opening by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.

At 10.45 and 17.30 (repeated at 23.45) GMT daily (excepting Sunday) listeners can hear their own special fifteen-minute Olympic Games report. Once again this will include recorded highlights of the day's events as well as detailed results. Both reports will be brought up to date with the latest results and further commentaries and interviews received from Melbourne.

If Reception is Poor

Naturally, 10,000 miles is quite a way for a report to travel, and if reception is poor it may be impossible to re-broadcast the reports received from Melbourne. If that is so listeners will be given a summary of events and results collected from the reports that will be pouring into the BBC: these will be read—and, indeed, all Olympic reports will be introduced from the studio in London—by David Rowe, who handled a similar assignment during the 1952 Games.

The BBC Team in Melbourne (Continued from page 3)

behind-the-scenes work, such as booking of microphone points, recording channels and circuits, and seeing that the various contributors are at their positions when required.

To look after this and the many other administrative worries Robert Stead, who for three years has been the BBC's Representative in Australia, and who hands over his responsibilities at the end of October, is to be the BBC's manager. His wide knowledge of Australia and our various contacts out there will be invaluable to the team.

To assist him, particularly on the language contributions for the BBC's External Services, he will have Brian Rhys Jones, the 'number two' in the BBC Sydney office.

The sending of a team to Melbourne entails considerable expense, and on this occasion, unfortunately, none of our colleagues in the BBC's European Service will be present with us on the spot. None the less they require a great number of varied contributions: in point of fact some twenty-one reports will be broadcast in fourteen

BBC OLYMPIC REPORTS

NOVEMBER 22 to DECEMBER 8

Daily, excluding Sundays at

07.30-08.00 GMT 10.45-11.00 GMT

17.30-17.45 GMT 23.45-00.00 GMT

Finals of the sixteen Olympic sports will be taking place during the following dates and will be included in the daily Olympic reports

November 22—November 24

ATHLETICS, FENCING, WEIGHT-LIFTING

November 26—December 1

ATHLETICS, SWIMMING, BOXING, CANOEING
ROWING, FENCING, BASKET BALL, MODERN
PENTATHLON, WRESTLING

December 3—December 8

SWIMMING, CYCLING, HOCKEY, FOOTBALL
SHOOTING, YACHTING, FENCING, GYMNASTICS

'London Calling Asia' will be transmitting two short reports on the first and last day of the Olympic Games: besides including recordings of the opening and closing ceremonies, focus will be on the Asian competitors and their performances. The BBC Colonial Service will broadcast two reports from Melbourne given by the first four-minute miler, Roger Bannister. He will concentrate on the Colonial competitors. Detailed results will also be given in the daily 'Sports Round-up.'

Pre-Olympic Games reports from Melbourne can be heard on Sunday, November 18, at 15.45 GMT, when under the title of 'Melbourne at Home' listeners can hear a little of the four years of preparation that have gone into the organisation of the 1956 Games. This programme will be repeated on Tuesday, November 20, at 07.45 and 21.00 GMT, and on the eve of the opening of the Games—Wednesday at 16.30 (repeated Thursday 02.30)—the chances of competitors from Great Britain will be discussed in a thirty-minute programme entitled 'Olympic Preview.' And then we in London will sit back and wait until we hear the voice of Rex Alston 10,000 miles away giving us the first instalment of the sixteenth Olympic Games.

different languages. For the language contributions we shall be using foreign journalists already in Australia or members of visiting teams.

For the technical facilities we are lucky enough to be looked after by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Australian General Post Office, who will be providing the necessary microphones, recording gear, sound-proof boxes, and editing channels—in fact all that goes to make up complicated operations of this nature. We shall be taking with us from England only some midget tape-recorders.

All broadcasting correspondents are to be housed in what I understand is a very modern building: a girls' college in Melbourne. Most of the broadcasts will go out from a series of studios which have been constructed at the main stadium where the athletics will take place.

We are all looking forward to what is likely to be a most interesting and exciting, if tiring, fortnight, and hope that we shall be able to meet the requirements of our very varied world audience.



The Olympic Park: in the foreground is the swimming pool; behind it are the football field and (left background) the cycling track. The heart of Melbourne, with (centre background) the Olympic Park by the Yarra

MELBOURNE—the Olympic City

JOHN THOMPSON, of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, presents a portrait of the city of Melbourne in the voices of some of its citizens. Mr. Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia, is himself a Melburnian, and in introducing the broadcast by his fellow-citizens he assured competitors and spectators of 'a hearty Australian welcome'

MELBOURNE is a young city, not much more than a hundred years in age, but the people of Melbourne already number more than a million and a half. It began with a man whose name was John Batman. In 1835, standing at the mouth of the river Yarra, John Batman looked at virgin bush reaching away to an unexplored inland, and said: 'This is the place for a village.' Today that village covers a metropolitan area of nearly 700 square miles. The city proper is closely built, and buildings average about the same height as the buildings of London; suburban houses are nearly all surrounded by their own gardens. Melbourne is a university city, a cathedral city, a great seaport, airport, and a manufacturing centre. It was for many years the capital of Australia—until the foundation of Canberra.

In order to make this programme I went round among the citizens. I recorded what they told me about their own city, and I questioned particularly those who were able to make a comparison with other great cities in other parts of the world. One of them was my friend Joe Bradshaw, one of the 500 American Servicemen who married Australian girls and settled in Melbourne after the second world war. He said: 'I think Melbourne is much like San Francisco. The streets are about the same, although in San Francisco you have hills. You don't have so many hills.'

Easy Place To Move Around In

Everybody is struck by the orderliness of Melbourne. The streets are broad and well planned, and public transport (the electric trains and trams) is so well run that Melbourne is an easy place to move around in. It is a very respectable city, very quiet on a Sunday: so quiet, in fact, that people often make fun of it, but the Melburnians do not mind. They have good reason to be proud of their city: the gardens, the noble streets, the peaceful suburbs, the fine buildings, the graces of civilisation.

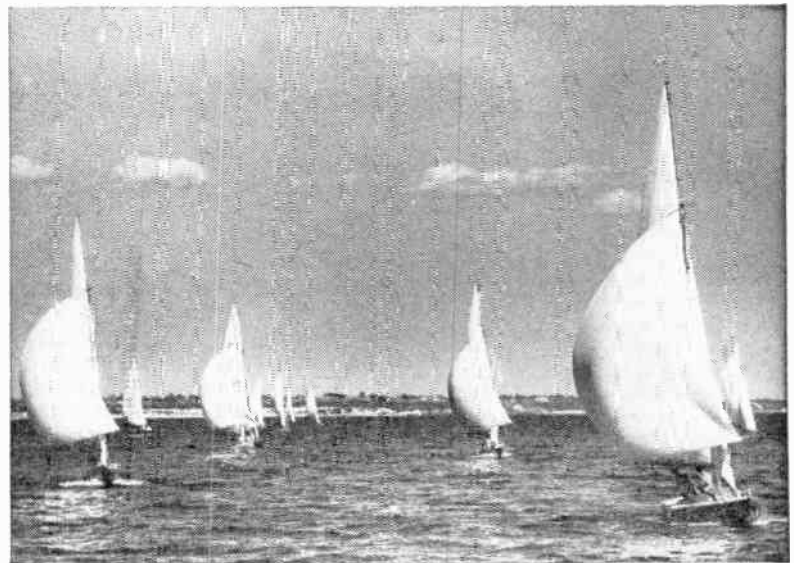
I asked Sir Bernard Heinze, the Ormonde Professor of Music, what he thought of Melbourne: 'How can I describe it? Some people say it is a little like Manchester, others say it is a little like Hollywood. The only resemblance I can find is in some sense the feeling of Manchester, that is, of the people of Manchester—nothing to do with the city of Manchester. Of course, I am one of those people who think that Australia, following the example of Europe, is setting out a number of types of people. For instance, you could never mistake a Queenslander; the people from Western Australia have got a character entirely their own; and you surely know the difference there is between talking to people in Sydney and talking to people in Melbourne. We are developing entirely different types

of people, people stemming from something different in their idealism and what they want out of life. But as far as Melbourne itself is concerned I find a sturdy individualism, and I think the people are inclined to be a little more home-loving than the Sydney-siders.'

It is a very lovely city. To me the greatest difference from some other Australian cities is the solidity of the buildings. It is a very solid form of architecture you see about the place, and I am not sure that does not stamp the Melbourne character. I always feel when I have been to other cities that some of them are more fragile: always when I come back to Melbourne I feel that I am coming back to the settled things of life. To quote a Melbourne poet, Michael Thwaites, who was a Rhodes scholar a number of years ago: 'I would think that Melbourne, above everything, is a city of homes and gardens.'

The old suggestion that Melbourne was somewhat more like English cities than Sydney is something of the past. It is a city that is beginning to develop its own character. It is too often forgotten that it is a bit larger than Birmingham or Glasgow or Kiev, for example. The much-abused climate is on the whole very good. It seems to be quite reasonable

(Continued overleaf)



Racing on the spacious waters of Port Phillip Bay where the yachting events of the Games are to take place: Melbourne is built on its north-eastern shore

to settle for a city where you get five or six hours of sunshine on an average all the year round.

Now, it is a feature of Melbourne these days—indeed, of the whole of Australia—that you meet newcomers from other countries at every turn. We welcome people from abroad, wherever they come from, and we have an enormous immigration programme. There is beginning to be much less racial prejudice here than in most other countries. Most of our new citizens, of course, are still coming from England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales. That is only natural: this now independent Dominion was formerly a British colony, and the whole wilderness of Australia was opened up and civilised by people of British stock. One of my broadcasting colleagues, Eldridge by name, was an Englishman not long ago: he is an Australian now—in fact, a Melburnian:

Parties in Your Own Home

'I have been here two years now, and I like it very much. I find it a quiet city in the sense that it is relatively slow moving. The people are polite; they are very friendly. There is much more home life than there appeared to be in Sydney. If somebody asks you to dinner here, normally that means "Come to my place for dinner." It does not mean: "Oh, come to dinner at such and such a hotel." There are many more parties of the English type, where you have a fairly quiet party with not too many people in your own home. You may listen to some gramophone records that somebody has brought along, or somebody will come along and do something—almost like going back to the Victorian "I've-brought-my-music-shall-I-play-now" type of thing.

'I was living until a short time ago out at Mt. Dandenong, up in the Dandenong Ranges, and that is a very lovely part of the world. I only hope some of the visitors at Olympic time will have the opportunity to go up there, because there are some very beautiful sights in the Dandenongs itself. You have Sherbrooke Forest which is one of the places where you can with luck see lyre-birds, and you can certainly hear them.'

Meanwhile, of course, there are many Asians visiting Melbourne for trade or for study. Many of them stay for several years: they attend our universities, and their children go to our schools. How do the Asians like it? I asked Miss Sarikananda, a student from Thailand, how do they get on with the people they meet in Melbourne? 'More or less I think they are nice people. I do not think there is much prejudice. Since I have been here I have stayed with a family during the week-end, and on long vacations, and I have found they like you as one of the family. I have never had any trouble. Once you get into the family they pay attention to you and are real good friends, very sincere.'

Intellectual and Artistic Activity

Melbourne is a great city for sport, but it is a city, too, where there is much intellectual and artistic activity. It has a fine orchestra, splendid libraries, important research institutes. There are many good painters and writers in Melbourne, and the first of our famous singers—she was the world's most brilliant soprano fifty or sixty years ago—took her stage-name from this city: that was Nellie Melba.

I asked Frank Eyre, among others, what he thought of the cultural life of Melbourne: 'I remember when I first arrived in Melbourne Sir John Medley met me in a tram. He was then Vice-Chancellor of Melbourne University, and he said: "Oh hullo, Eyre, you're another of these young Oxford chaps coming out. Well, I don't know whether you think you're going to like it or not, but it depends what sort of chap you are. If you're the kind of chap who wants to see Chekov twice a night, you're not going to." I don't think you can see Chekov quite twice a night here, but there is no need to. The theatre has been wonderful here



The Dandenong Ranges—where the lyre-bird can be seen and heard in Sherbrooke Forest—are within fifty miles of Melbourne

the past few months; music is very good; I personally wish we had more ballet. It is my only real lack. There is a wonderful art gallery. It is probably the best outside London in the British Commonwealth, I should imagine.'

And now Professor Burke, Professor of Fine Arts at the University, on the Botanical Gardens: 'They were designed by an Australian of very great genius, William Gilfoyle, who composed on the great principles of perspective and light and shade, using foliage and trees. He liked to plant the eucalyptus behind European foliage, and he has palm trees and Scotch firs in English lawns. It is a wonderful setting, with two lakes and streams sloping down to the Yarra. It is also a place for the bird-lover. Of course, you get black swans and those small blue wrens which I think one of the most lovely birds in the world—they remind me of Maeterlinck's Blue Bird—and occasionally you get a glimpse of the crimson parrot. I think for visitors to the Olympic Games the Botanical Gardens will be one of the memories they will carry back.'

Especially if they go to concerts in the Gardens. Sir Bernard Heinze was telling me: 'As a matter of fact, I am the chairman of the Mozart Festival Committee. We will have opera from the Elizabethan Theatre Trust, and part of the year's festival will be given during the Games. At the same time we are to have concerts in the Gardens, and up the hill, rising away from the lake against which the orchestra is placed, the people will sit in their multitudes, upwards of 75,000, sometimes 100,000 people.'

A Serious Interest in Food

I think visitors are going to get some surprises. They will be surprised by the solid, settled wealth and the high standard of living in Melbourne. Among other things, I think they will enjoy many of our Australian wines. We produce sound wines of every type—reds and whites and good sherries and so on. They will find good restaurants, too, if they take the trouble to look. You can always eat well in Melbourne: 'Food in Melbourne is better than it is in any other Australian city; it is improving all the time. There has been a vast improvement since the war. I attribute this to the influx of Europeans who have taken a serious interest in food.

'There is quite a variety of restaurants. It might be worth mentioning that there are several places in Melbourne where they are taking a pride in purely local dishes such as kangaroo-tail soup, notable Australian fishes such as the barramundi, and, of course, that excellent fish the Murray cod. Delightful venison dishes and soups are served, too, which gives a very nice local flavour to the menu.'

So says Mr. W. G. Cook. He was kind enough one evening to motor me round for what might be called, I suppose, a perambulatory dinner. In a French restaurant, first, we had an attractive *hors d'œuvres*. For our fish course we motored some miles to an excellent Chinese restaurant, where the orders to the kitchen were given by microphone from the front desk. Later in an Italian restaurant—one of the best of many Italian restaurants—we sat at leisure, with a bottle of good red wine, over an *ossi buchi*. We went off orce more, this time to a Russian restaurant where the proprietor himself, as we sipped our sweet black coffee, walked among the tables, singing.

Melbourne, considering its youth, is more colourful than you would expect. It was a naughty place before it became respectable. It used to be a gold-rush town, and it keeps some flavour of the times when Lola Montez danced and sang and smoked her cigars in public here. The old coaching houses have a Dickensian feeling—roast beef and apple pie, and comfortable intimate bars.

Reminders of Burlington Arcade

You must realise, I think, that this city was created by settlers who had either the courage or the intelligence (or both) to take a chance 'in the days when the world was wide.' They were often homesick, of course. They liked having things to remind them of home, and the roofed-over arcades that they built in Melbourne, with little shining shops of all kinds, are reminders of the Burlington Arcade, for example, in London.

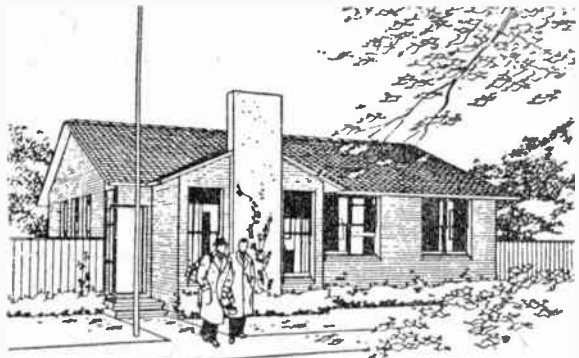
Melbourne, of course, is a very sport-loving city. Large areas are devoted to cricket and football grounds, tennis courts, and racecourses; and good sporting facilities are taken for granted by everyone. The Melbourne golf-courses are easily the best in Australia—indeed, they are in world class. It is the headquarters of Australian football, a very fast open game played on a large oval with eighteen players a side.

The most famous horse-race in Australia, the Melbourne Cup, is run here on the first Tuesday of each November. Throughout Australia, in every town and village, traffic stops and work ceases when the Cup is on. School-teachers bring portable radio sets to work so that they and their classes can listen to a description of the Melbourne Cup. Trams come to a halt, and drivers and conductors and all their passengers pile out and crowd into the radio shops whenever the Cup is broadcast.

The Games themselves, of course, will dominate every other activity in Melbourne. The main Games area, quite close to the city proper, has been transformed by the erection of new structures: new grandstands at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, and a new running track, cycling track, and soccer field, all dominated by the great futuristic Olympic Pool, which is now one of the landmarks of the city, waiting in readiness for champion swimmers from every part of the world. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Up to thirty-two athletes can be housed in blocks of flats



This brick-built little house will be 'home' to ten athletes



A general view of the village, which covers 117 acres and consists of more than 750 buildings

OLYMPIC VILLAGE

The state of Victoria has created a self-contained community on the outskirts of Melbourne to house the 7,500 athletes and officials. After the Games the specially built houses and flats will provide permanent homes for Australian families

FOLLOWING Olympic tradition the city of Melbourne has arranged to house the athletes attending the sixteenth Olympiad in a self-contained Olympic Village. The choice for the site finally rested on Heidelberg, on the north-eastern outskirts of the city, and the responsibility of building it was vested in the Victorian Housing Commission, the housing authority of the State of Victoria.

The site was one of the remaining undeveloped portions of the Commission's large estate of 4,500 houses in Heidelberg, and it had the essential qualification that all services—sewers, water, gas, electricity, and so on—were available when required. It was also large enough to accommodate the 750 dwellings needed not only to house the Olympic athletes but to provide them with all the amenities of living. It was, in fact, the only site in Melbourne which could fulfil all the requirements of so gigantic an undertaking.

The village, which is the major constructional work associated with the Games, has been planned so that most of the buildings put up are of a permanent nature and can be used after the Games for the housing of families by the State of Victoria. The outlay upon it thus becomes a permanent asset to Australia.

A New Departure for Victoria

The very nature of the village has called for a new departure in housing planning in Victoria. Accommodation had to be provided for 7,500 people. Catering, shopping, transport, and other facilities which the visitors will require, together with open spaces for training, had to be placed conveniently near their quarters. All these factors involve a housing density greater than is usual in the suburban areas of Melbourne, where single houses on individual sites predominate. Thus the majority of the houses in the village will be in groups, some of which, although used extensively abroad, have not been adopted previously in Victoria.

Each dwelling has been finished and fitted as far as possible as a complete house, except that the cooking stove and clothes-boiler have been left out and fences have not been built. The dwellings range in size from single-bedroom houses to small blocks of flats accommodating up to thirty-two athletes. This will allow for the utmost flexibility in meeting the needs of national teams and their accompanying officials.

Three training ovals have been built near the village. Post-offices, medical and dental centres, and other services, including a branch of a bank, will be among the facilities available. Each national group will have its own kitchen and chefs, and special national foods will be served. Proposed menus were forwarded beforehand to the Olympic organisation in each country, and any reasonable suggestions for changes were accepted.



A bedroom in one of the houses: all beds are fitted with inner-spring mattresses



Three of the chefs who will cater for the athletes preparing national dishes

Olympic Honour for Britain...

**We are proud to announce that LEAK TL/12 Amplifiers
have been chosen for use at the 1956 Olympic Games.**

It was in 1945 that H. J. Leak revolutionised the performance standards for audio amplifiers by designing the original "Point One" series, and we became the first firm in the world to market amplifiers having a total distortion content as low as 0.1 per cent. This claim was received with incredulity, but it was subsequently confirmed by the National Physical Laboratory and since then hundreds of TL/12 amplifiers have been used by the B.B.C. and Commonwealth and foreign broadcasting authorities, and thousands have been used by recording studios, leading musicians and music-lovers throughout the world.

Further development work resulted in our producing, at a much lower price but with the same high performance standards, the TL/10 amplifier. The output of the TL/10 is ample for high-fidelity home music systems, and the quality of reproduction obtained is equal in every respect to that of the TL/12. We always use the TL/10 amplifier and "Point One" pre-amplifier for our public demonstrations of high-fidelity reproduction of gramophone records and radio. The TL/10 amplifier, when used with the best available complementary equipment, gives to the music-lover a quality of reproduction unsurpassed by any equipment at any price. Even when the complementary equipment falls below that of the best obtainable, the use of these amplifiers will enable one to obtain very marked improvements in reproduction.

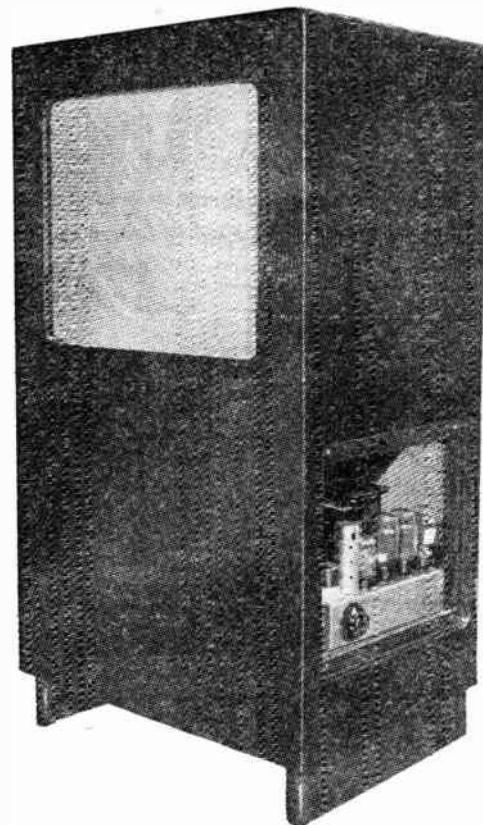
*We shall be pleased to
send you full details of ...*



HIGH FIDELITY EQUIPMENT



Below:
**LEAK TL/10 10 watt Amplifier
and "Point One" Pre-Amplifier**
Harmonic Distortion 0.1% 1,000 c/s,
7.5 watts output.



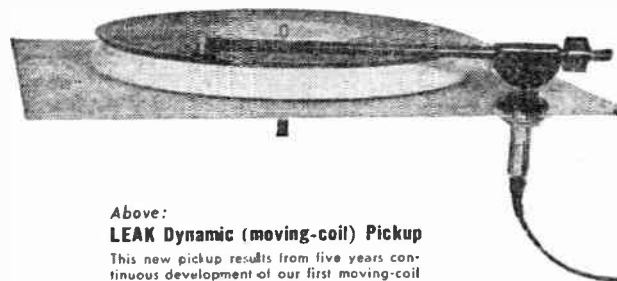
The
**B.B.C. MONITOR
LOUDSPEAKER UNIT**

uses a

**LEAK TL/12
AMPLIFIER**

(see inset below)

*Enquiries for this equipment are
invited from overseas broadcasting
and recording companies and film studios*



Above:
LEAK Dynamic (moving-coil) Pickup

This new pickup results from five years continuous development of our first moving-coil design. Reports from users have justified our earlier belief that the pickup might earn recognition as the best in the world.

FREL is the trade name of the Leak Full-range Electrostatic Loud-speaker which will be available to the public in 1957. The design is original and has great theoretical and practical advantages over previously described electrostatic loudspeaker systems. It is the result of intensive research and development work carried out by H. J. Leak, M.Brit.I.R.E., and A. B. Sarkar, M.Sc., who are the authors of a paper, describing the basic design principles of this loudspeaker, which was published in the *Wireless World*, October 1956. A reprint of this paper will be supplied on request.

**The first name
in High Fidelity...**



H. J. LEAK & CO. LTD., BRUNEL ROAD, WESTWAY FACTORY ESTATE, LONDON, W.3, ENGLAND

Telephone: SHEpherds Bush 1173/4/5

Telegrams: Sinusoidal Ealux London

Cables: Sinusoidal London

Recalling Olympic Triumphs of the Past

ROGER BANNISTER, first middle-distance runner to cover the mile in under four minutes, talks with famous British athletes about the great personalities and performances of past Olympic Games, after an interview with Professor Gilbert Murray in which the distinguished scholar evokes the spirit of the Games in the ancient world

BANNISTER: Professor Gilbert Murray, Britain's—and possibly the world's—most distinguished classical scholar, is in his ninety-first year. I want to ask him some questions about the ancient Olympic Games. He is, very interestingly, an Australian. The ancient Olympic Games were held from 776 B.C. to A.D. 393, a span of more than a thousand years. Could you tell us how these Games arose?

MURRAY: The date 776 B.C. is a sort of guess. It is the first time of which there is any record, but the Games must have been going on much earlier.

BANNISTER: Were the Games originally a festival in connection with harvest and the crops?

MURRAY: More or less. It was one of the Eniotos festivals. 'Eniotos' means a year or definite period. And as the early Greeks were, of course, an agricultural people, there was one constant anxiety: you have the spring and the summer and the harvest, and then that is cut, and the earth is quite bare and there is nothing to eat—will it ever come to life again? So the great excitement was whether there would be a new king or a new Zeus, or a New Year god, as it were. And then come innumerable myths, all of the same form—that there is a person who is born of the Zeus, of the sky god, and a human virgin, and you recognise him as the son of god.

BANNISTER: Why, if the festival was annual, were the Games held every four years?

MURRAY: That must have been a much later correction. The Greeks wanted to get a cycle, you see, which was complete, namely a sun cycle and a moon cycle. And they worked away at it with very primitive algebra, and they thought that they got a proper cycle in a set of four years. They got it roughly within some minutes.

BANNISTER: Was the prize for an Olympic victor in the sixth century still a crown of wild olives?

MURRAY: It was still a crown of wild olives, but authorities differ slightly as to the meaning of the crown. One says that it is to show that



Roger Bannister was a finalist at Helsinki in 1952, and will go to Melbourne as a commentator

the victor represents vegetation, that he is the new life of the year. The others say that it represents the great distinction of the victory—that it is of no value: it is glory, simply.

BANNISTER: Were the honours shared fairly equally among the city-states of Greece?

MURRAY: I think so. People came from all over Greece, and there was that very interesting thing—a truce everywhere. Even if two states were at war, competitors from any of those states could come through quite peacefully.

BANNISTER: What would you pick out as the most important ideal of the Games at their best? Was it the magic of victory?

MURRAY: I think it was this curious idea of goodness, quality. The idea was to find out who was the best man, or how you could be your best. The love of excellence was the great thing.

BANNISTER: There is another question: the original race run by Pheidippides to Athens took place in the fourth or fifth century, so presumably the marathon race was never a feature of the ancient Olympic Games?

MURRAY: Oh no, that was a special event, a very remarkable event.

BANNISTER: It is odd that the event which most people associate in their minds most with the ancient Olympic Games should never have taken place at the ancient Olympic Games. When was the chariot race introduced?

MURRAY: Probably in the sixth century. And then, of course, it was much more splendid, and you could spend more money upon it, and you could have four horses instead of two, and so on.

BANNISTER: The ancient Olympic Games gradually became discredited. Why was that?

MURRAY: They became bigger and bigger, and consequently money mattered more and more. Expense mattered. And when expense comes in vulgarity comes in.

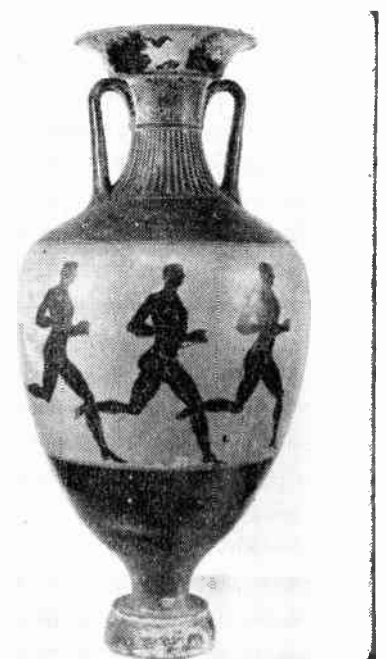
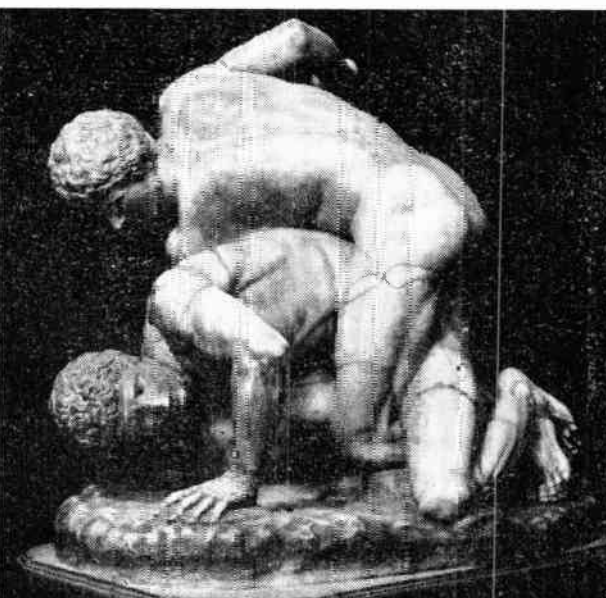
BANNISTER: Did the victors win prizes of money from the Games?

MURRAY: Not from the Games. But I think it would lead to other things. They achieved a good deal of fame, and there are two or three passages in which people complain of the undue attention that is given to athletes.

BANNISTER: Why do you think Theodosius, the Christian emperor, abolished the Games eventually?

MURRAY: I suppose it was because they were associated too much with all the old paganism. They were just a great pagan festival.

BANNISTER: The Bishop of Pennsylvania, when
(Continued overleaf)



The original Olympic Games were held between Greek city-states. The earliest record of them dates from 776 B.C., and works of classical art show that the main sports—such as discus, wrestling, running—were established early on



'The first great distance-runner of the Games'—Kolehmainen of Finland won the Marathon in 1920

he spoke in 1908 before the Olympic Games in London, said the important thing was not so much to have been victorious as to have taken part. That is quite a modification of the Greek ideal. What do you feel of that change?

MURRAY: I do not know that there is anything in that. Of course, to have competed in the Olympic Games you must have been pretty good.

BANNISTER: So you think it was victory which was important?

MURRAY: I think originally it was victory that was important. You wanted to find the victor, to find the man who was really to be the king of the new year.

BANNISTER: Well, you have said victory was important, and I am sure it still is. The ancient Olympic Games had an enormous influence and modelled everything which has followed since.

PHILIP NOEL-BAKER

BANNISTER: The Rt. Hon. Philip Noel-Baker is one of Britain's most distinguished Olympians. He has every qualification: he was second in the 1,500 Metres in the 1920 Olympic Games in Antwerp. Eight years before that he had run in the final of the same event in the Stockholm Olympic Games of 1912. Since then Mr. Noel-Baker, who is a Member of the House of Commons, has gone on to enjoy a distinguished career in British political life, and in 1952 he was the Commandant of the British team at Helsinki. I would like him to tell us something of the Games of 1912 and 1920. First of all, what sort of people competed?

NOEL-BAKER: They were mostly club members from the different athletic clubs round the country, with a sprinkling of university people.

BANNISTER: What effect would you say the war had on the competitors of the Games?

NOEL-BAKER: A good many people began to take athletics quite seriously in the Forces during the war. Certainly after the war the university people played a much bigger part, and with their great facilities at Oxford and Cambridge and their good trainers they played a leading part in British participation in the Games.

BANNISTER: What are the personalities you remember most from the Games: would you rank Kolehmainen as one of the greatest?

NOEL-BAKER: I think Kolehmainen was the first great distance-runner in the Games, and the first great Finn.

BANNISTER: Who else do you remember particularly—do you remember Hans Braun?

NOEL-BAKER: I remember Hans Braun very

well because a year or two afterwards he was my club-mate in Germany when I was studying at Munich University. We ran a lot of relays together. But I think he was the greatest middle-distance runner before the war—the true forerunner of Harbig. Hans Braun was a very fine fellow in every way. He was a wonderful sculptor, whose work ought to live. He himself was killed in October, 1918.

BANNISTER: Most interesting, perhaps, to us is your part in your own races. When did you decide that you were going to help Strode Jackson—Britain's representative in the 1,500 Metres in 1912?

NOEL-BAKER: About four or five days before the race he and I had a work-out together—a final trial over three-quarters of a mile—and he was running so well that I made up my mind that he was a probable winner, whereas with a foot that was not wholly sound, and without very long training, I did not think I had much chance myself. So I thought I had better help him, though I did not tell him till we had lined up for the start.

BANNISTER: I am sure his feeling for your generosity must have known no bounds.

NOEL-BAKER: Well, Jackson had never run in a big race with a lot of starters before, and particularly in a race of that class, so as we walked up to the start I said to him: 'Jacko—you stick close to me and I'll see that we both get to the right place at the right time.'

BANNISTER: And what was the right place?

NOEL-BAKER: The right place was just before the bell for the last lap.

BANNISTER: And now tell us about Albert Hill in 1920.

NOEL-BAKER: Albert Hill was in wonderful condition. It was his fifth day of consecutive racing, and I expected him to be run out by the fifth day because he had been through three very hot heats of the 800 Metres, but actually he had a fairly easy do in the heat of the 1,500 Metres, and he came like a lion at the bell in the 1,500 Metres.

BANNISTER: Now, as a politician, you must have had an unrivalled opportunity for assessing the effect of the international incidents which have occurred at various Olympic Games. In your opinion, is their importance vastly exaggerated?

NOEL-BAKER: Their importance for evil in my view has always been a journalist's legend. I remember shortly after 1908 meeting A. J. Balfour, later Lord Balfour, who had been Prime

Minister, and he said to me: 'I am against your Olympic Games: they only create trouble and ill feeling between the nations, and always will.' I do not think that ever was true, whereas the positive effect on the minds of thousands of young athletes going back to their own country—immensely proud of having taken part in the Games, immensely proud of having run with the great athletes of the world, and of the friendships which they formed, and of the spirit with which all the contests were imbued—I think that has been a magnificent thing.

BANNISTER: I am very glad to hear you vindicate the Games in this way. No one could have done more than you to uphold them.

HAROLD ABRAHAMS

BANNISTER: Harold Abrahams ran for Britain in the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920 and at Paris in 1924 when he won the 100 Metres title, incidentally being the only Englishman ever to win this particular title. He equalled then the Olympic record on three occasions. He was also captain of the British athletic team at the Games in Amsterdam in 1928. The first question I would like to ask him is his outstanding memory of Paavo Nurmi. What was it?

ABRAHAMS: There are so many memories of Paavo Nurmi in 1928 because he won four titles and probably could have won eight. The most astonishing performance was when, in one afternoon, Nurmi won the 1,500 Metres in Olympic record time and an hour and a half later the 5,000 Metres—also in Olympic record time.

BANNISTER: I know comparisons between athletes of the present day and the past are always difficult, but would you say that he was a better athlete than, say, Emil Zatopek?

ABRAHAMS: It is always difficult to compare, because one likes to think one's own generation is better than the next. I do think that Nurmi is the greatest distance-runner I have ever seen—and I have seen a good many others—because he was so much better than his generation, which you cannot really say of any of the modern competitors.

BANNISTER: What is your own memory of the 100 Metres?

ABRAHAMS: I think I can remember every inch of that final, but I can remember every millimetre of the semi-final. I went to Paris knowing that I was facing four expert American sprinters and really not regarding myself as having much chance of winning. In the semi-final I was left at the start, and I still managed to win. Many people think that that was the best effort I



In 1928 Paavo Nurmi won four titles—two in one afternoon. This was the year when women made their first appearance at the Games, and Frau Radke won the 800 Metres on the only occasion it was ever held

ever made, and they all tend to ask what would have happened if I had not been left at the start: wouldn't I have done a better time? My answer is no, because I produced something that I never would have produced if I had not been left behind.

BANNISTER: Were you furious with yourself for being left behind?

ABRAHAMS: I was furious for three seconds, and then the whole of my training came to my assistance, and I realised the only way I could win was by not throwing to the winds all I had learnt in training myself.

BANNISTER: You say your training came to your assistance: do you regard yourself as being one of the better-trained athletes in 1920 and 1924? Do you think the general standard of training among the competitors was low?

ABRAHAMS: In 1920 I hardly trained at all. By 1924 I had learnt that to be any good at sprinting I had to study it as a science, and I did study it very closely, and I would say that I probably trained as hard as any athlete in the world in those days. Compared with modern training it would probably be laughed at.

BANNISTER: The Greeks used to talk about a certain magic of victory. What do you think is the importance of winning an Olympic title?

ABRAHAMS: I think my own good luck in winning has made an enormous difference to my whole life.

TOMMY HAMPSON

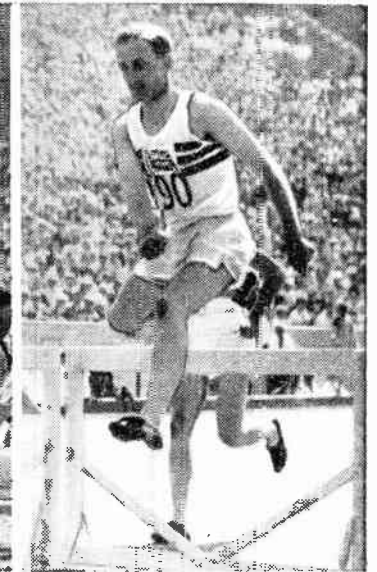
BANNISTER: Tommy Hampson won a most heartening victory for Britain in the 800 Metres in the Olympic Games which were held in Los Angeles in 1932. He then broke a world record and set up a new Olympic record, and was the first man to break the barrier of 1 minute, 50 seconds for the 800 Metres. He was a member of the team which ran second in the 1,600 Metres Relay, and also beat in that event the previous world record. Mr. Hampson is now Social Relations Officer in one of our new towns, Stevenage. How did you travel to the Games?

HAMPSON: In those days by boat and by train. I think that the slower journey by boat probably gave a chance to do some training *en route*, and certainly whenever the trans-continental train stopped at the various wayside halts on the journey we had an opportunity of getting out and taking at least ten minutes or a quarter of an hour's exercise, sometimes a little longer.

BANNISTER: Did you notice that the climate affected your running?



Tommy Hampson winning the third heat of the 800 Metres from Sera Martin of France at Los Angeles in 1932



Lord Burghley winning a heat in the 400 Metres Hurdles at Los Angeles

HAMPSON: Undoubtedly the climate of the western coast of America was responsible for the large number of new records which were set in the 1932 Games. It is very warm there but not oppressively so; the air tends to be a little more rarified and light than in western Europe, and certainly the competing conditions in the stadium owed a great deal to good climatic conditions. The track itself was the most wonderful surface I had ever encountered up to that time: I can only liken it in texture to a piece of satin, and in resilience to a piece of rubber.

BANNISTER: In the photographs which I have seen of your race you do appear almost to be gliding over the surface of the track. Of course, these Games were the greatest that had ever been held. In the course of twenty-six Olympic events there were twenty-three new Olympic records. And I would like to ask you whether you can pick out some of the particular personalities and events of those Games?

HAMPSON: One of the outstanding memories I think is of the duels between what the Americans called The Two Midnight Expresses—Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe—their two very strong, very powerfully built Negro runners. Tolan won the 100 Metres with Metcalfe second, and Tolan again won the 200 Metres in which Metcalfe was third.

BANNISTER: Did they use a photo-finish to time the race for the first time then?

HAMPSON: There was a form of photo-finish used which was synchronised with the starting gun, but it was not the sort of mechanism which is in use nowadays. No results, of course, were taken from the mechanical timing. They still preferred to rely on human error and judgment, whatever that might be.

BANNISTER: It would be very interesting to hear something about your own very great race, the 800 Metres.

HAMPSON: There were nine of us who went to the starting line, and the most feared opponents were Phil Edwards, the Canadian Negro, Alex Wilson, also representing Canada, and Eddie Genung of the United

States. Edwards went off at a tremendous rate and covered his first 200 metres in just outside 24 seconds. I knew that he was running too fast, but nevertheless I was in a little bit of doubt as to whether I ought to let him go so far ahead. He covered the first 400 metres in about 52½ seconds and I was about 12 to 15 yards behind, following him with quite a bunch of four or five others. We gradually closed the gap as we went round the third bend and into the back straight, and it was at the top of the back straight that I decided to make my effort to get up to Edwards's shoulder. No sooner had I started that than Alex Wilson came dashing by me, got in close behind Edwards, and simply sailed past him. I had to make a split-second decision whether I would take the risk of running an extra 4 or 5 yards by trying to go round the outside of Edwards round that bend, or whether I would stay behind Edwards and hope to save that extra little bit of energy for a final onslaught on Wilson in the finishing straight. I happened to choose the second course, but Wilson had 7 or 8 yards lead when we came to that 80-yards stretch, and I shall always remember the terrific effort of getting up to him, overhauling him, and passing him just in time to feel the worsted break across my chest.

BANNISTER: That was a thrilling description of a very great race. I know that to me your race in Los Angeles was always held up as an example of perfect middle-distance running.

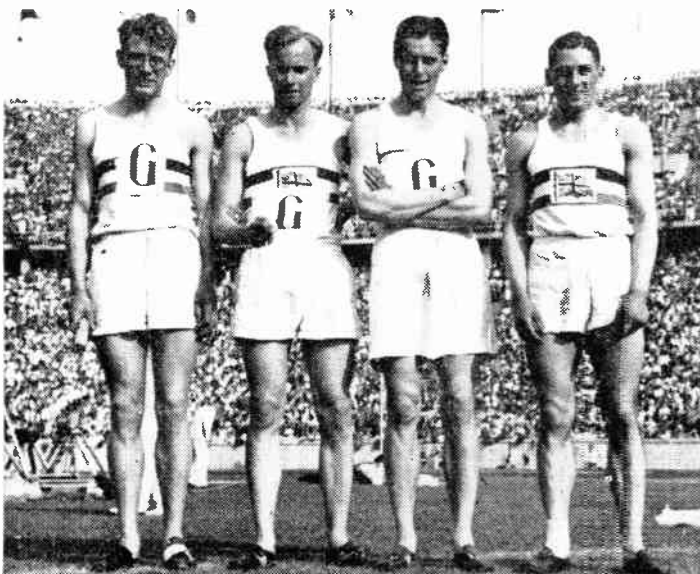
GODFREY BROWN

BANNISTER: Godfrey Brown was one of Britain's representatives at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin. At that meeting he was a very close second in the 400 Metres, and a member of the British team that won Britain a Gold Medal in the 1,600 Metres Relay. He is now the headmaster of the Royal Grammar School at Worcester. These Games at Berlin were, I think, probably the most organised Games that had hitherto been held. Could you tell us something about the organisation behind the Games?

BROWN: Certainly no expense was spared in the provision of the stadium, a swimming stadium, the Olympic Village, and a vast programme of advertisement, which had gone out before the Games took place to all the competing nations. A deliberate attempt was made—for the first time, I should say—to make them a piece of national advertisement—advertisement, of course, for the Nazi Government.

BANNISTER: Could you tell us something about

(Continued on page 13)



The British team that won the 4 x 400 Metres Relay at Berlin in 1936. Godfrey Brown, who also came second in the 400 Metres, is on the left



There's more
to the game
when you play
with ...

SPALDING

A. G. SPALDING & BROS. LIMITED (Est. 1876)

An appeal from Chris Chataway



"TRAINING, of the right kind, is the key to most worthwhile things," says Britain's Chris Chataway, "whether it's for a race, a career, or life itself. That's why the job being done by the National Association of Boys' Clubs is so important to Britain's future.

"In 2,320 clubs throughout Britain, boys of fourteen and upwards are quietly being shown the way to become decent, self-reliant men. In their leisure hours, 169,000 of these young Britons are taught fitness for work, fitness for leisure.

"All this takes money, of course. That's why anything you can contribute will be not only a worthy gift, but a very real investment in Britain's future manhood."

Donations to: The Secretary, The National Association of Boys' Clubs (Incorporated by Royal Charter), 17 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.

OLYMPICS . . . *The Official Report*

Next year, *WORLD SPORTS* will again publish the British Olympic Association Official Report of the Olympic Games. Price 10s. 6d. This complete and authoritative record will cover the Melbourne Olympics, the Winter Olympics in Cortina d'Ampezzo and the Equestrian Olympics in Stockholm. Every result of every heat of every event of every sport will be here, together with first-class accounts and striking photographs. Lord Burghley will contribute the Foreword, Harold Abrahams and Jack Crump will cover the Athletics events, Lt.-Col. H. M. Llewellyn the Equestrian Olympics and Dr. Willy Meisl the Winter Olympics and the soccer tournament in Melbourne.

You may order your copy now—12s., including special packing and postage, or 1.75 dollars inclusive.

Please send a copy of the British Olympic Assn. Official Report of the 1956 Olympic Games, when ready, to:

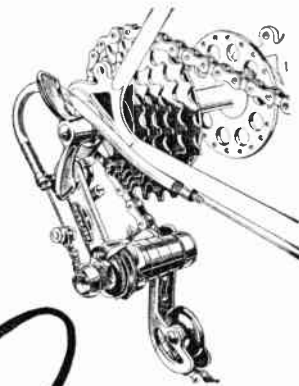
Name.....(BLOCK CAPITALS)

Address.....

I enclose 12s. (\$1.75 U.S.A. and Canada). This includes postage.

Post this form to: "OLYMPIC REPORT" 2 Salisbury Square, E.C.4

FOR A GOOD CHANGE FIT THE BRITISH



Cyclo

BENELUX

"MARK 12"

The gear with twelve all-star features
Used by all the leading riders

NOTED FOR SERVICE AFTER SALES

Fully illustrated catalogue of High Grade Cycle Accessories
and Workshop Tools available on application

**CYCLO GEAR CO. LIMITED, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM, 6
ENGLAND**

PRECISION ENGINEERS TO THE CYCLE INDUSTRY

Past Olympic Triumphs

Continued from page 11

the competitors whom you remember in the games? First of all, Jesse Owens.

BROWN: Nobody who has seen Jesse Owens can forget him, I should say. He was the most magnificent athlete I have ever seen, taken all round: he had a superb physique and glorious muscles, and in movement he was the epitome of ease and power. And furthermore, of course, he was a very modest and charming person, and a quite remarkable competitor. I was fortunate enough to be standing just close to the take-off board during the final of the Long Jump. And Luz Long, the German, with his twelfth and last jump, took the lead. He cleared something in the region of 25 feet 10 inches, and Owens, who had been leading up till then, had to jump. Long got an enormous ovation from the crowd—Nazi salutes in all directions—and I noticed Owens taking his place on the run-up while this was going on. And then there was a hush while Owens ran up for his last jump—and he cleared 26 feet 5 inches—that was within 3 inches of his own world record.

BANNISTER: Could you tell us about Jack Lovelock's great race in the 1,500 Metres?

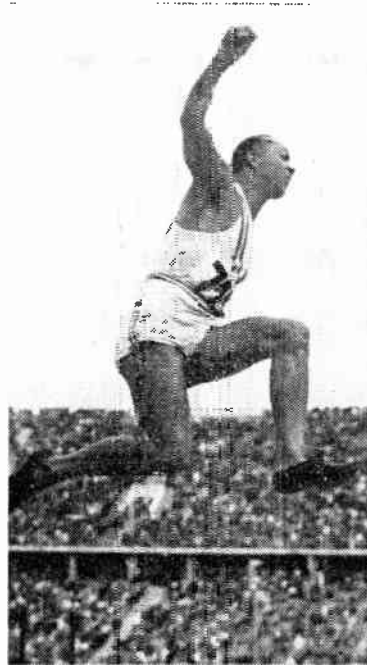
BROWN: I will never forget the devastating effect of Jack Lovelock's early finish. He finished from 300 metres, and this had never been done before; and I clearly got the impression, as soon as Jack started his finish, that the race was over. And so did most of the other competitors. I have never seen anything to equal it.

BANNISTER: Do you remember our only Gold Medal of the 1936 Games, and, incidentally, the only Gold Medal that we have won since then in the track events of the Games?

BROWN: Yes: Harold Whitlock in the Road Walk. I saw that victory, and it was, of course, expected, but at the same time very impressive in its ease and confidence, and very uplifting.

BANNISTER: Most interesting of all—could you tell us something about your own race? You were extremely unlucky: it is a case almost unparalleled, I am sure, in the history of the Olympic Games, that you should have drawn either the next to outside lane or the outside lane in all four rounds of the 400 Metres, the position from which it is most difficult to win. What was your reaction when you discovered in the final that you had got the outside lane?

BROWN: Very devastating, because one has not very long to react to that and put it right, and I remember feeling that it had removed a large part of my chance, and trying to screw up my courage, and not let it affect me. But I think,



JEESSE OWENS (U.S.A.)



HAROLD WHITLOCK (U.K.)



JACK LOVELOCK (U.K.)

Three Gold Medallists at the 1936 Olympic Games—Jesse Owens won no less than three Gold Medals

looking back at that race, the essential mistake that we made was to think it was going to be run in 47 seconds, whereas it was won in 46.5 seconds—slow time nowadays, but rather unexpected in Europe at the time.

BANNISTER: Still, the result of the 400 Metres was certainly made up for in the 4 x 400 Metres Relay, which Britain won.

DOROTHY TYLER

BANNISTER: Dorothy Tyler is a famous high-jumper, and when she competes at Melbourne it will be her fourth Olympic Games. As far as I know no other athlete has competed in the Olympics over a period of twenty years, certainly in the track or field events. Mrs. Tyler was only sixteen in the Ladies High Jump at Berlin in 1936 when she came second, and then she was second in London in 1948. She also competed at Helsinki in 1952.

The first question I would like to ask you, Dorothy, is about the 1936 Olympic Games and in particular why you were unfortunate then not to win a Gold Medal instead of a Silver Medal.

TYLER: In 1936 the rules were that in case of a tie you went on jumping until one of you either failed or got over it, so that although I

was tied for first place I was beaten in the jump-off.

BANNISTER: And is it true that if the rule had remained as it was in 1936 you would have won your Gold Medal in 1948?

TYLER: After the 1936 Games they were a little tired of us having to jump off. It took so long that they altered the rules. These rules applied in 1948, and I tied again for first place, as you know, and the old rules would have given me a Gold Medal.

BANNISTER: You were then one of the married women competing in the Games, and could you tell us something of the effect this had? Do you think that your standard of competition was as good in 1948 as it had been before the war?

TYLER: It was better. I jumped higher as a married woman with two children than I had done as a young girl, but of course the war years would have been my best years. The fact that both Fanny Blankers-Koen and myself competed in the 1948 Games, both of us having two children, has encouraged women to come back who would have married and settled down.

BANNISTER: Did you watch Fanny Blankers-Koen's victories in the 1948 Olympic Games?

TYLER: Yes, I was very interested in the 80 Metres Hurdles and the 100 Metres, because we had girls who came second in both events, but I was a little disappointed that she did not compete in the High Jump, because she had taken my world record during the war in 1943, and I was hoping to be able to beat her.

BANNISTER: Did you watch Zatopek's races in 1948, and do you remember the 5,000 Metres?

TYLER: Yes, the one where Gaston Rieff beat him. I was watching, I am afraid, on a television set, as it was pouring with rain outside, but it was extremely exciting, and I think he left his effort just a little late.

BANNISTER: I think that stands as one of the great acts of gamesmanship of Zatopek but one of the few which did not come off.

TYLER: Yes, he usually manages to do the trick, and is a great favourite of the crowd.

BANNISTER: So then after 1948 you turned still to high jumping, but you changed your style. And now you are coming back again with a history of three very great Olympic Games behind you, and I wish you every success.



High-jumper Dorothy Tyler, who will be competing in her fourth Games at Melbourne, and (right) Fanny Blankers-Koen winning the 100 Metres final in 1948



Rex Alston Sums Up Britain's Olympic Hopes



DEREK IBBOTSON

CHRIS CHATAWAY

GORDON PIRIE

The formidable trio of runners who will contribute to making the 5,000 Metres 'the race of the Games'

THE announcement of Britain's athletic team for the Olympic Games is a four-yearly event which always excites lively interest. The team selected for Melbourne numbers fifty-one—forty men and eleven women—and has aroused little controversy. It is a larger party than had been expected: first, because the sum subscribed by the public is agreeably larger than the authorities expected, and secondly because our athletes have shown such improved form. The British Amateur Athletic Board last year set a minimum standard for each event, and athletes have had this qualifying standard as a target.

Each country may enter three competitors per individual event and, of course, one team per relay event. In only three events will there be no British representative—the Pole Vault, the Decathlon, and the Women's Javelin. The Pole Vault standard both in Europe and in America is fantastically high, and our only possible candidate, Elliott, who was third in the European Championship in 1954, has had a poor season, dogged by injury and loss of form.

Britain has entered the full complement for all the men's track events from 100 to 10,000 Metres, except the 800, and also the Steeplechase, the Fifty-kilometre Walk, and the Marathon. We have two each in the 800 Metres, both hurdle races, Twenty-kilometre Walk, Long Jump, and Hammer, and one each in High Jump, Hop, Step, and Jump, Weight, Discus, and Javelin. In women's events we have three each in 100 Metres and High Jump, two each in 200 Metres, 80 Metres Hurdles, and Long Jump, and one each in Weight and Discus. Those who have been chosen for more than one event are Ruddy and Sandstrom (100 and 200 Metres), Pirie (5,000 and 10,000 Metres), Wilmshurst (Long Jump and Hop, Step, and Jump), June Paul (100 and 200 Metres), Thelma Hopkins (High and Long Jump), and Suzanne Allday (Weight and Discus).

British hopes of winning a medal are obviously highest in the middle- and long-distance events—1,500 Metres, 5,000 Metres, 10,000 Metres, and Steeplechase. Our competitors in these events are all of world class, and would carry high hopes of success in an international fixture against any individual country. But the luck of the draw in the heats, and the strains and stresses of Olympic competition, all play their part in reducing chances of individual success. We cannot presume, for instance, that because Pirie has been breaking world records at various distances he will automatically win a Gold Medal in Melbourne.

The 5,000 Metres should be the race of the Games, and, on form, Britain could take first three places. Chataway is the enigma. Since taking up television news-reading and reporting as a career he has had little competition, but if he judges his preparatory training well that may not be such a bad thing. He has great experience, tremendous courage, and will-power, and what Roger Bannister has so well called 'the greatest index of unbeatability' of all the great long-distance runners, and he

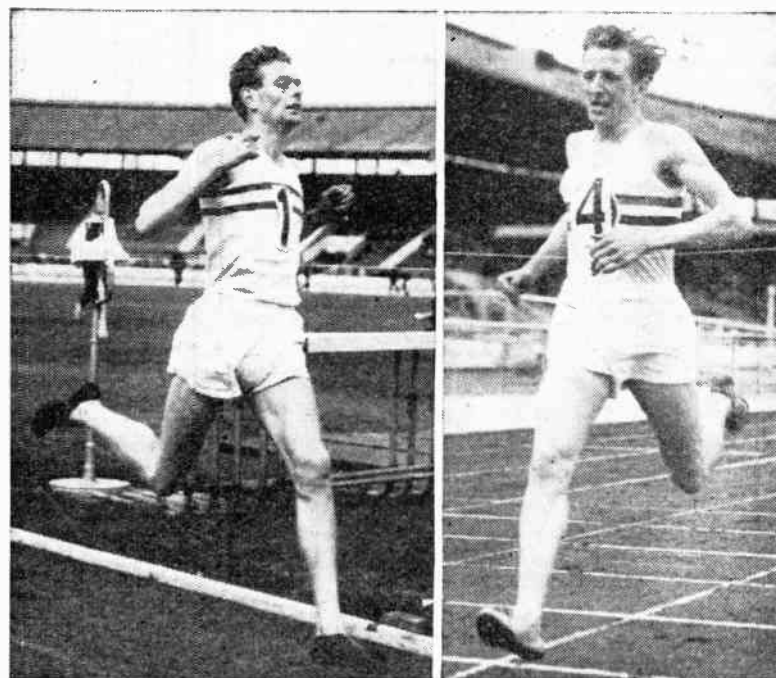
The well-known BBC commentator—one of the team of experts that listeners will hear in the daily reports on the Games—is confident that Britain's team—comprising forty men and eleven women who have all trained as hard as it is possible for part-time athletes to train—is 'the best we have ever turned out'

may well come fresher to the starting line than men like Kuts of Russia, the famous Hungarians—Iharos, Tabori, and Rozsavölgyi—or the Australian, Landy, who have been racing hard throughout the season. Neither should Ibbotson's chances be underrated. He is perhaps Britain's most improved distance runner, who has now acquired the necessary finishing speed, as shown by his recent mile in under four minutes.

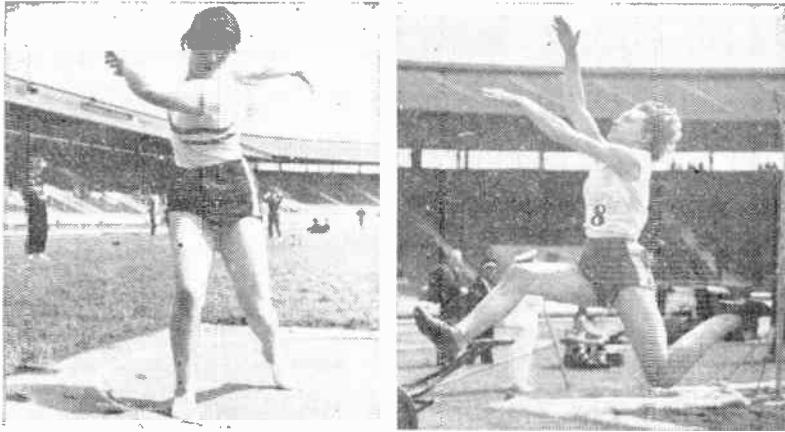
The picture is neither so clear nor so promising in the 800 and 1,500 Metres. Last year Hewson was being acclaimed as the potential winner of the 1,500 Metres, but until his outstanding successes recently in Glasgow and later in Manchester, where he was only 9/10 of a second outside the 1,000 Metres world record, he has not had a good season. We must, therefore, put a question-mark against his qualifying for the final. More encouraging has been the form of Wood, who has run some splendid races and has shown great strength and resilience against powerful European opposition. He is one who likes to run his races from behind, and has not yet failed to produce a devastating finish. Either he or Hewson has a fair chance of being placed in the first three.

The case of Johnson, our first choice in the 800 Metres, is in some respects similar to that of Hewson. Johnson was placed fourth in the 800 Metres in the European Championship, but has not reproduced similar form since. He has been flirting with the 1,500 Metres, and has thus lost some of his pace, whilst acquiring extra stamina which will help him in the shorter race, and as anchor man in our 4 x 400 Metres Relay team. His chance of reaching the final at Melbourne must depend on a recapture of his former speed. His companion Rawson, the A.A.A. half-mile champion, is a powerful runner, but scarcely as yet in world class.

Possibly our best chance of a Gold Medal on the track is in the Steeplechase, where Shirley and Disley could both be in the first three. Disley beat the champions of five European countries last season, only to lose his British record to Shirley, who defeated him in the last race of the year. Both have delayed their preparation, but I have seen enough of them to be confident that they will make a tremendous challenge.



In the 1,500 Metres both Brian Hewson and Ken Wood (right) may qualify for the final if they maintain their present form



Suzanne Allday will represent Britain in the Weight and Discus, and Sheila Hoskin (right) in the Long Jump and 4 x 100 Metres Relay



Thelma Hopkins may win Britain's first athletics Gold Medal for twenty years

The world standard in the sprints, the 400 Metres, and the 110 Metres Hurdles is so high that I shall be surprised if any of our competitors reaches a final. Ruddy and Sandstrom in the 100 and 200 Metres, and Higgins and Wheeler in the 400 Metres, have run better than ever before, but their times do not compare with those of the Americans, the Russians, and the Australians. Our hurdlers, Hildreth and Parker, maintain a consistent standard well below that of the best Americans, who lead the world in this event, whilst Shaw and Farrell, our 400 Metres hurdlers, cannot come within yards of the best Russians—to name only one country. Our strength in depth might give us a place in the final of the 4 x 400 Metres Relay, where Britain has a fine tradition.

Our Marathon runners, Clark, Hicks, and Fred Norris, are comparatively untried performers, and, with courses and conditions varying in different parts of the world assessment of form is virtually impossible. Clark and Hicks are new to world competition and, with youth on their side, might spring a surprise in this most unpredictable of all races.

In the field events the outlook is sombre. The British Captain, Wilms-hurst, has done over fifty-one feet in the Hop, Step, and Jump—three feet less than the world record! He and Cruttenden have both long-jumped twenty-four feet, eight inches—two feet less than the world record! Wells has jumped six feet, seven inches—but at least one American has already cleared seven feet! Our throwers—Discus, Hammer, and Javelin—are all at least twenty feet behind the world's best. The only man who might win a place in the first six is Palmer in the Weight, where he has reached fifty-six feet.

In the women's events, where in overall quality we are probably second only to the Russians, we have good hopes of success in the sprints, the High Jump, and possibly the 80 Metres Hurdles. It is unfortunate that in the Olympic Games there are no long-distance events, where we have great strength. The return to the track of June Paul (née Foulds) has given us a potential Olympic sprint champion.

Anne Pashley and Jean Scrivens are two others who should do well, and our Relay team must have a chance of a place in the final. Sheila Hoskin is in the Olympic class. I have left till last the girl whom I believe will be first in the High Jump—Thelma Hopkins.

Our team have trained as hard as is possible for part-time athletes, but none can say how they will fare against the representatives of the host country, Australia, against the might of America, or against the state-sponsored experts from Central and Eastern Europe. One prediction I can safely make: in quality the 1956 Games will be the best ever.



Britain's best chance in track events for men is in the 3,000 Metres Steeplechase: Disley (centre) and Shirley (left) could both be in the first three



Three hopes in the women's sprints and 4 x 100 Relay: June Paul (No. 3) winning the 100 Yards Women's A.A.A. Championship this year, with Anne Pashley (No. 5) second; and (right) Jean Scrivens



The World's Athletes

NORRIS McWHIRTER singles out some of the world champions who will be ranged against Britain's Olympic entrants: after writing off fourteen titles to the Americans and eight to the Russians, he says, British athletes will have to fight it out with the rest of the world for the remaining eleven

IT may as well be said straight away that of the seventy-three countries entering teams for the Olympics track and field events at least sixty-two enter without the vestige of a chance of securing a single one of those illusive pieces of silver-gilt.

If pure weight of numbers were the yardstick it could fairly be said that with a world population of 2,650-million, Britain's population of 51-million was 37-million short of what was required to have the right to expect even a single Gold Medal. In practice, of course, vast populations such as the 600-million in China are only in their Olympic infancy, while the 167-million in the U.S.A. will probably claim twelve titles and both men's relays, as opposed to the two to which they are 'entitled' on a population basis.

A fairer way to appraise what does or does not constitute success or failure for Britain is to write off fourteen titles to the Americans, who have held world supremacy since the Games were re-inaugurated in Athens in 1896, and eight titles to the world number-two power, Russia. This leaves eleven titles for the rest of the world. The strength of Great Britain's combined men's and women's team indubitably makes her the number-three power in the world. Thus, I would say that for the United Kingdom no winner would be poor, one would be fair, two winners would be very fair, three would be right, and four would be success indeed.

Memories of Helsinki

Let it be remembered that before our team flew to Helsinki in July, 1952, we had high hopes of supreme success for McDonald Bailey, the then co-holder of the world 100 Metres record, for Roger Bannister in the 1,500 Metres, for Jim Peters, the fastest Marathon runner in history, and for Sheila Lerwill, the then world-record holder in the women's High Jump. In cold fact none of these hopes materialised, though Mrs. Lerwill got a Silver Medal, and Bailey and Bannister were in the first six.

When our team assembles in Melbourne we shall be able to claim the finest trio of 5,000-Metre men, headed by the world-record holder, Gordon Pirie; the finest trio of steeplechasers in the world; and two Marathon runners in Ron Clark and Fred Norris who bettered Zatopek's Olympic record time on their debut over the twenty-six miles, 385 yards distance in June. In addition we shall field in Thelma Hopkins a girl high-jumper who has surpassed the Olympic height of 5 feet 6½ inches more often than anyone else in the world, and a quartet of sprinters who, having consolidated their baton technique, will be hard to beat.

We thus start with a live chance of supreme success in perhaps eight of the thirty-three events. In the white heat of Olympic competition it takes great good fortune to turn even one of eight possibilities into actuality. Looking in closer detail at those events in which Britain is strongly represented one soon sees the mighty array of talent which stands between our representatives and the top step of the victory rostrum.

Opposition in the 800 Metres

In view of his great performance at Glasgow on September 15, it is possible that the British Team management may switch the sub-four-minute-miler Brian Hewson to the 800 Metres. Nonetheless, his 1 minute, 47.5 seconds, which is the fastest time ever recorded in the British Isles, rates him only number five on the season's ranking list. Ahead of him are the two formidable Americans, Tom Courtney (1 minute, 46.4 seconds) and the coloured Arnie Sowell (1 minute, 46.7 seconds). Also lurking is the world-record holder, Roger Moens, the Belgian policeman, who, largely owing to a recalcitrant Achilles-tendon injury, has been unable to get closer than 1½ seconds of his astounding 1 minute, 45.7 seconds achieved in Oslo last year. Britain's other leading contender, Derek Johnson, has a best performance dating from 1954, when he recorded 1 minute, 47.4 seconds in the European Championships at Bern. This year he came within three-tenths of a second of that time running at Oslo, but he, like Moens, has been suffering from muscle trouble.

In the 1,500 Metres Ken Wood has many supporters, particularly in his native Yorkshire. In the 1956 world rankings he shares an equal ninth behind two Hungarians, including the world-record holder, Istvan Rozsavölgyi (3 minutes, 40.6 seconds), two Germans, a Finn, a Swede, a Czech, and two Australians, including John Landy, the holder of the world mile record at 3 minutes, 58 seconds. This season Wood has been undefeated in all but one minor half-mile race. If, as is quite possible, the Olympic final in this event, which is 119 yards short of an English mile, there is a high wind, Wood must stand a great chance against less ruggedly built Continentals. Our other two entrants are Brian Hewson, who ran



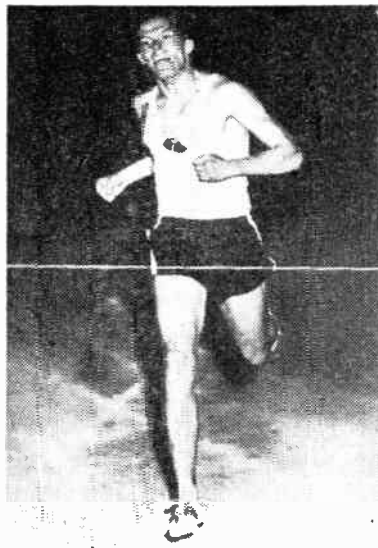
The Marathon is the most unpredictable of all races: possibly the fastest in history was run in Boston this year by Autti Viskari of Finland



Iolanda Balas of Rumania holds the world record for the High Jump



Vladimir Kuts (left) of Russia is the favourite for the 10,000 Metres



Tom Courtney (U.S.A.) has run the 800 Metres in 1 min., 46.4 sec.

Compete at Melbourne

3 minutes, 59.8 seconds for the mile last year, and the Oxford nuclear physicist, Ian Boyd.

In the 5,000 Metres, Britain has a very strong suit, and if only the event were a team race, as in the 1908 Olympics, Britain would be unbeatable, for we field the world-record holder, Gordon Pirie (13 minutes, 36.8 seconds), the former world-record holder, Chris Chataway, and Derek Ibbotson, who ranks sixth in the world at 13 minutes, 57.2 seconds. Personally I share the view that the 5,000 Metres is unlikely to be won by any of those such as Pirie or the Russian, Vladimir Kuts, who will have already battled out twenty-five gruelling laps in the 10,000 Metres on the opening day of the competition. The mighty Hungarian trio—Tabori, Rozsavölgyi, and Iharos—all looked 'over the hump' when I saw Pirie crack them one by one in his 3,000 Metres world-record run on a soft Scandinavian evening last September in Malmö.

The undoubted favourite for the 10,000 Metres is the iron marine from Russia—Vladimir Kuts. His world record of 28 minutes, 30.4 seconds in Moscow on September 11 is well over half a lap faster than Zatopek's Olympic record of 29 minutes, 17 seconds set at Helsinki in 1952.

Pirie's Best Distance

This distance, which is 376 yards further than six miles, is regarded by many as Pirie's best distance. Pirie at present lies fifth in the world rankings behind Kuts, the previous world-record holder, Iharos of Hungary, Chromik of Poland, and the little Algerian, Mimoun-o-Kacha, who has won the international cross-country title on four occasions, and who got the Silver Medal behind Zatopek both at Wembley and Helsinki. Not to be forgotten in this event is the brilliant Australian distance-runner, Dave Stephens, who set a world six-mile record of 27 minutes, 54 seconds in Melbourne in January. Both Stephens and John Landy will be Australia's chief hopes in the track events. They will have the great advantage of a vociferous home crowd, and will be competing without any need for acclimatisation in the highly erratic southern hemisphere spring.

The vista of Britain's great trio of steeplechasers mounting a great offensive in the final of this 3,000-metre event over thirty-two obstacles has recently receded with the impressive advance of the two Hungarians, Sandor Rozsnyoi, the world-record holder at 8 minutes, 35.6 seconds, and Laszlo Jeszenszky (8 minutes, 40.8 seconds), and the twenty-three-year-old Red Army man, Semyon Rzhishchin (8 minutes, 39.8 seconds). These times compare with the British best of 8 minutes, 44.2 seconds by John Disley, and the 8 minutes, 47.2 seconds by Chris Brasher this year, and 8 minutes, 47.6 seconds by Eric Shirley last year. Continental experts favour the chances of Shirley, while those in Britain tend rather to regard John Disley as the senior partner in view of his great experience.

Promise of a Photo Finish

Switching to the distaff side, Britain's team of eleven girls have a great chance to raise us from the silver standard to the gold standard. No country has won more Olympic Silver Medals than Great Britain, and yet in the four celebrations in which we have competed, a Gold Medal has always eluded us. Of the nine feminine events we stand some chance of victory in three—the 100 or 200 Metres, the High Jump, and the 4 x 100 Metres Relay. Our sprint hopes rest with Mrs. June Paul.

Ranged against her are an array of Australians, Germans, and Russians, which will surely cause the judges to call for a photo finish. The Australians, Marlene Mathews and Betty Cuthbert, holder of the 200 Metres world record at 23.2 seconds, have a powerful opportunity to live up to the reputation of the now-retired Marjorie Jackson, who won a 'sprint double' with such impressive ease in Finland four years ago.

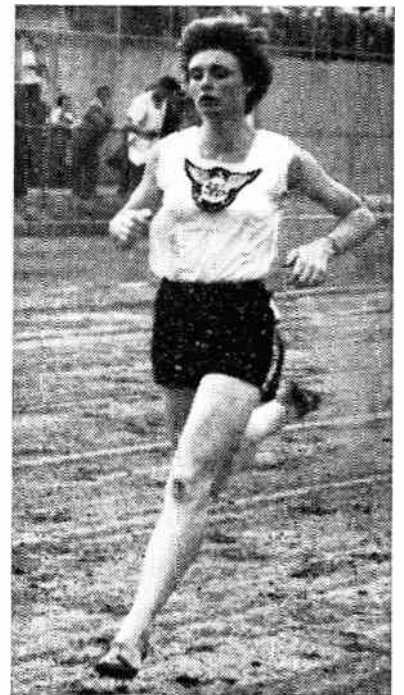
The twenty-year-old Belfast dental student, Thelma Hopkins, champion of Europe and champion of the British Empire, arrives in Melbourne as the ex-world-record holder for the High Jump, since Iolanda Balas of Rumania has added a quarter of an inch to her record of last May, with a clearance of 5 feet, 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in Bucharest. This girl, who is of Hungarian parentage, starts with the immense advantage of being six feet tall, and possessed of an inside-leg measurement of 39 inches. On sheer experience and competitive flair Miss Hopkins might, however, manage to put an end to the British tradition for being second in this event.

Hopes are high that our team of Ann Pashley, Heather Armitage, June Paul, and Sheila Hoskin will pull off the 4 x 100 Metres Relay. They have been drilled in the not-very-gentle art of slick baton-passing by the chief national coach, Geoffrey Dyson, to a degree never before attained by any of our Olympic teams. If they are defeated by the Russians or the dangerous East-West German combination it will be for the lack not of skill but purely of m.p.h.

All in all, had our present team been the one which flew to Helsinki four years ago it would have won no less than seven Gold Medals. The standards of the last Olympiad are, however, hopelessly out of date, and it is with some trepidation that we shall be able to measure whether the upsurge in our national standards have in fact kept pace with those in the rest of the world.



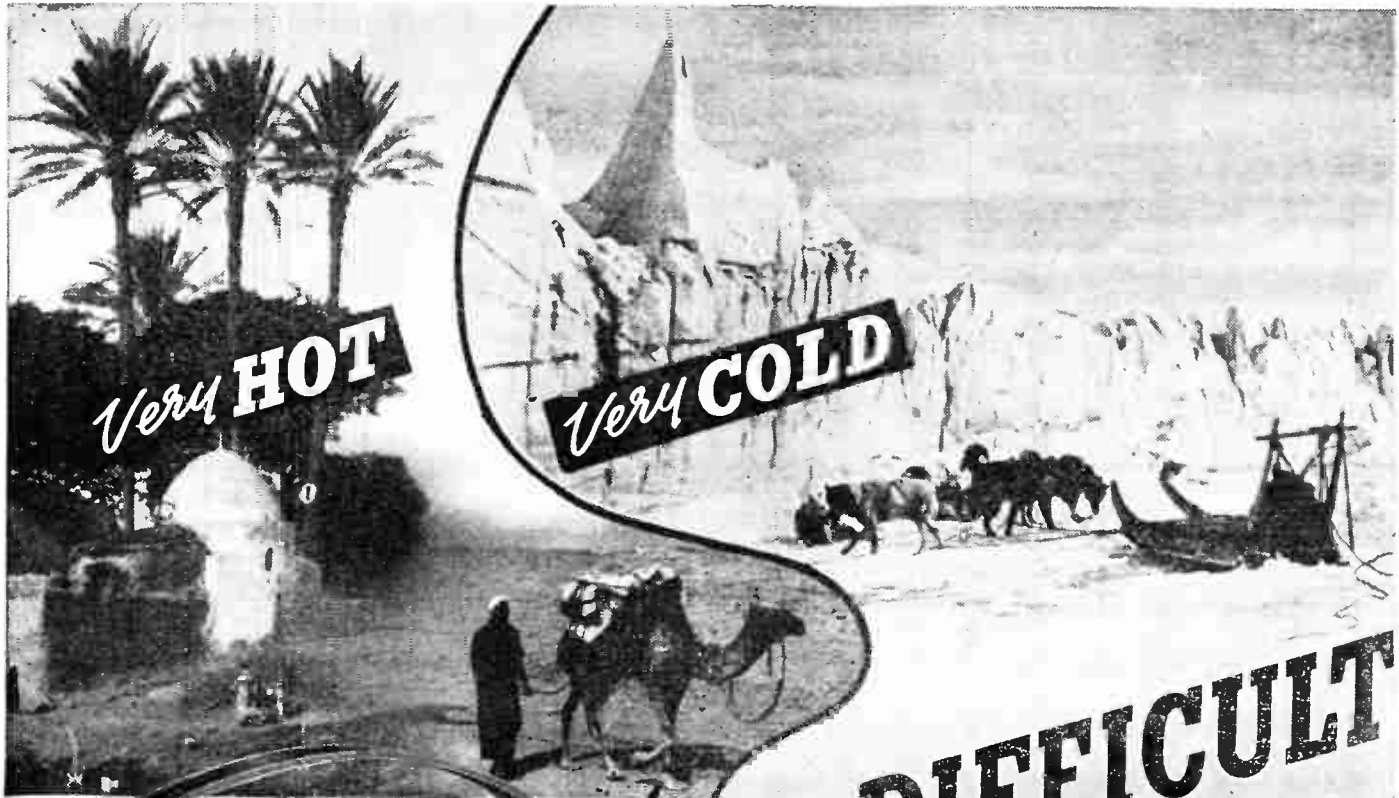
John Landy, fastest miler in the world, leading fellow-Australian Mervyn Lincoln at Melbourne: at the Games he will run the 1,500 and 5,000 Metres



Two of Australia's sprint hopes: Betty Cuthbert of Sydney, the twenty-two-year-old holder of the 200 Metres record at 23.2 seconds, and (right) Marlene Mathews



Three long-distance runners who rank among the world's best: Dave Stephens (left) of Australia leading the Hungarians Sandor Iharos and Laszlo Tabori



Very **HOT**

Very **COLD**

Very **DIFFICULT**
**CLIMATIC
CONDITIONS...**



Prospecting in Antarctic or Equatorial territories has done nothing to impair the efficient working of standard AvoMeters. They have rendered distinguished service under arduous conditions with most of the important post-war expeditions. They have, in fact, proved their unfailing dependability in every kind of climate for more than thirty years.

However, in pursuance of our policy of continually striving for something better than our previous best, we are now producing AvoMeters with special panelimatic protection against extremely difficult conditions of temperature and humidity and resistant to fungus growth. The "potting" of components and the use of recently developed special mouldings admittedly cost a little extra, but this special protection is invaluable in conditions of high relative humidity or tropical cycling of temperature.

Panclimatic **AVOMETERS**



Regd. Trade Mark

MODEL 7 X
MODEL 8 X
MODEL 8 (S) X

Write for fully illustrated pamphlet:—

THE AUTOMATIC COIL WINDER & ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.
AVOCET HOUSE · 92-96 VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD · LONDON · S.W.1 Cables: Autowinda, Sowest, London

Effect of Gravity on Olympic Records

DR. J. C. EVANS, of the National Physical Laboratory, explains how gravity acts as an 'unseen competitor' of athletes in field events, but the nearer they are to the Equator the weaker this force becomes: given the same effort it should be easier to set up new world records at Melbourne than it was at Helsinki. (The interviewer is C. L. Boltz)

MOST people are fascinated by competitions and contests. In ancient Greece, where the Olympiads began, the winner was god-like in his importance for the time being: he was a symbol of victory over great hazards. We do not admire quite so much today, perhaps, but we shall watch eagerly for the performance of our own country's representatives at Melbourne. This sort of interest is emotional, but there is also a considerable scientific interest in the Olympic Games. Physiologists, in particular, are interested in how athletes succeed in doing what ordinary people can never do, and this year there is a considerable interest among physicists as well. But let a scientist talk to you about it: Dr. J. C. Evans, of the National Physical Laboratory.

'As you know, the 1952 Games were held in Helsinki; the 1956 Games will be held on the other side of the world, at Melbourne. Scientifically it can be shown that the same effort by an athlete in certain events would produce a better result at Melbourne than it would at Helsinki. This involves no new scientific idea, because it was known to Sir Isaac Newton 300 years ago: I mean, of course, the force of gravity. You all know the story of how Newton watched an apple fall, and how he developed his theory of gravity, and explained the motion of the planets for the first time.

Brought Back to Earth

'Gravity is the force which tries to pull everything to the centre of the earth—from the moon in the sky to the athlete's javelin. We have experienced it all our lives: when we were children it made us fall down and cut our knees: when we were older we learnt, probably without realising it, that we could throw a stone farthest if we aimed it about half-way between the sky and the horizon.

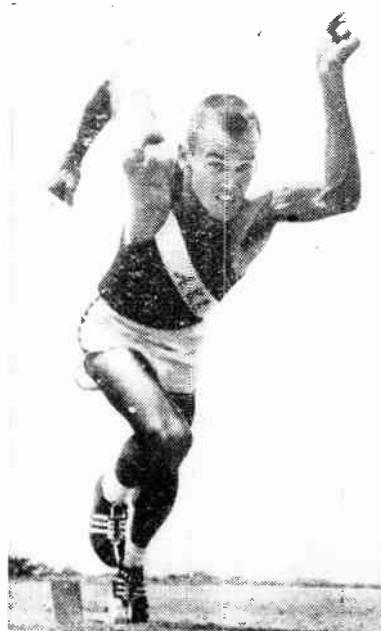
'The athletes in the field events at Melbourne who putt the shot or throw the discus or javelin will not get away from its influence. The jumpers, the hurdlers, and to some extent even the runners, will be fighting against it all the time. Gravity is, indeed, an unseen competitor that the athlete always has to reckon with. He learns by instinct, by trial and error, or by training, how to deal with it, but he can never get away from it. Everything we hurl into the air is pulled back by gravity: what goes up must come down. Theoretically, of course, it is possible to throw so hard that the missile goes off into space and escapes completely from the earth's gravity, but this is still only a space-traveller's dream.

'Let us take the javelin thrower. He has thrown his javelin upwards and forwards with the greatest effort he can make. It goes up and up, but all the time gravity is working, and its path is flattening out. Soon it no longer rises but begins to fall in an arc, or, to be exact, in a parabola. Now, the stronger the influence of gravity, the sooner it comes back down again, and the shorter the throw. If, on the other hand, gravity were weaker the path would flatten out more slowly, and the javelin would fly farther.

'And what about the high jumper? He is only interested in how far he can jump into the air. The same sort of thing holds: once his feet are off the ground, gravity is forcing him back to earth. The lower the force of gravity, the higher he goes. The runner in the 100 Metres lifts himself with each step—but so slightly that the effect of gravity on his performance is very small indeed. In fact the effects of climate and temperature would be so much more important in this case that we can neglect gravity.

'Now this mysterious force—this unseen competitor—is not quite the same everywhere. The farther we get from the centre of the earth the weaker it becomes. On the top of Everest it is quite a lot less than at the bottom of the Red Sea. Because the earth is rather like an old man with a bulge round his middle, gravity is a little less at the Equator than at the Poles. So it is not quite the same at Helsinki as it is in Melbourne: Melbourne is nearer the Equator, so gravity is a little weaker. Here the unseen competitor is not quite so powerful, and cannot pull men and missiles back to the earth quite so soon.

'So, as I said, if the athlete puts in exactly the same effort at Melbourne as he did at Helsinki, he



Gravity has little effect on sprinters—Bobby Morrow (U.S.A.), 100 Metres world champion, in action



The pull of gravity is very important to throwers—Parry O'Brien, the world-record holder for the Shot

will do just a little better. The difference will be very small—only about one part in 500. So the high jumper would gain about 1/10th inch, which is not worth worrying about. But for the events in which things are thrown, one part in 500 can matter quite a lot. The javelin thrower—if his form is the same—can expect to improve on his Helsinki distance by six inches. The shot putter will add an inch to his distance, and the hammer thrower five. Five inches can improve an Olympic record.

'So, you see, this one-part-in-500 change in gravity can be significant. Of course, it will not have the slightest effect on who wins the event as all the competitors obviously have the same advantage. What it will do, though, is to make it easier to set up new records, which these days are broken by only small margins, and I think there will be some new records set up in the field events due to this difference of gravity.

Possible Records on the Moon

'Of course, I have assumed that the weights of the things thrown are correct: if they were a little too light the effect would be the same as reducing gravity: they could be thrown farther—but the judges would not be satisfied. As a matter of fact, I first became interested in all this a couple of years ago when a well-known British athlete putted a shot fifty-five feet, which was the farthest yet by a Briton. Unfortunately, the record could not be ratified because the shot was half an ounce underweight—an error of one part in 500, which, oddly enough, is the same as the change of gravity from Helsinki to Melbourne. Harold Abrahams, who himself won the 100 Metres in the 1924 Olympic Games, wondered just what this meant in terms of distance. It was at his request that I did some sums, and found that this half-an-ounce error was equivalent to about a 2½-inch bonus.

'These sums were just the sort of sums that a ballistic expert makes when he wants to work out the trajectory—the path the projectile follows—of cannon balls or rifle bullets. They can be applied just as well to putting the shot as to firing it from a gun, and they tell you what happens if you use a shot which is a bit too light or too heavy. At the same time they tell you the effect on the length of the putt of a change of gravity. This gravity effect intrigued me because I knew that gravity is less intense at Melbourne than it is at Helsinki, and I realised that this might well affect the athlete's performance.

'The Olympic Games, of course, are held in a different country every four years. Each Olympic stadium will have a slightly different value of gravity, depending on its latitude and altitude. I have spoken of Helsinki and Melbourne because they are likely to be extremes. But if one day we inhabit the moon, and the moon gets an Olympiad, then I can confidently predict some startling results. You see, gravity is only one-sixth as strong on the moon as here on earth, so a high jump of twenty-seven feet or so and a javelin throw of 1,400 feet or more would be commonplace.'

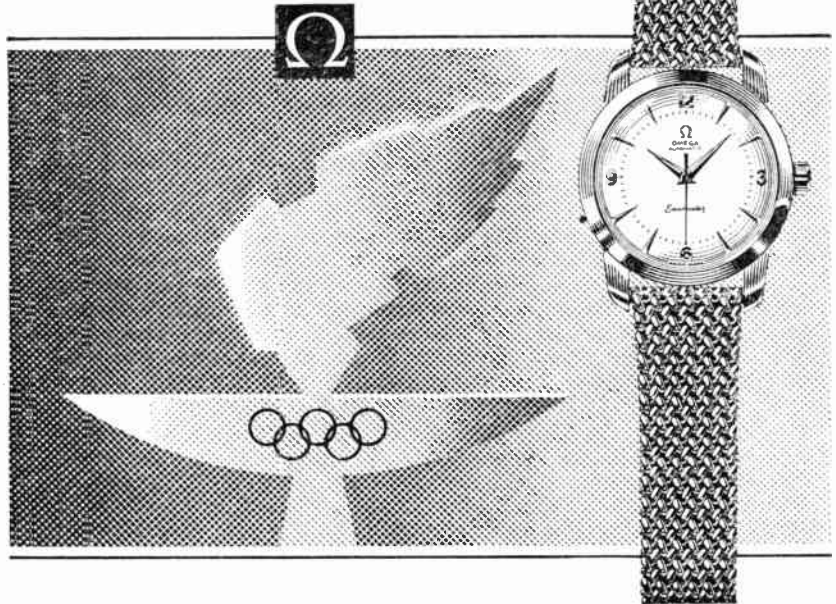
'Thank you very much, Dr. Evans. Now in the
(Continued on page 25)



The Polish Javelin champion, Janusz Sidlo, will be among those to benefit from weaker gravity at Melbourne

AT THE 1956 OLYMPIC GAMES

OMEGA have been chosen to time the Olympic Games ever since 1932, including the Games at Melbourne this year. Omega introduced scientific precision timing into the world of sport and have perfected devices capable of timing events to within one hundredth of a second. Their consistent leadership in the field of high precision timing extends beyond the finishing line into everyday life, and here too Omega have again been officially recognised. In the 1955 precision wristwatch contests at both Geneva and Neuchatel Observatories Omega gained first place. This feat is unprecedented in wristwatch history.



When time decides the issue Omega decides the time.

OMEGA

THE WATCH THE WORLD HAS LEARNED TO TRUST
Some day you will own one.



Omega is the only watch to be awarded the distinguished Olympic Cross for leadership in the field of high precision timing.

Illustrated above is the famous Omega Seamaster, self-winding, waterproof and shock-protected. 18ct. gold with 18ct. gold bracelet.

polyfoto

(ENGLAND) LTD.

Gramophone Record Division

A FIRST CLASS SERVICE TO RECORD ENTHUSIASTS

WE offer a first-class service to record enthusiasts throughout this country and abroad. Our premises in Trafalgar Square have been completely redesigned and are now one of the most up-to-date in the country. Here you will find every type of record, both standard and L.P., with all types of accessories and fully experienced staff ready to help with your record requirements.

POLYFOTO RECORD DIVISION, 1 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.1, England.

MAIL ORDER SERVICE

If you are unable to visit us, our Mail Order Service will execute your orders with the minimum delay and the maximum care. All orders over £2.0.0 for L.P. records are sent post free in special poly-sealed outer covers. Records are minutely examined for flaws before despatch and are packed with the utmost care.

EXPORT DEPARTMENT

We operate an export service to all parts of the world, free of Purchase Tax. Export orders of £10.0.0 or over sent post, packing and insurance free.



★ Post this coupon to-day for your monthly list of all new releases



To POLYFOTO RECORD DIVISION,
1 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq.,
London, W.C.1, England

Please send me your free monthly list of all new releases

Name.....

Address.....

..... L.C./1

Dressing Britain's Olympic Team

SAM POLLOCK explains how British manufacturers of nearly everything the well-dressed athlete requires have taken the opportunity presented by the Olympic Games to show their products in the gigantic 'shop window' of the Melbourne stadium

IN these days when international athletics have become such a potent factor in national prestige, and when many nations have gone in for state subsidies and state-aided training for their athletes, there are people in Britain who believe that we ought to follow suit and give our competitors the best equipment and facilities that the taxpayer's money could buy. Rightly or wrongly, those responsible for our Olympic team reject this idea: they believe that the equipping of our athletes, their training, and their other expenses in connection with the Olympics should be left, as so many things in Britain still are, to the voluntary spirit. And I must say that in so far as our team's wardrobe is concerned that spirit has not let us down.

British manufacturers of everything that the well-dressed athlete requires have seized on the wonderful opportunity presented by the Olympic Games to show their products in the gigantic 'shop window' of the Melbourne stadium, before the world-wide audience that will be assembled there in November. Practically every item of clothing the British competitors will wear for the opening parade, and several items of their equipment for the actual contests, have been provided either free or at almost nominal prices by their makers or distributors.

The job of fitting out the team with their parade dress has been undertaken by a Piccadilly firm whose name is a household word in well-dressed circles throughout the world. The firm itself has donated several of the items, has made up others from materials given by their manufacturers, and has taken on the quite complicated task—since the competitors are scattered all over Britain—of seeing that each individual is fitted with his or her outfit in a manner worthy of the high repute of London's West End as an emporium for good clothes.

Head-Dress on Parade

For head-dress on parade the men will wear a white panama hat with band, incorporating a feature which reflects the Briton's eternal pessimism about weather conditions, and the knowledge, gained from previous Olympics, that it does sometimes rain in other countries, even in the panama-hat zone: the hat will be water-proofed. The ladies' hat, of course, required more care. To persuade any group of women to appear in public all identically hatted the hat has to be something special. So our lady competitors' official Olympic hat was designed for the occasion by one of the trade's top designers. The line—I am told by those who know—is classically simple, with scarlet grosgrain band, and with just sufficient lift and variety in the split brim 'to be becoming to most features.'

The blue blazers with Olympic badges for both men and women have been made up from materials given by a Derby firm of weavers and dyers. The navy-blue blazer with brass or gilt buttons—and, if possible, with regimental or club or college badge on the pocket—is as British as the British weekend: it is, in fact, for the men at least, almost the British weekend uniform—the uniform of leisure for which millions of us shed our bowlers and business-suits on Saturdays and Sundays. It puzzles some



World-famous Scottish mills have supplied the men with sweaters in heavy white Botany wool, and the women with cardigans, while a Piccadilly firm contributed the ladies' red sling-bags



Some of the garments which the British team will be 'modelling' in Melbourne: a plastic raincoat, a white 'Terylene' dress, and a blue blazer and white hat

people how this quite sober article of clothing came to have the name blazer. Actually, the first blazers, worn by a famous Cambridge rowing club in the late nineteenth century, were of blazing scarlet, and were probably given the name by amazed Cockney observers when members of the club displayed their garments in London, perhaps at Boat Race time.

Also for parade wear the men are being provided with two nylon shirts apiece—made from the new bulked nylon yarn, 'Taslan'—and the women with a nylon and a cotton-poplin blouse. And both will be equipped with suitcases worthy of their contents—in the new nylon-and-leather combination which gives unique strength plus lightness for carrying. A well-known rubber firm, who are also the donors of gym and training shoes, are providing an item which is almost the Englishman's only answer to the Scottish kilt in the national costume line, namely, a plastic mack for each competitor—a canny provision which, like that water-proofed panama, cocks a distrustful eye even at Australia's sunny skies.

Something Special in Nylons

Then, something really special has been presented to the ladies in the way of nylon stockings. These, I am told, are of a new-style 'twin-thread' construction, which for the first time makes it possible for stockings of twelve, fifteen, and thirty denier to be 'stretch guaranteed.' How revolutionary this is, lady readers will know: the girl who described the idea to me seemed to think it was quite something to get excited about.

To set off their nylons the lady members of the team have been presented by one of Britain's leading footwear-makers with white court-shoes, and the men have been presented by the same firm with a pair of brown shoes each, to set off, I suppose, their white-and-grey nylon socks. I am not sure if nylons also go with the beige casual shoes—of 'camel-sofy' material, was the description given me—which are another gift to the ladies.

A British-invented fabric gets a showing—and a boost—in the girls' white 'Terylene' dresses, with badge, and the men's 'Terylene' grey slacks, whilst a Bradford firm speaks up for the traditional fabric which is Yorkshire's pride with a pair of grey flannels.

Another of Britain's old crafts, and old unbecatable fabrics, is represented in sweaters from the Border mills of Hawick issued to the men, and in the cardigans, also from Scotland, issued to the girls. It is more than a hundred years since the Earl of Cardigan who commanded the Light Brigade at Balaclava gave his name to the woollen garment which now, as we say, 'comes' in much daintier shapes and textures for wear by ladies than when His Lordship found it useful against Crimean winters.

An old fabric, with a practical modern twist to suit this much-travelled generation, is represented in the lady competitors' non-ironing cotton slips; while a tribute from London's premier highway of fashion appears in the caps, with badge and cover, given by a Bond Street firm to the yachting crews, who will certainly need something distinctive in the way of 'lids' to go with those splendid products of another traditional British craft: the five lovely yachts which they will sail in the Olympics.

I have no space to mention all the other items—from track-suits to underwear—which our competitors will, in effect, be 'modelling' at Melbourne. They make an impressive tribute from—and to—an industry which is Britain's oldest, and whose products, however their wearers may 'make out' on this occasion, remain consistent 'winners.'

The Island Territories of the South Pacific



The independent Kingdom of Tonga was represented at the South Pacific Conference: it was in Tongan waters that the mutiny on the 'Bounty' occurred

SCATTERED over the 13-million square miles of the south Pacific Ocean lie uncounted islands. Of the people who live there, some are jet black, some are brown, some are the colour of pale bronze; there is much diversity of language and of culture, but a very large number have one thing in common: they are the great-grandchildren, perhaps even the grandchildren, of cannibals. A hundred years ago a missionary, a trader, or a shipwrecked sailor landing, say, in Fiji, in Papua, or in New Caledonia would have stood quite a good chance of being cooked and eaten.

But that was a hundred years ago or more. And in April of this year the descendants of those people sent their chosen delegates for the third time many hundreds of miles by air and sea to a meeting, a sort of South Pacific Parliament. From Samoa they came, from the Solomons, from Papua and New Guinea, from Tahiti and the Cook Islands, from Guam, Nanru, Rarotonga, and other islands that you may never have heard of: they came to Fiji to take part in a conference of South Pacific peoples. This was organised by an international body of which very little is heard—the South Pacific Commission.

There were representatives of eighteen different administrative units of the islands within the territorial range of the commission, and also of the Kingdom of Tonga, which, as it is independent, does not come under the commission's umbrella. But, so that you may know a little about the work of the commission and the conference, first of all here is Sir Ronald Garvey, who succeeded me some years ago as Governor of Fiji, and took the chair throughout this third conference.

Organ of International Co-operation

SIR RONALD GARVEY: The South Pacific Commission was created some nine years ago by agreement with the six metropolitan governments in Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America as an organ of international co-operation for the purpose of promoting the economic and social welfare and advancement of the peoples of the island territories within their care. At the same time the governments decided to establish two auxiliary bodies to assist the commission in its allotted task; those bodies are the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. The purpose of the South Pacific Conference is to associate with the work of the commission representatives of the actual people of the island territories, with advisory powers and with functions which include the discussion of such matters of common interest as fall within the competence of the commission, and the submission of recommendations on such matters.

FREESTON: Now I said a minute or two ago that there was great diversity of language and culture among the peoples of the Pacific: what subjects of common interest did they find to discuss? Dr. Ralph Bedell, Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission, tells us that.

DR. BEDELL: The conference considered a total of twenty-four major papers, covering about a hundred different items, all of which pertain

SIR BRIAN FREESTON, formerly Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission which earlier this year organised the third South Pacific Conference, introduces a programme in which delegates to that conference discuss their problems



Two types of Gilbertese house: the one on the right has plaited coconut blinds against the weather; in the foreground coconuts are being dried for copra

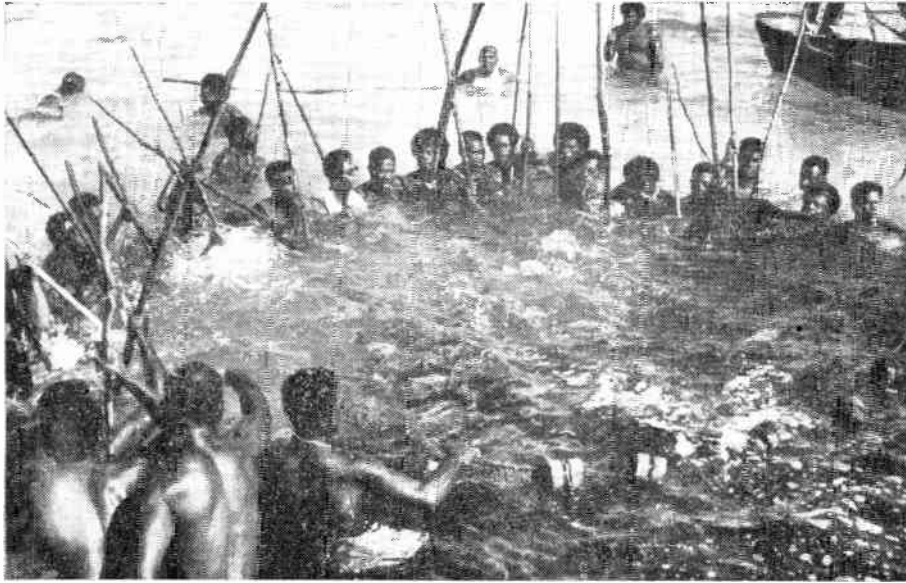
to the improvement of the well-being of those who live in the islands. Papers were prepared on such topics as economic education, industrial and commercial progress and development, farming systems, including the place of livestock in the Pacific, co-operative societies and maternal welfare.

FREESTON: Dr. Bedell has just mentioned co-operative societies. Now, co-operation in the technical sense is one of the most valuable means for helping on the transition from the native economy, based on communal effort and communal ownership of land and property, to the very different economy of the Western world in which individual effort seeks to accumulate individual wealth. In many islands the basis of co-operation already exists within the village system of life: for instance, in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands. In this group of little coral atolls, many of which support one or perhaps two or three villages each, the foundation for co-operative societies has already been laid. Here is Taulipi Lauti, a Gilbertese delegate, to talk about it.

TAUALIPI LAUTI: People are accustomed to combine in the villages for certain activities, and thus the idea of a co-operative store is not difficult for them to understand. In the Ellice Islands and on some islands in the Gilberts fishing is done communally by the men of the villages, and the catch benefits everyone. If fishing torches are needed, then the women of the villages prepare them. Where such communities still exist it is not difficult to introduce co-operative enterprises. In the Ellice Islands,

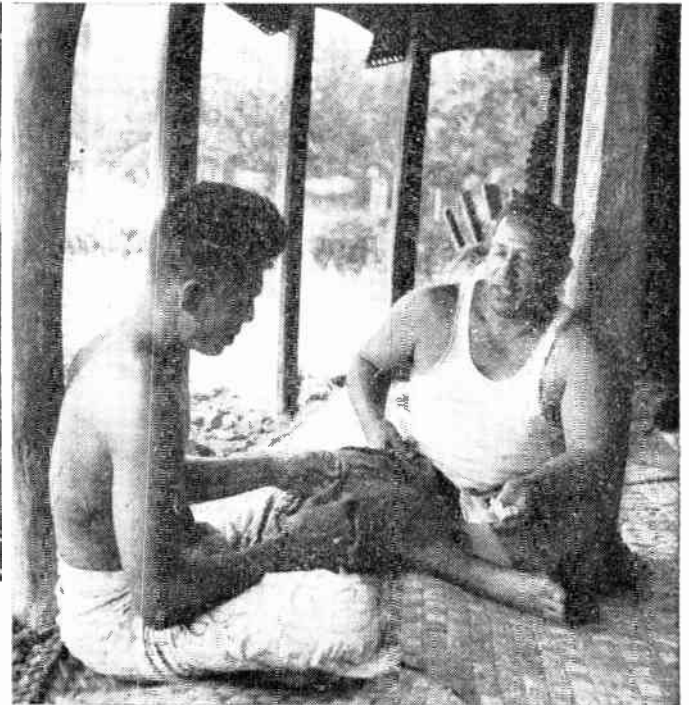


Producing copra is a main industry in most of the islands: members of an official committee to improve production inspecting sun-drying racks in Fiji



In Fiji and other islands work is done communally: for fishing, the people of one or more villages join in a large circle to force the fish into a net

Enjoying a chat in a Samoan village: many delegates to the South Pacific Conference dwelt on the need to preserve the village and family way of life



where there is usually only one village, this island communal spirit is very strong, and little difficulty is experienced. But in some of the Gilbert Islands village rivalries are of long standing, and co-operation between villages is often very difficult to obtain.

FREESTON: Let us move south now to the Kingdom of Tonga. Here co-operative societies are already well established: the son and heir of Queen Salote Tubou, Prince Tungi, talks about them.

PRINCE TUNGI: We have co-operative societies of various types: mostly they are producers' co-operative societies; we have no credit unions, but in our special circumstances we have not got a commercial bank there, so we are more interested in getting a commercial bank set up of such a nature that it would be an independent bank and yet be affiliated in a friendly manner with a bigger banking system.

DR. BEDELL: At the conference village industries were considered to be especially important, and the commission was asked to assist territorial administrations with surveys of the local possibilities and problems, and to help with plans for the development of such industries.

FREESTON: This development, of course, raises enormous problems, problems which affect the whole structure of island life. Chief Petero Solia from American Samoa mentions some of them.

A Different Attitude towards Wealth

PETERO SOLIA: The most fundamental problem in advancing the local people and in developing indigenous industries and commercial enterprises is that most of these operations require large amounts of money to start with. They are organised according to principles which have been established by Western people, and they require much larger amounts of capital than people living in a farming economy can easily acquire. It seems that Western people in Europe and America want to save money and material wealth, whereas many of us in the Pacific look at money and wealth as something to be spent today, or to be used for the good of all of us in our society rather than for just ourselves personally. When a European kills a pig he eats a little and puts the rest in his ice-box. When we kill a pig we eat a little and give the rest away to everyone in our family and village. Maybe this is because in olden times we had no way to save or preserve food, but then maybe it is because we know that someone will kill a pig tomorrow.

The same thing is true nowadays to a large extent in regard to money and material possessions. For this reason it is difficult, if not impossible, for village people to meet all of their social obligations and at the same time to set aside any savings for the purpose of developing new industries or buying shares in business or in co-operatives. Some say that this will hold the Pacific people back, and that all customs which prevent our people from saving should be changed or abandoned. Our delegation does not entirely agree with this view. We feel that there is much value in the stability and security of this village and family way of life.

We believe that in Africa and in Asia where people have left their traditional systems to work in factories or mines, where they have shifted to an industrial or commercial economy without maintaining their village organisation, there has been great unhappiness. We do not want this to happen in the Pacific if there is some way to avoid it. Therefore we say that we welcome new industries and new commercial developments so

long as they are adapted to our social system and so long as they can exist alongside our village system of life.

FREESTON: From Fiji we had Ratu Mara, a young chief who after a brilliant career at Oxford went back to help his own people.

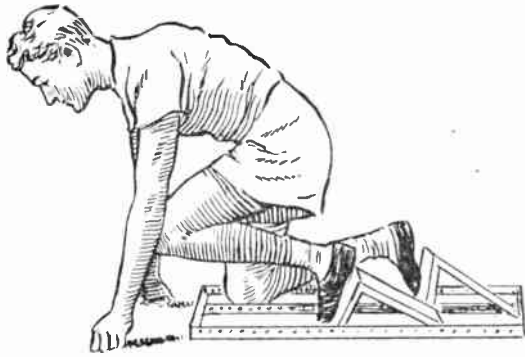
RATU MARA: There was a common fear throughout the territories participating of the consequences of a change if we had to accept *in toto* the modern economy—like having factories established in our countries. It was this fear of change that appeared to me to be quite common, and this conservatism seems to arise from the fact that there is in village life a real social security.

TAUALIPI LAUTI: A Gilbertese man who is the possessor of any specialised knowledge or skill will not teach any other Gilbertese. Some toddy-cutters can get far more toddy from a tree than others; some men can grow far better papaya as they have a good fertiliser; some men know how to right overturned canoes; some are clever at European cooking: but they will not teach others. This is understandable where a skill is of definite commercial advantage, but by keeping secret such skills as toddy-cutting, growing papaya, righting capsized canoes, and so on, the owner of the skill gains no commercial advantage, and the custom just stops increased production by others of the subsistence foods. The subsistence economy itself retards development, because the people are very independent and like to be self-sufficient. Thus a man has to cut his own toddy, cultivate his own papaya, look after his own lands, catch his own fish, whereas if there were some division of labour people could specialise, and production would certainly increase.

FREESTON: You will realise that the islanders are alive to their own problems. Whatever we may think of the wisdom or necessity of trying
(Continued overleaf)



Taro is a staple food crop for the islanders: it is quick growing, and shoots are planted into the furrows and covered on the return trip of the plough



START RIGHT WITH
CANTABRIAN
TRACK AND FIELD EQUIPMENT

Supplied to the 1948, 1952 and the present Olympic Games in MELBOURNE, and First Class Stadiums throughout the World

Consult your dealer, or write direct to the Manufacturers:—

THE LONDON INSTRUMENT CO. LTD.
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

**AN UNPRECEDENTED
ACHIEVEMENT!**

RALEIGH

WINS

**6 GRAND PRIX
IN A ROW**

LONDON · PARIS · AMSTERDAM · COPENHAGEN

MAY 20
REG. HARRIS

JUNE 10
REG. HARRIS

JULY 24
REG. HARRIS

AUG. 5
REG. HARRIS

ODENSE · AARHUS

AUG. 8
REG. HARRIS

AUG. 9
CYRIL PEACOCK

RALEIGH THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE

RC226A

The South Pacific Territories

Continued from page 23

to industrialise the islanders, we must at any rate remember the very serious handicaps which beset them in the race for industrial prosperity. Here is Laufatasaga Kalapu from Western Samoa.

LAUFATASAGA KALAPU: In Western Samoa there is not enough power generated for domestic purposes for even one-quarter of the population, and while considerable improvement is possible it is very doubtful whether the territory can ever generate sufficient power economically to support industry on any major scale. Water and fuel power is insufficient to act as a compelling factor to push industry that would be likely to be dependent upon them. We know that there are no minerals in Samoa. Raw materials are confined to the main crops, with perhaps the potential development of timber which is sufficiently in abundance.

Because of the obvious limiting factors for large-scale industries, Samoa should encourage development of small industries. These industries would supplement the copra, cocoa, and banana industries which are the only ones at present forming the national income.

FREESTON: The improvement of the staple crops themselves is also necessary. Here much has been done to help the islanders: for instance, in the Cook Islands, under the guidance of the New Zealand Government, citrus and tomato growing has increased enormously. There has been an export surplus of 50,000 cases of citrus and 40,000 of tomatoes. But surplus can provide an embarrassment: the islands are scattered, the area under the South Pacific Commission covers 6,000 miles from east to west and 3,000 from north to south.

Importance of Land and Sea Transport

DR. BEDELL: The conference drew the attention of the commission to the importance of air and sea transport, and expressed concern that in some territories industrial and commercial development were being hampered by the lack of it. The conference recommended that the commission undertake a review of the inter-island and inter-territorial shipping and air services, with a view to preparing advice on the improvement of these services. In particular, the conference felt that attention should be given to the design of inter-island ships.

FREESTON: We were hearing about the need for the development of small industries—most of these based on the coconut, which is the common factor of the islands. In fact, I cannot remember a single inhabited island throughout the whole area where the coconut does not flourish; in many of the smaller islands it is mainstay of life, providing food, drink, and shelter, and its dried product—copra—is the most important export product of the area.

TAUALIPI LAUTI: Copra production is the universal industry of the group and is practised by everybody. The only processing, however, is the extraction of the meat from the nut, which is done by a knife after splitting the nut with an axe and spreading it out in the sun to dry. At present all copra is sun-dried because in most parts rainy periods never last long. However, in the Ellice Islands, where there is much more rain than in the Gilberts, smoke drying may be introduced. Even though sun drying is likely to remain in the Gilberts, there is room for great improvement, and the co-operative department is encouraging the construction of proper shelters, with trays for the copra which can be run out into the sun, or pushed back under shelter should it rain.

Threat to the Copra Industry

FREESTON: There is, however, a considerable threat to the copra industry—the rhinoceros beetle. This was one of the by-products of the war in the Pacific. Before that it had existed in limited areas there, but it was transported along with troops and supplies to the islands where it had not been known. The beetle is a nasty great insect about two inches long: he gets into the crown of a palm and makes short work of it, and then the palm is gone. In some islands it has already reduced the output of coconuts by half, and it is still spreading. One of the observers at the third South Pacific Conference was Dean Ryerson, of the College of Agriculture of the University of California.

DEAN RYERSON: We are still hoping to find the parasite that will control it completely. We have had success in this field elsewhere. The field of chemical control, of course, is not ruled out, but it is much slower and much longer and much more expensive to find and apply chemical control over such wide areas, whereas if you can find a parasite that likes the rhinoceros beetle, then he hunts him up for you and takes care of him.

FREESTON: I have concentrated on what to me, and to the delegates to the third South Pacific Conference, seem the main problems in the transition from a subsistence economy. Until the South Pacific Commission was set up there was no common meeting place. Many islands had similar problems but there was no way of discussing a solution: now every three years these men and women from far distant homes meet to get to know each other's way of life and thought, to exchange their ideas and compare their difficulties, and finally to take home with them new hopes and aspirations, and a wider conception of the world in which they live. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

SIR DOUGLAS COPLAND recorded this interview with Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the 'Financial Times,' before leaving for Melbourne to take up an appointment as Principal of the newly established Administrative Staff College there: he compares certain aspects of the economic life of his own country with that of Canada, where he was until recently Australian High Commissioner

Australian and Canadian Economies

SHONFIELD: Mr. Walter Harris, the Canadian Finance Minister, has been warning us that the Canadian economy is straining itself—they are trying to expand faster than they really can. This seems to me to strike a very Australian kind of note. Does it surprise you, Sir Douglas, having just come from Canada after three years of studying conditions there?

COPLAND: No. It is a good fault. A young country should expand rapidly; and it should take the opportunity of doing so at all costs; and what Mr. Harris had to say about Canada's investment programme in the coming year could have been said, and should have been said, about the Australian programme in any one of the past five years, because our problem in Australia has been largely one of expansion at a greater rate than our own resources could support.

SHONFIELD: But, all the same, you do get the impression—looking at it from a distance—that here are the Canadians expanding rather faster than you, if anything, and running into no trouble at all, so far as their balance of payments is concerned; and Australia always in recent years on the edge of a crisis.

COPLAND: The answer to that is that in the past five years Australia has been expanding at a greater rate than Canada. And we ran into difficulties because our resources are different from Canada. We had a bigger immigration programme relative to our population, and we have faced the problem of export prices for wool and meat and wheat: our terms of trade were adverse, much more than those of the Canadians, who were fortunate that their new developments of resources are in commodities for which there is a world demand—metals, iron, paper, and so on.

SHONFIELD: There is no doubt they are lucky, but is that the whole story?

COPLAND: It is pretty nearly the whole story.

SHONFIELD: They are on to things for which the demand is dynamic, whereas the Australian commodities tend to be rather static—the wool and the wheat.

COPLAND: No, they are not static. You get wide fluctuations in all of these primary commodities. It would not matter whether you were dealing with cocoa or coffee or rubber: they are in the same position. But in the long run I have no doubt that the wool and metals and meat that we produce are going to be a winner, and we must not allow ourselves to be frightened because we run into a short-term difficult position. The Australians are accustomed to that.

SHONFIELD: But there is the view, is there not, that things like wool, coming up against synthetics, things like wheat, coming up against the development of fairly economic, protected agriculture in Europe—that these things are not winners in the sense that newsprint, wood products, aluminum, and iron ore (these are the Canadian products) are going to be? I mean, that Australia just has not got what Canada has got, anyhow.

COPLAND: No, I would not say that. Wool is a winner. You only have to raise the standard of living of a few hundred millions of people in Siberia and China or anywhere in the cool areas of the world, and wool will go forward. There is no substitute for wool.

SHONFIELD: And what about the other point, the thing that one does observe: that is, that the Canadians have right the way through been very careful not to raise tariffs in order to protect their secondary industries, whereas one does notice that in Australia the tendency is rather strongly the other way.

COPLAND: I think the Canadians have done extremely well on their tariff policy, and they are, of all the young countries in the world, by far the most liberal. We have suffered from seeking security after the war—bulk purchases from the United Kingdom which made nonsense of all the Imperial Preference arrangements. We have no one to blame but ourselves for that. But in the long run I think that the tariff measures—not all of them, but over the whole field—will result in very effective industrial development, which is already taking place in Australia.

SHONFIELD: Now, what about the development on the other side, on the agricultural side. Do you have the physical resources to go ahead in Australia, and expand its efficiency?

COPLAND: Yes. Two things have happened in Australia in the past ten years. One is the conquest of the rabbit. I will not go into that story, but it has meant that pastures are now vastly superior compared with what they were seven years ago. The other is that we have done original

—quite original—work in soil investigation, the trace elements in soils. We have converted what used to be regarded as deserts into mixed farming areas. So now we carry more sheep, more cattle than we ever carried before, and our economy is not determined by wheat, as those of almost three provinces in Canada, in the Prairies, are determined. We can

take an adversity in wheat, and shift over to animal husbandry. The climate, the soil, and our new discoveries in pasture development will give us a long pull in that matter.

SHONFIELD: Taking another look at the Canadian side, do you find a tendency in Canada to reconsider this liberal trade policy which we both noticed and approved of? The point of my question is this: that in the Royal Commission on the future of the Canadian economy you have noticed the pressure from the new manufacturing industries, who regard themselves as the providers of more employment for the Canadians but who have an unemployment problem. And the pressure from them is to get more protection, particularly against the United States. Now is this a change which is occurring in the Canadian economy? Is

it going to be a more protected economy in the future? Is it going to follow Australia or not?

COPLAND: No, I do not think so. I think that there are certain pockets, such as textile and agricultural implements, which are suffering at the present time. But taking the picture as a whole the future of the Canadian economy rests upon the export of these new resources that they are developing. In any event the Canadians are in a position where—to use a phrase which I came across in Canada—they are building a nation in the shadow of a giant. The pervasive influence of the United States, not only in economic affairs but in cultural and in all other affairs, is overwhelming. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



ANDREW SHONFIELD



SIR DOUGLAS COPLAND

Gravity and Olympic Results

Continued from page 19

course of your talk you did say, or you implied, that the earth was not a perfect sphere. If it were a perfect sphere, gravity would be the same everywhere on its surface, wouldn't it? Could you give us some figures, then, to show how much bigger the radius of the earth is at the equator?'

'As you know, the approximate radius of the earth is 4,000 miles, but Polar radius actually differs from the Equatorial radius by as much as thirteen miles, so that taking the whole of the surface of the earth into account one can expect a change of one part in 200 in gravity.'

'You are in charge of the engineering side of the metrology division of the National Physical Laboratory. Now, how does this work of yours relate to what you have been discussing?'

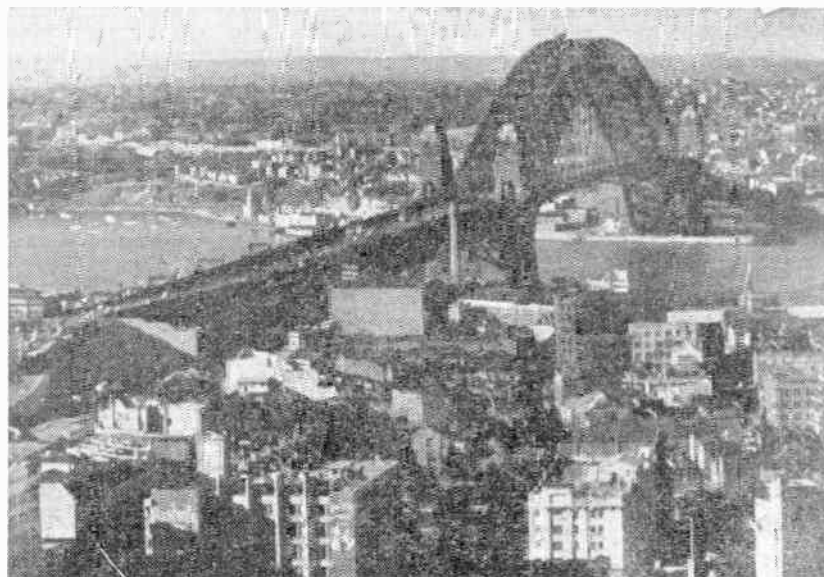
'Metrology, of course, is really measurement—in our case it usually means very precise measurement. Now, it is our job to maintain the standards which are used both in science and in industry: we have to maintain the standard of mass, of length, of pressure, and several others, and then, using these standards, we must provide industry with their standards, for their purposes of measurement. Gravity does come in in several of the measurements we make. If we take a simple example, the measurement of atmospheric pressure. This measurement is made by means of a mercury column—the barometer—and the pressure is measured by the length of the column; but the length of the column does depend on the value of gravity, so it does differ from place to place on the earth. And it means that we must know the value of gravity very accurately at the National Physical Laboratory in order to make the necessary allowance.'

'Coming back to the Olympic Games: is there an ideal place for them—somewhere where the gravity is least?'

'Theoretically, of course, any point on the Equator would be suitable, but the Equator is not very good because of the swamps, sea, forests, and so on: it is not a very practicable idea. But it does happen that Johannesburg, which is a possible venue, is nearer the Equator even than Melbourne, so that we have between Johannesburg and Helsinki a difference of one part in 300, as against the one part in 500 between Melbourne and Helsinki.' (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



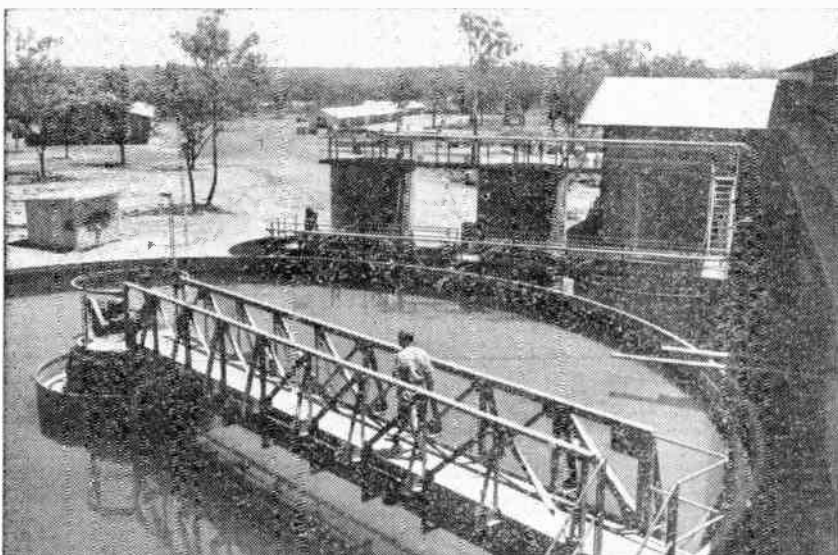
The Duke holds the rank of Admiral in the Australian Navy: he was wearing its uniform when he visited H.M.A.S. 'Melbourne' at Portsmouth earlier this year



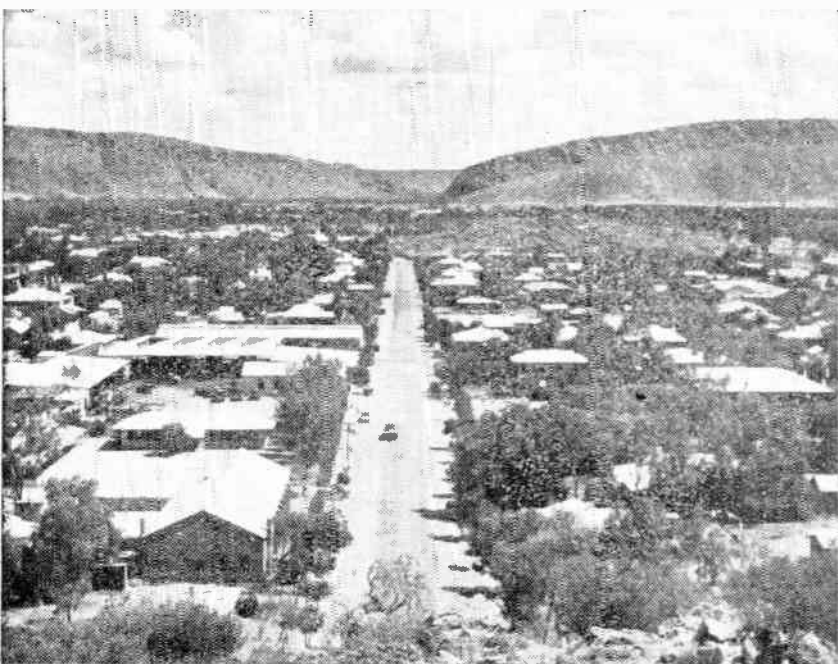
Sydney, with a population of nearly 2-million, is the chief city in New S.

H.R.H. the Duke of

After the Duke of Edinburgh has performed Games this week His Royal Highness leaves GODFREY TALBOT, who has reported in of the places and people the Duke will see



Besides the sheep and cattle stations the Duke will see the mines where Australia's latest wealth—uranium—is being tapped: storage tanks at the Rum Jungle plant



At the very centre of the continent: Alice Springs, looking south towards the Macdonnell Ranges. The Duke will pay his first visit to this town on November 14

THERE has never been any doubt about Australia's welcome for the Duke: they like him; they approve of his brisk friendliness. The warmth of the people of the Commonwealth towards him, of course, has in it a loyal affection towards the husband of the Queen of Australia. But it is not only as the consort of the British Sovereign that he is liked. His Royal Highness has a place in Australian hearts in his own right, too: he is a 'cobber' already. There are agreeable memories of his visits to the country when he was a serving officer in the Royal Navy. And the good impressions he made then were deepened, and his friendships widened, during the two-month official tour he made with Her Majesty the Queen in 1954 during the royal journey round the world.

The Duke took to the country and its citizens at once. Their clean hardness, open and down-to-earth nature, their straightforwardness and impatience with outward show, their quick generosity, love of sport—all these qualities were seen and appreciated. The Duke, I am sure, has a natural affinity with this land and its vigorous people. Incidentally, he chose a Melbourne man to be his private secretary: Lieutenant-Commander Michael Parker, whom the Duke first met at sea when he and Parker were both lieutenants in the Royal Navy.

The Duke's programme for this 1956 visit is informal and far-ranging, not overburdened with official functions but rich with opportunities to meet the working folk who are the backbone of the country 'on the job': sheep- and cattle-station hands, technicians of all kinds, and, in the north and the limitless outback, the miners and the engineers of the uranium fields. The character of this royal tour will surely be, if the immensely energetic and always inquisitive Duke has his way, not of civic speeches and repetitive red carpets but of the normal, everyday activity of a huge and thriving land: Australia with its sleeves rolled up, busy with beef and wool, and now with drills and geiger counters, too.

Hundreds of Thousands of 'New Australians'

And the Duke is likely to see and to meet, besides the people of British stock (the majority and the mainstay of the land), some of the hundreds of thousands of 'New Australians,' men and women from Holland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and other European countries who have been carried to beckoning, booming 'Aussie' on the broad tide of emigration in these post-war years.

When the Duke flies down the Northern Territory from Darwin, the tropical capital, to Alice Springs (it is planned that he will be there from November 14 to 18) he will be visiting the very centre of the continent, an oasis of green and ordered civilisation after the vast uninhabited spaces of sunburned plains and barren hills simmering in ageless silence. From those pleasantly gardenized villas of Alice, we can be sure, almost every soul will turn out to cheer the visitor and to show him their township at its best. Alice Springs was not in the itinerary of the Queen and the Duke when they spent their two months in Australia. All the more reason to expect a tremendous welcome from townfolk and settlers from remote homesteads for miles around who will gather on that



Wales: it claims the finest harbour in the world, spanned by the famous bridge



In his wide-ranging and informal tour the Duke will be reminded again and again that the foundations of Australia's prosperity are in farming



Parliament House in Canberra, the federal capital of Australia. The city was planned and built in open country far from established towns, and its spaciousness will endure

Edinburgh in Australia

The official opening ceremony of the Olympic Melbourne for further visits in Australia. Here the royal tours for the BBC, tells something and meet in this 'huge and thriving land'

plateau 2,000 feet above sea-level on the day the Duke's aircraft touches down, and the traveller gets that sight of the glowing red masses of the surrounding Macdonnell Ranges.

Next on the royal programme comes the long flight to the far south-east of the country, over the brown and green and opal outback, over mountains and stretches of bushland and gum trees and wattle, to Canberra, seat of Australia's Federal administration. Canberra is set down, within New South Wales, in Australian Capital Territory. Its one industry is government: it is the place of the national Parliament and the government departments. It is also a remarkable model city, a federal capital still in the making, begun from scratch in green open country far from established towns.

A Strenuous Four Days in Canberra

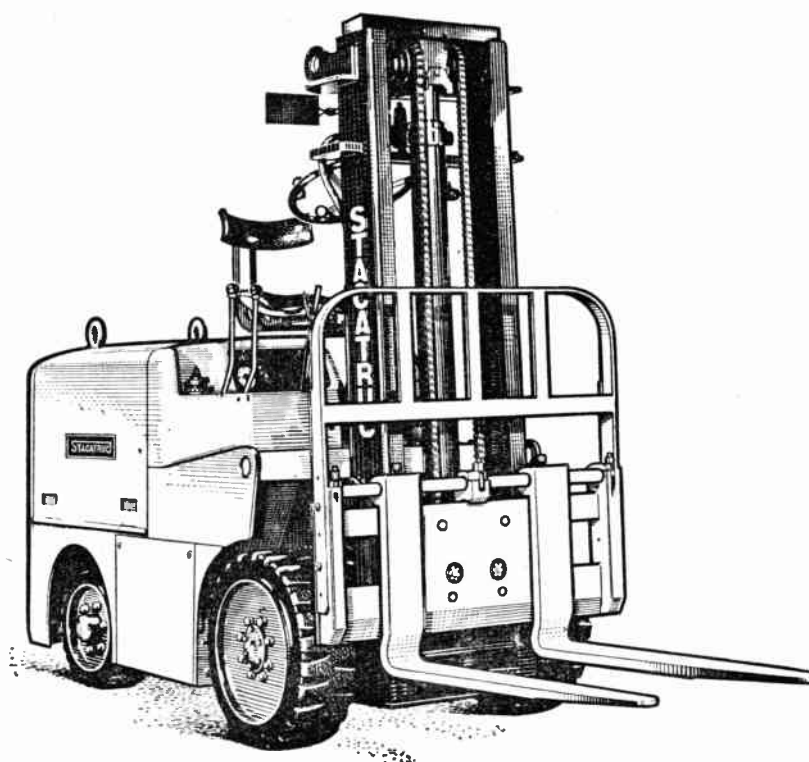
Thus, Canberra is in places only an outline of a capital city: its districts and even its big, new government buildings are separated by many acres of green parkland. Residential suburbs are more 'built up' than the centre of the city, but much of the spaciousness is deliberate, and will endure. For Canberra will always have, in the planners' phrase, an open heart.

In this capital the Duke will have a strenuous four days. He will be met on arrival by the Governor-General, Field-Marshal Sir William Slim, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies; he will attend a Federal Parliamentary dinner; and he will visit military and scientific establishments. Then, on November 22, comes the great day in Melbourne: the Duke will fly to the city from Canberra—over the Murray river, the border between the states of New South Wales and Victoria—and, after being ceremonially received, he will perform the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in the arena of Melbourne Cricket Ground.

His Royal Highness will not at first stay with the Games. He is to go back to them (and to the waiting Royal Yacht *Britannia*, which will have sailed round from Darwin) at the end of the month; but meanwhile, on the day after the opening, he is to leave for visits to other parts of Australia—to vast, sophisticated Sydney, among other places, and to the gigantic Snowy Mountains hydro-electric project.

Before he leaves Australia the Duke will have met personally thousands of the hard-working people who are taking part in the exciting expansion of the country—both the people of the open spaces and the urban folk (for the fact is that the vast majority of Australians live in the cities of the south-eastern fringe, and many have never seen a cattle-station or a shearing shed in their lives).

The Duke will again know the sparkle, the sincerity, and the promise of the country whose story today abundantly bears out the salute of the Queen herself, who, in Canberra less than three years ago, spoke these words: 'To those in the United Kingdom who seek wider scope for their talents and resources Australia may well seem the Promised Land. For it is a spacious country with a healthy, vigorous people and vast natural resources. Only a pessimist would set bounds to its future.'



what is a Stacatruc?

No doubt you know that a fork lift truck is a machine designed to do many of the backbreaking tasks of heaving, humping, hoisting, and hauling heavy loads which are so inefficiently performed by men trying to emulate horses.

Perhaps you also know that these trucks will not only aid your labour but will save money, improve production, eliminate bottlenecks in the flow of goods, cut down delivery times, use practically the whole of the space in a storehouse — right up to the roof, make stocktaking a pleasure, cut down breakages and accidents due to manhandling, and generally rank as the most versatile tool that modern industry can possibly employ in its drive for greater productivity. In this age of atoms and automation it is the machine which will take up the burden of man's productive tasks, and in this field there is no better machine made than the famous Stacatruc fork lift — part of Britain's best mobile materials handling system.

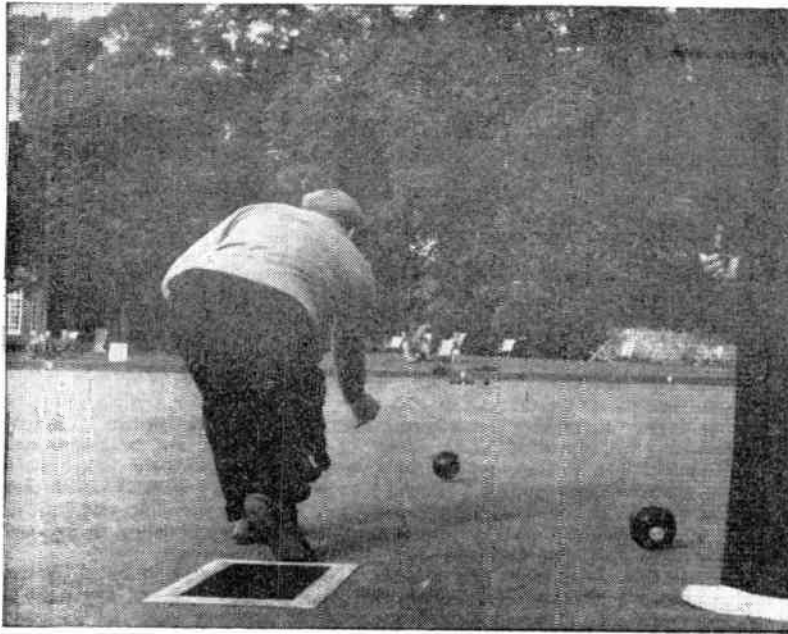


A PRODUCT OF THE AUSTIN CROMPTON PARKINSON
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY

sold and serviced throughout the world by

ITD LTD 95-99 LADBROKE GROVE LONDON W11
TELEPHONE PARK 8070 GRAMS & CABLES INDUSDEV NOTTARCH LONDON

P4483



To play the English version of the game of bowls a perfect lawn is needed, and the players recognise this by the reverence with which they tread on the green

The Abiding Beauty of the English Lawn

FRED STREETER, Head Gardener at Petworth House in Sussex, rightly enthuses over the 'lovely green growing carpet' epitomised in the English lawn, and he goes on to show how science has come to the aid of the owner of the small backyard patch to enable him to compete with the impeccable acres of England's stately homes

ONE of the greatest attractions to visitors from overseas, especially those from the tropics, are our English lawns. After they return home one of the things they remember best are those lovely green, growing carpets of grass. Everybody with a house tries to have a garden as well—and however small it is they manage to make a little piece of lawn somehow, and keep it clear of weeds.

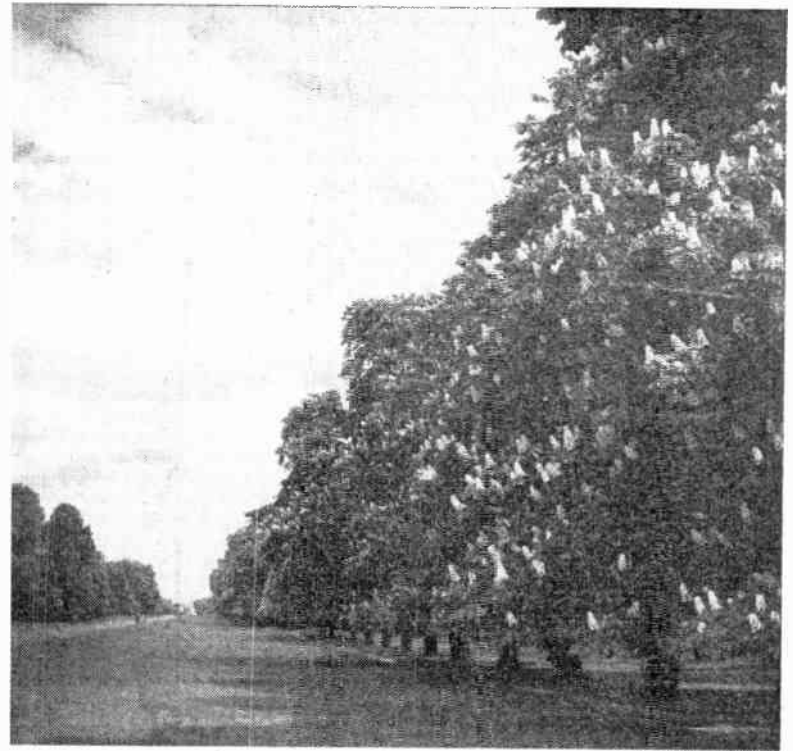
But, of course, to see the really beautiful lawns the poets rave about you should visit some of the gardens round the stately homes of England, where the lawns are a feature, acres of them: some level, others rolling, with specimen trees standing out like sentinels. They really do form the frame to the garden picture. Some of the finest examples are at the various colleges at Oxford and Cambridge—where, the story goes, a visitor asked a gardener how long it took to make a lawn like that, and how did they keep it in that condition? He replied: 'We mow and we roll for a hundred years or so—then we start all over again.'

How to Start One

Thanks to much research during the past few years, lawns are quite easy to keep, with the aid of motor and electric mowing machines, special varieties of grass seeds for different positions and soils, and the many fertilisers, and preparations for killing weeds and moss. There is no need to spend hours on your knees grubbing the weeds out by hand. You simply dust a powder over the weeds, and that is the end of them.

Mind you, the English climate has a lot to do with our success with lawns. They are really quite easy for us to produce and manage, except of course in waterlogged positions, and the remedy there is easily overcome by draining. A few years ago turves from a good pasture, prepared the previous year, were used for making lawns, but owing to expense seeding is now the usual method. The ground is well prepared at the start, then in showery weather in April or September the seed is sown four ounces to the square yard and raked in, a sharp watch being kept to scare off the birds—they can be troublesome if they find the seed. In a very few days germination has taken place, and you begin to notice the greyish green appearing. A slight rolling when the surface is dry—and the lawn is on the way.

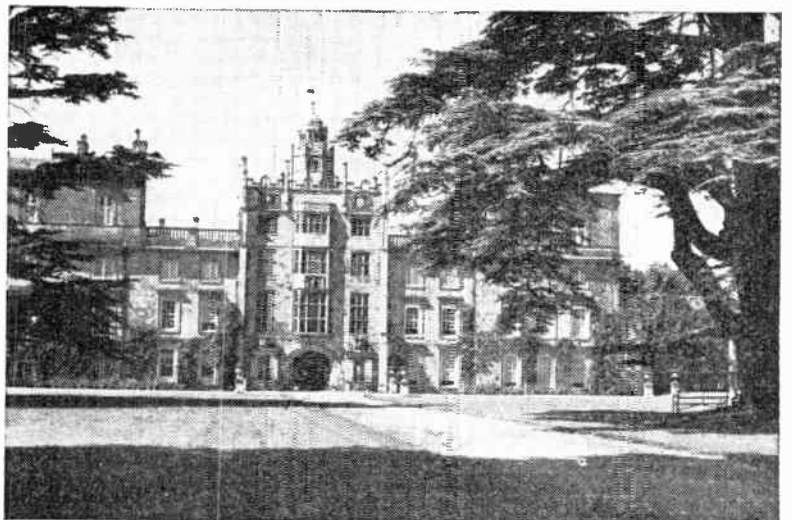
Many of the public parks in the British Isles have great stretches of grass which they call lawns for the public to stroll about on and enjoy themselves. These are kept more or less in condition by triplex mowers—taking off the bents and long grass two or three times in the season. The many playing fields also have fine stretches of lawns for recreation. And, you know, often times the very meadows in the country with the cattle feeding are for all the world like a fine big well-kept lawn. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Service)



Part of Bushy Park, Middlesex. The avenue of horse-chestnut trees was planted by William III along an approach to Hampton Court Palace



All the English are capable of fashioning a lawn to their requirements, whether in a Surrey garden or on a world-famous cricket ground like the Oval



The art of landscape gardening grew up in England to provide a worthy setting for the great country houses: lawns are essential to it, as at Wilton House



Ransomes FOR PERFECT CUTTING



By Appointment to
Her Majesty The Queen,
Manufacturers of
Agricultural and
Horticultural Machinery.

Large or small, rough or smooth, any area of grass can be kept in good condition with one machine or other in the wide range of Ransomes Lawn Mowers. Types and sizes include side-wheel and roller hand machines, petrol and electric motor mowers and gang mowers up to 20 ft. wide.

RANSOMES SIMS AND JEFFERIES, Ltd., ORWELL WORKS, IPSWICH



COURSES IN ENGLISH

for overseas students

By taking one of the special courses provided by Pitman's College School of English, overseas students and visitors can acquire a good command of English in the shortest possible time. Expert tuition is provided in carefully graded daytime classes. Special preparation for Pitman's College Diploma for Proficiency in English. Write for prospectus and full details.

LEARN ENGLISH IN LONDON

PITMAN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL OF ENGLISH

DEPT. 15, DEVON HOUSE, 171-177, GT. PORTLAND STREET,
LONDON, W.1

Telephone: LANGham 6150

Books to Read



Reviewed by
John Connell

THE book on my list which I have liked the most is *An Edwardian Youth*, by L. E. Jones. My choice is entirely subjective, or at any rate in its first promptings. Sir Laurence Jones describes a world and a society which I, who was born in 1909, am a little too young to have known but whose influence across the great gulf of the first world war profoundly affected the ideas and aspirations of my own generation. Sir Laurence entered Balliol College, Oxford, as a freshman in 1904; his book opens with the preliminaries to this highly rewarding experience. Sir Laurence then draws a limpid, detailed, and warmly affectionate picture of the delightful and bracing society which Balliol was in those years. Sir Laurence moves urbanely on from this society, where I must confess I should like to linger, to a description of early years at the Bar in London, and of the existence at once strenuous and carefree which seemed natural to any young man of upper-middle-class background and education half a century ago.

The sadness of the book, which suffuses all its gaiety and its quiet, demure enchantment, is that Sir Laurence's recollections, like those of any man of his generation, are those of a survivor, most of whose friends and associates died on the field of battle forty years ago.

I cannot say that I was in any way as deeply stirred by *Edward VII and his Circle*, by Virginia Cowles, but I confess cheerfully to a sort of scapegrace, unabashed enjoyment of its bold, brassy vulgarity. Miss Cowles has concentrated her attention—and her not inconsiderable talents as a writer—on the materialistic and social aspects of the King's life. There is throughout the book a brooding sense of silver and plush-framed photographs, a flavour of cigar-smoke and the odour of the billiard room, all of which to anyone with a frank if nostalgic sense of period, such as I possess, are well-nigh irresistible. But I think Miss Cowles omits many of the complexities and much of the subtle strength of the King's character.

King Edward VII's eldest sister, Queen Victoria's first-born, known in her girlhood as the Princess Royal, became in later life a figure of pity and tragedy. In *The Empress Frederick* Dr. Richard Barkeley has written a painstaking and passionately partisan biography of this good, ill-starred woman. I think there will be some German historians who will be angered by the whole-hearted way in which he dismisses many of the propagandist lies which, in her lifetime and afterwards, were buttressed into the mythology of the German Empire's greatness.

Vicky was married very young to the eldest son of King William of Prussia; she had an intelligence as swift and ranging as her father's, and emotions as vigorous and as volatile as her mother's. From her father she had imbibed all his stubbornly progressive and liberal ideas. These she passed on in full to her large, placid, worthy husband, who had adored her since she was fourteen. In Prussia, in the world of courtiers and politicians into which she was projected, in which the forces of nationalist and imperialist ambitions were beginning to burn, she and her ideology earned lasting unpopularity.

Dr. Barkeley tells her story with lively and sympathetic affection. It is easy to see why she was the Prince Consort's favourite child, and why Queen Victoria, who was not without her own streak of indiscretion, seems a model of canny wisdom and prudence compared with her forthright daughter. It is therefore easy to see why the Prussian power-clique hated her and feared her; but it is not easy to forgive the way in which they gave rein to these emotions.

On that note I will turn to a personal and critical assessment of a modern author who, at his best, wrote some of the strongest and most virile English prose of this century—the late George Orwell. Before he died six and a half years ago Orwell gave explicit instructions that no official biography of him was to be written. Since then there has been more than one appreciation and memoir of a writer to whom popularity and influence came only at the very end of a brief life which had its full share of tribulation and disappointment. At first sight Mr. Christopher Hollis seems an unlikely man to attempt a study of Orwell. Mr. Hollis fits smoothly into the pattern of British life and society: Eton and Balliol, a convert to Roman Catholicism, a schoolmaster turned publisher, a Conservative M.P. for a decade; what has he in common with an edgy, angry, rebellious satirist like Orwell? To anyone inside our complex society it is enough to say: they were at school together.

Mr. Hollis's book is penetrative, friendly, but far from adulatory, and it gains both in authority and in interest by being founded on a firm view of the sort of man Orwell was, and an objective understanding of many of the impulses which moved him. Mr. Hollis has, I think, reached down to the core of Orwell's significance as a writer: in an age of no faith he was a man in need of a faith. In a time and a society in which the tide was running heavily against truth and freedom, against what Orwell himself summed up in almost a schoolboy phrase as 'decency,' his rage, which after all was a rage for righteousness, every now and again turned sour within him. He was preserved from final bitterness and frustration by two clear graces—compassion and humour. It is his unswerving comprehension of these factors in Orwell which makes Mr. Hollis's book important and satisfactory.

An Edwardian Youth, by L. E. Jones (Macmillan, 18s.)
Edward VII and his Circle, by Virginia Cowles (Hamish Hamilton, 25s.)
The Empress Frederick, by Dr. Richard Barkeley (Macmillan, 30s.)
A Study of George Orwell, by Christopher Hollis (Hollis and Carter, 18s.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 16.15; Thursday 00.30 and 05.00

STORIES FROM 'RADIO NEWSREEL'

Here and There

THE BRITISH SOLDIER

THE Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Gerald Templar, opened an exhibition at the headquarters of the National Book League in London called 'The British Soldier.' It covered 250 years of the history of the British Army, from the Battle of Blenheim to the Korean War. It was mostly made up of books, manuscripts, and paintings, but there were other things as well.

The man who collected all the exhibits together was Lt.-Col. G. A. Shepherd. He himself served in the Manchester Regiment, and he is now Librarian of the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst. And it is the man in this exhibition rather than the machine that he concentrated on. He chose Marlborough's day as the starting point, he told me, because he feels that is when the nucleus of the modern Army took shape.

And he was at pains to trace the link between the development of the British Army and the development of the British Commonwealth. That is why one of the main features was a series of six paintings especially commissioned for this exhibition. They were the work of a Regular Army officer, Major Peter Hutchins, of the Signals, and each one showed a map of battle areas and a map of the Commonwealth during a specific period of military history. They were superimposed against a landscape showing the sort of country that some of the major wars were fought in.

It was the older exhibits, though, that probably caught the eye most: the pair of pistols Sir John Moore carried at Corunna, a small worn prayer-book given by Florence Nightingale to a sergeant in the Land Transport Corps just before Sebastopol, original manuscripts of war poems by Byron, Edmund Blunden, and Rupert Brooke, a letter and a cheque in the Duke of Wellington's handwriting, a wonderfully detailed eye-witness sketch-map showing battle positions on the eve of Waterloo. And it was the ordinary soldier in action as well as military history that was illustrated here, so it seems specially right for Sir Gerald Templar to have opened the exhibition as he did with these words:

'Here in these rooms are recorded the magnificence, the colour, the gallantry, the sorrows, quite often the follies of the British soldier, and the pride, sometimes the mockery, and very often the ignorance of the nation. We have today a modern Army, looking with confidence into the future, but happily it is an Army which neither forgets nor for one moment wishes to forget its great past. The tradition of the service today is firm in the hearts and minds of the officers and men who make up our modern units—which are, in fact, very old regiments. Much, of course, of that continuing and long tradition is passed on by word of mouth, and by example, but above all it is in books that the tradition is set down for the guidance of the generations. And I, as the head of the Army today, am most grateful to the National Book League, and to all who helped in gathering together—I think for the first time—a collection which illustrates and represents so fully the story of the British soldier.

It is a great satisfaction to me that among the many libraries that have helped are two in which I take a great personal interest—those of Sandhurst and the War Office.

'Now I know that the League today is doing very much good work with the Army, particularly in its collaboration with the Royal Army Education Corps, in the task of helping the young soldier to become as good a citizen as we can make him in the Army; but I am glad, very glad, that on this occasion the League has turned for a moment from its main task of looking into the future to the task which I believe no less important, of looking at the past, and thus ensuring that the riches of our Army story can be of service to the present and to the future.'

BARBARA HOOPER

STANLEY MATTHEWS

IN the past twenty-five years the name of Stanley Matthews has become famous wherever Soccer is played. The Wizard of the Dribble, as he has come to be called, has played for England seventy-seven times, and to celebrate his Silver Jubilee he was the guest of honour at a National Sporting Club dinner in London.

One of the distinguished guests was Lord Mancroft, Under-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and he had this to say:

'One of Britain's most experienced and respected statisticians has calculated that for



Three of the model soldiers at the British Soldier Exhibition in London: (left to right) N.C.O. the Royal Waggon Train, Field Officer the Royal Waggon Train, both of 1803-1811, and Driver the Military Train, 1856-1869

every one person playing games in the open air on Saturday afternoon there are between 450 and 500 watching him. I suppose the moralists would disapprove of this. They would say it is one further proof of the decadence of our country, one further example of our following the precedent of Rome with its bread and circuses.

'To my mind there is no better occupation than watching other people taking exercise. I wish to pay my tribute to Mr. Matthews on behalf of 500 watchers who like other people—preferably Mr. Matthews—to take exercise for their pleasure and entertainment.'

ELECTRICITY ECONOMICS

IN its last full year of working Britain's Central Electricity Authority and its twelve Area Boards made a profit of more than £12-million. That is a drop of £6-million on the previous year's profit, but it means that the authority has already netted a total surplus of £70-million since it came into existence eight years ago. These facts and figures are contained in the annual report, and the chairman of the authority, Lord Citrine, foreshadowed some of his plans for the future in answer to

questions put to him at a London news conference. Afterwards he developed several of the points he made in an interview with one of the BBC's industrial correspondents, Reginald Turnill:

'Lord Citrine, you said that in the view of the authority its future activities should be self-supporting—that is to say, power stations should be built out of earnings. Does that mean that when the present standstill in prices comes to an end next March prices of electricity will go up?'

'No, it does not mean anything of the kind. Our self-financing policy is a long-range thing. It may mean at some stage an increase, but it does not necessarily mean an increase next March.'

'There has been some criticism lately of the way the authority chooses its routes for overhead cables. Have you any comment to make on that?'

'Well, you would think we were an autocratic body with all power to disturb anybody in the country and go where we like. It is not true. My own experience is entirely against that—I would not be associated with such a thing.'

'We have to obtain first of all consultations with the planning authorities, an authorisation by the Minister concerned, and if there are any objections they are properly heard and properly weighed even if it means a public inquiry.'



Stanley Matthews, with his son, turns through the pages of a scrapbook depicting twenty-five years in his life

THE
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY
OF SYDNEY LIMITED

INCORPORATED IN NEW SOUTH WALES WITH LIMITED LIABILITY

ESTABLISHED 1834

THE C.B.C. SAVINGS BANK LIMITED
(WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY)

OVER 400 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA

HEAD OFFICE ... 343, GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

LONDON OFFICE ... 18, BIRCHIN LANE,
LOMBARD STREET, E.C.3.

WEST END BRANCH ... 49/50, BERKELEY STREET, W.1.

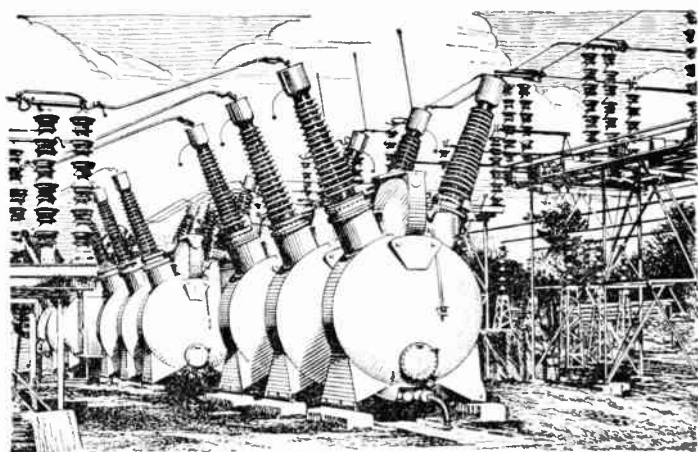
CAPITAL CITY OFFICES IN:—
MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, ADELAIDE AND PERTH.

ASSETS EXCEED £A.203,000,000



220-kV CIRCUIT-BREAKERS

for the State Electricity Commission
Victoria



Sixteen 220-kV, 5,500-MVA Shuntarc oil circuit-breakers have been ordered by the State Electricity Commission, Victoria, Australia. The illustration shows the installation at Yallourn power station where six of the circuit-breakers are already in commission.

Super-tension BTH 'Shuntarc' circuit-breakers are in service in many parts of the world; a recent order from the British Columbia Electric Company covers six 230-kV, 7,500-MVA units.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED · RUGBY · ENGLAND
Member of the A.E.I. group of companies A4876

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 18

PHYLLIS BENTLEY writes in praise of the part of England where she was born and where she still has her home. 'There is a freedom, a vigour, and a heartiness in the northern way of life,' she says, 'which infuses a splendid energy into the character of our nation'

'The Mighty North'

I BELONG to the north of England: the industrial north, the north which has sent its manufactures to every corner of the world and won wealth for England; the mighty north, as we who live there like to think of it. Although we share the laws, the government, the system of education, and the religions of the rest of England, in almost every other respect we differ strongly from the south. Our landscape bristles with the tall slender chimneys of woollen and cotton mills, the head-stocks of mines, the truncated cones of pottery ovens, the cranes of shipping docks; when darkness falls the glow of steel furnaces is reflected in the sky, and great chains and loops and clusters of lights show the outlines of the great conurbations of the north, the towns which barely cease before the next town starts again.

When you remember that most of the vigorous, teeming life is imposed upon hills, sprawled over lower slopes of the Pennine Chain, you can imagine what fantastique pictures compose themselves upon the varying ground levels. Not for us the gentle green undulations, the tall leafy trees, large ploughed fields, the mild slow streams, of the south: our Pennine summits are wild moorland, covered with heather or bracken.

Our dialect is rougher and harsher, our manners blunter—though as we think, much more sincere—than those of our southern brothers. Our work, our play, our meal-times are different; our character is different.

If you enquire the cause of all these differences the answer must be, of course, the geography and the history of the region. Our two sea-coasts, with their fine harbours and estuaries, giving us easy access to the ports of the world; our thick seams of coal; our rich pockets of iron ore and once-rich bed of china clay; not least our hills with their rough sheep-pasture and tumbling streams—all these made us shipbuilders and miners and makers of steel and cloth. These basic industries have caused other industries to grow to feed them.

As for history, our eastern coast exposed us to the raids of Vikings long ago, and we were harried and occupied by Danes for a couple of hundred years. Our dialect still shows many Danish words and expressions, and perhaps our character, too, has gained an extra touch of independence from this source.

The great mass of people in the industrial north go to work at seven in the morning and leave at five in the afternoon: we can set our watches by the mill buzzers which shrill through the air at these times of day. Each town has one holiday week each year—in some places this week has become two—when every mill and shop closes, and almost the whole population pours away in special trains to the seaside.

Passionate Lovers of Sport

The leisure occupations of a people are, I suppose, a shrewd indication of their character. The men of the industrial north are passionate lovers of football and cricket: scores of thousands attend each match of their town's club, and pour up to London to watch the Football Cup finals; a Test cricket team playing the Australians without several determined northerners would be a poor team indeed.

The favourite art of the industrial north has long been music. Each town has its own choral society, where huge, mixed choirs render oratorios with considerable talent and precision, especially Handel's *Messiah* at Christmas-time. The brass band, usually organised by a factory, has also long been a popular form of the art. But of recent years there has arisen in the north a very strong movement for amateur drama of a serious kind. Thousands of dramatic societies flourish.

These drama groups form one aspect of a most important and significant feature of life in the industrial north; and that is the vast number of societies of various kinds most democratically and decorously organised. Take the roofs off the buildings in any northern town, any night of the week, and you will find some society or other holding a well-attended, well-run meeting.

For we of the north are intensely independent and democratic. We like to manage our own affairs. We dislike being bossed from London, and are sometimes apt to suspect this when it is not intended. We are not very poetical or mystical in our attitude to life, but realistic and sensible, with a decided tenacity and toughness, and a broad, robust humour. Northern comedians are famous on the English stage and television: they love to puncture neatly the pretentious and pompous person. For the northerner regards any kind of effusiveness or wordiness as affected and insincere. Sometimes his short, plain mode of speech makes him seem rather rude and blunt, but once you can penetrate his crust of reserve you will find an extremely warm and generous heart.

In a word, there is a freedom, a vigour, a heartiness in the northern way of life which infuses a splendid energy into the character of our nation. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

C. H. PHILIPS, Director of the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, points out in his contribution to the G.O.S. 'Story of Colonisation' that colonisation is not a peculiarly modern phenomenon created by the Western powers in their expansion overseas but an enduring expression of human society on the move

Asia Today

AT the great Delhi durbar in 1903 the Indo-British empire had reached its zenith. In less than a century, by a judicious balance of war and treaty, Britain had given India for the first time political and administrative unity. While the quiet work of the administrators went on—collecting taxes, keeping order, applying the law—the dynamic influence of *laissez-faire* economics and education was let loose. The rule of law became a rule of economic and educational law.

Britain, at the height of the Industrial Revolution, had found in India a safe field of investment. India became a market for Lancashire's cotton goods and Birmingham's steel. Great plantation industries were started, coal and iron were mined; and at the same time 50-million acres of land were brought under irrigation on loans raised at no more than three and a half per cent.; 36,000 miles of railway were built, universities were planted, the peasants were given protection against the moneylenders. In other words exploitation included development.

India's commerce and agrarian economies were organised, and industrialism injected. North and south the cities grew. All was a form of colonisation founded in military power, pursued through economic and cultural means and not through the mass movement of peoples. The directors of the English East India Company had decreed early in the nineteenth century that India was not to be a British colony of settlement, and a parliamentary commission later endorsed this policy, which lasted down to independence in 1947.

Indian Emigration Overseas

More Indians and Pakistanis in fact moved than British. They moved into the newly irrigated lands, into the great canal colonies of the Punjab. They moved, too, into the overseas territories of the Empire. South Indian labourers to the tea plantations of Ceylon, to the sugar farms of Mauritius, to Fiji and Trinidad. Indian chettiar bought up lower Burma; Indian settlers began to colonise eastern Africa. This was colonisation on a grand scale, with something like five millions of Indians and Pakistanis settling overseas, fifty times as many English as were to be found in India.

In the expanding Indian cities there grew under British influence a revolutionary economy and culture. About the middle of the century Karl Marx wrote eight little-known articles on the British in India. He took the view that India was a typical Oriental society, static, stagnating, and that the conquest was to be welcomed because until India was industrialised no dynamic change could take place. This point ought to be stated because Marxist Socialists later made the British conquest a principal target in their attack on colonialism and capitalism, and incidentally spread the belief that because modern capitalism was a relatively new feature of human activity so also imperialism itself was a new aspect of European expansion overseas.

Society in India before British rule had been separated into watertight communities and castes, divided into Hindus and Moslems, into priestly, warrior, labouring, and other groups, each with its own functions; all touching briefly only in the market place. No broad, country-wide section of society existed which was capable of either assisting or challenging government. At the one extreme there was autocratic power based on force, at the other the disinterested masses, and nothing in between. British rule created not only the concept of India but also an Indian middle class, spread throughout the country, which understood this and was interested in its own potential place in government.

Whilst acknowledging the undoubted interest and progress of this class, Curzon at the start of the twentieth century doubted its capacity at that time to exercise power. His view was that India needed more economics, not more politics; that the British Government through the Indian Civil Service best represented the interests of the masses and could protect them against exploitation by British or Indian big business.

Curzon accepted India as an empire in its own right, quite apart from that of Britain. He wished to push its bulwark defences further afield into Central Asia, Arabia, and East Africa. He saw with satisfaction the growth of Singapore, Malaya, and Hong Kong; and he did not doubt that the French adventure in Indo-China and the continuing Dutch empire in the Spice Islands, not to mention the attempt to open up China itself, rested on the fact of British power in India.

Britain, in effect, had created maritime Asia, and in this way, through Western economic and cultural colonisation, the term 'Asia' for the first time was given historical validity. With it a sense of Asianism among the subject peoples began to come to life, perhaps first being made manifest when in 1905 the Japanese defeat of Russia warmed the hearts of nationalists from Peking to Calcutta.

The rate of growth of nationalism varied, partly because the European powers did not view their colonies in the same light. The French, Dutch, and Portuguese, unlike the British, saw their colonies as an organic part of themselves, not so much colonies as a part of the metropolis. The

Dutch emphasised economic development, the French their civilising mission, the Portuguese their spiritual obligation. They did not share Britain's willingness to spread higher as distinct from primary education; and it was not surprising that nationalism grew more rapidly in India under the British than elsewhere.

The British conquest had been made easy by Indian political and social disunity. A deep cleavage on religious and cultural grounds had existed for centuries between the Hindus, who formed about three-quarters of the population, and the Moslem minority. The Moslem ruling groups, who were dispossessed by the British, held back with the rest of their community from the new opportunities opened up by the conquest, and gradually, compared with the Hindus, became educationally and economically backward in a Western sense.

This did not show up while the British imperial system flourished and the British maintained the responsibility of government, but in the twentieth century, under the spread of liberal ideas and the effects of two world wars, and on India's side of the growing assertiveness of the new middle class, British views began to change. The practical possibility of handing over power which had been long envisaged was discussed, and at once the relative weakness of the Moslem position became plain.

When Britain committed herself in 1919 to a policy of transferring power by easy stages, the Moslems hopefully looked for security to the growth of a magnanimous attitude on the part of the Hindus, but by the time of the second world war it was quite clear that the most powerful political party, the National Congress, which was mainly Hindu, was not prepared to give the Moslems a privileged position. Seeing no future for itself in democratic terms, except in a separate Moslem state, the small Moslem middle class committed itself to a struggle for power.

When at the close of the war in 1946 Britain indicated that she would leave India, the struggle became violent, and rather than see the whole country dissolve in chaos the National Congress agreed to the partition of India by the creation of the Moslem state of Pakistan in the north-western and north-eastern areas. The new India and Pakistan were duly declared independent by Britain in 1947.

Within a decade most of the states of maritime Asia followed India and Pakistan into independence; Ceylon, Burma, Indonesia, Korea (North and South), Indo-China (North and South); with Malaya on the brink. The peoples of free Asia were above all conscious and assertive of their newly won independence; and with this went a warm, vague sentiment that what they had really done was to inflict a defeat on Western colonisation, as if colonisation was a peculiarly modern phenomenon created by the Western powers in their expansion overseas, and not an enduring expression of human society on the move.

Growth of an Asian Consciousness

If anything, this sentiment has grown in the past decade. In 1947, for example, at the first Asian conference called at New Delhi by Jawaharlal Nehru, the new Indian Prime Minister, it was the differences, jealousies, and fears shown by the delegates that caught the attention. But in the years that followed the Government of India, largely by playing on the feeling of anti-colonialism, has been able to foster an alliance of Asian states within the United Nations, and in April, 1955, at the second Asian (and African) Conference at Bandung, it was no longer the differences but the state of unanimity among Asians that was remarkable. The existence of an Asian consciousness, with roots deeper than the mere antagonism to European dominance out of which it had grown, was clear.

But the policy of anti-colonialism is obviously too vague and historically unjustifiable to carry the strain of the undoubted differences that exist between the Asian peoples. This Asian picture of colonisation is too naive to last. It appears to be forgotten that the most active colonisers overseas today are Asians: the Indians and Pakistanis, the Chinese in South-East Asia, the Japanese and Lebanese. No, some new, valid basis for Asian co-operation needs to be worked out.

Jawaharlal Nehru stands on his performance at Bandung as the embodiment of Asia as a political entity. Borrowing from British practice he seeks to create a loose society of Asian states which may function as a kind of Commonwealth of Asia. In this, as in much else, India reveals the full significance of the European colonisation of maritime Asia. 'English,' Nehru has said, 'is an Indian language.' Asians and Europeans would do well to follow this line of thought, to abandon the meaningless totting up of balance-sheets of the past, the merits and demerits of European expansion in Asia, and to regard it rather in its historical sense as part of the growth of a world culture. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



C. H. PHILIPS

LEONARD SCHAPIRO, contributing to the current G.O.S. series on the Soviet Union, speaks of the development of the constitutional system since the 1917 revolution, and of the part played by such bodies as the Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, and the Communist Party in running the country

The Soviet Constitution

DURING the thirty-nine years of its existence Soviet Russia has had three constitutions. The first, that of 1918, need not detain us long. Its interest lies mainly in the fact that although the rule of the Bolsheviks in 1918 extended only to the heart of Russia the constitution as adopted was federal in form. This was in anticipation of the day when the several national dependencies of the former Russian Empire, which had profited by the revolution to break away from Russian rule, would once again be reincorporated.

By 1924 the time was ripe for a new constitution. The Ukrainian, the Belorussian, and three trans-Caucasian republics had declared their agreement to join in one union, and the constitution of January 31, 1924, was the result. Since that date the number of republics which have thus voluntarily united in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has grown to a total of fifteen.

The rather chequered history of Soviet union suggests that the voluntary adherence must be read rather in the Communist sense of the word 'voluntary.' In some cases—in Georgia, for example, or in the three Baltic republics—naked force had to be used to bring about adherence. A long record of national deviations, severe purges in the Communist Parties of the republics, even risings in some, shows that the process of reincorporation has not gone entirely smoothly. How far is federalism, which is the pattern upon which both the constitution of 1924 and the present constitution of 1936 are based, a reality?

Lenin's Attitude to Self-Determination

Article 17 of the present constitution guarantees to each republic the right freely to secede from the union. The right of national self-determination has been an article of Communist faith since Lenin first asserted it in 1903. However, after the revolution of 1917 it became apparent that this right was in practice only going to be recognised by the Bolsheviks where it was a question of a nation seceding from the rule of a capitalist or bourgeois power. To demand secession from a Socialist union, when once the revolution had taken place, was, as Stalin pointed out already in 1920, profoundly counter-revolutionary.

Today, after years of repressive central action against real or suspected manifestations of nationalism, even the open discussion of the question of secession in a Soviet Union republic is inconceivable. I do not think anyone could pretend that Article 17 is much more than window-dressing, though it is also true that in every federation economic considerations tend to make the question of secession somewhat impracticable.

The real answer to the question 'Is the Soviet Union a federation?' must be sought in Article 14 of the 1936 constitution, which lists the powers of the Union government. It is a formidable list.

It includes, of course, subjects such as defence, which one expects to find reserved to the union government in every federation. Then there is a list of subjects which are less commonly found in the union list in other federations: the basic principles of education and public health, transport and communications, banking and credit, state insurance, agriculture or forestry, for example.

But the decisive point, to my mind, is the absolute control over the budget which the constitution confers on the Union government: it is for the Union government to determine the single national budget and to allocate the taxes and revenues which go to the republics. The republics can suggest their requirements, but the centre determines whether they are to get them or not.

It must also be remembered that the Soviet constitution does not provide any method for judicial determination of the respective legislative powers of the Union and of the republics. The republics are thus deprived of this powerful weapon for asserting their independence which is to be found in many federal constitutions. If the centre in Soviet Russia chooses to interpret widely in its own favour the already very wide provisions of Article 14 there is nothing the republics can do about it.

Let me turn to some other aspects of the two constitutions of 1924 and 1936. In form the 1936 constitution is much more democratic than the 1924 constitution in two respects. In place of a franchise which not only excluded certain classes of voters but heavily weighted the vote in favour of the townsmen and against the peasants, the later constitution lays down universal franchise; in place of indirect election there is now direct election, and in place of open voting there is now secret voting. Secondly, the 1936 constitution contains an impressive array of guarantees of the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens, which was not contained at all in the 1924 constitution.

These two new features—universal, secret, and direct election of all the organs of government, and guarantees of individual rights—were much paraded before the outside world by the Soviet leaders in order to claim that the new constitution was the most democratic in the world, or indeed, to quote the words of Stalin, who was the main inspirer of the con-

stitution, 'the only thoroughly democratic constitution in the world.' Unhappily, events scarcely justified this high claim, and outside observers could be pardoned some scepticism about it.

Even while the constitution was being debated, and for the years following it, hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of Soviet citizens were arrested and either shot or transported to concentration camps for forced labour by the political police without any trial. In the rare cases where public trials took place abject confessions were made by those charged with treason of all the crimes with which they were charged. We now know that these confessions were obtained by means of torture, because the First Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Khrushchev, read to the recent Party Congress a decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, dated 1937, and confirmed on January 20, 1939, authorising the use of torture to obtain confessions by the political police.

And what was the position in practice so far as elections were concerned? Let me take the case of the Supreme Soviet, which is under the terms of the 1936 constitution the sole legislative organ in the land. The much more influential, though less frequent, Party Congress, is not mentioned in the constitution. In every single election for the Supreme Soviet which has been held since 1937 one single list of candidates, consisting of Communists and Communist supporters, has been offered.

After the election of these candidates as delegates, invariably by majorities of ninety-eight or ninety-nine per cent. of the electorate, these delegates have time and again voted unanimously for every single measure proposed by the government leaders. On no single occasion since 1937 to date has any vote in the Supreme Soviet been other than unanimous, nor has any delegate ever disagreed with any government measure. Again, this does not suggest to anyone familiar with the working of a freely elected legislature either that elections in the Soviet Union are free, or that the Supreme Soviet really legislates.

I have mentioned the government or, as it is called in the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers. This body is under the terms of the constitution appointed by, and responsible to, the Supreme Soviet. In practice, so long as the Supreme Soviet remains under the control of the Communist Party, the Council of Ministers will likewise remain under the control of the party. Indeed, for many years past the small Praesidium, or inner cabinet, as we should say, composed of the Prime Minister and a number of Deputy Prime Ministers, has invariably consisted of the top party leaders. Stalin for many years combined the duties of Prime Minister and General Secretary of the party.

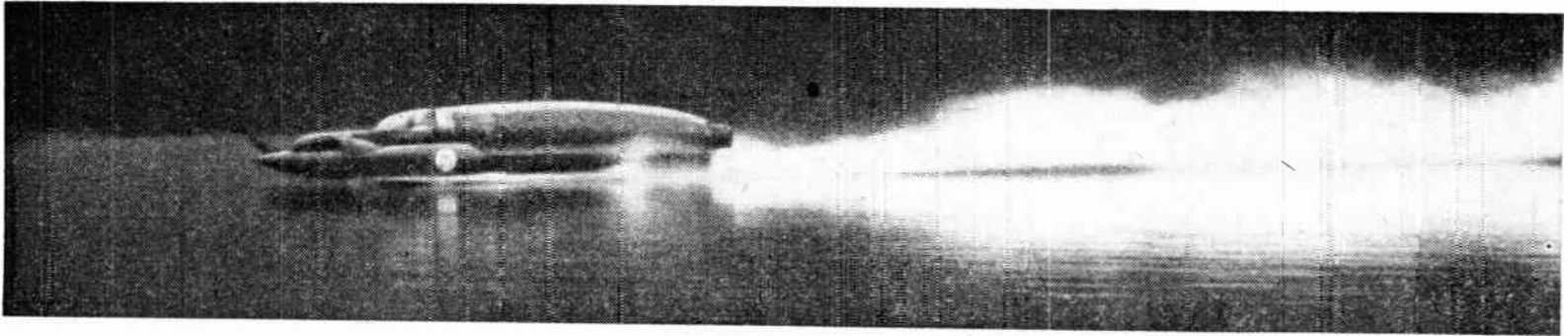
Below the Praesidium are the technical ministers, who head their respective departments, but are not expected to take part in the formulation of policy: this is the province of the inner cabinet composed of party leaders. The pattern of Soviet government can really be summed up as follows: the leaders of the Communist Party decide; the rank and file of the party approve and execute. There is some criticism of the execution of policy: there is none of the policy itself.

'Real Changes in the Past Few Years'

It might be thought that all this belongs to the bad old days, which the present party leaders have to some extent repudiated—without, however, showing the courage to admit their own complicity in the bad features of the dead Stalin's reign. Still, this is a step in the right direction, and no one can deny that real changes have been taking place inside the Soviet Union in the past few years. How have these changes affected the working out in practice of the provisions of the constitution? Let me deal first with elections. Here, it must be admitted, very little change is observable as yet. Although both the constitution and the electoral regulations provide for the possibility of the elector being offered a real choice of candidates to vote for, in practice he is still faced with the single list and no choice. The list is still prepared with the approval of the Communist Party, and every delegate returned is either a Communist or a known supporter of the party.

Turning to the rights of the individual, there is no doubt that the arbitrary powers of the political police have in recent years been restricted. It shows that if the party wishes to allow greater legality, as it appears to wish to do at the moment, it can do so. But what is there to prevent the party from changing its mind? The rights of the individual cease to be rights if they are conferred and withdrawn as a favour.

At present, there is little sign that free speech, free press, and freedom of association are going to be permitted in the Soviet Union, though it is much to be hoped that this will come. But it can, of course, only come about if the Communist Party is willing to recognise some freedom for others than itself. So long as it insists, as it has insisted hitherto, in monopolising all power, the constitution will remain what Stalin intended it to be—a façade. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The Fastest Man on Water

TOM HEANEY describes how Donald Campbell set up a new world water speed record at an average of 225 m.p.h.

DONALD CAMPBELL became the first man to travel on water at more than 250 miles an hour as the haze of an autumn evening began to settle on Coniston, surely among the loveliest of all the English lakes, and as the knowing ones grouped along the shore announced 'Nothing doing tonight.' Already the peaks of the great fells that stand guardian over Coniston had disappeared for the night; in the past hour, too, the surface of the lake had been scarred deeper and deeper by an unpromising 'lop.' The prospects were not good. Yet on this quiet evening when voices from the far side of the lake carried clearly across the water there was tension and drama.

The official timekeepers had gone to their posts and were checking over their instruments. The great yellow buoys marking the kilometre bobbed gently. Launches with members of Campbell's team aboard had moved up the lake to strategic positions. Then we saw that Coniston Water had suddenly become still and smooth. Down through the trees came the word that Campbell had climbed into the cockpit of *Bluebird*, and from the south of the lake Leo Villa, the chief mechanic, reported by radio: 'We're all set, skipper.'

We heard *Bluebird* before we saw her. From the north came the sound of her jet-engine, deceptively restrained in the distance, but within

seconds growing to a fierce, mighty, pulsating roar as *Bluebird* hurtled down the lake with a violence that threatened to scatter the fell mist and awaken the sleeping heights. In a flash she was at the marker buoy and searing, scorching, surging forward down the kilometre stretch. It was breath-taking. And then she was gone.

From a nearby radio link with *Bluebird* we heard how Campbell had been telling in terse, crackling messages of his progress down the lake as the fastest boat in the world travelled faster than ever before—snaking, bucking, plunging, and virtually out of control. 'What's happening? I don't know what's happening. The boat's going mad!' It was sometime before Campbell made his return run to strike an average speed, and when he did he was perceptibly slower. When he climbed out at the jetty to call for a glass of water he was clearly shaken.

On that fantastic first run his speed had rocketed to 286.786 m.p.h., and Donald Campbell was as amazed as anyone else. The return was over 100 m.p.h. slower—164.480, giving an average of 225.63 m.p.h. (From a broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')



DONALD CAMPBELL

Your Guide to Sport

Nearly all major sporting events in Britain and a good many from Overseas are broadcast by the BBC's General Overseas Service. Details of these broadcasts are published regularly in the programme pages of LONDON CALLING, which also includes articles about the history and organisation of the events to be broadcast.

Below are some of the events on which the G.O.S. will broadcast commentaries or reports during the next six months (up to May 31).

Association Football

Scotland and England Cup ties, semi-final and final, Amateur Cup Final, International matches

Athletics

International Meetings, and Varsity Championships

Badminton

All-England Championships

Boxing

Title matches whenever possible

Cricket

M.C.C. Tour of South Africa. West Indies Tour of Great Britain, County matches

Horse Racing

King George VI Steeplechase; Cheltenham Gold Cup; the Lincolnshire Handicap; the Grand National; 1,000 and 2,000 Guineas

Lawn Tennis

National Covered Court Championship, International Tournaments

Motor Racing

The Monte Carlo Rally
Events at Silverstone and Goodwood

Rowing

The University Boat Race

Rugby League

Australian Tour of Great Britain; Rugby League Cup Final

Rugby Union

The Varsity Match and International Games

Squash Rackets

The Open Championships of Great Britain

Sporting Highlights of 1956 will be broadcast at the end of the year. LONDON CALLING will inform you nearer the time of the exact date of this programme and of all the above-mentioned sports. Results and reports on all day-to-day sporting events will be included in 'Sports Round-up.'

A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (11), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches: BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs Wm Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto. W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	BEC Far Eastern Station, P.O. Box 434
Ceylon:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £4-5-0 sterling. Special rate to U.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.



Marconi's hand in...

AUSTRALIAN TELEVISION

In August 1955 an order was placed with Marconi's by their Australian associates, Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd., for equipment for the two Australian Government-controlled television stations. This has been followed this year by orders from the same source for the Herald-Sun and Amalgamated Television Services commercial stations. The combined value of these orders is over £900,000. Australia is now added to the long list of countries, including Canada, U.S.A., Venezuela, Brazil, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Thailand, which rely on Marconi television equipment.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT STATIONS

the Marconi equipment includes four main transmitters (two 18 kW vision and two 4 kW sound) and their aerials, and four smaller standby transmitters, with two complete camera channels and ancillary equipment for training purposes. The main vision transmitters are designed to handle colour as well as black and white. Marconi's are also supplying the technical equipment for all the Government studios.

FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATIONS

the Marconi equipment includes two 10 kW vision transmitters, two 2½ kW sound transmitters, Aerial and Feeder Systems, Programme Input Equipment, Combining Units, Phasing and Monitoring Equipment, Telecine Equipment, two 3-camera Outside Broadcasting Vehicles and complete technical equipment for four studios.

MARCONI

Complete Television and Sound Broadcasting Systems

MARCONI'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED, CHELMSFORD, ESSEX
LG 10r

This Week's Listening

November 18 — 24

THE XVI OLYMPIAD

A DESCRIPTION of the climax of the weeks and months of preparations in Melbourne will be heard in a programme called 'Melbourne at Home,' and a final review of the chances of the British athletes now assembled there will be heard in 'Olympic Preview.'

The Games will be formally opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on Thursday, and G.O.S. listeners will hear a recorded report on the ceremony.

Starting on Friday there will be daily reports from Melbourne, which will include commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events, at 07.30, 10.45, and 17.30. The 17.30 report will be repeated at 23.45.

'Melbourne at Home': Sunday 15.45; Tuesday 07.45 and 21.00

'Olympic Preview': Wednesday 16.30; Thursday 02.30

The Opening Ceremony: Thursday 07.30, 10.45, 17.30, and 23.45

RACIAL INTEGRATION

DURING the past few months the BBC Third Programme has been broadcasting an important series of talks under the general title 'Aspects of Africa.' With very few exceptions all the speakers were born in Africa and have lived there.

For the next three weeks G.O.S. listeners will hear a selection from this series in 'From the Third Programme,' beginning with a talk by N. J. J. Olivier, Professor of Native Law and Administration in the University of Stellenbosch.

Professor Olivier outlines his reasons for believing that racial integration in South Africa is impossible, and *apartheid* just and practicable.

Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, presents a contrasting view on this question of *apartheid* in his series 'Christianity and Race.' In making a carefully balanced analysis of the attitude of the Dutch Reformed churches in South Africa, he acknowledges that the Afrikaners' fear 'is not merely for a standard of living but for their very existence as a people.' But while stressing understanding of it, he finds this attitude one 'with which most Christians would disagree.'

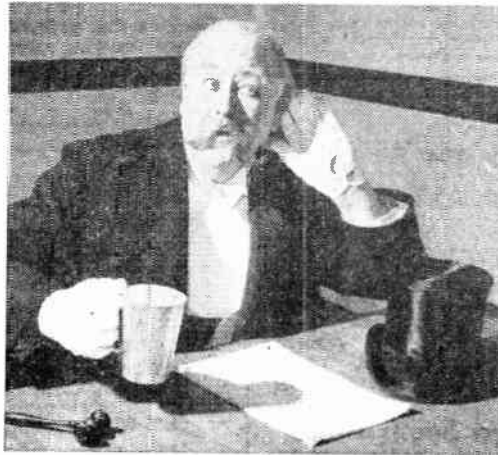
'Aspects of Africa': Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15

'Christianity and Race': Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

'ACROSS THE FRONTIER'

THIS week 'London Forum' is about a less ominous aspect of the frictions and misunderstandings that can arise between people of different nationalities. Each nation has its own foibles and idiosyncrasies; each nation is secretly but complacently convinced of the perfection of its own ways. Today, of course, few Englishmen would echo the jingoism of Dickens' Mrs. Gamp: 'Some . . . may be Rooshans, and' others may be Prooshans; they are born so and will please themselves. Them which is of other natures thinks different.' Yet many have a lingering conviction that their own national foibles are superior.

In an urbane conversation on this topic, Bertrand Russell, the philosopher, and Malcolm Muggeridge,



Editor of *Punch*, journey 'Across the Frontier' with Peter Ustinov, the young dramatist, actor, and stage director, who is himself of Russian ancestry and takes a keen interest in European affairs. The chairman will be Edgar Lustgarten.

G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

THE COLOMBO PLAN

IN May, 1950, the governments of the Commonwealth countries in south and south-east Asia agreed to draw up a six-year plan for economic development to run from the middle of 1951—the scheme which is called the Colombo Plan.

At last year's meeting of the Consultative Committee in Singapore it was agreed that the Colombo Plan should be extended until June 30, 1961. This year the Consultative Committee meets in Wellington, New Zealand, between November 19 and December 8; and in 'This Day and Age' Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the *Financial Times*, examines the aims and progress of the scheme.

Mr. Shonfield also introduces a contribution by the Australian economist, Sir Douglas Copland, a former President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and a founder of the plan. Sir Douglas attended the 1954 conference in Ottawa while acting as the Australian High Commissioner in Canada.

G.O.S.: Thursday 16.15; Friday 00.30 and 05.00

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

THE charming little play, *To Live in Peace*, which Victor Rietti has made from the Italian of G. Forzano (and which, incidentally, has no connection with the celebrated Italian film of the same name) is set in Certaldo, a small hill-village in Italy, in the year 1804.

Head of the village, both by virtue of his status as priest and his commanding personality, is Don Geronimo, a humble, human charmer, dedicated to the well-being of his flock. But Don Geronimo does not come from this region: by birth and lineage he is Corsican. Moreover, his family name is none other than Buonaparte; yet such is the isolation of Certaldo that the Napoleon of that line means nothing more to him than a small nephew who was always very fond of playing at soldiers.

Now, however, that small nephew has become Emperor of France, and when he hears that his uncle is still in so lowly a place he sends emissaries to offer Don Geronimo a cardinal's hat, and in the play that follows we see how the worthy priest and his village try to continue to live in peace.

From the genial to the macabre, and a somewhat uncharacteristic anecdote by Jerome K. Jerome—*The Dancing Partner*, adapted for radio by Rex Tucker. This has an old toy-maker, Herr Geibel, so adept in making lifelike toys



Billie Love

Bert Murray

Two of the artists who will be introduced by Rob Currie (left) in 'Palace of Varieties' this week

that he finally makes a life-size and all-too-lifelike toy as a partner for his dancing-mad daughter, Annette. But what starts as a harmless experiment in automation ends in tragedy when the toy takes charge of the human being. PETER FORSTER

'To Live in Peace': Sunday 01.00, 18.30; Wednesday 14.15
'The Dancing Partner': Monday 11.30; Thursday 19.00; Friday 01.30

LIFE WITH WELLINGTON

'THE Happy Warrior' is the title given to a series of three programmes based on letters written during the Napoleonic wars by Private Wheeler, of the 51st of Foot, now the First Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Wheeler, who came from Bath, served twenty-one years with the regiment: he took part in the Walcheren campaign, fought throughout the Peninsular War, and was present at Waterloo. The programmes cover the hectic years from 1809 to 1815, and consist of dramatised scenes linked by some of his vivid passages describing the fighting and life with Wellington's armies.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 06.30 and 18.30; Wednesday 10.00

SIKKIM HOLIDAY

THE tiny state of Sikkim lies along the main chain of the Himalayas, and includes the famous peak of Kangchenjunga. Lesser ranges projecting southwards divide the country into a series of mountain ridges and deep valleys. Sikkim has almost every possible climate.

Its people, too, make Sikkim a meeting place of many cultures, for they include Nepalese, Bhutias, who are of Tibetan stock, and Lepchas, who call themselves the 'people of the ravines.'

John Blofeld has just spent a holiday there, and in a talk entitled 'Sikkim Holiday' will describe his visit to the capital, Gangtok, where the Maharaja has his court, and to the remote Buddhist monastery of Tashiding, set high among the mountains.

G.O.S.: Friday 16.15; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00

INTIMATE MUSIC

THIS week's edition of 'An Intimate Kind of Music' will be introduced by Jeremy Noble, and will include Michael Tippett's *Sonata for Four Horns*, played by Dennis Brain, Neill Sanders, Edmund Chapman, and Alfred Cursue.

This work was first performed in December last year at the Wigmore Hall, shortly after it was written. Its four movements include a fascinating slow movement, 'In the still of the tranquil night.'

Michael Tippett, who was born in London in 1905, has established a shining reputation as an independent-minded creative musician, with such notable works as the oratorio, *A Child of our Time*, and his opera, *The Midsummer Marriage*.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 21.30 Thursday 13.15

RELIGION IN RUSSIA

THE series on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age' continues with a talk by John Lawrence on 'Religion and the Churches.'

Mr. Lawrence is the editor of *Christian Newsletter* and was Press Attaché to the British Embassy in Moscow during the war. He revisited the Soviet Union last year with a party of British churchmen.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00



Joyce Blackham

Gwen Catley

These singers can be heard in 'Divertissement' on Monday and Friday

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 39-47

North America

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras

GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95

West Indies

23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11955	25.09
	11750	25.53

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish

23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30

Mexico

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
-------------	-------	-------

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66

West Africa

20.15-21.00	15435	19.44
	17715	16.93

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42

East Africa

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53

Hebrew

Israel

16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian

Persia

10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 49

Pacific

Australia

GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15070	19.91
	17700	16.95

New Zealand

08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

13.15-14.00	25750	11.65
13.15-15.30	21640	13.86
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91

Far Eastern

China and Japan

GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17745	16.91
12.00-12.45	17745	16.91

South-East Asia

09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
13.15-14.00	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-21.00	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	15110	19.85
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80

West Africa

04.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44

North Africa

04.30-06.30	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-07.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17870	16.79
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-20.15	15435	19.44
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
21.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11955	25.09
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
00.30-03.00	9410	31.88

South Georgia

22.15-00.30	7325	40.96
-------------	------	-------

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	17890	16.77

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11820	25.38
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17700	16.95
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific

09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17700	16.95
11.00-14.15	15360	19.53

South-East Asia

09.30-13.15	25750
-------------	-------

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 38

SUNDAY

NOVEMBER 18

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 8: Music for Action—Marches and Melodrama (repeated on Monday at 07.30)

01.00 Victor Rietti in his play 'TO LIVE IN PEACE'
 From the Italian of G. Forzano
 Adapted by Mollie Greenhalgh
 Maso.....Robert Rietty
 Maria.....Marjorie Mars
 Agnese.....Peggy Marshall
 The Doctor.....Preston Lockwood
 Don Geronimo.....Victor Rietti
 Mattea.....Annette Kelly
 Spinoso.....Eric Francis
 Cecco.....Peter Neil
 Charles, the Corporal.....Hugh David
 General Miollis.....Noel Johnson
 Friar Silvestro.....Keith Pyott
 The Lawyer.....Willoughby Gray
 Cavaliere Dossi.....David Garth
 The Captain.....Trevor Martin
 Production by Frederick Bradnum (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 37

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 MARCHING AND WALTZING
 The marches played by Ford Motor Works Military Band
 Conductor, Major G. H. Willcocks
 The waltzes played by The Raeburn Orchestra
 Conductor, Wynford Reynolds
 followed by an interlude at 02.55

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. Joseph McCulloch

05.00 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer
 Ronnie Hilton
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world (repeated Tues., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 Catherine Lawson (contralto) with Josephine Lee (piano) sings some Scottish ballads (repeated on Thursday at 21.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Rossini (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from the Chapel of Mount Pleasant Roman Catholic Training College, Liverpool

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
 Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr, and Kenneth Williams
 Theme and incidental music composed and conducted by Wally Stott (repeated on Monday at 17.30)

12.00 Max Jaffa in MELODY HOUR
 with the Orchestre Elegant
 Bruce Trent, and Peggy Cochrane
 Programme introduced by Max Jaffa and Bruce Trent (repeated on Monday at 05.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN 'Railway Tales'
 by the Rev. W. Awdry
 Told by Charles E. Stidwill
 3: James, the Red Engine

13.30 Children's Music in Miniature

13.45 For the Very Young 'The Canary Who Would Not Sing'
 A story by Dorothy Stucky told by Dorothy Smith (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 Concertino in E flat, Op. 26 by Weber
 Concerto for clarinet and strings by Alun Hoddinott
 played by Gervase de Peyer (clarinet) and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conductor, John Hopkins (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

15.15 PALACE OF VARIETIES
 with Bert Murray
 Billie Love, Harry Levaine
 John Rorke, George Belton
 Chairman, Rob Currie
 Palace of Varieties Chorus and the BBC Variety Orchestra
 The Show produced and conducted by Ernest Longstaffe (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)

15.45 'MELBOURNE AT HOME'
 A city prepares to greet the world Olympic competitors (repeated Tuesday, 07.45 and 21.00)
 See note on page 37

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM 'Across the Frontier'
 An urbane conversation between Bertrand Russell, Malcolm Muggeridge, and Peter Ustinov, with Edgar Lustgarten in the chair (repeated on Monday at 02.15)
 See note on page 37

16.45 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra (repeated on Thursday at 14.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Erdington Congregational Church, Birmingham (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE FREDDIE PHILLIPS QUINTET

18.30 'TO LIVE IN PEACE'
 (See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

19.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Cecilia, Patron Saint of Music,' by Alec Roberston
 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal (repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 21: West Africa (BBC recordings)

22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett
 Kenneth Connor
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet (repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 14.15)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ANTHOLOGY
 2: The Ruling Passion (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)

23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT

04.20 on: 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.79 m.

05.54 on: 25.30, 19.46, 16.95, 13.97, 13.82, 11.65 m.

09.20 on: 19.91, 19.85, 16.95, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.

10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.

15.54 on: 24.80 m.

19.54 on: 31.88, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.

20.54 on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60, 16.77 m.

22.09 on: 25.15 m.

22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.70 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 38

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary

18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu (For details see page 49)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNŪS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 19

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 38

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 38

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 49)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
Literary Talks: Margery Pelham
gives the second of three talks on her
book of the life of Lord Lugard;
'Lugard—The Years of Adventure'
West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 'As I See It': a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.15 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign
Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE

from Erdington Congregational
Church, Birmingham. Conducted by
the Minister, the Rev. Charles E.
Surman

01.30 ROLAND PEACHEY
and his Hawaiianairs

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM

'Across the Frontier'

An urbane conversation between
Bertrand Russell, Malcolm Mug-
geridge, and Peter Ustinov, with
Edgar Lustgarten in the chair

02.45 RHYTHM PIANIST

Chris Cowley

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 ROYAL VISIT
TO AUSTRALIA

H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh has
been visiting New Guinea, Papua,
and the northern territory of Australia
A report on the royal tour, illustrated
with on the spot recordings
(repeated at 15.45)

05.00 Max Jaffa in
MELODY HOUR

with the Orchestre Elegant
Bruce Trent, and Peggy Cochrane

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE

featuring

'Plot the Spot'

and

'Figure It Out'

Two panel games
devised and produced by
John P. Wynn

The Panel:

Anona Wing (Australia)

Larry Cross (Canada)

Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)

Chairman, Franklin Engelmann
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME

Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes

written and introduced

by Roger Manvell

assisted by John Huntley

8: Music for Action—
Marches and Melodrama

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Rossini (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

10.30 MUSIC
WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE DANCING
PARTNER'

by Jerome K. Jerome

Adapted for broadcasting

by Rex Tucker

The Young Man.....Patrick Godfrey
Wenzel.....Norman Mitchell
Geibel.....Brian Haines
Annette.....Julia Braddock
Olga.....Annabel Maule
Mitzi.....Janette Richer
Gretchen.....Celina Hill
Young Man 1.....Geoffrey Frederick
Mitzi.....Janette Richer
Young Man 2.....Brian Hungerford
Young Man 3.....Jeffrey Gardiner
Produced by Norman Wright
(repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 01.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 37

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY

in which she sings and reminds you
of songs you will want to remember
with Woolf Phillips
and his Orchestra

(repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the West of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS

(Concert music)

Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces

'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'

The George Mitchell Choir

The British Concert Orchestra

Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell

(repeated on Wednesday at 01.00)

15.15 From the Third Programme
ASPECTS OF AFRICA

'The Impossibility of

Racial Integration'

by N. J. J. Olivier

Professor of Native Law and

Administration

in the University of Stellenbosch

(repeated on Friday at 23.15)

See note on page 37

15.45 ROYAL VISIT
TO AUSTRALIA

(See 04.45)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'CHRISTIANITY
AND RACE'

2: The Challenge from Within

Six talks by Philip Mason,

Director of Studies in Race Relations
at the Royal Institute of International
Affairs

(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)

See note on page 37

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 Tony Hancock in
'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'

Written by
Alan Simpson and Ray Galton
and featuring Sidney James
Bill Kerr, and Kenneth Williams

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 DIVERTISSEMENT

Gwen Catley (soprano)
Joyce Blackham (mezzo-soprano)
Andrew McPherson (tenor)
Thomas Hemsley (baritone)
Winifred Davey (piano)
Peter Gellhorn (piano)
(repeated Friday, 02.30 and 14.45)

19.00 'MY VISIT TO THE
UNITED STATES'

A talk by the Rev. F. O. Segun
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA

William Dickie (baritone)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
Introduced by Robert Irwin

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THIS MODERN STUFF

6: And what is happening in Britain?
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the music
of our times, and tries to provide a
key to its wider appreciation
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)

20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

21.00 THE BAND OF
THE GRENADIER GUARDS
Conducted by Major F. J. Harris
Director of Music

21.30 FOR CHILDREN
'Railway Tales'

by the Rev. W. Awdry
Told by Charles E. Stidwill
3: James, the Red Engine

21.45 Children's
Music in Miniature

22.00 For the Very Young
'The Canary who Would Not Sing'
A story by Dorothy Stucky
told by Dorothy Smith
(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the West of England

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 38

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 20

GMT
09.15 RELAX WITH RHYTHM
Music in a smooth and easy style

09.30 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

2: The Challenge from Within
Six talks by Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 CONCERTO

Concertino in E flat, Op. 26 by Weber
Concerto for clarinet and strings by Alun Hoddinott
played by Gervase de Peyer (clarinet) and the BBC Northern Orchestra
Conductor, John Hopkins

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
(repeated on Friday at 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Rossini (records)

05.00 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA

William Dickie (baritone)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE HAPPY WARRIOR

A series of three programmes based on the letters written by Private Wheeler of the 51st of Foot in the Napoleonic Wars (1809-1815)
1: Baptism of Fire
Adapted for radio and produced by Robert Pocock
(repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 10.00)
See note on page 37

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
with Kitty Bluett
Kenneth Connor
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 14.15)

07.45 'MELBOURNE AT HOME'

A city prepares to greet the Olympic competitors
(repeated at 21.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Ian Whyte
Overture, Semiramide.....Rossini
Symphony No. 88 in G.....Haydn
Legend, Zorahayda.....Svendson

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA

by Alistair Cooke

12.15 RELAX WITH RHYTHM

Music in a smooth and easy style

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE

A programme for Ulster people overseas, including news from home, and Irish Rhythms played by the BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra, Conductor, David Curry

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE CHAMELEONS

Directed by Ron Peters

13.30 THIS MODERN STUFF

6: And what is happening in Britain?
The last of six talks by Lawrence Leonard
(repeated on Wednesday at 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Fantastic Symphony.....Berlioz
(repeated on Wednesday at 18.30)

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
21: West Africa
(BBC recordings)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'Religion and the Churches'
by John Lawrence
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 37

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS
Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Patti Lewis
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Buckinghamshire

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS
presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THE HAPPY WARRIOR
(See 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.00 BALLAD OPERA 'Love in a Village'
An abridged version of the famous comic opera by Isaac Bickerstaffe
(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939)
Part 3
featuring
the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Written and produced by Charles Chilton
(repeated Wed., 23.45; Thurs., 11.45)

21.00 'MELBOURNE AT HOME'
(See 07.45)

21.15 THE GEORGE MITCHELL GLEE CLUB

21.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
Jeremy Noble introduces
Sonata for Four Horns by Michael Tippett
played by
Dennis Brain, Neill Sanders, Edmund Chapman, and Alfred Cursue
and
Jacobean Consort Music from Musica Britannica
played by
Neville Marriner (violin)
Peter Gibbs (violin)
Desmond Dupré (bass viola)
and Thurstan Dart (harpsichord and organ)
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)
See note on page 37

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Cecilia, Patron Saint of Music,' by Alec Robertson
'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal
(repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 'MY VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES'
A talk by the Rev. F. O. Segun

23.45-00.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 38

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 49)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'The Prisoner of Zenda': Episode 5
Hymns and their Music, sung by the St. Martin Singers, conducted by the Rev. W. D. Kennedy-Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Scheherazade
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

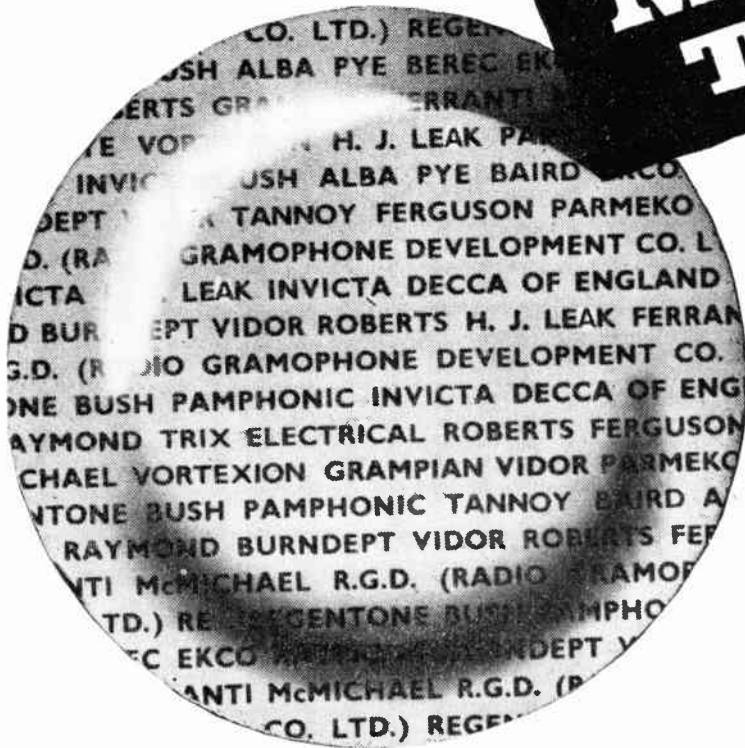
16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.10 Viewpoint
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

The greatest Names in British Electronics use

Mullard
TUBES



Mullard

Electronic Tubes — used throughout the world

MULLARD OVERSEAS LTD., CENTURY HOUSE, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE, LONDON, ENGLAND.



Mullard is the trade mark of Mullard Ltd. and is registered in most of the principal countries of the world

British equipment manufacturers are making a vital contribution to the development of electronics in all fields of application.

Their products are being exported to every corner of the world, earning a universal reputation for advanced techniques and excellent performance.

The majority of these electronic equipment manufacturers consistently use Mullard tubes. This choice is decided upon because they prefer the greater assurance of efficiency and dependability, and because the vast manufacturing resources of the Mullard organisation guarantee ready availability of Mullard tubes wherever they are needed.

MEV32A

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 38

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 21

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'Religion and the Churches'
by John Lawrence
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 COMMENTARY**

01.00 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
Produced by Tom Ronald

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 From the Editorials****02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW**

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Buckinghamshire

02.30 THIS MODERN STUFF

6: And what is happening in Britain?
In a series of six illustrated talks
Lawrence Leonard discusses the
music of our times and tries to
provide a key to its wider appreciation

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Rossini (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

(See 00.30)

05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT

played by
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxvell

06.00 THE NEWS**06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 'THE GOON SHOW'**

with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Production by Pat Dixon
(repeated at 12.15; Thurs., 01.30)

07.00 THE NEWS**07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 NEW RECORDS**

(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down**09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

09.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Chris Cowley

10.00 THE HAPPY WARRIOR

A series of three programmes
based on the letters written by
Private Wheeler
of the 51st of Foot
in the Napoleonic Wars
1809-1815
1: Baptism of Fire
Adapted for radio and produced
by Robert Pocock

10.30 THESE RADIO TIMES

A light-hearted history of entertain-
ment by radio, as told by Common-
wealth artists and performers who
had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning
(repeated Fri., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Buckinghamshire

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'

(See 06.30; repeated Thursday, 01.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP

'The Healing Ministry and its
Place in the Life of the Church today'
A talk by a doctor-priest who first
worked as a doctor on the Gold Coast
and then came back to England to
train for the priesthood. He will tell
of some of his reasons for taking this
step
Messages from missionaries' children
to their parents abroad

13.00 THE NEWS**13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 THE ELGIN PLAYERS**

Directed by John Sharpe
with Duncan Robertson (baritone)

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 Victor Rietti in his play**
'TO LIVE IN PEACE'

From the Italian of G. Forzano
Adapted by Mollie Greenhalgh
Maso.....Robert Rietty
Maria.....Marjorie Mars
Agnese.....Peggy Marshall
The Doctor.....Preston Lockwood
Don Geronimo.....Victor Rietti
Mattea.....Annette Kelly
Spinoso.....Eric Francis
Cocco.....Peter Neil
Charles, the Corporal.....Hugh David
General Miollis.....Noel Johnson
Friar Silvestro.....Keith Pyott
The Lawyer.....Willoughby Gray
Cavaliere Dossi.....David Garth
The Captain.....Trevor Martin
Production by Frederick Bradnum

15.15 Association Football
International**SCOTLAND v. YUGOSLAVIA**

A commentary on the second half of
the match at Hampden Park, Glasgow

16.00 THE NEWS**16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 BOOKS TO READ****16.30 OLYMPIC PREVIEW**

A final assessment of the prospects of
the British competitors before the
opening of the Games
(repeated on Thursday at 02.30)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**17.10 Report from the**
NORTH OF ENGLAND**17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES****18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**

18.30 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Fantastic Symphony.....Berlioz

19.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge
and Pamela Manson
Produced by Roy Spear
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)

20.00 THE NEWS**20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 VARIETY**
CALLS THE TUNE

The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenouillet

21.00 Rugby League Football
HUNSLET v.

THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account by
Harry Sunderland

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE**21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE****22.15 RECITAL**

by Denis Dowling (baritone)
Desmond Bradley (violin)
Accompanist, Josephine Lee

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade**23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**

A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 THE GOLDEN AGE
of popular song

(1918-1939)
Part 3

featuring
the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Written and produced
by Charles Chilton
(repeated on Thursday at 11.45)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 38

North America

GMT

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
including

15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)

01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family
in London

A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi

15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 49)

For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary; 'Things to
know'

20.45-21.00 'Praising My Saviour'
Familiar hymns and friendly talk
by Robert Crossett

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans

16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar

16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Rossini (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an

04.00-04.15 THE NEWS

04.45 Reading from the Qur'an

05.00-05.15 THE NEWS

17.00 News Headlines

17.05 Music from

Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf

17.30 British Trade: a talk

17.40 Listeners' Forum

18.00 NEWS and News Talk

18.20 Music Programme

18.45 World of Today

18.55 Announcer's Choice

19.15 News Headlines

19.25 Question and Answer

19.45 Music Programme

20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk

16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review

15.45 Radio Magazine

16.05 English by Radio

16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

NOVEMBER 22

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 38

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 38

North America**GMT**

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.15-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport, and 'Association Football Clubs'

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 49)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 01.00-01.15 THE NEWS
 01.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Siubad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT**00.30 BOOKS TO READ****00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL****00.55 COMMENTARY**

- 01.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY**
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 Produced by David Miller
 (repeated at 18.30)

01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'

with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 From the Editorials****02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE****02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND****02.30 OLYMPIC PREVIEW**

A final assessment of the prospects of the British competitors before the opening of the Games

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'**
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott**05.00 BOOKS TO READ****05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING**
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race**05.45 THE CHAMELEONS**
 Directed by Ron Peters**06.00 THE NEWS****06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news**07.00 THE NEWS****07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS**
 Directed by Henry Krein**07.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**

A recorded report from Melbourne of the opening of the Games by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh
 (repeated at 10.45, 17.30, and 23.45)

08.00 Close down**09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS****09.45 THE FREDDIE PHILLIPS QUINTET****10.00 THE ARCHERS**

A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

10.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Rossini (records)**10.45 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**
 (See 07.30; repeated at 17.30 and 23.45)**11.00 THE NEWS****11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND****11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport and 'Association Football Clubs' a brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
 (repeated at 20.15)**11.45 THE GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939)**

Part 3
 featuring
 The BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE**13.00 THE NEWS****13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC**

Jeremy Noble introduces
 Sonata for Four Horns by Michael Tippett
 played by
 Dennis Brain, Neill Sanders
 Edmund Chapman, and Alfred Cursue
 and
 Jacobean Consort Music from Musica Britannica
 played by Neville Marriner (violin)
 Peter Gibbs (violin)
 Desmond Dupré (bass viola)
 and Thurstan Dart
 (harpichord and organ)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 TIP-TOP TUNES**

played by
 Geraldo and his Orchestra
 including
 Dancing through:
 with Doreen Hume, Eric Whitley
 and David Winnard
 Introduced by Bruce Wyndham

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 (See 06.30)**15.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'**

with Ken Platt
 Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge
 and Pamela Manson
 Produced by Roy Speer

15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'Cecilia, Patron Saint of Music,' by Alec Robertson
 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal**16.00 THE NEWS****16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**

Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the *Financial Times*, examines the aims and progress of the Colombo Plan, and introduces a contribution by Sir Douglas Copland, a founder of the Plan
 (repeated Friday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 A series of impressions
 William Golding
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)**17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS****17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**
 (See 07.30; repeated at 23.45)**17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**

Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston

18.00 THE NEWS**18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 YOURS SINCERELY**
 (See 01.00)**19.00 'THE DANCING PARTNER'**

(For cast see Monday, 11.30; repeated Friday, 01.30)

19.30 ROLAND PEACHEY
 and his Hawaiianairs**20.00 THE NEWS****20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
 (See 11.30)**20.30 THESE FOOLISH THINGS**

Remind you of what?
 Roy Plomley invites a reply from
 Joyce Grenfell
 Gilbert Harding
 Nancy Spain
 Alan Mulville
 Rene Colforth
 Ivan Staff

Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
 Produced by Pat Dixon
 (repeated on Friday at 10.00)

21.00 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY

Catherine Lawson (contralto)
 with Josephine Lee (piano)
 sings some Scottish ballads
 Introduced by Michael Hayes

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Cherubini, Bliss, and Walton
 on gramophone records

22.15 PALACE OF VARIETIES

with Bert Murray
 Billie Love, Harry Lovaine
 John Rorke, George Betton
 Chairman, Rob Currie
 (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB**
 Presented by Edward Ward**23.45-00.00 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**
 (See 07.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 38

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23

GMT 00.00 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Rossini (records)

00.15 PRAISING MY SAVIOUR
Familiar hymns and friendly talk presented by Robert Crossett

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the *Financial Times*, examines the aims and progress of the Colombo Plan, and introduces a contribution by Sir Douglas Copland, a founder of the plan
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 THESE RADIO TIMES
A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)

01.30 'THE DANCING PARTNER'
by Jerome K. Jerome
Adapted for broadcasting by Rex Tucker
(For cast see Monday, 11.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
William Golding
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 DIVERTISSEMENT
Gwen Catley (soprano)
Joyce Blackham (mezzo-soprano)
Andrew McPherson (tenor)
Thomas Hemsley (baritone)
Winifred Davey (piano)
Peter Gellhorn (piano)
(repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Rossini (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)

05.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS
A brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL
by Denis Dowling (baritone)
Desmond Bradley (violin)
Accompanist, Josephine Lee

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
21: West Africa
(BBC recordings)

07.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

10.00 THESE FOOLISH THINGS
Remind you of what?
Roy Plomley invites a reply from
Joyce Grenfell
Gilbert Harding
Nancy Spain
Alan Melville
Rene Cutforth
Ivan Staff

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott

11.45 HENRY HALL'S GUEST NIGHT
Highlights of the Show World
You are invited to listen to stars of the stage, screen, radio, and concert platform
with The BBC Revue Orchestra
Produced by John Simmonds

12.30 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
William Dickie (baritone)
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 ANTHOLOGY
2: The Ruling Passion
(repeated at 20.30)

14.45 DIVERTISSEMENT
(See 02.30)

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 SIKKIM HOLIDAY
John Blofeld describes a visit to this mountain state in the eastern Himalayas
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 37

16.30 RECITAL
by Homi Kanga (violin)
June Wilson (soprano)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)

17.45 RELAX WITH RHYTHM
Music in a smooth and easy style

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward
The listeners' own programme in which news and views are exchanged by visitors and by letters written to the Club

19.00 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RHYTHM PIANIST
Chris Cowley

20.30 ANTHOLOGY
2: The Ruling Passion

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT
Tunes to delight
played by the
London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxwell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme ASPECTS OF AFRICA
'The Impossibility of Racial Integration'
by N. J. J. Olivier
Professor of Native Law and Administration
in the University of Stellenbosch

23.45-00.00 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 38

North America

GMT 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 49)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

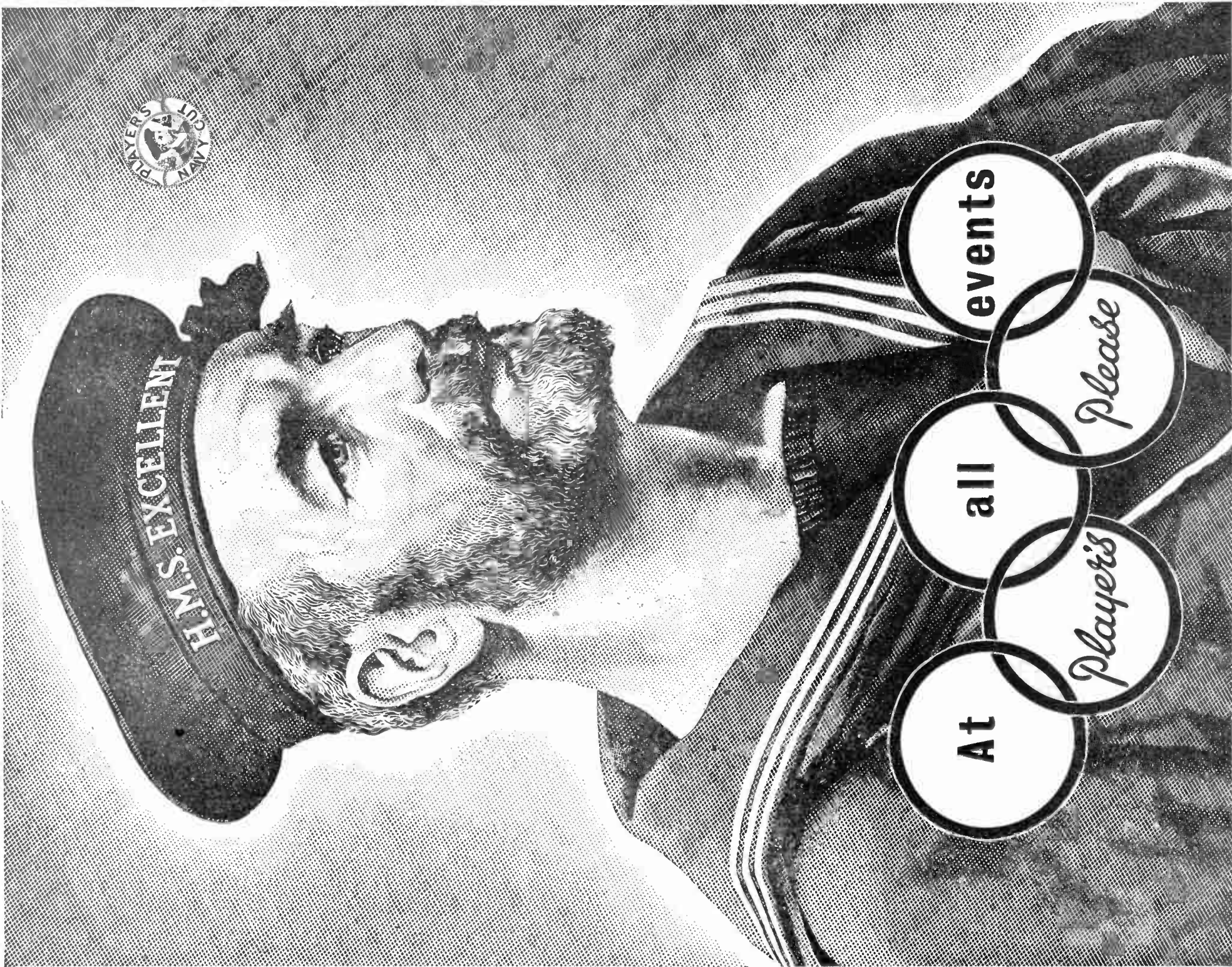
03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk



General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 38

SATURDAY

NOVEMBER 24

GMT
06.00 MAJESTIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Lou Whiteson

09.30 SIKKIM HOLIDAY
John Bloufeld describes a visit to this mountain state in the eastern Himalayas
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 BALLAD OPERA
'Love in a Village'
An abridged version of the famous comic opera by Isaac Bickerstaffe
Music by Dr. Arne and others with soloists
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Leo Wurmser

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 TOP OF THE POPS
Introducing a popular British Singer
This week: Patti Lewis
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Introduced by Neil Landor
Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Rossini (records)

05.00 SIKKIM HOLIDAY
(See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 PALACE OF VARIETIES
with Bert Murray
Billie Love, Harry Levaine
John Rorke, George Betton
Chairman, Rob Currie

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Rossini (records)

07.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
'Railway Tales'
by the Rev. W. Awdry
Told by Charles E. Stidwill
3: James the Red Engine

10.00 Children's Music in Miniature

10.15 For the Very Young
'The Canary Who Would Not Sing'
A story by Dorothy Stucky
told by Dorothy Smith

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'

14.45 MAJESTIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Lou Whiteson
followed by an interlude at 15.15

15.25 Association Football SCOTTISH LEAGUE MATCH
A commentary on one of the day's matches

16.00 MILITARY BAND MUSIC
on gramophone records

16.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
played by
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxwell

17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)

17.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THESE RADIO TIMES
A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning

19.00 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS

21.00 Rugby League Football ST. HELENS v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland

21.05 DOWN MELODY LANE
A tour of the world of music in the company of
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

22.00 SHORT STORY
'Love and Cattle'
Written and read by David Lytton

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure It Out'
Two panel games
devised and produced by
John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann

23.45-00.00 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 38

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-16.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 49)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Melodies of the Moment
The first of six programmes
by Paul Martin
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Rossini (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag
(Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Is this your problem?
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.05 British Trade: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

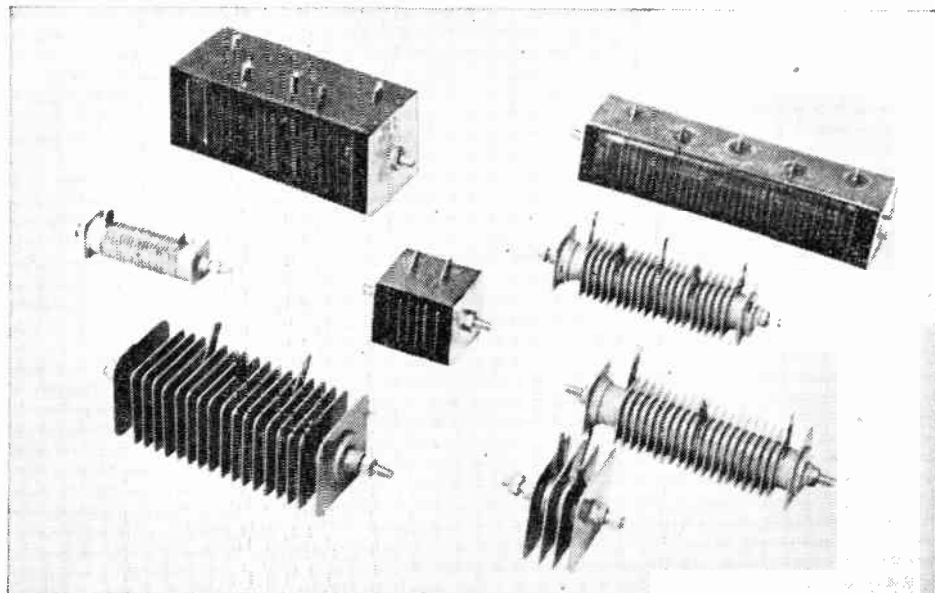
Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review
of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 The Moving Microphone
15.50 Science Notebook
16.00 Tune of the Week
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

85°C High temperature lightweight rectifiers



of light alloy construction—of reduced bulk by elimination of cooling fins—of highly stable characteristics in ambient temperatures of up to 85°C—are now available in production quantities for all industrial and electronic applications. Units can be supplied with various finishes to comply with RCS.1000 categories H.1 and H.2. Full details are available on request.



metal rectifiers

Dept. LC 11.

WESTINGHOUSE BRAKE & SIGNAL CO. LTD., 82 York Way, King's Cross, London, N.1. TERminus 6432

Built for Heavy Duty

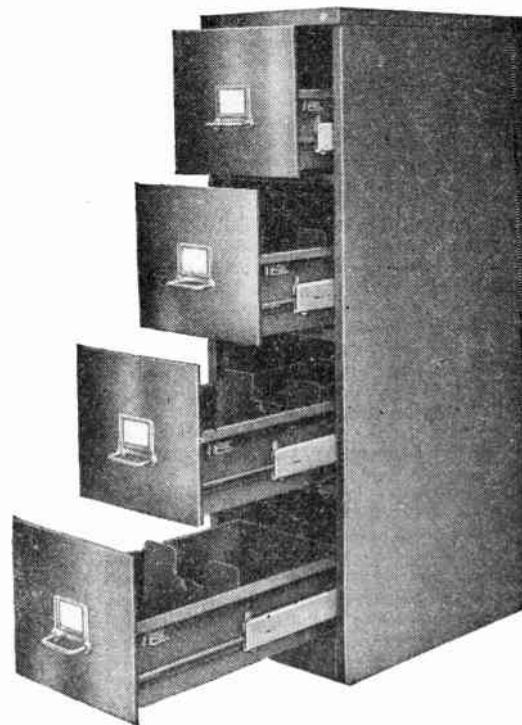
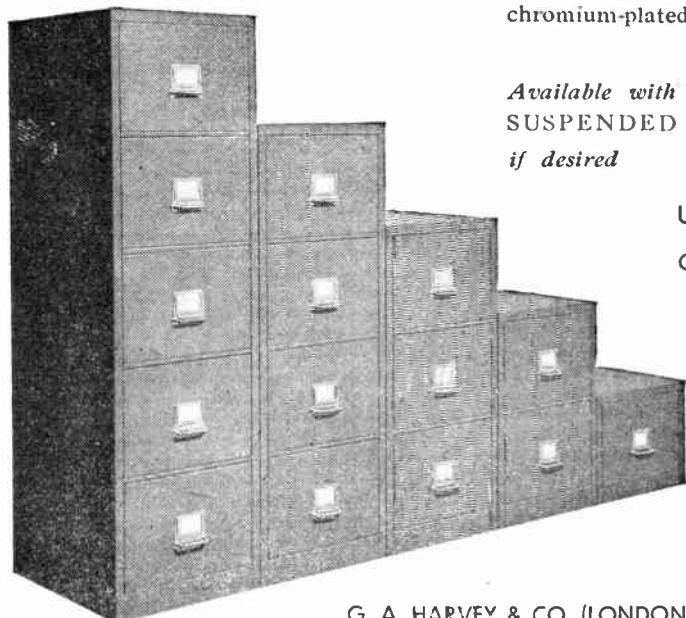
Substantially constructed for heavy duty, Harvey Steel Filing Cabinets have an inner framework of vertical steel channels welded together to give maximum strength and durability. This framework also ensures efficient support for the drawers, which glide smoothly and quietly to their fullest extent, despite heavy loading.

Stove enamelled Olive Green or Scarborough Grey (alternative colours to order), with chromium-plated card holders and handles.

*Available with
SUSPENDED FILING CHASSIS
if desired*

UNITS OF 1 TO 5 DRAWERS
QUARTO & FOOLSCAP SIZES

Please ask for Catalogue
No. LC800



Steel Filing Cabinets

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD., Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.7, England. Grams & Cables: 'Cheaper, Wol., London'

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR NOVEMBER 18-24

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 38

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
08.00 **THE NEWS**
08.05 **Programme Parade and Interlude**
08.15-08.45 **Special Programmes**

Far Eastern

09.00 **Programmes in Japanese**
09.15 **News in English**
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 **Close down**
10.30 **News and Programmes in Indonesian**
11.00 **News and Programmes in Japanese**
11.30 **News and Programmes in Vietnamese**
12.00 **News and Programmes in Kuoyun**
12.30 **News in Cantonese**
12.45 **News and Commentary in Malay**
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 **Home News from Britain**
13.15-13.45 **News and Talks in Thai**
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**
(On 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 **News and Commentary in Burmese**

Eastern

13.15-14.00 **London Calling Asia**

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Mahila Samaj**
A programme for women
Human Story:
3—My First Love
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **Science Survey**
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **AJ Ka Khel**
(Tonight's Play)
'The Apple Cart'
by George Bernard Shaw
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Vidyarthi Mandal**
(Students' Programme)
A Dictionary of Western Meanings:
2—Freedom
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **British Samachar Patron**
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 **Sehat aur Safai**
(Health and Hygiene)
14.50 **Behnon Ki Khidmat Men**
(Women's Programme)
15.05 **Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men**
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Sandesaya**
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Ham Se Puchhiye**
(Question and Answer)
14.30 **Music Programme**

14.35-14.45 **Batchit**
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Angrezi Qanoon aur Azadi**
(English Law and Liberty)

14.50 **Sala-e-aam**
(Brains Trust)

15.05 **Waqiat-i-Alam**
(World Forum)

15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 **Radio Zankar**
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter: Questions in the Air
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 **'What I Believe'**
Speaker:
Mrs. Barbara Wootton
13.30-14.00 **Asian Club**
Speaker: Maurice Kendall

Monday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Lily Lee Sings**
13.30-14.00 **Standards of Living**

Tuesday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Merit 5**
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30-14.00 **Drama Studio**
'Musical Evening'
by Donald Carswell

Wednesday

13.15 **Ideas and Events**
13.25 **Think of a Number**
13.30-14.00 **Question Time**
A weekly discussion
of contemporary questions
Speakers:
Anthony Greenwood, M.P.
and Peter Kirk, M.P.

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Chalta Sansar**
(Radio Magazine)

14.30 **Music Programme**

14.35-14.45 **Ap Ka Patra Mila**
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Anjuman**
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(in Hindi)

14.15-14.45 **Tamizhosai**
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Visitor's
Book; Hitchhiking for India (an
interview)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Masai-i-Hazira**
(Topical Talk)

14.55 **Sunne ki Baten**
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan

15.10 **Maktoob-i-London**
(London Letter)

15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 **Friday Feature**
The Idea of a Village College
14.30 **Music Programme**
14.35-14.45 **London Ka Khat**
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Radio Magazine**
15.05 **Ap Ke Jawab Men**
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 **NEWS and News Talk**
(In Hindi)
14.15-14.45 **Bichitra**
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter; Discussion

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 **Bachehon ki Liye**
A programme for children
15.00 **Radio Se Angrezi**
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 109
15.10 **Akhbari Iqtibasat**
(Press Digest)
15.15-15.30 **NEWS and News Talk**

Asian Club. Maurice Kendall, Professor of Statistics at London University, will answer questions at Sunday's meeting on forecasting methods. Although polls are conducted regularly to survey how people are reacting or are likely to react to questions in politics or to a new product, they are usually most discussed at elections. As a statistician Professor Kendall is, however, more interested in using these methods to explore social questions generally, and to discover patterns in social behaviour.

* * *
Standards of Living. W. O. Carter, a solicitor who all his life has lived and worked in the country, and Dudley Perkins, a solicitor in one of the largest government offices in London, will be in the studio on Monday to discuss some of the major changes in the law which have affected the ordinary citizen. Subjects such as land tenure, town and country planning, military training, rent restrictions, and family inheritance will come under review.

* * *
Drama Studio. Tuesday's play will be *Musical Evening* by Donald Carswell. Its setting is Edinburgh in the year 1848, and it is based on an actual visit paid to the city by Chopin shortly before his death. A young Scotswoman called Jane Stirling was a pupil of his in Paris years earlier and is said to have fallen in love with him. He is known to have visited her home in Edinburgh. On these facts the author has built a charming and amusing romance. Robert Harris plays Chopin and Sheila Raynor, Miss Stirling.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for November 18-24

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, November 18		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Rossini (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Light Orchestral Music	
10.15	Then and Now	Six autobiographical talks by Bertrand Russell, o.m.
10.30	Religious Service	2: 'Some philosophical contacts' from the Chapel of Mount Pleasant Roman Catholic Training College, Liverpool
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.30	Hancock's Half-Hour	
12.00	Orchestral Concert	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Concert Hour	
15.15	Palace of Varieties	
15.45	Melbourne at Home	A city prepares to greet the world's Olympic sportsmen
16.00	News and Commentary	(See pages 5 and 6)
16.15	London Forum	'Across the Frontier' An urbane conversation between Bertrand Russell, Malcolm Muggeridge, and Peter Ustinov, with Edgar Lustgarten in the chair
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	
Monday, November 19		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Rossini (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Sandy Macpherson	at the theatre organ
10.00	In Town Tonight	
10.30	Music While You Work	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Review	
11.30	The Dancing Partner	by Jerome K. Jerome
12.00	Vera Lynn	introduces 'Yours Sincerely' English Magazine
12.50	English Magazine	from the West of England
13.00	News and Home News	

13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Vic Oliver introduces 'Variety Playhouse'	
15.15	From the Third Programme	'Aspects of Africa'
		'The Impossibility of Racial Integration,' by N. J. J. Olivier, Professor of Native Law and Administration in the University of Stellenbosch
15.45	A report on the Duke of Edinburgh's Tour	New Guinea and the Caribbean
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	Christianity and Race	Six talks by Philip Mason
		2: 'The Challenge from Within'
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Tuesday, November 20		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Guitar Music	
10.00	Ted Heath and his Music	Commonwealth Club
10.30	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers	
11.30	Forces' Favourites	
12.00	Letter from America	by Alistair Cooke
12.15	Relax with Rhythm	
12.30	Ulster Magazine	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Listeners' Choice	
14.45	Orchestral Concert	by Heart
15.45	8: Read by Carleton Hobbs	
16.00	News and Commentary	A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Religion and the Churches,' by John Lawrence
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Wednesday, November 21		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Science Review	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Rhythm Pianist	Chris Cowley
10.00	The Happy Warrior	A series of three programmes based on the letters written by Private Wheeler of the 51st of Foot in the Napoleonic Wars 1809-1815
		1: Baptism of Fire
10.30	These Radio Times	A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from South-East England	Buckinghamshire
		by Geoffrey Johnson Smith
11.30	Music for Dancing	
12.15	The Goon Show	
8:	The Case of the Missing Heir'	
12.45	Work and Worship	'The Healing Ministry and its Place in the Life of the Church today,' a talk by a Doctor-Priest and messages from missionaries' children to their parents abroad
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Victor Bietti in his play 'To Live in Peace'	From the Italian of G. Forzano. Peter Forster writes on page 37
15.15	Association Football International	Scotland v. Yugoslavia
		A commentary on the second half of the match at Hampden Park
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	Books to Read	
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	
Thursday, November 22		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Piano Music	
10.00	The Archers	A story of country folk
10.30	Composer of the Week	Rossini (on records)
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games	A recorded report from Melbourne of the Opening of the Games by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-up	

11.25	Report from The North of England	
11.30	'What's the Form?'	
11.45	The Golden Age of Popular Song (1918-1939)	Part 3
12.30	Welsh Magazine	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Tip Top Tunes	Geraldo and his Orchestra
14.45	Serious Argument	
15.15	Educating Archie	
15.45	Music Magazine	'Cecilia, Patron Saint of Music,' by Alec Robertson; 'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	This Day and Age	Andrew Shonfield, Foreign Editor of the Financial Times, examines the aims and progress of the Colombo Plan, and introduces a contribution by Sir Douglas Copland, a founder of the plan
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Friday, November 23		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Our Way of Life	William Golding
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	The Montmartre Players	
10.00	These Foolish Things	R-mind you of what?
		Roy Plomley invites a reply from Joyce Grenfell, Gilbert Harding, Nancy Spain, Alan Mc-Liville, Rene Cutforth, and Ivan Staff
10.30	Music While You Work	
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games	A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the Midlands	
11.30	'God and his World'	A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott
11.45	Henry Hall's Guest Night	
12.30	New Records	Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Anthology—2	The Ruling Passion
14.45	Recital	
15.15	In Search of Music	Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
15.45	The Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble	
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	Sikkim Holiday	John Blofield describes a visit to this mountain state in the Eastern Himalayas
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary	

Saturday, November 24		
09.15	The News	
09.30	This Day and Age	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	For Children	'Railway Tales' by the Rev. W. Awdry
		3: 'James the Red Engine'
10.00	Children's Music in Miniature	10.15 app. For the Very Young
10.30	Music While You Work	
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games	A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.25	Report from the West Country	
12.00	Forces' Favourites	
12.15	From the Weeklies	'Can I Help You?'
12.30	Scottish Magazine	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Ted Ray in 'Ray's a Laugh'	
14.45	The Majestic Orchestra	Interlude
15.15	Association Football	A commentary on one of the day's Scottish League Matches
16.00	Military Band Music (records)	
16.15	Tunes to Delight	Played by The London Theatre Orchestra conducted by Sidney Torch with the BBC Men's Chorus, conducted by Cyril Gell, with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxwell
17.00	News and Commentary	
17.15-17.20	Programme Summary	

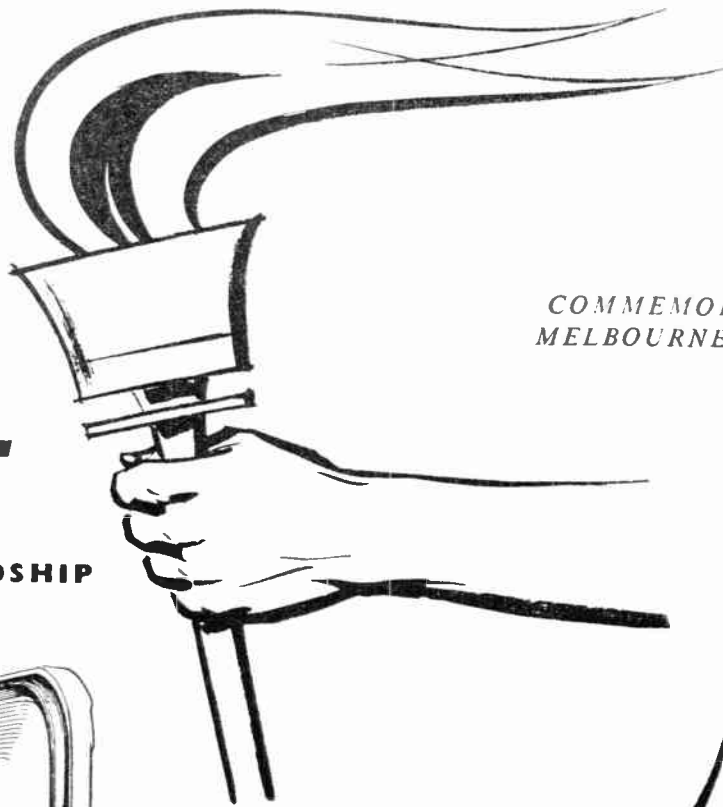
PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11955	25.09
12.00-12.45.....	15435	19.44
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45.....	11955	25.09
11.30-12.45.....	15435	19.44
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

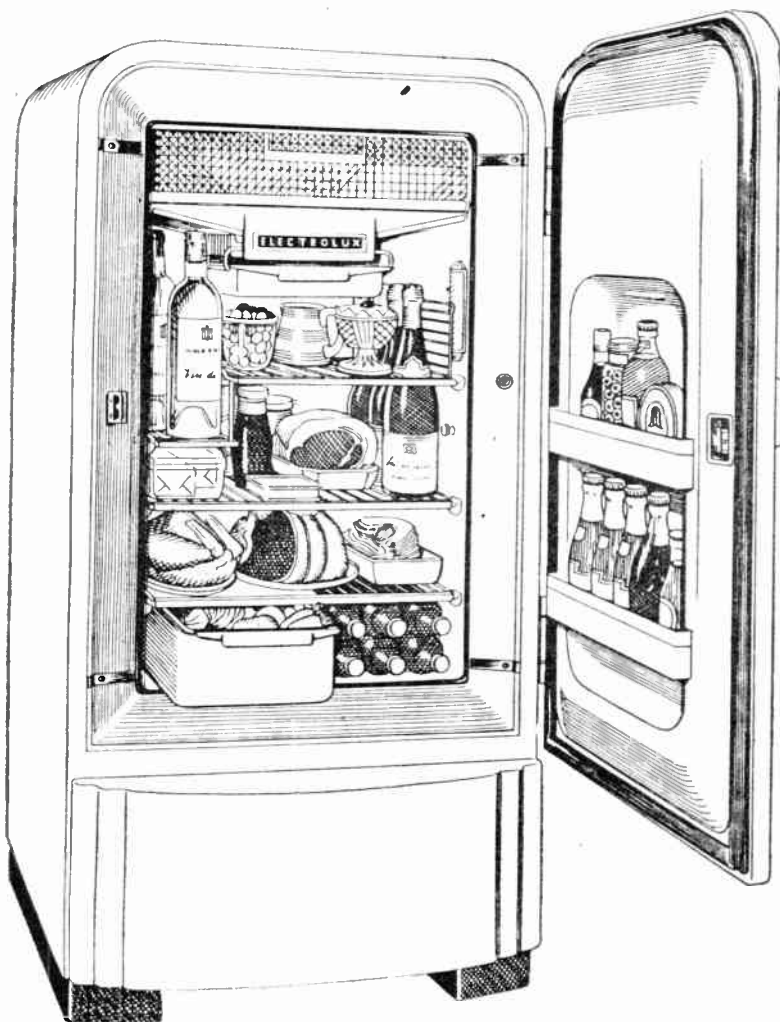
Daily		
09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese	
10.15-10.30	English by Radio	(Sunday only)
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian	
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese	
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese	
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu	
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese	
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai	
13.45-14.00	English by Radio	(Monday to Friday)
	(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Sir Ambrose Fleming and the Thermionic Valve')	(Saturday: Stars on Parade)
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi	
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese	(to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali	(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu	(Wednesday in Bengali)
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu	
15.30-15.45	English by Radio	(Monday to Friday)
	(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Sir Ambrose Fleming and the Thermionic Valve')	

THE OLYMPIC FLAME

SYMBOL OF WARM FRIENDSHIP



COMMEMORATING
MELBOURNE 1956



THE ELECTROLUX FLAME





SYMBOL OF COLD RELIABILITY

At the heart of the world-famous Electrolux refrigerator is a tiny kerosine flame. No machinery to make a noise, no moving parts to wear out. Permanently silent, coldly efficient, Electrolux refrigerators have made warm friends throughout the world. Electric models are also available.

Model LT.500—a medium size refrigerator with generous capacity. As well as nearly 10 square feet of shelf space there are a frozen food compartment, a vitaliser drawer and two large door shelves.

Electrolux

THE MAGIC FLAME

 ELECTROLUX LIMITED
153/5 Regent Street,
London, W.1 



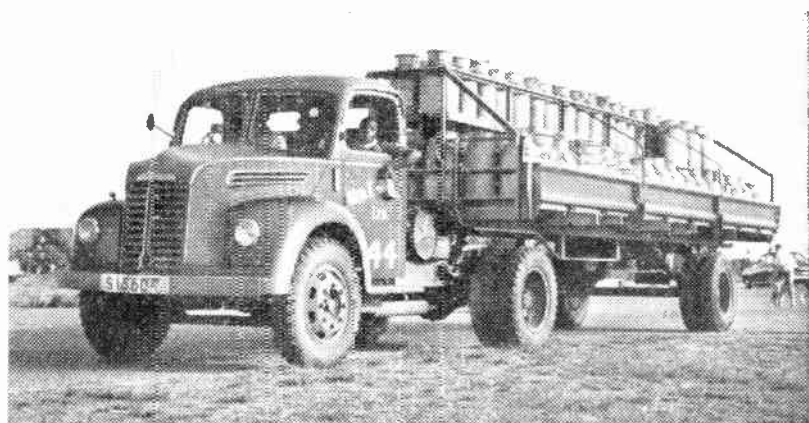
DIESEL POWER AT WORK

Police launch or fishing boat, Royal Navy submarine or private yacht—they all use Perkins diesel engines. Powerful

and economical, diesel engines help to eliminate fire risk at sea. Perkins marine diesels range from 25 b.h.p. to 100 b.h.p.



Farmers find Perkins diesel engines offer greater power, easier starting in all weathers and greatly reduced fuel and maintenance costs.



Long distance transport work calls for diesel power, reliability and economy. Perkins diesel engines are available as first equipment or as conversion packs for commercial vehicles of all types.

ON LAND OR SEA, wherever reliable economical power is vital, you'll find Perkins diesel engines at work. With a fuel consumption approximately half that of petrol driven engines, low maintenance costs and longer life, diesel reliability is a by-word. Statistics prove that diesel engines outlast other types. And they completely elimin-

ate fire risk, particularly important in marine applications. At work in 143 different countries, Perkins diesels are fitted as standard equipment by 170 different manufacturers and are in use for 423 varied applications. Whatever your power problem, there's a Perkins diesel engine to suit your particular requirements.



The Diesel Engine with the Clean Exhaust

**... FOR AGRICULTURAL, VEHICLE,
INDUSTRIAL AND MARINE APPLICATIONS**

F. PERKINS LTD., PETERBOROUGH. PHONE: PETERBOROUGH 5341

558

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 890. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



H.M. THE QUEEN AT THE ARMY DINNER

Listeners to the General Overseas Service will hear speeches by H.M. the Queen and General Sir Gerald Templer at the Army Dinner in honour of Her Majesty which is being held at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, London, on Tuesday. The scene will be described by Brian Johnston

'ONCE UPON A TIME'

Traditional Scottish songs and ballads in a special programme for St. Andrew's night

ENGLAND v. YUGOSLAVIA

Commentary by Alan Clarke from Wembley, London, on the Association football international

'RIGHT-HO, JEEVES'

Naunton Wayne in a radio frolic by Dan Ferguson from the novel by P. G. Wodehouse



'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'

Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon continue the new series of their popular radio Variety show

No strangers to the New World...

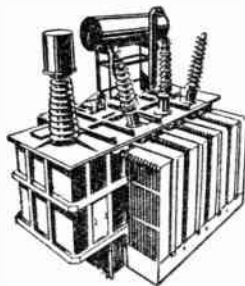
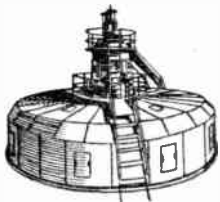


History will be repeated in 1957 when "Mayflower II", a replica of the original Pilgrim Fathers' ship, sails from Britain to be presented to the people of America as a goodwill gift.

History repeats itself, too, for The Gourock Ropework Co., Ltd., of Port Glasgow, Scotland. They have been chosen to manufacture every rope on board "Mayflower II". More than two hundred years ago they were acknowledged experts in the rigging of sailing ships and were exporting ropes to the young colonies on the Atlantic seaboard of America. Now, for "Mayflower II", techniques and methods unused for nearly one hundred and fifty years have been revived from old hand-written Gourock records to duplicate exactly the standing and running rigging which will be vital to the safety of this little vessel on her hazardous voyage.

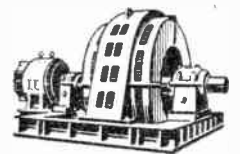
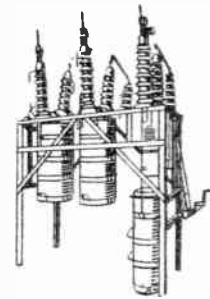
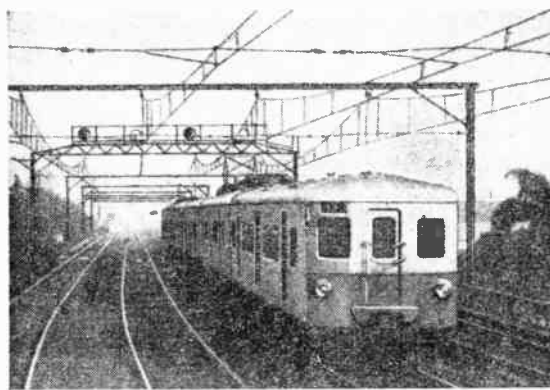
GOUROCK

Rope and steel wire rope for every purpose.



POWER

GENERATION • TRANSMISSION
DISTRIBUTION • APPLICATION



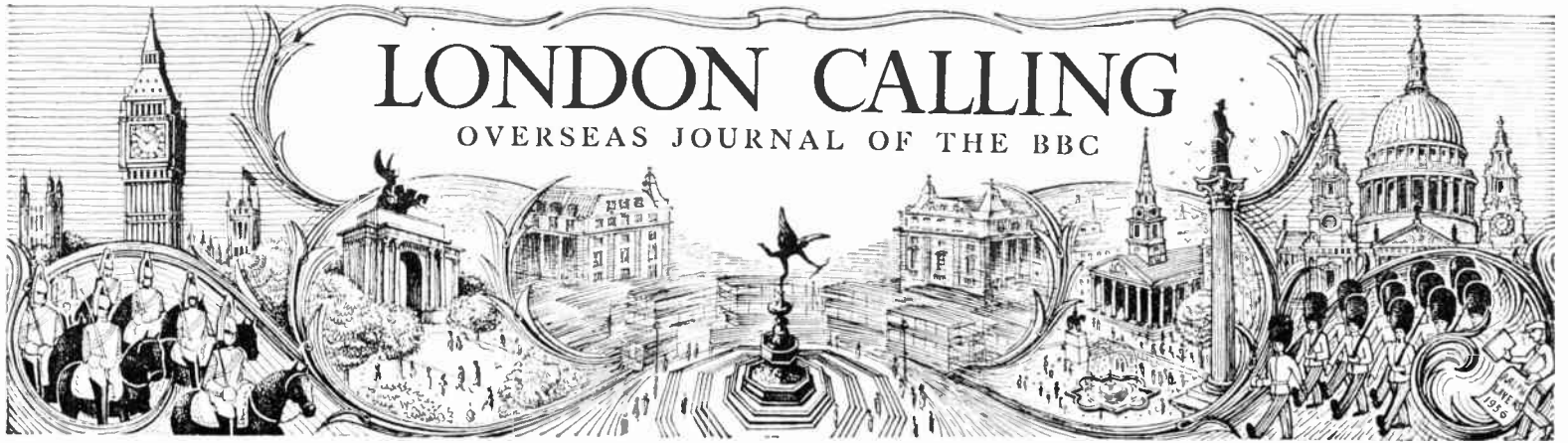
New sources of electrical power are bringing warmth and light to home and hospital—power for farm and industry—power for plenty. Throughout the world, wherever are demanded outstanding skill and craftsmanship in things electrical, will be found the products of Metropolitan-Vickers.

METROPOLITAN-VICKERS
ELECTRICAL CO LTD · TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER, 17

Member of the AEL group of companies

The illustration shows typical M-V products for heavy industries.

AXJA405



LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC

Celia Irving Asks: 'Can I Help You?'

—and invites listeners to write to her about any questions or practical problems concerning life in Britain: they will be answered in a programme broadcast in the G.O.S. every Saturday at 12.15

UNLIKE many programmes, 'Can I Help You?' owes its inception not to the planners in London but to listeners overseas. So many people living abroad feel out of touch with the rapidly changing conditions of life in Britain that they have asked for a programme which will both answer their specific questions and discuss generally the many problems that confront them when they think of returning to this country to live.

The programme has been running for more than a month now, and already it is easy to see that a great many of the questions classify themselves under the big headings of free education, the Health Service, the National Pensions Scheme, housing, etc. I try to deal with these subjects in a broad way, so as to give as much basic information to as great a number of listeners as possible.

Already in the few weeks in which 'Can I Help You?' has been on the air we have spoken of anti-polio vaccination, and how increasing numbers of children are being inoculated; holidays in Britain—what they may cost, and some of the places you can go to; the National Pensions Scheme, and how you can become a contributor.

But do not think that because your particular query is one of detail you will not have it included in the programme. I will do my best, whatever the question, to give you an answer by radio as soon as possible.

It may be that you have a child coming to Britain to school, and details such as how much



pocket-money is normal at that school or how much the train fare costs may be worrying you. Write to me, and let me help: the point being that I am on the spot and can find out much more easily than you who may be several thousand miles away.

If you want to order seeds from Britain and are doubtful whether they will grow in your locality let me know, and I will do my best to find out for you. We do not intend to set any bounds on the type of question answered. The only thing I cannot do is to answer by letter.

While most of the 'big' subjects will naturally be of equal interest to both men and women, we shall certainly be including news of especial interest to women, and from time to time I shall be speaking of the new fashion trends, what is new in fabrics, some of the latest gadgets for saving labour in the home, the new curtain materials, and the latest plastics. In short, all the things which interest the normal woman living in Britain.

Another feature of this programme is that in the first week of every month you will be able to hear 'What's On In London' during the following month, so that if you are about to come to Britain you can plan in advance a visit to a particular exhibition which may be of interest to you. On Saturday, December 1, for instance, I shall be giving information about January, 1957. But it may well be that your destination lies not in London but in some other centre. You may not be interested in what is on in London but in what is on, let us say, in Oxford or Manchester. If this is so, you have only to write, and I shall be glad to find out and tell you by radio.

If there is any subject about which you would like to have regular information let me know, and I will see if it is possible to include it in the programme from time to time. As I said at the beginning of this article you, the listeners, are responsible for starting this programme, and having got it started we want it to develop into a form which will suit and serve you best. So let us know if you have any bright ideas.

It would be of tremendous help in planning these broadcasts if questions could be kept as direct and factual as possible; it would also help me to cover more points in our limited time on the air.

Much as we should like to, we cannot deal with every question the moment it is received, so if you do not hear for a week or two do not give up hope. We shall get around to your particular problem or specific question just as fast as we can.

Although by its nature 'Can I Help You?' must necessarily be directed primarily towards those listeners who are either British expatriates or intending visitors to Britain, we hope that we shall gather a following, too, amongst other listeners, so that through listening to the programmes they will be able to build up in their own minds a picture of what life is like in Britain today, and how we cope with the many problems which naturally arise when one is living in a highly organised and complex society.

So, whether you are a regular or a potential listener, if you have a problem send it to me, Celia Irving, care of Head of General Overseas Service, BBC, London, England.

CONTENTS

THE SOVIET UNION: 3	OUR WAY OF LIFE: 19
THE COMMUNIST PARTY	THE COMMON LAW
By Dr. George Bolsover..... 4	By C. J. Hanson..... 12
THE RADIO RESEARCH STATION, SLOUGH	NASSER'S AIMS IN AFRICA
By Robert Reid..... 5	By Stanley Parker..... 12
AFRICA TOMORROW	C. B. FRY: ENGLAND'S GREATEST
By Philip Mason..... 6	ALL-ROUNDER
LAUNCHING 'MAYFLOWER II'	By Peter West..... 13
By Ian Curtis..... 7	THE VALUE OF FILM FESTIVALS
THE ANGLICAN CHURCH	By Roger Manvell..... 14
ON THE NIGER RIVER	HERE AND THERE
By the Rt. Rev. C. J. Patterson..... 8	Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'..... 17
THE MEANING OF 'PRESTIGE'	WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA..... 18
By Harold Nicolson..... 10	THIS WEEK'S LISTENING
MEMORIES OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS	A Radio Round-Up..... 19
By John Spencer..... 11	PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK..... 20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are on page 16

DR. GEORGE BOLSOVER, Director of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies in the University of London, describes in his contribution to the current G.O.S. series on the Soviet Union the development of the party under the leadership of Lenin and Stalin



DR. G. BOLSOVER

The Communist Party

FOR nearly forty years now Russia has been ruled as a one-party state with the Communists established as the only and ruling party. In March, 1917, the Russian people had begun to have their first experience of real political freedom when the Tsarist autocracy collapsed under the pressure of war and popular discontent. But it ended after the Communists staged a successful armed rising

and seized control of the government in November, 1917. The Communists were a small, revolutionary Marxist party led mostly by intellectuals, with Lenin at their head.

As revolutionary Marxists they believed in the inevitable downfall of capitalism and the creation of a classless society, and regarded the proletariat as the class historically destined to achieve these changes. But they were determined to accelerate the historical process as much as possible, and insisted that it was only Communist leadership which could make the proletariat conscious of its destiny and able to fulfil it. This led them to seize power in the proletariat's name, and to establish a one-party state with themselves as the ruling party. It also led them to treat the proletariat as horse to the Communist rider.

The party's ostensible aim in taking power was to build first a classless Socialist society and, eventually, a classless Communist society based on public instead of private ownership of the means of production and distribution. But what it has created in reality is a society in which public ownership has meant state ownership, and in which social stratification has grown very marked: in fact, a rapidly expanding industrialised society with heavy industry as the golden calf.

State ownership of nearly all the means of production and distribution, and state control of the rest, have increasingly helped to make the Soviet Union a totalitarian state in the fullest sense of the word. They have also bred a considerable army of bureaucrats, and made every citizen, in a sense, a cog in a great state-machine functioning under the Communist Party's direction and control. The result is that the party can reach into and influence the life of everybody in a very real and effective way.

When the party first seized power it had only about a quarter of a million members out of a total population of about 170-million. Now they number more than 7-million out of a total population of about 200-million. The organisation of the party, which was taken seriously in hand after the end of the civil war in 1920, has followed the principle of so-called 'democratic centralism.' This prescribes the election of party bodies by party members, strict party discipline, with the submission of minorities to majorities, and the complete subordination of lower bodies to the decisions of higher bodies. In practice, it produced not a democratic but an authoritarian party, controlled from the centre.

The Structure of the Party

The structure of the party corresponds broadly to the administrative structure of the Soviet state. The lowest party bodies are the primary party organisations which now number several hundred-thousands. These exist in factories, collective farms, government offices, units of the armed forces, or whatever else the party considers necessary, and the number of Communists in them varies considerably from a handful to a few score. Above them, in ascending hierarchical order, come district and town, provincial, and republican party organisations, each with its organs and officials, culminating in the all-union organisation at the centre. An exception is the Russian Republic—by far the largest—which differs from the other Soviet republics in not having a republican party organisation.

The existence of republican party organisations in no way means that the Soviet Communist party is a federal party. On the contrary, it rightly insists that it is a unitary party, and every republican party organisation is strictly bound by decisions of the party as a whole. As party membership and the number of party organisations grew the number of full-time paid officials, or *apparatchiki*, as they are called, grew with them, and it is these *apparatchiki* who really run the party machine at each level under the overall direction and control of the top party leaders. They constitute the party bureaucracy which parallels the state bureaucracy and tries to see that it is efficiently implementing party decisions on state affairs.

In theory the supreme party organ is the congress consisting of elected party delegates. For some years after the revolution it used to meet every year. But after Lenin's death, when Stalin began to gain control in the party, it met less often and at increasingly long intervals, though the party statutes prescribed more regular meetings. In fact, from 1926 to 1952 only five party congresses were called—in 1927, 1930, 1934, 1939, and 1952. Under the present statutes congresses are due to meet at least every four years, and the Twentieth Congress early this year was the first since the mid-1920s to be held within the prescribed period.

The main functions of the congress were supposed to be to debate and decide all important questions of party policy and to elect the party Central Committee and Control Commission, at any rate until 1939, when the congress authorised the Central Committee to choose the Control Commission. But in practice, especially after Stalin secured control, the congress became a mere rubber-stamp for whatever policies and decisions the party leaders laid before it. Between congresses the party was supposed to be run by the Central Committee which had a secretariat, a political bureau, an organisation bureau, and a number of departments covering mainly ideological and economic affairs.

At first the Central Committee was a small body of twenty to thirty members meeting fairly frequently. But even by Lenin's death its members had grown to nearly sixty, and they later became well over a hundred, and are now over 250. The bigger the Central Committee grew, the less frequently it was expected to meet; and it is now scheduled to assemble at least every six months. All this inevitably threw increasing power into the hands of the secretariat and, particularly, the Politburo, both of which after Lenin's death came to be dominated by Stalin in his role of General Secretary. Stalin himself deliberately worked for and furthered this concentration of party authority in his own hands, and he ended by making himself dictator in both party and state with much wider powers than even the most autocratic of the tsars.

It took a few years after Lenin's death before Stalin could establish his ascendancy in the party against such rivals as Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin, and Rykov, who disagreed with him on important issues of Marxist ideology and policy. But he steadily outmanoeuvred them and made them politically impotent by manipulating the *apparatchiki* and the party votes. Eventually he destroyed them physically in the great purges of 1936-38, when he used the secret police on a grand scale at the least suspicion of opposition, and terrorised the party into complete submission to his will.

A Chain of Little Local Dictators

In practice the party had always been authoritarian and hierarchical, with power and influence running from the top downwards, not from the bottom upwards, and with effective authority at each level centring round party secretaries elected on higher recommendation rather than round the local organisation as a whole. But Stalin pushed all these characteristics to the limit, and in 1937 he talked of the party in terms of an army with 3,000 to 4,000 generals, 40,000 officers, and 150,000 N.C.O.s.

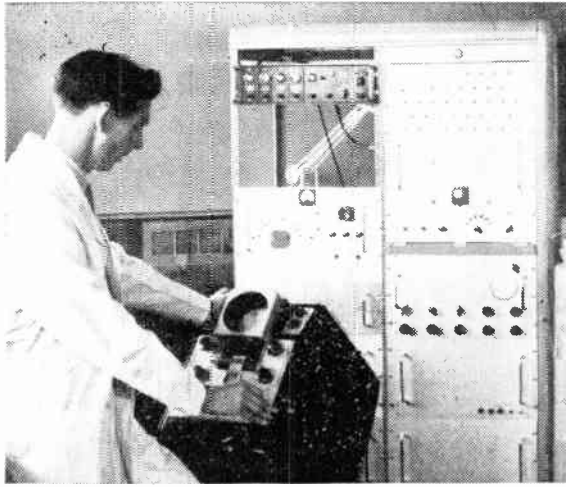
In his later years, according to Khrushchev, he rarely assembled the Central Committee and even ceased to use the Politburo as a regular working body, preferring instead to operate through its individual members. In short, the big dictator at the centre increasingly ruled the party through a chain of little local dictators who modelled their treatment of local party organisations on Stalin's own manipulation and treatment of the central party organisation.

Death ended Stalin's personal leadership in March, 1953, and his former Politburo colleagues have replaced it by their own collective leadership. As before, the party remains the only political party in the country with full control over the Soviet state. The arrest and execution of Beria have clipped the authority of the secret police, and this dreaded instrument of Stalin is at present controlled by the party leaders collectively, not by any one of them. The Twentieth Party Congress has met on time, the Central Committee has been called more often, and its Praesidium, which has replaced the Politburo, now works as a body.

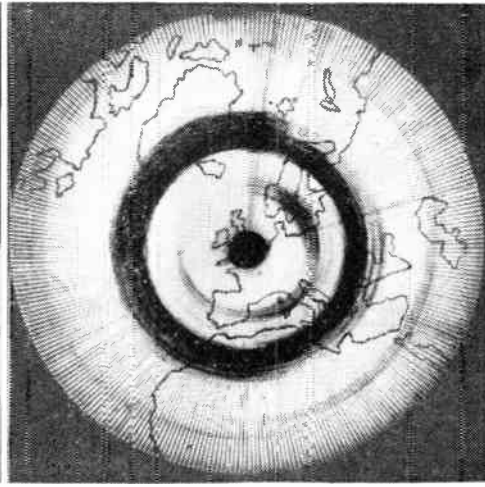
Similar changes in methods of party work are also visible at the lower levels of the party organisation. The party leaders describe these changes as a return to Leninist methods, and denounce Stalin's methods as the outcome of his megalomania. But in trying to assess their present and potential significance we should never forget that even Lenin's concept of the party was centralist and authoritarian, and that as early as 1904 Trotsky had attacked his self-centredness.

So far the present party leaders have only replaced the dictatorship of an individual by the dictatorship of a small group, and unless they rid the party of dictatorship in whatever form the danger of another personal dictator will surely remain. But to eliminate dictatorship completely they would have to jettison even some Leninist concepts, which they show no signs of doing. It is also open to question whether all the members of the present ruling group enjoy equal authority. The 'old guard' among them clearly stand out from the rest, and among the 'old guard' themselves Khrushchev has been making most of the running ever since his appointment as First Secretary of the party in the autumn of 1953.

All this suggests that even collective leadership is not proving particularly easy to run, and that Khrushchev seems to be trying to make himself—in Orwell's phrase—more equal than the others. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Preparing a war-time radar transmitter for carrying out investigations into world-wide, short-wave propagation



A plan position indicator, and (right) rotating beam aerial used for studying back-scatter



The Radio Research Station, Slough

ROBERT REID visits the establishment near London run by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, where for forty years scientists have been gathering a wealth of specialised knowledge which is continuously helping to improve radio-communications of all types—in particular, between broadcasters in the G.O.S. and their listeners

WHEREVER you may be listening, I hope my voice is coming through to you loud and clear. And I wonder if you know how it is getting through to you—the sort of journey it is making, and the tricks which are being played with it before it arrives at your end as a voice coming out of your radio-set? I am sitting in London in front of a microphone, just talking. Every word I utter is being converted into a stream of electro-magnetic impulses which is then shot into the air from a B.B.C. transmitter mast.

That stream—or beam, as the engineers call it—goes out at an oblique angle for anything from 500 to 1,000 miles before anything happens to it. It then hits a belt of electrified gas in the upper atmosphere, and this deflects the beam earthwards again. Then it bounces skywards until it hits another of those layers up in the ionosphere; and so in hops of this sort the beam travels across the world until it reaches your radio-set, which then converts those electro-magnetic impulses back again into the voice you are now listening to.

Mysteries of the Upper Atmosphere

I wanted to give that semi-technical explanation of what happens every time we broadcast to you because the whole fascinating process—to me it is still pure magic—is being studied and worked on day and night at the Radio Research Station at Slough, near London. In many ways this is one of the most important lines of research work now being carried out in Britain because the world has come to depend more and more on instantaneous communications. The ether is more crowded than ever it has been with this sort of traffic. Hence the vital importance of knowing what actually happens when radio signals are sent out—for any purpose—and the best ways and means of getting those signals through to the receiving end.

This is a task to which the Radio Research Station has been devoting itself for nearly forty years, probing the mysteries of the upper atmosphere, juggling with wavelengths and frequencies, and accumulating a wealth of highly specialised knowledge which is helping all the time to improve world radio-communications of all types, including nowadays, of course, the important question of air communications for civil aviation purposes.

At Slough, they do two things: they carry out fundamental research work, wrestling with cosmic mysteries which are just beyond the frontiers of human knowledge; but they also give a practical service to broadcasting organisations in Britain and to communications authorities in all parts of the world, providing them with forecasts of conditions for as long as six months ahead. This enables communications people to make whatever operational and technical adjustments are necessary, so that transmission and reception is as near perfect as possible.

Behind this service there is a vast network composed of hundreds of observation stations scattered up and down the world. Some of them, here and there, are operated by this British research organisation—they have even had men stationed in Antarctica. Others are controlled by the governments of different countries. But all the basic material is pooled together and analysed at Slough, and regular guidance bulletins are then issued for world consumption.

The Slough station is a fascinating place to visit. It has a back-log of history to begin with, because it was here—in an old Army hut—that

radar was invented: the device which enabled the Royal Air Force to detect incoming German bombers long before they were over Britain. And the principle of radar has been added to the stock of knowledge which is now helping the scientists and the physicists and the engineers to wrest new secrets from the upper atmosphere.

One line of study which is being developed is connected with what is known as back-scatter. When that beam which is now bringing my voice to you hits one of those upper layers and bounces back to the earth's surface some of the electro-magnetic impulses break away. They go into reverse, as it were, doubling back on their own tracks and returning to the point from which they originated.

In a darkened room in one of the huts at Slough I stood in front of an instrument with a circular, glass screen. A thin line of green light wriggled its way across the screen from one side to the other. Every now and then the line would throw up a jagged peak, recording an out-going transmission from one of the forest of tall masts in the meadows outside the hut. A fraction of a second later there would be an eruption of minor peaks further along the green line as the break-away impulses returned—the back-scatter—like homing pigeons, having made a round-trip of more than a couple of thousand miles in less time than it takes you to blink your eyelids. From the observations and the fine mathematical calculations it is possible to make from studying these antics the scientists are provided with information which helps to increase the degree of operational accuracy in all communications work.

In this same room there is also a dimly lighted screen which shows in map form a sizeable slab of the world. A thin pencil of light was rotating all the time from the centre of the screen. As it swung round on its course it would occasionally leave a dark-grey patch, like a smear, trailing behind it over the north Atlantic, say, or at some point in the Middle East. These dark patches were the actual, hard upper layers which would be hit by any out-going beam—but made visible to the naked eye. This device—the plan position indicator—makes an invaluable contribution to the research work at Slough.

Plotting Sun-Spot Activity

In yet another department in the station I had been shown a huge chart on which is plotted every aspect of solar activity during the past twenty-four years—sun-spot activity, as you would probably call it. A study of this chart, together with other observations, shows that there is every likelihood that next winter the world will see one of the most active periods of solar activity for many years.

Conditions will be extremely favourable for advanced radio research-work, both theoretical and practical, and next winter will mark the beginning of an intensive period of work which will last for a number of years. And a mobile radar transmitter I saw being tuned up will play a star part. It is going to be sent all over the world to transmit signals back to England. At Slough a companion set will be tuned in to pick up those signals. At the end of that period the people at Slough should have amassed new knowledge which will advance the whole science of communications. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Photos reproduced by permission of the Director of Radio Research, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Crown Copyright Reserved.

PHILIP MASON, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in this contribution to the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation,' speaks of the peoples of Africa who are on the threshold of independence



PHILIP MASON

Africa Tomorrow

YOU have heard, in earlier talks in this series, of the spread of ideas and technical knowledge by military conquest, by the missionary spirit, by the desire for gain. All these were present in the colonisation of Africa by Europeans. The Cape began as a trading station on the way to the Indies; Europeans spread inland, first of all into empty spaces, as in Australia, later by frontier wars, or by requests for protection. The missionaries went in ones and twos ahead of the farmers, the miners, and soldiers; these followed in larger numbers. In Nyasaland, on the other hand, it was the missionary spirit that led: Livingstone's horror of the slave trade stirred the conscience of his fellow-countrymen, and even the first traders came as part of a missionary enterprise. On the west coast trade was the first and main influence. Everywhere, in varying proportions, the three elements were there—soldier, trader, preacher.

The result for the African of this complex invasion has been an experience of the most shattering nature: it has affected his religion, his economy, his politics, his family, his whole way of life.

No Comparison with the Past

It is not to be compared with the conquest of, say, the Greeks by the Romans—both Mediterranean peoples, though at different stages of development—nor with earlier colonisations in Africa—the moves of Hamitic and Nilotic people southward, the spread of the Bantu southward, the backwash of the Nguni peoples after Chaka's wars. These were colonisations of like by like—comparable with the Normans and Saxons in England—one people a little ahead of the other in organisation or weapons, but leading a similar life.

Even the Arab colonisation on the east coast seems an affair of like by like compared with the revolution in technical achievement brought by the Europeans. Peoples in the early iron age, of whom none had used the plough or the wheel, or hardly any had put one stone on top of another, found themselves within two generations pitchforked into the complex competitive life of big modern cities, dealing with aeroplanes, motor-cars, and automatic lifts, not to mention a whole set of ideas which the invaders took for granted but which to them were quite new: the idea that land could be sold or mortgaged; money, wages, written contracts—all that kind of thing.

I repeat: it has been a profound and shattering experience. It has shattered much that was socially satisfying. Many restraints in marriage and courtship, many rigidly observed laws of property, many 'good old ways' have gone for ever with the old life. And much that was psychologically satisfying has gone too. Here and there the Bantu—far the most numerous group of people affected—had coalesced into nations such as the Baganda, the Barotse, the Zulus, but the basic unit of Bantu society was a much smaller group, most often a man with his wives and their children, perhaps married children and grandchildren, one big family, self-sufficient in food, though expecting some help from neighbouring groups who came together for ritual ceremonies, dances, hunting, war.

Westerners have stressed the external insecurity of this life: the danger of raids by other tribes, of slavery, of witchcraft, apart from drought, famine, and disasters while hunting. But with this external insecurity one may detect a certain internal security, a certain confidence in the hierarchy of ancestral spirits and in the adequacy of known social institutions to deal with known evils. That has gone for ever, and a desperate instability remains.

You must think of the African peoples as both attracted and repelled by the new way of life. The first missionaries found the tribes interested in the nature of divine being or of an after-life, receptive of many Christian ideas, but reluctant to change their habits or to accept new disciplines. They were attracted by much they heard and by more that they saw—by tables, chairs, curtains, pictures, books—but when a second wife was both the sign of economic success already achieved and the means to achieve more it was hard to adopt a religion which insisted on one wife only. Chiefs pressed missionaries to stay permanently with them, often hoping for technical advice, less often from a genuine interest in religion, always influenced by curiosity and a desire for prestige.

That first attraction has often become restricted to the externals of Western life. There is a passion for Western furniture, clothes, radios, an impatience of the kind of leadership that dictates from a fixed platform of its own values. There is a contrast between respect, even affection, for certain individual Europeans and mistrust for Europeans in general. And especially, as a class, for those in authority—native commissioners, missionaries—the very people who have done most for Africans, the people who fifty or even thirty years ago were looked on by the African

as his best friends. As a class Europeans in authority today stand condemned by African opinion because they still think of doing things *for* Africans instead of *with* them.

Everywhere, though in varying degrees, I think you will find Africans attracted by the externals of a Western way of life, yet in a ferment to find new ways of expressing themselves, ready to put on a Western suit but not the beliefs that go with it. You see it in religion: hundreds of new organisations calling themselves separate churches are constantly forming; in all of them you find an attempt by Africans to say something of their own, away from Europeans, unhampered by rigid doctrines, by discipline, by the need to wait before reaching the top of the hierarchy.

On the west coast you have something else: a new insistence on the value of the civilisations which flourished in the Middle Ages to the south-west of the Sahara, civilisations strongly influenced by Islam but distinctively African. There you find a swing back from the old readiness to take everything from the West: it is the fashionable thing to wear not Western clothes but 'national dress,' which not long ago might well have been looked down on as rather backward by those most educated in Western ways. In the north, which is at least as much Mediterranean as African, the peoples of Algeria and Morocco seem unwilling—to put it mildly—to accept with gratitude the French ideal of conferring on them what to a Frenchman is the greatest of all benefits—making them Frenchmen in every sense. Rightly or wrongly, they too want a way of expression of their own.

In east and central Africa the impact of the new world has been sharper and more sudden than elsewhere, and the situation is complicated by the presence of European settlers, who have been used to a world in which power and wealth have been concentrated in their hands. And an already complex situation is made more complex by the presence of Asian colonists, competing with the Europeans for the privilege of teaching, or exploiting, for evil or good, Africans who begin to regard both rivals alike with a certain cynical sourness.

For the Europeans there is an acute dilemma: they have to face not only the prospect of sharing power and privilege with a majority—that has been done in England without too many tears—but of seeing the country in which they have cast their lot and made their homes turned into something quite different. Because one must, I think, face the fact that it will be profoundly different when the majority are in power.

The African is intuitive, emotional, suspicious of what other people and the forces of nature may do to him; his ready laughter, his gaiety, are forms of defence in a dangerous world, but they are there, always ready to take charge of a situation in which we Europeans would be solemnly arguing. An African world, make no mistake about it, will be very different from one controlled by us.

Avoidance of Nationalism

What shape then will be taken by Africa tomorrow, Africa on the threshold of independence? An Africa that is like a pot boiling with uncertainty, insecurity, and anxiety, wants the techniques of the West: it wants schools, roads, universities, hospitals, dams, irrigation systems, and it must have capital and technicians. How can she get them without beliefs she does not want? She may get capital and beliefs either from Western Europe and America, or from Russia. She may turn from the devil she knows to the devil she does not. She may then find that Marxism too needs re-tailoring for an African climate. But some fusion of ways of life has to be found. The tailor's dummy of Western techniques has to be fitted with a new soul.

We have seen in east Africa that an advancing tribe, ahead of its neighbours, one foot on the ladder, may find the ascent too difficult in the face of a European ruling minority and may turn to bloodthirsty and obscene retrogression—frustration taking the course it took with the Nazis in Germany. There are signs on the Copper Belt of Northern Rhodesia of fruitless, unconstructive resistance to authority. Nationalism in Europe we begin to think of as out of date, but the creed of keeping out everyone who does not look like *me* has a wide appeal and is highly infectious. Morally that creed is surely no more respectable when it is held by an African than by a German or an Afrikaner; moreover, it will scare away free capital.

The task for Africa tomorrow is to avoid the kind of nationalism that shuts other people out, that glorifies hatred, that snatches international assets, that frightens away much-needed capital and technical help; to avoid, on the other hand, selling her soul for tanks and radio-sets; to find instead a way of integrating what is best in the African temperament with what the West can offer, of reconciling the attraction and repulsion Africa feels for the West, and in a new mood of self-confidence accepting the help the West can give, and using it for her own immortal purpose. (Broadcast in the BBC General Overseas Service)



Reis Leming, an American who was awarded the George Medal for life-saving in the 1953 floods, launched the ship; his wife and Dr. W. A. Baker, the designer, from Plymouth, Massachusetts, are on his left

Launching 'Mayflower II'

IAN CURTIS describes the launching at a Devon shipyard of a replica of the famous ship in which the Pilgrim Fathers went to America in 1620. 'Mayflower II' is to be sailed across the Atlantic in April next year and presented to the people of the United States

AT the port of Brixham about two months ago *Mayflower II*—a replica of the original *Mayflower*—was launched to the cheers of about 500 people and the background noise of a thunderstorm. The new *Mayflower* will be sailing to America in April next year. Nearly 500 people in the dockyard took an early breakfast, or no breakfast at all, to view the launching and by 8.15 the first half of the *Mayflower* story had reached a successful conclusion.

It was 336 years ago that the first *Mayflower* sailed to the New World, and about one year ago that in both Britain and America it was decided to build an exact replica and to sail her across the Atlantic. The ship was to be built in Britain, and after her crossing to be presented as a gift to the people of the United States. In the shipyard at Brixham the job was welcomed as a chance to build again in English oak, and part of the keel is one gigantic timber forty feet long and one foot thick.

The ship herself is about the size of a small ocean-tug, but that gives you no real idea at all, since she is deep and wide and curved. She is a most graceful vessel, and everyone who has seen her is just waiting to view the finished effect, with the three masts, the two square sails on the main and the fore-mast, the square sprit-sail instead of a jib, and the Arabian-looking lutine sail aft on the mizzen.

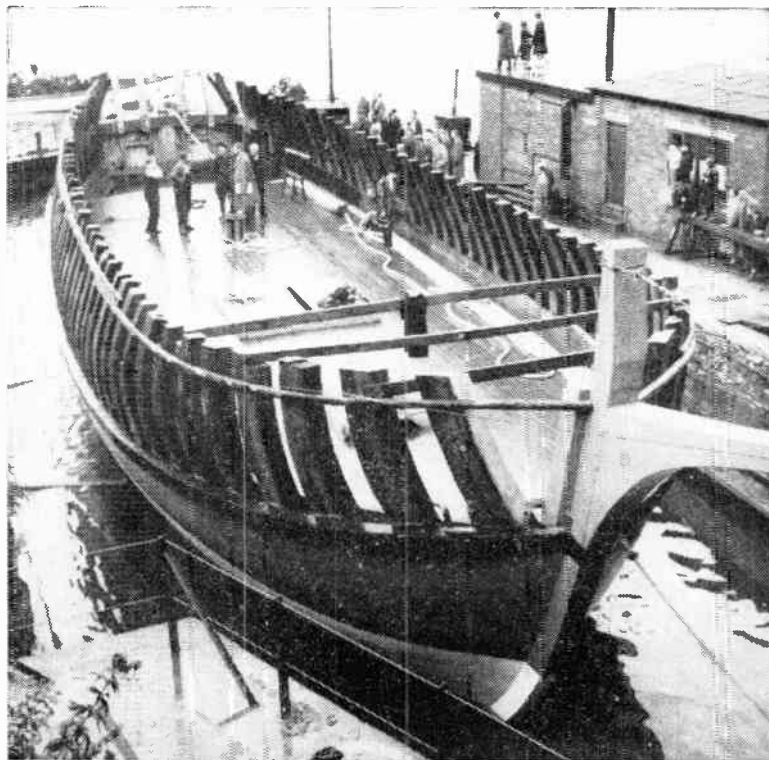
In length she cannot be more than ninety feet, so that the twenty-one crew and the twenty or so passengers, will at no stage feel that they are sailing in an Atlantic liner. In the deep hold will be concrete ballast to keep her steady, and water and stores for the voyage.

The cordage and the canvas, the ropes and the sails, are all being specially made in Scotland as exactly as possible as they were on the first *Mayflower*, and for this charts and plans in museums have been meticulously examined. Great credit should be given both to the organisers and to the architect and designer, Dr. W. A. Baker, who has done so much of the research, and also to Mr. Upham in whose yard the ship was built.

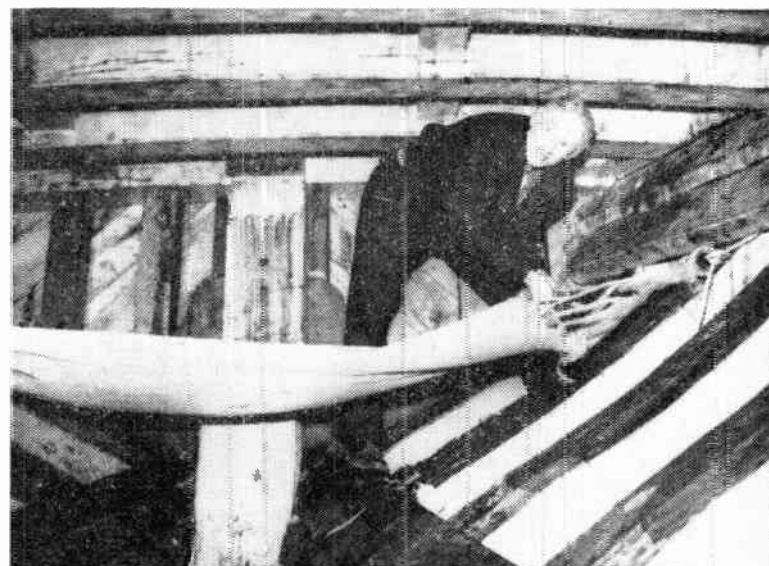
Message from Massachusetts

The ceremony began at 7.30 with a prayer and a hymn. The president of the *Mayflower* project, Mr. Felix Stimpson, spoke for Britain: 'We are here this morning to launch the *Mayflower*. Before doing so I would like to read a message we have received from the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims originally settled. It says: "To the sponsors of the *Mayflower* project and the people of Great Britain. I salute your magnificent effort to recreate a moment in history in which your nation and mine share a special pride. In bringing back the *Mayflower* as it was in 1620 you are reliving an immortal story of heroism in the face of adversity, which cannot help but make its imprint in the world. God speed your voyage to our shores."'

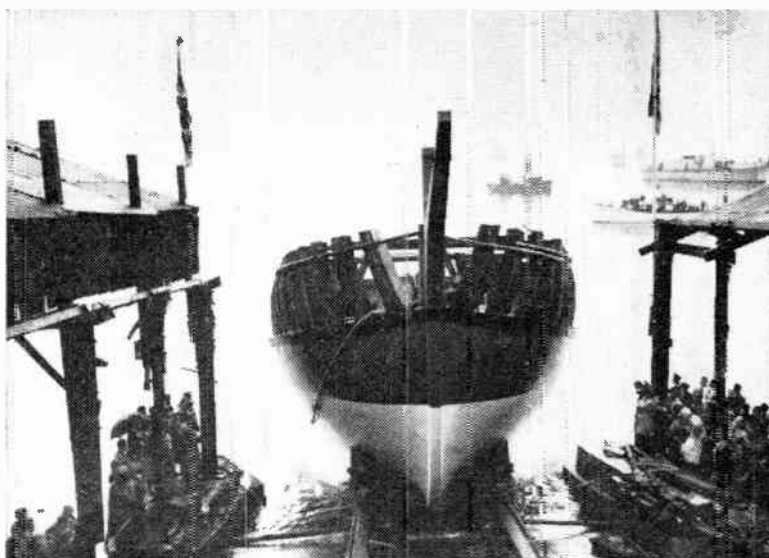
Mr. Stimpson was followed by Major-General Roscoe Wilson, the Commander of the Third American Air Force, who accepted the idea of the *Mayflower* on behalf of America. Then Mr. Reis Leming launched the ship—you may remember that Mr. Leming was awarded the George Medal as a corporal for rescuing nearly thirty people in Norfolk in the floods of 1953. In accordance with the old tradition a gold cup was presented to Mr. Leming and hurled by him into the sea, whence it was retrieved by a volunteer diver and presented to the shipbuilders. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



'Mayflower II' in dry dock at Brixham: she is made of English oak, and is about ninety feet long; when completed she will have three masts

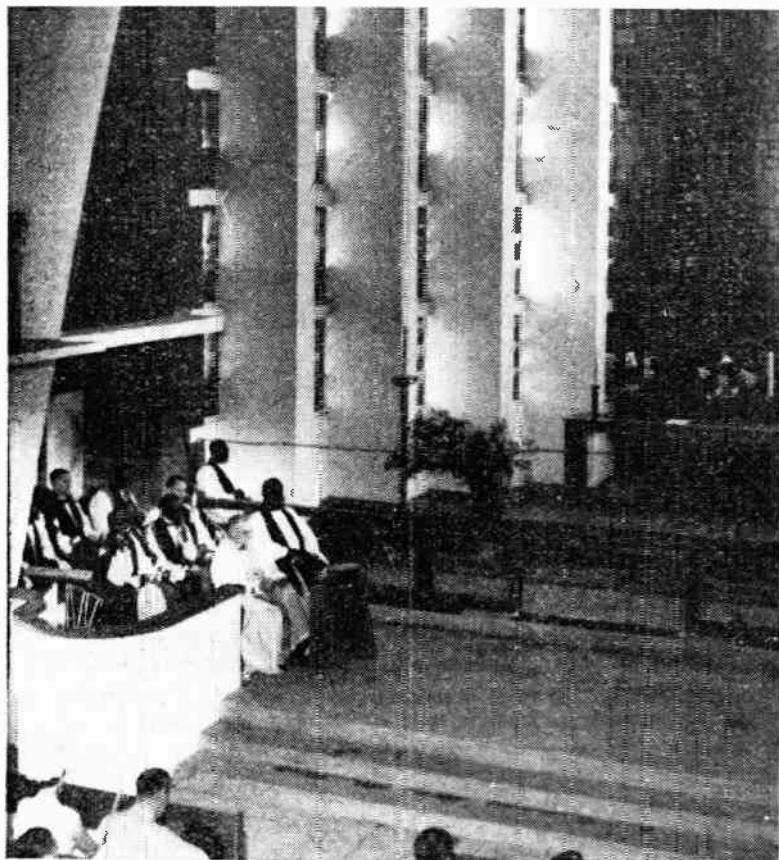


Godfrey Wicksteed, who will be First Mate on the voyage, slinging his hammock



The end of the first stage of the project—the hull sliding down the slipway

The Anglican Church on the Niger River



The first Archbishop of West Africa, the Most Rev. L. G. Vinuug, at a service in Onitsha Cathedral: he was elected to the office in 1951

PEOPLE say: 'What a lovely picturesque title! Bishop on the Niger'; and then they add, 'But why *on* the Niger?' I usually try to explain that there is some prosaic political reason for it. Two-thirds of the long river Niger are in French West Africa, and it might well be considered a trifle arrogant for us Anglicans to adopt the title 'Bishop of the Niger.' Yet I hope it was really that someone with a sense of poetry gave us this name, someone perhaps who knew something of the powerful and mysterious attraction of that mighty river, who loved the heroic story of the great explorers who sought to discover its ancient secrets; someone who remembered the passionate words of Mungo Park when in his last letter he spoke of his unconquerable hope 'to discover the termination of the Niger or perish in the attempt. Though all the Europeans who are with me should die,' he wrote, 'and though I were half-dead I would still persevere; and if I could not succeed in the object of my journey I would at least die *on* the Niger.'

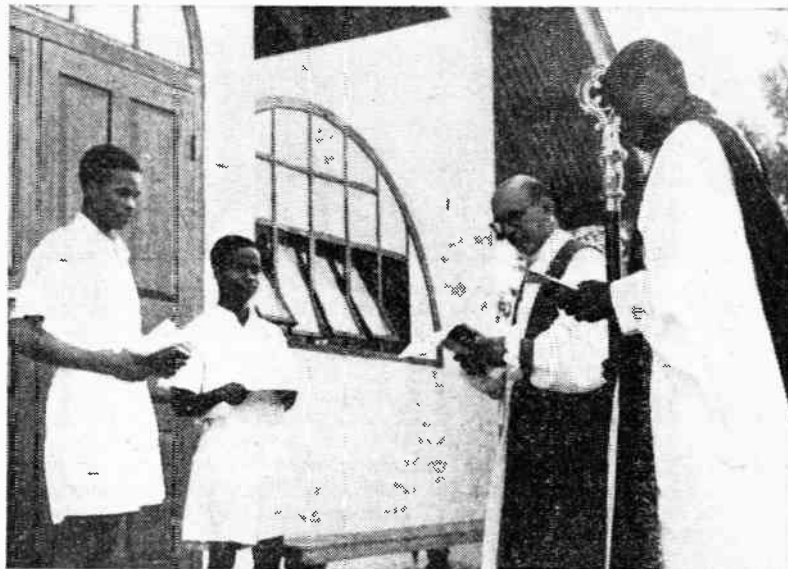
Mungo Park could, of course, speak of the Niger with a certain sense of possessiveness. For here was a river of whose existence Herodotus had written in the fifth century B.C. but which had remained undiscovered in modern times until late in the seventeenth century A.D. It was Park alone who discovered it. The supreme moment is superbly told by himself in the often quoted words of his diary: 'July 20, 1796. We rode forward through some marshy ground where, as I was anxiously looking round for the river, someone called out "See the water!" and looking forward I saw with infinite pleasure the great object of my mission, the long-sought-for majestic Niger, glittering in the morning sun as broad as the Thames at Westminster flowing slowly to the eastward.'

Much Wider than the Thames

And that was far away at Segou in French West Africa, far above the Niger's confluence with the Benue, and hundreds of miles from that territory called today the Diocese on the Niger. The Thames at Westminster is a narrow stream compared with the mighty Niger in the flood season as it flows between Asaba and Onitsha.

It is of the Church's life and work on this river that we shall be thinking now, and I hope that people will be thinking quite a lot about it in the coming months; for next year the Church on the Niger, or more strictly speaking, the Niger Mission holds its centenary. A century, whether reckoned in runs on a cricket field or in years in the life of a society, is an achievement, especially in West Africa, where centenaries have not yet been very thick on the ground. So the prospect is exciting. As we celebrate it we shall be thanking God for all that has been accomplished through the agency of the Church Missionary Society and of

THE RT. REV. C. J. PATTERSON, Bishop on the Niger, talks about the life and work of the Church along the great river which runs through Nigeria: the original mission set up in 1857 has now grown into three flourishing dioceses staffed by an almost entirely African clergy



Bishop Patterson (second from the right) consecrating the chapel at St. Mark's College, a teacher-training centre in Eastern Nigeria run by the Church

the Anglican Church, but we shall certainly not eschew the cult of personality, for it was with certain Christian people and especially with Crowther, an African from Nigeria, that it all began.

We must properly start then with Samuel Adjai Crowther. He is known to Church history as the first black bishop of modern times, and to biographical romance as the slave-boy who became bishop. The story is the ecclesiastical counterpart of *From Log-cabin to White House*. Sold as a slave in 1821, rescued and deposited with other freed slaves at Freetown, in Sierra Leone, he was there cared for and trained and educated through the C.M.S. Service for some years as a teacher prepared him for the great work he was to undertake on the Niger. For when expeditions were planned to explore the river, and an African missionary teacher was needed, it was Crowther who was chosen—in 1841, 1853, and 1857. With a fine sense of occasion he writes in his diary for July, 1841: 'Today at eleven o'clock the vessel *Soudan* got under way for the Niger, the highway into the heart of Africa.'

Journeyings of Bishop Crowther

Thus began the connection between himself and the river with which his name will always be associated. In 1857 he landed at Onitsha on the Niger and founded the Niger Mission. In 1864 he was consecrated in Canterbury Cathedral as Bishop of the Niger Territory, and from then until his death in 1891 he continued his journeyings, a familiar figure on the Niger. I remember hearing only a few years ago from an old African lady who lived in the riverside town of Asaba how she remembered as a girl the visits of Bishop Crowther in the 1880s, and the crowds which welcomed him on the banks of the Niger.

He was a remarkable man by whatever standards you judge him. It is hardly surprising that all parts of the Church in West Africa regard him as particularly their own spiritual ancestor. But like all the saints he belongs to us all. There was nothing parochial or tribal about his outlook. There was no limit to his zeal for evangelisation. Though a Yoruba from Western Nigeria by birth he was trained as a young man in Sierra Leone and worked as bishop among the Ibos and other peoples in Eastern Nigeria, and he preached and taught with wisdom and persuasiveness in Northern Nigeria. Regionalisation was certainly not in his vocabulary, and he would have noted with approval that the mission which he founded on the Niger today continues to work in all three regions of the Nigerian Federation.

What would he find if he came to review today the work he began in 1857, and what would he think of it? Well, he would certainly find a great outward growth and expansion. After his death in 1891 the territory where he had worked became part of the Anglican Diocese of Western Equatorial Africa, with its bishop living in Lagos. In 1919 this was divided into the two dioceses: Lagos, covering the west and north of Nigeria, and the Niger Diocese, occupying roughly the territory east of the Niger and stretching from the river Benue to the Bight of Benin, and eastward to the French Cameroons. By 1952 the Niger



Bishop Crowther, who founded the Niger Mission in 1857; and (right) a ferry over the Niger at Onitsha



Diocese was again subdivided: the area covered by Crowther's Niger Mission is now the two dioceses of the Niger and the Niger Delta.

In that area today he would find more than 1,500 churches, some of them finely built in stone and brick in such large modern towns as Enugu and Port Harcourt, and others in the numerous towns and villages on the banks of the Niger and its tributaries or in the forest and open grasslands, many of them simple and unpretentious buildings, but all of them centres of Christian fellowship and the worship of God. Nearly a quarter of a million adherents, of whom about a third are communicants, make up the membership of these churches, and just over 100 clergy look after them.

Of the clergy, as Crowther would be glad to find, all but about a dozen are Africans. Indeed, the policy of Africanisation which is a predominant feature of all organisations, political and commercial, in Nigeria today has been mission policy since the C.M.S. began its work on the Niger. The conviction then held that missionaries could best serve Africa by training Africans to evangelise their own people has been steadily practised through these hundred years. We now have an African, Bishop Dimicari, as diocesan bishop of the Niger Delta Diocese, and the five archdeacons are all Africans.

And what a work these clergy have to do! I think of one who looks after sixty-eight congregations and some forty schools. Each church has its own catechist, church teacher, or voluntary lay-reader. The parish is divided into four groups of churches, and the clergyman goes each week to one of the four groups and administers the sacraments. He also preaches, holds communicants' and confirmation classes, is manager of his school and attends meetings of the local education committee, supervises the work of his catechists and teachers, seeks to smooth out difficulties, and does all the other pastoral work which a busy pastor somehow finds time to do. This particular man happens also to be archdeacon of an area with 203 churches, many of which are situated on almost inaccessible corners reached only by canoe or bicycle. Fortunately he is a strong man, in body as well as in spirit.

It is obvious, therefore, that the selection and training in increasing numbers of suitable men for the ministry is a task of the utmost importance in Nigeria today; and it is in the provision of the staff for training in the theological colleges that the assistance of the older established Churches in Europe and America is most urgently needed. Again, Crowther would find that education proceeds apace from the primary to the university level. Here also the work is carried on mostly by Africans.



Members of the preliminary training school of Iyi Enu Mission Hospital, near Onitsha, which also supplies staff for a diocesan maternity service



A Church elder summoning the people by drum to service at a village church

In the mission medical field, too, there have been great advances. The Mission Hospital at Iyi Enu, near Onitsha, now nearly fifty years old, supplies the staff for a diocesan maternity service with centres in many villages. In co-operation with the Nigerian Leprosy Service, the leper settlement begun by the mission at Oji River continues its work, and even became a topic of world news recently when Her Majesty the Queen visited it and encouraged the patients with her sympathy and understanding. Thanks to Her Majesty our new training hospital at Umuahia changed its clumsy title of Union Mission Joint Training Hospital to Queen Elizabeth Hospital. This is one of the several enterprises which we Anglicans share with the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

The Two Dimensions of Christianity

But Crowther would not be content to judge only by the seen and temporal, the outward forms and institutions. He knew, as a recent writer has reminded us, that 'the expansion of Christianity in any region must always be measured in two dimensions: in the area of population that becomes attached to the Faith, but also in the depth to which the religion penetrates in reshaping faith and life.' Here he might well meet with disappointments, though there would also be encouragements. For a church is always in danger of concentrating on the easier and more superficial things, of loving its own life and losing its soul.

Since Crowther had both wisdom and a sense of humour he would have known what to make of a comment of one of our clergymen in his annual parish report: 'The spirit of evangelistic zeal in this parish is now dead,' he wrote, 'and we are settling down to normal Church life again.' No! Normal Church life as Crowther knew it on the Niger was a continuous bold adventure, not settled and stagnant but ever moving forward and flowing onward like the great river that carried him on his journeys, that brought and still brings life and sweetness to the land.

As we approach this centenary year we shall pray that the Church on the Niger may still be adventuring under the guidance of the Holy Spirit in new and original ways: perhaps in a greater use of African art in our buildings, our music, our forms of worship; perhaps in more imaginative methods of evangelism; perhaps in a new approach among an agricultural people to better rural living.

Above all, I hope we shall remember that the only kind of live church is a missionary church, thinking more of giving than of receiving and possessing. For only thus can the Church on the Niger make its truly African contribution to the Universal Church of God, and give its own special meaning to the Psalmist's words: 'There is a river the streams whereof shall make glad the City of God.' (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

The Meaning of 'Prestige'

HAROLD NICOLSON, in another of his fortnightly commentaries on men and affairs, discusses the various shades of meaning which people of differing nationalities give to the word 'prestige,' and attempts to define the peculiar British conception of it: 'For us it ought to mean,' he suggests, 'power based on reputation rather than reputation based on power'

WHAT they generally mean by this is a situation in which a powerful country, in defence of its rights and interests, is able and willing to bring such overwhelming and inevitable force to bear that the very threat of it renders the use of force unnecessary. Thus a single young policeman is able to control the traffic in Piccadilly Circus merely by making gestures with his hands. It is not that these gestures have in themselves anything compulsive or mesmeric about them. It is merely that the assembled motorists, bus-drivers, and pedestrians are well aware that if they were to ignore or disobey his gestures they would be taken off to the police-station, be summoned to appear before the magistrates, and in the end be punished.

If any doubt existed whether the individual policeman were in fact representing the law of the land, or if there were any uncertainty in the minds of the public that any disobedience on their part would in fact be immediately punished, then the signals would be ignored and much confusion, accompanied probably by several accidents, would be liable to ensue.

Thus what most of us mean when we use the word 'prestige' is the power of recognised authority to enforce its demands. Once the authority ceases to be recognised, once those who defy it are uncertain whether in fact retribution will follow, then prestige in this sense ceases to operate.

Changes in the Doctrine of State Rights

It is inevitable that those who have been brought up with the idea that a state is justified in using or threatening force for the purpose of defending its own rights and interests should be puzzled by a situation in which it is prevented from so doing by the intervention of other states, whose interests may be non-existent and whose rights have not been primarily assailed. It seems intolerable to such people that a small country should be able with apparent impunity flagrantly to assail the rights of a large country on the grounds that it is acting in accordance with the principles of international law.

Those who fail to recognise that the whole doctrine of state rights has been profoundly modified in the last half-century will contend that the term 'international law' is no more than an ideological fallacy. A body of law, if it is to be generally recognised and observed, must be uniform and enforceable: one must know what it is, and be sure that any violation of it will be immediately punished. Even the Charter of United Nations, such people argue, is in no sense either a law or a treaty, since it is not dispassionate, can be negated by the veto of a great Power, and is but rarely enforceable. In so far as any international law exists today it exists only to encourage and protect small countries who are resolved to violate established rights and interests. In the chaotic conditions that have thereby been created, in conditions in which the theory of sovereignty bears no relation to the actually existing proportions of power, authority has disappeared, and with it the beneficent and covert discipline exercised under the old theory of prestige.

I do not agree with this argument. In the first place, I question whether the doctrine of prestige was always exercised with such consideration and beneficence. In the second place, I believe that the Charter of United Nations, although not always clear or always compulsive, does represent the most reasonable principles of international conduct which in our present world we are likely to achieve.

Greater Protection for the Under Dog

For the moment, it is true, it may furnish greater opportunities and protection to the under, rather than to the upper, dog. But I remain one of those misguided doctrinaires who believe that on the whole this new balance of power is a good rather than a dreadful thing. Nor do I interpret the word 'prestige' as relating solely to the potential exercise of force.

Some twenty years ago, that is before Hitler had started to become overtly dangerous, I delivered at Cambridge a lecture to which I gave the title 'The Meaning of Prestige.' I have recently been reading this lecture again and I was pleased to observe that most of what I said then I could repeat without irrelevance today, and that the principles and definitions that I then suggested do certainly apply to a transitional situation in which, as now, the exercise of force on the part of a single state is subordinated to a regard for certain principles if not of international jurisprudence, then at least of international conduct. Let me repeat here some of the definitions and conclusions which I advanced in 1937.

I began by dismissing as wholly out of date the early associations of the word 'prestige' with diplomatic jugglery or deception. I also contended that if we were to interpret the word correctly we must realise that it contains implications other than the employment or threat of force. I took as my theme the definition provided by the *Oxford English Dictionary*, that venerable compendium which so often when consulted helps to clarify our thoughts. That definition runs as follows: 'Influence and reputation

derived from previous character, achievements or associations; or especially from past success.'

I proceeded to consider whether this definition would be accepted in every language and country, or whether different peoples gave to the word 'prestige' particular meanings, conditioned by their own national tradition and temperament. I contended that to the French the word had associations with such concepts as glamour or glory; that for the Italians it had retained something of its original suggestion of the dazzling or the marvellous; and that for the Germans it was related to the idea of 'not losing face,' or, as they might say, the concept of national honour.

What then was the particular shade of meaning that the British gave to the word? I made the following suggestion, that for us it meant, or ought to mean, 'Power based on reputation rather than reputation based on power.' I admitted that in a narrower sense the word 'prestige' was employed to suggest the extent to which foreigners were prepared to believe in our power without that power having to be either demonstrated or exercised. But I argued that it also possessed implications unconnected entirely with the use of force.

The British conception of policy, I contended, was not, as was the German, a warrior conception but a mercantile conception. We were not out for glistening diplomatic victories or dramatic trials of strength. What we were after was a profitable deal. We had learnt from our long business experience that no deal is in the end profitable which imposes conditions that are incapable of fulfilment, or leaves our customers either in a mood of indignant humiliation or devoid of all capacity to trade with us in the future. Our conception of prestige, therefore, was closely akin to credit in the commercial sense. It was based, or ought to be based, on the word 'reliability.'

It is indeed curious that our prestige should have survived for so long, even when we have been shown to possess little political forethought, even when we have demonstrated that we are inclined to act by instinct rather than by method, and when our successive improvisations have met with ill-success. How are we to explain that, whereas our policy is so often unpredictable and therefore variable, we retain and are able to recover our prestige abroad? Obviously it must imply something more than actual physical power and the will to use it; obviously it must depend on something other than constant success; it must be based upon the impression given by national character.

'Justice, Efficiency, Idealism'

Had I in 1937, when I gave the lecture, been able to foresee the future I should have been furnished with an admirable example to prove my case. Thus in 1938 our policy had proved hesitant, uncertain, insincere, and unreliable. The reason for this was that it was determined not by the durable principles of the national character but by the transitory needs of diplomatic expediency. Yet in 1940, when we were faced with the exacting crisis, it was the national character that dominated the situation. That was in very truth our finest hour, and our prestige in the world was vastly enhanced.

But how, you will say, can one hope to define the national character upon which the prestige of any country must in the end be based? Most Englishmen, if pressed to give such a definition, would probably reply: 'Justice, efficiency, and idealism.'

Very few foreigners would accept this definition. They would reply that our sense of justice is not necessarily more advanced than that of other countries, that our efficiency is questionable, and that our idealism all too often derives from the pleasure we take in agreeable rather than in disagreeable sentiments.

A foreigner would probably use the word 'honesty,' by which he would mean not merely a certain standard in the conduct of affairs, but a constant endeavour to relate the principles of public morality to those of private morality. He would also mention such virtues as gentleness, objectivity, or the gift of seeing the other person's point of view, and unity, namely the curious fact that in most vital issues most of us tend to feel and even think alike.

I am not suggesting that these foundations of the British character are due to any special ethical superiority. They derive above all from the security which for centuries our insular position gave us. Being the most invulnerable of the European Powers we could afford the luxuries of righteousness.

But if, now that we have become vulnerable, now that our old effortless security has been taken from us, we were to acquire a small-Power character, then indeed our prestige would wane. Thus I contend that whenever a British government adopts policies which are in contradiction to the national character, and therefore to the people's will, it is debasing our prestige. Am I being self-righteous about all this? I do not think so. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Suffolk has long been famous for the richness of its farmlands: a typical farm at Holbrook in the south-western corner of the county

Memories of Bury St. Edmunds

JOHN SPENCER, in a 'Report from South-East England,' talks about the town in Suffolk where he lived as a boy

WHEN I was a boy in Suffolk we lived in a town—in Bury St. Edmunds to be precise—but we seemed to be living half in the country. Suffolk is a county tucked away from the bustle of life, and Bury St. Edmunds is set in the heart of rich farming country. Life was slow, localised, and peaceful. Over the roof-tops of the town you could always see the rolling Suffolk farmland stretching away in gentle, wooded curves from the edges of the town.

Since the war I have been back many times, but only for very brief visits; and life is still peaceful there, though perhaps not quite as untouched as I remember it. But perhaps it is I who have changed, not the town. And, in any case, Bury St. Edmunds is still as full of the power to evoke the past as it ever was. And for a small country town it has a rich past.

I remember as a boy every year on Boxing Day my father used to take me and my brothers to the Angel Hill—a square in the centre of the town—to watch the annual Christmas meet of the local hunt. The scarlet coats of the huntsmen, the beautifully groomed, lively horses, the pack of hounds, restive and ready to be after the fox, and the bustle of preparation on a crisp winter morning—it all stands out in my memory.

Indeed, the Angel Hill is like something out of a painting. It is named after the Angel Hotel, an eighteenth-century inn, which is still renowned among travellers; and it has a secure place in English literature: Charles Dickens, who once stayed there, made the Angel Hotel the scene of one of Mr. Pickwick's embarrassing adventures with the wretched Mr. Jingle. In the novel you will find that Bury St. Edmunds is referred to by its old name—one which I prefer—St. Edmundsbury.

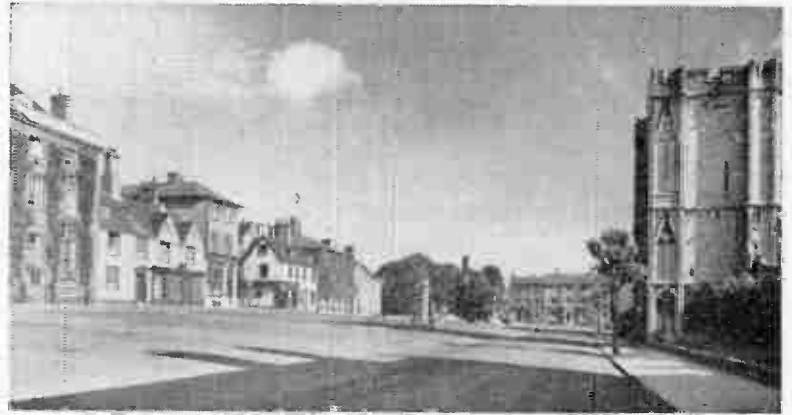
Where Magna Carta Was Drawn Up

The abbey gate, which stands on the Angel Hill opposite the hotel, was once the entrance to one of the largest monasteries in Britain. Its great abbey church was one of the glories of medieval Christendom. Almost all of the monastery buildings were destroyed at the Reformation, but the abbey gate, the Norman tower, and two very beautiful churches were spared and remain today to give the town a rare distinction.

In the gardens which now mark the site of the old monastery you may sit and recapture the past. Here in 1215 the barons of England met to draw up the Magna Carta, which they forced King John to sign at Runnymede. A service to commemorate this great historic occasion used to be held every summer near the ruins of the high altar of the abbey church.

Earlier still, before the Norman conquest, King Edmund was martyred nearby by the invading Vikings. His body was brought to the town and buried in the monastery church. Because of his martyrdom he was canonised after his death, and the little town where he was buried became known as St. Edmundsbury—the burial place of the Saint.

I have said that Suffolk is a quiet, out-of-the-way county, not greatly haunted by tourists. But it has a loveliness of its own which should, I think, be better known. If you want to see rich, wooded farmland enfolding peaceful and often exquisite villages, each with its own ancient and beautiful church, or if you wish to meet slow-speaking, hospitable people, who live peaceably within the rhythm of the country year, you could not do better than pay a visit to Suffolk. At least so it seems to me. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmunds. The gatehouse on the right once gave access to one of the largest abbeys in England to be destroyed at the Reformation



Two aspects of Bury's past: the Angel Hotel has associations with Charles Dickens, and the Norman tower (right) survived the destruction of the abbey



Kersey, a typical Suffolk village, living peacefully beneath its ancient church

OUR WAY OF LIFE: 19

C. J. HAMSON, Professor of Comparative Law at Cambridge University, speaks of the system of law which has grown up in the British Isles, and has also spread to a considerable part of the world



C. J. HAMSON

The Common Law

THE law is surely the most distinctive, or at least one of the most distinctive, features of the way of life in England. We have developed a system of law—the Common Law—which is peculiarly our own. It is an original invention of great human and social merit.

It now has spread over a considerable part of the world's surface, including the United States of America; but it was created in these islands, and remains a product highly characteristic of our kind of society.

Technically the Common Law of which I speak is the law of England as such, which was extended to Wales and Ireland but not to Scotland; in Scotland the law in force was and is Scots Law; but for our present purposes the technical differences between the Common Law and Scots Law are irrelevant.

More striking even than the actual substantive rules of the Common Law—though these are also important and characteristic—is the Common Law method of administering justice, especially criminal justice. The way in which we try the person accused of crime—of an offence, that is, against society and not merely of a private wrong—is, it seems to me, a quite basic element of our way of life.

It is not by accident that the administration of criminal justice in England is linked, as much for the foreign visitor as for the native inhabitant, with two figures who have captured the public imagination: the policeman in blue, and the scarlet-clad judge. These persons are entitled to the prominence which they have because they embody something—the administration of justice in these islands—which we prize.

Support Given by the Community

Nevertheless, it is wrong to think of even these very important persons as in isolation. No doubt if these persons as a class declined from the high standard of integrity which they have long maintained the administration of justice would be imperilled and might fail. Still, it is certainly not their integrity alone which secures to us our great prize. The continuance of our system depends in the main, and ultimately, upon the support given to it consciously and unconsciously by the community.

What is characteristic of our law, and especially of our administration of justice, is precisely this co-operation of the public. Our law is a law which is founded upon a remarkable quality: the fundamental law-abiding disposition of the people. It is this disposition which makes possible our way of behaving and which endows our system with those features which so much merit respect and admiration.

The quite peculiar co-operation in the law of the public is strikingly manifested by our process of jury trial, the singular invention of the Common Law. And even more revealing than the presence of the jury at the trial is the actual interaction of judge and jury in court. A jury to function properly must be willing to accept, up to a point which it is very difficult abstractly to specify, direction from the presiding judge. I think the jury system, in our sense of the word, broke down in France, for example, because of the unwillingness of the jury there to accept this legitimate direction, though admittedly in some American states which use juries such direction is prohibited. Yet the jury must not be subservient merely: it is its business independently to find a verdict upon the facts, and it should strongly resist any attempt by the judge to encroach upon the jury's province.

An Indefinable Sense of Fairness

To be willing to take legitimate direction and yet to remain when need be firmly independent—that requires a very nice balance of instinctive good sense. And it requires an equal sense on the part of the judge to know how to sum up in such a fashion as both to give the necessary guidance and yet to respect that independence. It is a remarkable thing in court to see a jury reaching the conviction that the judge has overstepped the mark, and turning against him. A prisoner who no doubt is guilty may well be acquitted if the jury should feel that the judge has been unfair to him: they correct that supposed unfairness by leaning far too heavily in the prisoner's favour.

I believe that this really indefinable sense of fairness and unfairness, consecrated in the traditional formulas of the court, is the entire substance of the English process of trial. It sounds simple enough, perhaps; but it is in fact a very remarkable social achievement, and it constitutes in my opinion the greatest triumph of the Common Law. The proper conduct of a Common Law jury trial makes high demands upon the judge, and it is, indeed, the judges who over a long period of time hammered out the process which we now admire.

But the trial is not possible unless there is also a jury having a special quality. Reflect for a moment how odd it is that twelve members of the public should be able to reach a unanimous verdict: a unanimous verdict remains necessary in England for a criminal conviction. It is because such a jury can be impanelled in England, and because there exists a judge with whom that jury can and does collaborate, that we have in England the kind of criminal process which we do have. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

Nasser's Aims in Africa

STANLEY PARKER discusses an article in an official Egyptian review which may well foreshadow President Nasser's future African policy

EGYPT belongs to three worlds. Physically, she is part of the African continent. In language, and predominantly in race and religion, Egyptians are Arabs. Egypt is also part of a larger entity, the Moslem world, in which the Arabs are geographically the most compact, and culturally the most homogeneous, group.

In his book, *The Philosophy of the Revolution*, Colonel Nasser claimed for Egypt leadership of the Arabs and of the peoples of Africa. In doing this he broke with Egyptian tradition, for the sophisticated citizens of Cairo and Alexandria have not been accustomed to thinking of themselves as Africans. Indeed, when the Khedive Ismail spoke at the inauguration of the Suez Canal he declared: 'My country is no longer in Africa; we are a part of Europe.' He was expressing an idea which Egyptians continued to cherish for more than half a century.

Colonel Nasser seems to be looking in an opposite direction; and his claim that Egypt is destined to lead Africa against Europe was recently developed in a journal. It was in the August issue of the *Egyptian Economic and Political Review*. The article, called 'An African Policy for Egypt,' is anonymous, but as the review is an official publication its opinions may be assumed to be approved by Colonel Nasser.

The writer asserts that Egypt is called upon to liberate African peoples from what he terms 'the deep abyss into which they have been driven by the power of foreign colonialism.' He envisages the creation in Egypt of an institute for African studies. This is to examine African lands and peoples from almost every angle—geographical, racial, historical,

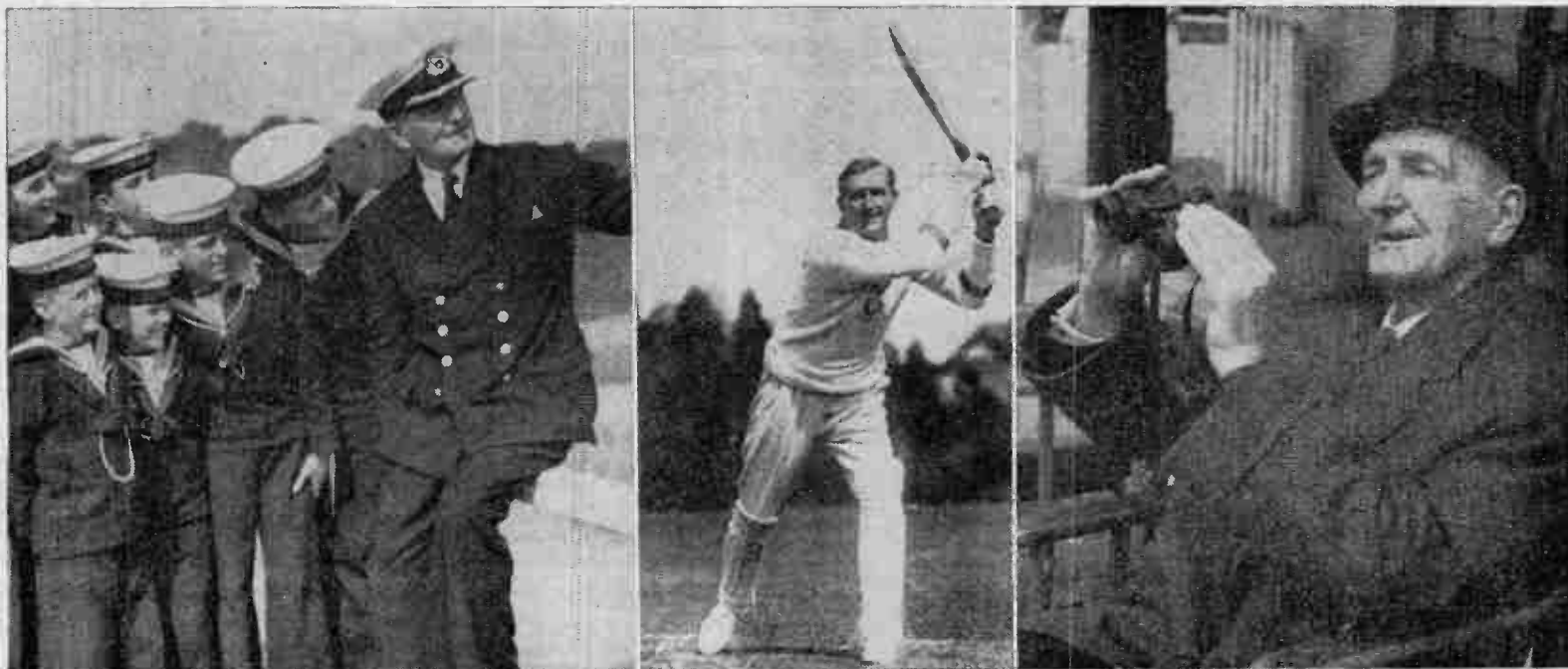
religious, linguistic, economic, social, political, and so on. In particular, it is to study what he calls 'the imperialistic methods which have enabled some European states to maintain their hold on Africa.'

To promote the plan outside Egypt a vast propaganda organisation is proposed: at first it would be in the guise of a consular service. Backed by an extension of Egyptian broadcasting into all African languages, this organisation would extol Egyptian cultural achievements, spread the preaching of Islam, and promote the sale of Egyptian products.

The author of this ambitious project does not give an estimate of the expenditure involved. Nor does it seem to occur to him that some African peoples, notably the southern Sudanese and Ethiopians, have experienced Egyptian rule in the last century. They may not be so enthusiastic about Egyptian leadership. Nor does he seem to consider the extent to which such power and prosperity as Egypt has enjoyed have derived from her position on the Mediterranean, across which the greater part of her trade is still carried today.

The article in question suggests that Egypt should turn her back on the Mediterranean, and expend money and effort in countries with which Egypt has little in common and no prospect of important economic relations. Now, had this plan been published in a Cairo vernacular newspaper it might be dismissed as an Egyptian journalist's dream of empire. But it has appeared in an official review.

Colonel Nasser's action in nationalising the Suez Canal Company has been described as a 'transient impulse,' the instinctive reaction to what he considered a serious slight. But it is reported that on October 1 Colonel Nasser himself told South American journalists in Cairo that he had planned nationalisation for 1956, whether he obtained aid in building the Aswan High Dam or not. This could suggest that he is working to a time-table; and the publication of this article in this Egyptian review may well foreshadow his plans for Africa. (Broadcast in Overseas 'Commentary')



C. B. Fry with boys from the training ship 'Mercury,' which he saved from closing down after the death of its founder

The cricketer—he played for Sussex, Hampshire, Surrey, and England

Until the end of his life Fry continued to follow cricket with zest: watching a match at the age of eighty-three

C. B. FRY: England's Greatest All-Rounder

PETER WEST pays a tribute to the memory of a man who combined a brilliant career in cricket, football, and athletics with forty years' work preparing boys from humble homes for a life at sea

I SUPPOSE no other man in living memory had such a record of zealous, super-efficient versatility. At Oxford his all-round brilliance—academic and athletic—was quite astonishing: cricket, soccer, running, rugby football. He set up a world record for the long jump which was to stand for many years. He collected a double first in the classics, and more than held his own with brilliant contemporaries such as F. E. Smith, later Lord Birkenhead, and John Simon. Cricket for England, soccer for England, and, later, his own magazine in Fleet Street.

I remember him holding court in his box at Lord's, declaiming Greek iambs and translating them for the benefit of his more ignorant guests, then at the next moment going off at a complete tangent by picking up an umbrella and demonstrating the correct method of playing the forward defensive stroke. I remember him, when he was seventy-six, leaping up the stairs of his club four steps at a time: a phenomenal man, still astonishingly young and fit in body then as well as in spirit.

After the first world war C. B. Fry went to Geneva with Ranjitsinhji as substitute-delegate on the Indian delegation to the League of Nations. When he was there he very nearly became king of Albania when that country was looking for an English country-gentleman with £10,000 a year! C. B. Fry had not got £10,000 a year, and nothing came of it. 'Ranji' took him home to India as his personal secretarial and political assistant, and Fry spent several happy years there.

The first time I met him was at a cricket match in the West Country in 1946. He was writing cricket reports then in his racy and quite inimitable style. I was a young reporter, he was a living legend. I sat at the feet of the master, enthralled to hear his tales of W. G. Grace and 'Ranji' and the 'Golden Age.' C. B. Fry liked a good audience: he was never at a loss for a word; and I was one of the best listeners he ever had. His telephonist did not arrive that day, and I volunteered to 'phone through his copy for him.

Honorary Captain in the Royal Navy

After he had heard me do it he said: 'I liked the sound of that. Your voice is right. You seem to know something about cricket. The BBC are looking for new commentators. I'll write to the head man.' Frankly, I did not believe him: I thought he was playing the great man.

I did not realise then that he had dedicated most of his life to giving young chaps a push up the ladder; and that is just what he did for me. I did not know then that at the height of his fame, before the first world war, with the cricket world and much else at his feet, he had given most of his life to running the training ship *Mercury*—to training young boys from humble homes and preparing them for the Navy. The founder died in 1908, and the establishment was in danger of closing down. 'I thought it worthwhile,' he wrote, 'to put other things in life aside and offer to try to carry it on. The real reason why I did it was simply annoyance at the sheer stupidity of allowing such a work to die.'



While a classical scholar at Wadham College, Oxford, Fry astonished his contemporaries—and himself—by setting up a world record for the long jump

He ran that ship for more than forty years, and the Navy gave him the honorary rank of a captain. This really was Fry's life-work, a dedication in an obscure backwater when, if he had wished, the spotlight might have shone upon him in some far more glamorous field. Lord Birkenhead came to see him once at the *Mercury*. 'A lovely place, C.B.,' he said, 'and a fine show. But for you it has been a backwater.' 'The question remains,' Fry replied, 'whether it is better to be successful or happy. It is a good thing for a boy in his first fortnight here to discover that it is worthwhile to make a fine art of cleaning a bucket.'

I suppose C. B. Fry was successful at a greater variety of things than anyone else in this modern world. I doubt if there was anything to which he could not, had he wished, have turned a skilful, efficient hand and a zealous, enquiring spirit. His testament, written in 1939, he called *Life Worth Living*. And if ever a man lived a life worth living and was happy, if ever a man enriched the lives of many others, then it was C. B. Fry. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



The footballer—he played for England, and in a Cup Final



Diana Dors was one of the film stars from many nations who were at Cannes



A still from the cartoon, 'A Short Vision,' which tells of the arrival of a flying bomb over a sleeping city: it was one of twenty British short films entered at Venice



Gene Kelly as the dying Harlequin in the Anglo-American production, 'Invitation to the Dance,' which won a prize at the Berlin festival; Kelly also directed the film



This year's film festival at Cannes coincided with the 'Battle of Flowers' pa

The Value o

ROGER MANVELL, who is a regular contributor in Britain, assesses the value to the critic of the gro ranging from lavish, state-sponsored affairs to sma

I HAVE attended in one or other professional capacity many European film festivals—in Berlin, Venice, Cannes, and, of course, in Edinburgh at our own British festival. I have served for several years on an advisory committee connected with them, and twice served as British representative on the jury at Venice. But I am not in the least hardened to these festivals.

Many people are cynical about them: they go there, as it were, with their hands in their pockets and expect masterpieces by the dozen to be served up for them on the screen. They suspect vague forms of corruption in the way the awards are given, whereas most of the corruption I have seen is created by themselves in trying to get invitations to parties. Some of the festivals are giving themselves a bad name by turning down films on various political and religious counts; but this kind of thing is a dilemma at any international event, the dilemma of plain-speaking versus international face-saving or even simple courtesy, which the hard-headed critic will always tend to disregard. Most of these turned-down films get shown under the counter at the festivals in some small cinema.

An Army of Pressmen

But I do know this: you have to have the constitution of an ox to survive a film festival and take full advantage of it. At Cannes this year it became possible to see six films or programmes of films in a single day and night. Screenings started at ten-thirty in the morning, and the latest one I attended—one of the unofficial ones—began at one-thirty in the small hours of the morning.

That is what festivals are really for: to see films from many countries assembled at one place for a limited period of time. Most of those shown form part of the official festival, but many others are shown on the side. The festivals attract an army of pressmen—the army is about 500 at Venice or Cannes—and delegations of producers, executives, publicists, and distributors. Photographers buzz round stars and other famous personalities, and send pictures of them in various standard attitudes of happiness to the picture-papers of the world.

Only a few people—film wives or delegates with no particular film worries to attend to—grace the beach alongside the tirelessly posing stars, who pause to sign autographs between camera-shots. Most of us spend far too many of the sunshine hours in the familiar dark of the cinema or in the babble of the innumerable international conferences which take advantage of the festival congregations to hold their annual rallies. After all this the parties form a genuine chance to relax and gossip with friends from other countries whom one relies on meeting regularly at the festivals.

Now, any country which enters for all the annual events officially recognised by the International Film Producers' Association cannot hope to produce masterpieces for each one: normally each main film-producing country has to enter two or three films for each festival. In some countries there are certain commercial advantages attached to entering films, and producers have sometimes taken advantage of this situation and sent in their commercial best-sellers rather than the best films at their disposal from the artistic point of view.



Anna Magnani arriving at a cinema for the Venice premiere of 'Sister Letizia'

Film Festivals

Films to See,' the G.O.S. monthly review of releases number of festivals held in various European cities, nes organised by enthusiasts out of local resources



Platinum-haired Elena Giusti signing autographs for young fans on the beach at Venice

This year Venice tightened up its regulations regarding the entry of feature films: they only invited particular films for the competition that they wanted to show, and were no longer prepared to accept whatever the producers chose to send in. The result of this was that Britain, along with certain other countries, only competed in the field of short films.

A strong entry of nearly twenty short films from Britain included what has now become a famous cartoon, made by Joan and Peter Foldes, and called *A Short Vision*. It is the film of the silent, sinister arrival of a flying bomb over a sleeping city—the film that became celebrated overnight in America, when the commentator, Ed Sullivan, included it in his television programme. The music for the sound-track was composed by Matyas Seiber. The film won an award.

The film festivals are mainly of two different kinds: those that are lavish affairs—state-sponsored, with hotels full of guests, including the journalists—and the festivals organised by the enthusiasts out of limited local resources. Cannes (which is held in the spring), Berlin (early summer), and Venice (late summer) are festivals of the state-sponsored kind. They are considered good for national prestige, and attract world-wide interest through the personalities present.

In eastern Europe the big state-sponsored film festival takes place every other year at Karlovy Vary in Czechoslovakia. Britain has been fairly consistently represented there; our feature film called *A Town Like Alice* was entered—the film telling the story of the effect of the Japanese invasion of Malaya during the war on a group of British women prisoners.

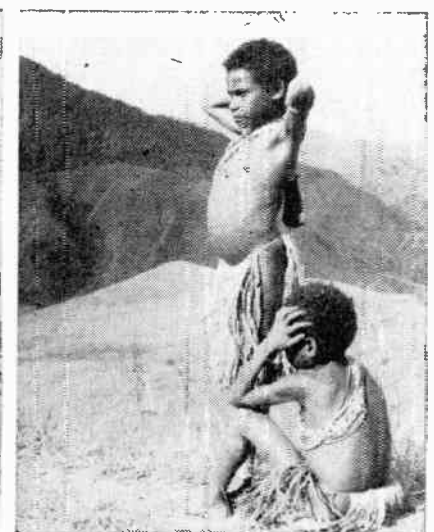
The annual film festival in West Berlin has also become an established event, not unconnected with West Berlin's unique position in the political world. The chief awards given are Golden and Silver Bears, just as Venice gives Golden and Silver Lions. The struggle in Berlin, which like Venice and Cannes appoints an international jury of film personalities to decide on the awards, lay this year between Gene Kelly's Anglo-American production *Invitation to the Dance* and Sir Laurence Olivier's film production of Shakespeare's *Richard III*. Gene Kelly's film won in the end, placing Olivier's film second.

Private Enterprise at Edinburgh

The second kind of festival is not state-sponsored: it is, perhaps, peculiar to Britain that it has been left to private enterprise to launch what has become in ten years one of the most successful international festivals of its kind in the world, showing in three weeks each year some 150 films from more than thirty countries. The Edinburgh film festival was started entirely independently by a film society—the Edinburgh Film Guild, which is one of the oldest established cine-clubs in Britain: it was founded over a quarter of a century ago.

Starting tentatively with screenings of international documentaries, realist films, and other specialised and *avant-garde* types of movie, it has developed rapidly into a wholly representative festival recognised by all branches of the film industry and showing virtually every kind of film.

This year Edinburgh has had a flourishing rival in these islands: Eire launched her own festival in Cork, again organised by the local film



Festivals are showplaces for starlets—A shot from the Danish documentary, Caryll Gumm and Marisa Atlasio at Venice 'The Last Cannibals,' shown at Edinburgh

society. It lasted a week, was visited by many film people, and was a rousing success. I did not make it myself, but I intend to go next year.

I have almost forgotten to add that there are in addition to these general film festivals a considerable number of specialised ones which range from film weeks, organised mostly by the Italian and French industries to present their latest productions in various parts of the world, to festivals dedicated to particular branches of film-making, like advertising films, scientific films, films about art, cartoon-animation films, and so on. For example, we are organising a festival of international cartoon and animation in London next Christmas.

Film, you see, is the most vital and productive art apart from writing itself now operating in the world, and the most internationally minded. It does not address its main expression to cliques or to closed groups of people with specialised tastes. It begins by serving the general public in the field of entertainment and information, and then places its considerable technical resources at the disposal of every activity of mankind—industrial, scientific, agricultural, as well as artistic.

There seems to be no limit to its growth and to its use, until entertainment becomes only one branch in the main stream of production, much of which will never be seen by the general public. And it is at the various festivals that we can at least attempt to gather the strings together and see where the screen has got to in the broad and active world of the movie. (Broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)

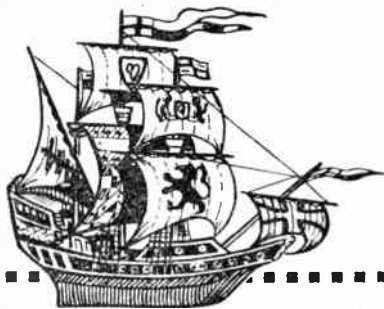
Not just **STOUT-**

it's



Stout

A full-bodied stout brewed in Dublin since 1759 and enjoyed all over the world. On sale at all liquor stores.



Complete this coupon and mail it to
GUINNESS EXPORTS LTD.
 ATLAS STREET · LIVERPOOL 3 · ENGLAND

Please send me a free set of plans to make the 'old world galleon above

NAME -----

ADDRESS -----

CITY ----- PROV. -----

Bata

LARGEST EXPORTERS OF FOOTWEAR
 IN THE BRITISH ISLES

SELECTED MODELS OF THEIR
 PRODUCTIONS, BEARING GREETINGS
 TO THEIR CUSTOMERS ARE BEING
 SHIPPED IN THE
 'MAYFLOWER'

THE BRITISH BATA SHOE CO., LTD.,
 SHOEMAKERS TO THE WORLD.

FACTORIES AT EAST TILBURY, ESSEX, AND MARYPORT, CUMBERLAND

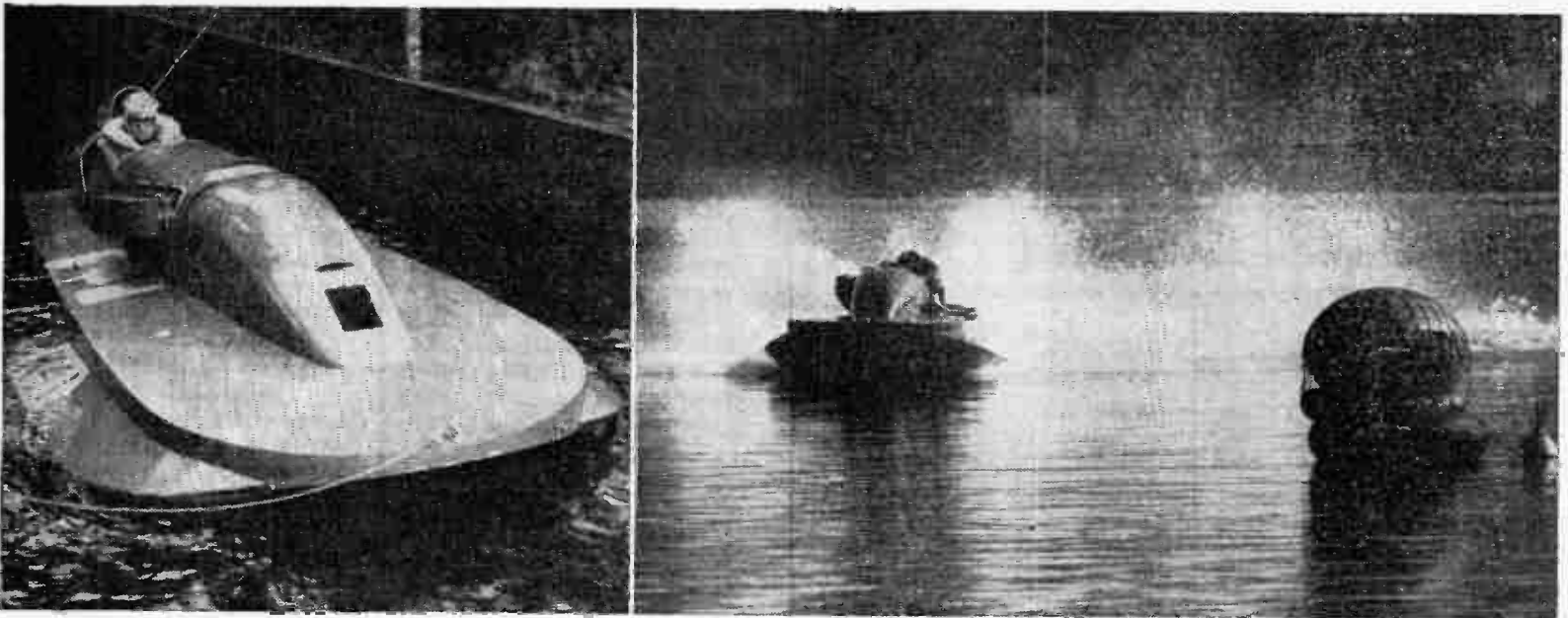
A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (H), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto. W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 45 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	BBC Far Eastern Station, P.O. Box 434
CEYLON:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingstons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BI.C, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £4-5-0 sterling. Special rate to I.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.



Norman Buckley and 'Miss Windermere III' at rest, and (right) during the run in which he set up a world record by covering 79.66 miles in an hour

Here and There

SPEED-BOAT RECORD

THREE days before Donald Campbell made his record run on Coniston Water, in the Lake District, Mr. Norman Buckley, a Manchester solicitor, set up a new world record for boats of unlimited class by covering 79.66 miles in an hour on Windermere—15 miles an hour more than the previous record held by Herr Von Mayenberg, of Germany.

The setting for Buckley's record-breaking run was Lakeland in all its autumn splendour. The placid waters of Windermere reflected the warm September sunshine and the green and russet leafiness of the wooded shores.

In the distance the peaks of Skiddaw and the Langdales struggled to push their rugged outline through the receding morning mist—mist that delayed the record attempt for almost three hours.

Mr. Buckley had timed his bid for 7.30 a.m. The ends of a five-mile course between Lakeside and Bowness had been pin-pointed by marker buoys. Time-keepers were standing by; spectators were gathering outside the headquarters of the Windermere Motor Boat Club overlooking the lake; excitement was mounting. And still the mist hung tantalisingly in an impenetrable grey blanket over the surface of the lake.

It was approaching ten o'clock before Buckley could bring his bright-green *Miss Windermere III* across from his Ambleside boat-house to the pier below the club-house. Soon the last lingering wisps of mist disappeared. Mechanics gave the boat a final check, and Buckley nosed her with a roar out onto the lake to begin his run. His target, he told me, was eighty miles in an hour.

It was quickly apparent a new record was on the way. *Miss Windermere* roared repeatedly up and down the five-mile course, throwing a great plume of white spray up behind her. This was the dogged endurance of the marathon runner, compared with the breath-taking sprinter's burst of Campbell's *Bluebird*.

Then, with success in sight, came eleventh-hour drama. Suddenly into view sailed a small pleasure-boat, setting up a disconcerting 'lop.' 'Slow down,' shouted the watchers on the shore, among them Mr. Donald Campbell. 'You'll wreck everything.' The man at the

wheel complied immediately. But *Miss Windermere III*, approaching away over on the other side of the lake, met the sudden disturbance and was forced to slow down. It cost about two miles an hour said the experts when it was all over, and Buckley had shaken a forest of congratulatory hands.

Success for the Manchester solicitor atoned for the bitter disappointment of an earlier attempt on the record in May. Then, on the very first lap, the boat hit a piece of driftwood which shattered the propeller and put a premature end to the bid.

TOM GERMAN

ELECTRONICS IN HOSPITAL

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, opposite the Houses of Parliament, has 600 in-patients and a staff of more than 1,000. They are spread over a dozen blocks, and it is often necessary to locate a doctor or a nurse at a moment's notice. Now this problem of locating an individual doctor in a large busy hospital without disturbing the patients and the rest of the staff with bell systems and loud-speaker announcements has been worrying the authorities for years.

A new system of staff location was recently demonstrated at St. Thomas's, and it is claimed

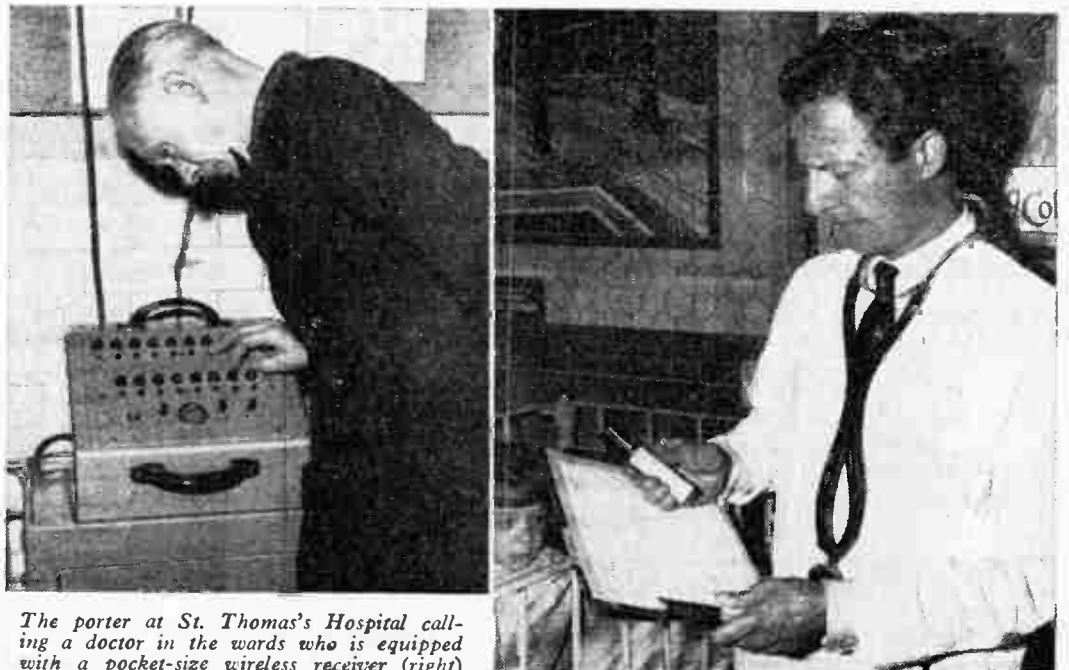
that it has all the advantages of the other systems and none of the drawbacks. After spending five years on research work, in conjunction with the Multitone Electric Company, they have put the new system into operation.

The doctors clip into their pockets a radio receiver, which weighs five ounces and is like a very fat fountain-pen. When an individual doctor is wanted, a signal is sent out from a small transmitter in the porter's lodge, and a buzzing note sounds only in the receiver of the wanted doctor.

It is loud enough to let him know he is wanted, but not loud enough to disturb the patients if he is in a ward. He goes to the nearest telephone, and—we are told—sometimes is found within five seconds. In any case, it never takes longer than two minutes.

Speech can also be transmitted, but St. Thomas's is not using this part of the system because the doctor cannot reply, and there is no way of telling whether he has received a message. Anyway, a continuous buzz from the fountain-pen receiver tells the doctor they wish to speak to him from the porter's lodge. So he presses the tip at the top of the fountain-pen, holds it to his ear, and he can then hear the message.

REGINALD TURNILL



The porter at St. Thomas's Hospital calling a doctor in the wards who is equipped with a pocket-size wireless receiver (right)

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11955	25.09
	11750	25.53
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	15435	19.44
	17715	16.93

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15070	19.91
	17700	16.95
New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86

London Calling Asia		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South-East Asia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
13.15-14.00	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65
Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	17745	16.91
12.00-12.45	17745	16.91
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
09.30-21.00	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-20.15	15110	19.85
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80
West Africa		
04.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.30-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-07.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17870	16.79
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87
09.30-20.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91
11.00-11.15	12040	24.92
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88
Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-20.15	15435	19.44
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53
West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
21.00-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11955	25.09
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55
South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
23.00-03.00	9410	31.88
South Georgia		
22.15-00.30	7325	40.96
Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-21.00	21550	13.92
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	17890	16.77
New Zealand		
06.00-08.00	11955	25.09
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	17700	16.95
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
20.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
21.00-22.15	15300	19.61
Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific		
09.30-13.00	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	17700	16.95
09.30-14.15	15360	19.53
South-East Asia		
09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	9640	31.12
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
16.00-18.15	12095	24.80

This Week's Listening

Nov. 25 — Dec. 1

'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

IN his earlier talks in this series Philip Mason has suggested that, far from its being obvious that estrangements over race would be cured by people all being better Christians, the whole Christian attitude is challenged, first by those who say that a rational system of ethics does not need the basic doctrine of a creative and loving God and, second, by those who believe that separation between races is compatible with a Christian faith.

Having agreed to attempt an answer to these challenges, he feels he must make clear how he himself relates the *New Testament* to the world about him.

He agrees that 'there can be no proof in matters of this kind—only ways of looking at things'—but in presenting 'A Personal View' this week he invites listeners to consider the process of reasoning by which he arrives at an ethical concept of the universe which he believes to be Christian.

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

THE CAPE COLOURED PEOPLE

LAST week in 'From the Third Programme' G.O.S. listeners were able to hear the first of three talks chosen from the BBC Third Programme series on 'Aspects of Africa.'

One section of this series concentrated on reflective and personal talks on race relations in South Africa, and it is from this section that the talk for this week has been selected. The speaker is Dr. R. E. van der Ross, Principal of Battswood Teachers' Training College, Cape Town, and his subject is 'The Cape Coloured People.'

In this talk on his own people Dr. van der Ross discusses their general outlook on African affairs, outlines their social and political groupings, and describes their attitude to the *apartheid* legislation. He shows that the status to which they aspire is not just of Cape Coloured people but of full South Africans.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15



Max Jaffa plays with the Orchestre Elegant in 'Melody Hour' on Sunday at 12.00, and Vanessa Lee sings 'Tunes to Delight' on Wednesday and Friday

RUSSIANS OFF DUTY

WHAT the Soviet citizen does in his 'off duty' hours will be the theme of George Gretton's talk on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age.' The scope of his talk is indicated by the fact that it will include an account of such world famous institutions as the Bolshoi Ballet Company and the Moscow Dynamo Sports Club, as well as an examination of social life in Russia.

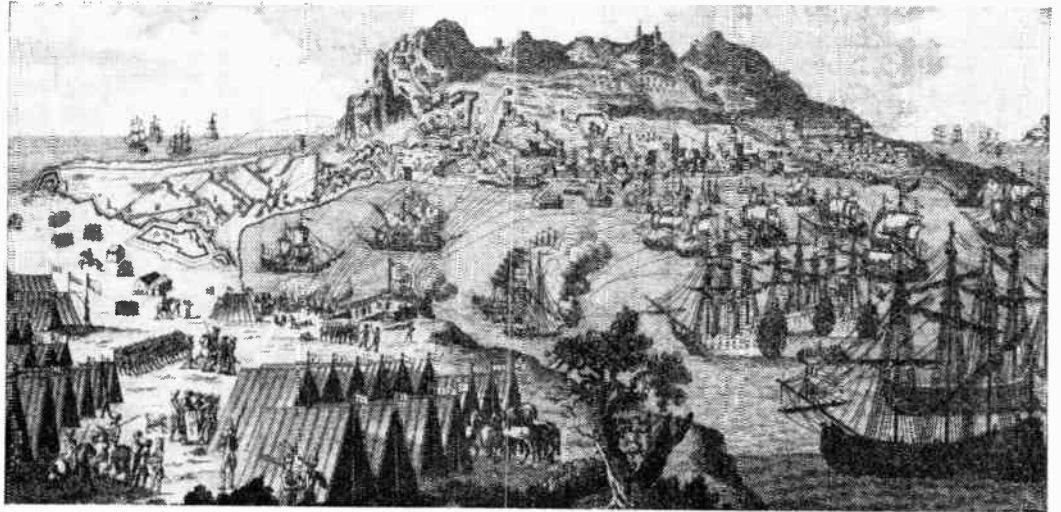
George Gretton is the head of the BBC's East European Service which broadcasts daily to the Soviet Union and to all Communist countries in South-East Europe.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

JOHN ADDISON

IN the BBC Northern Orchestra's concert, conducted by John Hopkins on Friday at 19.00, there will be a performance of John Addison's ballet suite *Carte Blanche*.

John Addison, who was born in 1920, studied at the Royal College of Music, and in 1948 gained the Sullivan Prize. He did six years' war service, and was wounded at Caen. His compositions, which have already won high critical regard, include *Three Terpsichorean Studies*, *Concerto for trumpet*,



The English fleet under Admiral Darby coming to the relief of Gibraltar on April 12, 1781—an episode of 'The Great Siege,' which will be retold in a programme on Thursday at 19.00

strings, and percussion, and chamber music, as well as the attractive ballet *Carte Blanche*, from which the orchestral suite derives.

He has written music for such successful films as *Seven Days to Noon* and *Reach for the Sky*.



'ONCE upon a time' is the ancient, time-honoured English phrase which begins a great tale. In Lowland Scotland it was, however, 'Once upon ane tyme.' Whether it is one or the other, or whether it be in the language which claims to be more ancient than either Scottish or English—Gaelic—the phrase takes us back a long way.

It takes us back to the bard singing in the castle, to the young maiden humming to the child on her knee, to the fisherman telling the tale while waiting for the nets to tell theirs. Such is the material in George Bruce's compilation of songs and ballads which make up the programme for St. Andrew's Night, 'Once Upon a Time.'

In this programme will be heard songs from Lowland Scotland, and from the west in Gaelic (with the meaning given in English), the spoken ballad, and the tale simply told. And along with these will be heard the traditional instruments, such as the fiddle, associated with them.

The whole will give an idea of the great, rich heritage of story-telling that is to be found throughout Scotland.

G.O.S.: Friday 20.15; Saturday 01.00

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

'THE inimitable Jeeves,' as he is often referred to by his scarcely-less-inimitable master, Bertie Wooster, is naturally at the heart of the social and amorous complications which go to make up the plot of *Right-ho, Jeeves*, Dan Ferguson's radio adaptation of the novel by P. G. Wodehouse. Naughton Wayne plays the part of Bertie Wooster.



Naughton Wayne

This is vintage Wodehouse and the sort of humour for which he is best known to the widest audience. We are in that world of cheerful duffers and eccentric peers, disconcerting young ladies and imperturbable servants which he has so often and so happily created for us. Here, too, is that Woosterish slang which seems so slap-

Nov. 25 — Dec. 1

'ALL KINDS OF MUSICK'

A SERIES of four programmes entitled 'All Kinds of Musick' begins this week in which Cynthia Glover (soprano), Richard Walthew (clarinet), and Kathleen Frazier (piano) take part. Songs by Purcell, Arne, and Carey; Schubert's *The Shepherd on the Rock* for soprano and clarinet; *Andantino* by Florent Schmitt, and *Two Pieces* by Gabriel Grovlez (all for clarinet) will be included in the broadcast.

The aim of the concerts is to blend old and new, with music from Europe's past as well as present. British composers are represented, and no item demands more than a few performers.

G.O.S.: Monday 20.15; Tuesday 13.30; Wednesday 02.30

THE GREAT SIEGE

A DRAMATISED account of Gibraltar's last and longest siege, which began in June, 1779, will be broadcast on Thursday at 19.00. The attacking army of French and Spanish numbered some 61,000 men, yet 7,000 defenders successfully resisted it for more than three and a half years.

The help that came to them was slight, for during those years Britain was being defeated in the American War of Independence. The French were taking most of the West Indies, and one of their fleets was off Madras. In India the ruler of Mysore was cutting a British army to pieces. The British forces were stretched to their limit.

But on June 21, 1779, Spain was not at war, although Gibraltar buzzed with rumours. It is at this point that the story, as told in Philip McCutchan's 'The Great Siege,' begins. His script is based on contemporary narratives.

dash but is in fact so carefully and beautifully calculated for its comic effect. The present adventure is sparked off by Bertie's flight from the formidably romantic girl, Madeline Bassett, who none the less manages to hook Bertie's chum, Gussie Fink-Whistle, who in the course of his courtship ends up spending the night in jail dressed as a medieval jester.

This is all the more distracting for Bertie because he had promised to give away prizes at Aunt Dahlia's local show, though he was already worried about the tiff between his cousin Cynthia and her fiancé, Tippy Glossop. Does this sound complicated? Then listen to how Jeeves the butler sorts it all out.

With *The Case of the Eccentric Book Collector*, first of the cases of Francis Quarles (adapted by Lance Sieveking from Julian Symon's stories), we are back to the Sherlock Holmesian idiom of pure detection, with Quarles using a red shirt in Hampstead to trap a murderer in Kent. PETER FORSTER 'Right-ho, Jeeves': Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

'The Case of the Eccentric Book Collector': Monday 18.30; Friday 01.30 and 10.00

SUNDAY

NOVEMBER 25

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Medical Magazine
23.30 Feature Programme
23.50 Music Programme
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.06 Musical Interlude
23.15 London Chronicle
23.30 Drama or Music
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Music Magazine
20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS
16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Question and Answer
17.25 Variety Programme
17.55 Political Aside
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Your Favourite Singer
18.45 Feature Programme
19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
19.25 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
16.40 Contact Programme
16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Music Interlude
16.05 English Law and Liberty
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.00 SPORTS REVIEW

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley 9: Music for Character, Atmosphere, and Action

01.00 Naunton Wayne with Deryck Guyler and Richard Wattis in 'RIGHT-HO, JEEVES'

A radio frolic by Dan Ferguson from the novel by P. G. Wodehouse

Bertie Wooster.....Naunton Wayne
Jeeves.....Deryck Guyler
Aunt Dahlia.....Jean Stanley
Cynthia.....Janette Richer
Augustus Fink-Whittle (Gussie) Rolf Lefebvre
Hildebrand Glossop (Tippy) Richard Wattis

Madeline.....Anne Richmond
Headmaster.....James Thomason
P. K. Purvis.....Anthony Wilson
Soppings.....James Thomason
Produced by H. B. Fortuin
(repeated at 18.30: Wednesday, 14.15)
Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 MARCHING AND WALTZING

The marches played by The Royal Artillery Mounted Band Conducted by Captain Basil H. Brown Director of Music

The waltzes played by The Raeburn Orchestra Conductor, Wynford Reynolds followed by an interlude at 02.55

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING' A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. Joseph McCulloch

05.00 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer Patti Lewis with the BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY

The Well-tempered Singers John Whitworth, Gerald English Maurice Bevan, and Geoffrey Coleby sing some popular quartets (repeated on Thursday at 21.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Schubert (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE The BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from St. Patrick's Church, Ballymacarrett, Belfast, Co. Down (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'

Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr, and Kenneth Williams (repeated Wed., 15.15; Thurs., 00.00)

12.00 Max Jaffa in MELODY HOUR

with the Orchestre Elegant Bruce Trent, and Peggy Cochrane Programme introduced by Max Jaffa and Bruce Trent

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

'The Remarkable Adventures of Benoit the Cook'

based on the story by Ernest Perochon adapted for radio by Antonia Ridge Benoit.....Noel Johnson
The Chef }Dillwyn Owen
Ha-hun-Ouk }John Darran
Lord Sixpence }Michael Aspel
Monsieur Camiscade }Bernard O'Brien
Py-tir-a-tom-ba }
Pe-Fon-Li }
Production by Lorraine Davies

13.45 For the Very Young 'The Little Clock-work Train' A story by I. M. Stayt told by Daphne Oxenford (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO

Trumpet Concerto in E flat by Haydn and Trumpet Concerto by John Addison played by Enoch Jackson and the BBC Scottish Orchestra Conductor, Ian Whyte (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

15.15 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'

with Barbara Lyon Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet Written by Bob Block and Bebe Daniels Production by Tom Ronald (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)

15.45 SHORT STORY 'The Truant' by Barbara Davies read by Bernadette Hodgson

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by Geraldo and his Orchestra (repeated on Thursday at 14.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE CHAMELEONS Directed by Ron Peters

18.30 'RIGHT-HO, JEEVES' (See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

19.30 TWO IN ONE featuring 'Plot the Spot' and

'Figure It Out' Two panel games (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'William M'Gibbon (born end of seventeenth century, died October 1756)' by Maurice Lindsay 'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann (repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS

22: Spain (BBC recordings)

22.15 Ted Ray in

'RAY'S A LAUGH' with Kitty Bluett Kenneth Connor (repeated on Saturday at 14.15)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ANTHOLOGY

3: 'The Beautiful Generation' (repeated on Friday at 14.15)

23.45-00.30 VARIETY

CALLS THE TUNE The BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE
and Announcements
broadcast daily

GMT
04.20 on: 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.79 m.
05.54 on: 25.30, 25.09, 19.46, 16.95, 13.97, 13.38, 11.65 m.
09.20 on: 19.91, 19.85, 19.53, 16.95, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
15.54 on: 24.80 m.
19.54 on: 31.88, 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
20.54 on: 24.92, 19.61, 19.60, 16.77 m.
22.09 on: 25.15 m.
22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.70 m.
A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

NOVEMBER 26

GMT
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
 from St. Patrick's Church, Ballymacarrett, Belfast, Co. Down. Conducted by the Vicar, Canon G. A. Quin
01.30 ROLAND PEACHEY
 and his Hawaiianairs
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS
02.15 LONDON FORUM
02.45 SCOTS FIDDLE MUSIC
 played by Bert Murray
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Schubert (records)
05.00 BALLAD OPERA
 'Love in a Village'
 An abridged version of the famous comic opera by Isaac Bickerstaffe
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and
 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston
07.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
 A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
08.00 Close down
09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Schubert (records)
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ
10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison
10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
 A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS REVIEW
11.30 'LIFE AND DEATH OF A GREENGROCER'
 Written and produced by Mungo MacCallum
 'Greengrocer' is the affectionate name of one of the most familiar insects of the Australian Bush
 (repeated on Tuesday at 02.30)
12.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
 (repeated Thursday, 01.00 and 18.30)
12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the Midlands
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
15.15 From the Third Programme ASPECTS OF AFRICA
 'The Cape Coloured People'
 by R. E. van der Ross, Ph.D.
 Principal of Batswood Teachers' Training College, Cape Town
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)
 See note on page 19
15.45 THE HARLEQUINS
 Directed by Sidney Sax
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
 3: A Personal View
 Six talks by Philip Mason,
 Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 19
16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
17.10 Five Minutes for FARMERS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
 A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
 (repeated at 23.45)
17.45 THE GEORGE MITCHELL GLEE CLUB

18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 'THE CASE OF THE ECCENTRIC BOOK COLLECTOR'
 being one of the cases of Francis Quarles
 A play for radio by Lance Sieveking
 Adapted from the story by Julian Symons
 George Acton.....Preston Lockwood
 Francis Quarles.....Richard Williams
 Constable.....Michael Turner
 Miss Acton.....Elma Verity
 Mr. Armstrong.....Milton Rosmer
 Produced by David H. Godfrey
 (repeated Friday, 01.30 and 10.00)
 Peter Forster writes on page 19
19.00 RELIGIOUS TALK
19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
 Introduced by Robert Irwin
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK
 Cynthia Glover (soprano)
 Richard Walthow (clarinet)
 Kathleen Frazier (piano)
 Soprano:
 Music for a While.....Purcell,
 ed. Tippett and Bergmann
 O Ravishing Delight.....Arne
 Pastoral.....Cavey, arr. Diack
 Soprano and clarinet:
 The Shepherd on the Rock...Schubert
 Clarinet:
 Andantino.....Florent Schmitt
 Two Pieces.....Gabriel Grovlez
 (repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)
 See note on page 19
20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ
21.00 BAND OF THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS
 (The Blues)
 Conducted by Captain J. E. Thirtle
 Director of Music
21.30 FOR CHILDREN
 'The Remarkable Adventures of Benoit the Cook'
 based on the story by Ernest Perochon
 (For cast see Sunday, 13.15)
22.00 For the Very Young
 'The Little Clock-work Train'
 A story by I. M. Stayt
 told by Daphne Oxenford
 (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)
22.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer
23.45-00.00 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
 (See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 Peter Brough
 and Archie Andrews in
 'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 Literary Talks; Margery Polham gives the last of three talks on her book of the life of Lord Lugard; 'Lugard—The Years of Adventure'; West African Voices
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
 (Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.35 London Letter
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 'As I See It': a talk
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign Literature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

NOVEMBER 27

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
22.15-22.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 30.55 and 25.09 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.15-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain
by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'The Prisoner of Zenda': Episode 6
'Shakespeare Series.' Speaker, Lord
Hemingford
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Scheherazade
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.10 Viewpoint
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.00 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the Midlands

00.30 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

3: A Personal View
Six talks by Philip Mason, Director
of Studies in Race Relations at the
Royal Institute of International
Affairs
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 CONCERTO
Trumpet Concerto in E flat by Haydn
and
Trumpet Concerto by John Addison
played by Enoch Jackson
and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
Conductor, Ian Whyte

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 'LIFE AND DEATH OF A GREENGROCER'

Written and produced
by Mungo MacCallum

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Schubert (records)

05.00 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA

BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
Introduced by Robert Irwin

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE HAPPY WARRIOR

A series of three programmes
based on the letters written by
Private Wheeler
of the 51st of Foot
in the Napoleonic Wars
(1809-1815)
2: 'Good-bye, Portugal'
Adapted for radio and produced
by Robert Pocock
(repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 SHORT STORY

'The Truant'
written by Barbara Davies
read by Bernadette Hodgson

07.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A report from Melbourne with com-
mentaries on some of the highlights
of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC
NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
Conductor, John Hopkins
Overture, The Happy Slaves...Arriaga
Tarn Hows, A Cumbrian Rhapsody
Maurice Johnstone
Dances of the Marosszek.....Kodaly

10.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA

by Alistair Cooke

10.45 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A recorded report from Melbourne
illustrated with commentaries on some
of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE

A programme for Ulster people over-
seas, including news from home, a
sports report, topical talks and inter-
views

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

Directed by Henry Krein

13.30 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK

(For details see Mon., 20.15; repeated
Wed., 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Theatre Overture.....Kodaly
Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral)
Beethoven
(repeated on Wednesday at 18.30)

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS

22: Spain

(BBC recordings)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'Relaxation and Recreation'
by George Gretton
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Lee Lawrence
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Middlesex

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A recorded report from Melbourne
illustrated with commentaries on some
of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)

17.45 DANCE MUSIC (records)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THE HAPPY WARRIOR

(See 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.00 'NO SONG, NO SUPPER'

An abridged version of the comic opera
by Stephen Storace
given by soloists and the
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Leo Wurmser
The second in a weekly series
of ballad operas
(repeated on Wednesday at 01.00)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939)

Part 4
featuring
the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Written and produced
by Charles Chilton
(repeated on Thursday at 11.45)

21.00 CONCERT

given by
Marina de Gabarain (mezzo-soprano)
Clifton Hellwell (piano)
The Allegri String Quartet
Quartet in C, Op. 54 No. 2.....Haydn
Songs by Latin-American and Spanish
composers
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

21.45 ARMY DINNER in honour of Her Majesty the Queen at Royal Hospital, Chelsea

Speeches by General Sir Gerald
Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. K.B.E., D.S.O.,
and Her Majesty the Queen
The scene is described by
Brian Johnston
(repeated Wednesday, 04.45 and 15.45)

22.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Schubert (records)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE

(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'William M'Gibbon (born end of
seventeenth century, died October
1756),' by Maurice Lindsay
'On Second Thoughts,' by William
Mann
(repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 RELIGIOUS TALK

23.45-00.00 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

(See 17.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

NOVEMBER 28

GMT 09.00 SOUTH SEA SERENADERS
Directed by Ernest Penfold with Mary Denise (soprano)

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'Relaxation and Recreation'
by George Gretton
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 'NO SONG, NO SUPPER'
An abridged version of the comic opera by Stephen Storace given by soloists and the BBC Midland Light Orchestra Conducted by Leo Wurniser The second in a weekly series of ballad operas

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Middlesex

02.30 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK
Cynthia Glover (soprano)
Richard Walthow (clarinet)
Kathleen Frazier (piano)

Soprano:
Music for a While.....Purcell.
ed. Tippett and Bergmann
O Ravishing Delight.....Arie Pastoral.....Carey, arr. Diack
Soprano and clarinet:
The Shepherd on the Rock...Schubert
Clarinet:
Andantino.....Florent Schmitt
Two Pieces.....Gabriel Grovlez

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 ARMY DINNER
in honour of Her Majesty the Queen at Royal Hospital, Chelsea
Speeches by General Sir Gerald Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., and Her Majesty the Queen
The scene is described by Brian Johnston
(repeated at 15.45)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)

05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
played by
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxvell

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Production by Pat Dixon
(repeated at 12.15; Thurs., 01.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Schubert (records)

07.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
David Buchan

10.00 THE HAPPY WARRIOR
A series of three programmes based on the letters written by Private Wheeler of the 51st of Foot in the Napoleonic Wars 1809-1815
2: Goodbye, Portugal
Adapted for radio and produced by Robert Pocock

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Middlesex

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'
(See 06.30; repeated Thursday, 01.30)

12.45 BETWEEN THE LINES
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson with Renata

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Naunton Wayne with Deryck Guyler and Richard Wattis in 'RIGHT-HO, JEEVES'
A radio frolic by Dan Ferguson from the novel by P. G. Wodehouse
(For cast see Sunday, 01.00)

15.15 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr and Kenneth Williams
Theme and incidental music composed and conducted by Wally Stott
Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
(repeated on Thursday at 00.00)

15.45 ARMY DINNER
(See 04.45)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BOOKS TO READ

16.30 Association Football ENGLAND v. YUGOSLAVIA
A commentary by Alan Clarke on the last thirty minutes of play at Wembley, with a summary by John Camkin

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)

17.45 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Theatre Overture.....Kodaly
Symphony No. 6 in F (Pastoral)
Beethoven

19.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge and Pamela Manson
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Schubert (records)

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC
A recital by George Guest from St. John's College, Cambridge
The fifth in a series of six fortnightly programmes devised by Alan Harverson illustrating different types of organs and their music
(repeated Friday, 06.30 and 16.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.00 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT 16.15-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary'; West African Diary;
A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Between the Lines'
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Schubert (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.45 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.45 World of Today
18.55 Announcer's Choice
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Question and Answer
19.45 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

NOVEMBER 29

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)

- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)

- 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese

- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA

West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport, and 'Association Football Clubs'**East Africa**

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi

14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu

(For details see page 27)

For details of programmes in Arabic see below

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line

In Afrikaans

16.30 AANDNUUS (News)

16.40 Kommentaar

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an

04.00-04.15 THE NEWS

04.45 Reading from the Qur'an

05.00-05.15 THE NEWS

17.00 News Headlines

17.05 Science and Life

17.15 Entertainment

Scheherazade

17.35 With the Doctor

17.45 Music Programme

18.00 NEWS and News Talk

18.20 Play

19.00 Music Programme

19.15 News Headlines

19.25 Sinbad

19.45 Topic of Today

19.55 Announcer's Choice

20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk

16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review

15.45 Arts Magazine

16.00 Musical Interlude

16.05 World Forum

16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.00 Tony Hancock in
'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'

00.30 BOOKS TO READ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELYin which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
Produced by David Miller
(repeated at 18.30)

01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'

with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated on Friday at 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'

A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott

05.00 BOOKS TO READ

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING

A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

05.45 COLONIAL
COMMENTARY

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT

A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

Directed by Henry Krein

07.30 THE
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 JERRY ALLEN

at the electronic organ

10.00 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)

10.30 SCOTS FIDDLE MUSIC

played by Bert Murray

10.45 THE
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A recorded report from Melbourne with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'

A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport and 'Association Football Clubs'
A brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 THE GOLDEN AGE

of popular song
(1918-1939)Part 4
featuring
The BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 CONCERT

given by
Marina de Gabarain (mezzo-soprano)
Clifton Hellwell (piano)
The Allegri String Quartet
Quartet in C, Op. 54 No. 2.....Haydn
Songs by Latin-American and Spanish composers14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 TIP-TOP TUNES

played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
includingDancing through:
with Doreen Hume, Eric Whitley
and David WinnardIntroduced by Bruce Wyndham
Produced by David Miller

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT

(See 06.30)

15.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge
and Pamela Manson
Produced by Roy Speer

15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'William M'Gibbon (born end of seventeenth century, died October 1756),' by Maurice Lindsay
'On Second Thoughts,' by William Mann

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

by Harold Nicolson

16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
The Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)17.10 Report from the
MIDLANDS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE
XVth OLYMPIC GAMESA recorded report from Melbourne with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME

Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 YOURS SINCERELY

(See 01.00)

19.00 THE GREAT SIEGE

A dramatised account, based on contemporary narratives and reports, of Gibraltar's last and longest siege, which started in June 1779 and lasted for more than three-and-a-half years
Script by Philip McCutchan
Production by Maurice Brown
General Elliott.....Arthur Young
Capt. John Drinkwater.....Richard Mayes
See note on page 1919.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'

(See 11.30)

20.30 THESE FOOLISH THINGS

Remind you of what?

Roy Plomley

invites a reply from

Nancy Spain

Gilbert Harding

E. Arnot Robertson

Michael Pertwee

Eric Maschwitz

Rene Cutforth

Based on an idea by Nancy Spain

Produced by Pat Dixon

21.00 BALLADS
OF YESTERDAYThe Well-tempered Singers
John Whitworth, Gerald English
Maurice Bevan, and Geoffrey Colebysing some popular quartets
Introduced by Michael Hayes

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Bach, Glazunov,
and Tchaikovsky
on gramophone records22.15 Bebe Daniels
and Ben Lyon in
'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'

with Barbara Lyon

Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers

Molly Weir, Richard Bollaers
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward

23.45-00.00 THE

XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

(See 07.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 30

- GMT 00.00** **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Schubert (records)
- 00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES**
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce
- 00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
by Harold Nicolson
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 THESE RADIO TIMES**
A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)
- 01.30 'THE CASE OF THE ECCENTRIC BOOK COLLECTOR'**
A play for radio by Lance Sieveking
Adapted from the story by Julian Symons
George Acton.....Preston Lockwood
Francis Quarles.....Richard Williams
Constable.....Michael Turner
Miss Acton.....Elma Verity
Mr. Armstrong.....Milton Rosmer
Produced by David H. Godfrey
(repeated at 10.00)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
A series of impressions
The Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.
(repeated at 09.30)
- 02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 02.30 DIVERTISSEMENT**
April Cantelo (soprano)
Anna Pollak (mezzo-soprano)
Geraint Evans (baritone)
Winifred Davey (piano)
(repeated at 14.45)
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Schubert (records)
- 05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
by Harold Nicolson
- 05.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS**
A brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
followed by an interlude at 05.20
- 05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**

- 06.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC**
A recital by George Guest from St. John's College, Cambridge
The fifth in a series of six fortnightly programmes devised by Alan Harverson illustrating different types of organs and their music
(repeated at 16.30)
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS**
22: Spain
(BBC recordings)
- 07.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**
A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
(See 02.15)
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 THE CHAMELEONS**
Directed by Ron Peters
- 10.00 'THE CASE OF THE ECCENTRIC BOOK COLLECTOR'**
(See 01.30)
- 10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 10.45 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD**
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott
- 11.45 HENRY HALL'S GUEST NIGHT**
Highlights of the Show World
- 12.30 NEW RECORDS**
Presented by Ian Stewart
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 TIME FOR OPERA**
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 ANTHOLOGY**
3: 'The Beautiful Generation'
- 14.45 DIVERTISSEMENT**
(See 02.30)
- 15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC**
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers
- 15.45 DEEP HARMONY**
Directed by Allen Ford
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**

- 16.15 'I REMEMBER'**
by Lady Violet Bonham Carter, D.B.E.
Daughter of Lord Oxford and Asquith, Lady Violet gives some impressions of the pre-1914 era when 'politics were the great national drama and Parliament the great stage on which all eyes were fixed.' She recalls some of the personalities of those days and the atmosphere of the time
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
- 16.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC**
(See 06.30)
- 17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)
- 17.45 SCOTS FIDDLE MUSIC**
played by Bert Murray
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB**
Presented by Edward Ward
- 19.00 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA**
Conductor, John Hopkins
Overture, Fingal's Cave..Mendelssohn
Symphony No. 1 in C.....Beethoven
Ballet Suite, Carte Blanche
John Addison
See note on page 19
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 St. Andrew's Day 'ONCE UPON A TIME'**
An anthology of the ballads and songs of Scotland
'The King sits in Dumfermline town
Drinking the blude red wine
O whaur will I get a skeely skipper
To sail the ship o' mine?'
Devised and produced by George Bruce
(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)
See note on page 19
- 21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT**
Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
The BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxwell
- 22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston
- 22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 From the Third Programme ASPECTS OF AFRICA**
'The Cape Coloured People'
by R. E. van der Ross, Ph.D.
- 23.45-00.00 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES**
(See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including:**
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

- 20.15 Colonial Commentary
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

DECEMBER 1

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-16.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary including a special report on the Olympic Games by Roger Bannister in Melbourne

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Melodies of the Moment
The second of six programmes by Paul Martin
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Schubert (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Is this your problem?
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.05 British Trade: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 The Moving Microphone
15.50 Science Notebook
16.00 Tune of the Week
16.05 As I See It: a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.00 THE HARLEQUINS
Directed by Sidney Sax

00.15 COLONIAL COMMENTARY

00.30 'I REMEMBER'
by Lady Violet Bonham Carter, D.B.E.
Daughter of Lord Oxford and Asquith, Lady Violet gives some impressions of the pre-1914 era when 'politics were the great national drama and Parliament the great stage on which all eyes were fixed.' She recalls some of the personalities of those days and the atmosphere of the time.
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 St. Andrew's Day
'ONCE UPON A TIME'
An anthology of the ballads and songs of Scotland
'The King sits in Dunfermline town
Drinking the blude red wine
O whaur will I get a skeely skipper
To sail the ship o' mine?'
Devised and produced by
George Bruce

01.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
David Buchan

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 TOP OF THE POPS
Introducing a popular British Singer
This week: Lee Lawrence with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Introduced by Neil Landor
Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Schubert (records)

05.00 'I REMEMBER'
(See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in
'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
with Barbara Lyon
Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Schubert (records)

07.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
'The Remarkable Adventures of Benoit the Cook'
based on the story by Ernest Perochon
Benoit.....Noel Johnson
The Chef }
Ha-hun-Ouk }.....Dillwyn Owen
Lord Sixpence }
Monsieur Camiscade }.....John Darran
Py-tir-a-tom-ba.....Michael Aspel
Pe-Fon-Li.....Bernard O'Brien
Production by Lorraine Davies

10.15 For the Very Young
'The Little Clock-work Train'
A story by I. M. Stayt
told by Daphne Oxenford

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today
See article on page 3

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Ted Ray in
'RAY'S A LAUGH'

14.45 PETER YORKE and his Miniature Orchestra

15.10 Rugby League Football
GREAT BRITAIN v. AUSTRALIA
A commentary on the second half of the Second Test Match from Odsal followed by an interlude at 16.05

16.15 THE NATIONAL COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS
A report and commentary by Gilbert Bennett on some of the final matches at Queen's Club, London

16.45 MILITARY BAND MUSIC
on gramophone records

17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)

17.45 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THESE RADIO TIMES
A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning

19.00 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 Rugby League Football
GREAT BRITAIN v. AUSTRALIA
An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland

21.05 THE NATIONAL COVERED COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS
An illustrated report by Peter West on the finals at Queen's Club, London

21.20 DOWN MELODY LANE

A tour of the world of music in the company of the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

22.00 SHORT STORY
'The Truant'
Written by Barbara Davies and read by Bernadette Hodgson

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE featuring
'Plot the Spot' and
'Figure It Out'
Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
Chairman, Franklin Engelmann

23.45-00.00 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 17.30)

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR NOVEMBER 25—DECEMBER 1 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
08.00 **THE NEWS**
08.05 Programme Parade
and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
Children's Eyesight, by an ophthalmic
surgeon
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Interview
with Peter Ustinov

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Aj Ka Khel
(Tonight's Play)
The First and the Last
by John Galsworthy
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
Brains Trust
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)
14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

11.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batehit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Angrezi Qanoon aur Azadi
(English Law and Liberty)
14.50 Sala-e-aam
(Brains Trust)
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter; Jottings from our
Diary; Chat with Listeners
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; visit to
Harrow Public School

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topical Talk)
14.55 Sunne ki Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Anjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.10 Maktoob-i-London
(London Letter)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Friday Feature
Inside a British Trade Union
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter; Introducing Shaw II

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachehon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 110
15.10 Akhbhari Iqibasat
(Press Digest)
15.15-15.30 News and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker:
Professor A. J. Arberry
13.30-14.00 Asian Club

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Theme and Variations
by Patrick Shuldham-Shaw
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30-14.00 Personal Call

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time
An Impromptu discussion by
Dr. Raymond Greene and Colin Wilson

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news
is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British newspapers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 English Writing
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

What I Believe. Professor A. J. Arberry has been Professor of Arabic at Cambridge University since 1947. On Sunday he will pay tribute to Reynold Alleyne Nicholson, the eminent authority on Islamic mysticism. Professor Arberry regards his encounter with Dr. Nicholson as the turning point in his life. One of Dr. Nicholson's poems will be read as well as extracts from Professor Arberry's translation of the Koran which was published recently.

Standards of Living. Changes in housing methods and in housing policy in London during the last twenty-five years will be discussed on Monday by H. W. Wells, a house-agent and chairman of Hemel Hempstead Development Corporation, W. G. Fiske, chairman of the London County Council Housing Committee, and Mrs. E. H. Andrade, a tenant of a L.C.C. flat. The team, under the chairmanship of Stephen Black, will talk of the housing shortage in London mainly due to the war and the subsequent shortage of materials, as well as to the fact that there has been a steady influx of business firms into London.

Personal Call. Yehudi Menuhin, one of the greatest violinists in the world today, was recently in London to make new commercial recordings and also to give a few concerts. It was at the end of a long day's work in the recording studio that he was interviewed by Stephen Black. That interview, which was recorded, will be broadcast on Tuesday.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for November 25—December 1

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11955	25.09
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30	7120	42.13
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
09.15-10.30	9690	30.96
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
11.00-11.15	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35	11955	25.09
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35	17755	16.90
<i>(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
15.45-16.35	21720	13.81
<i>(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Australia		
13.00-13.15	9690	30.96

Sunday, November 25		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Schubert (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Light Orchestral Music	
10.15	The and Now	
Six	autobiographical talks by Bertrand Russell, o.m.	
3:	'Experiences of a Pacifist in the last World War'	
10.30	Religious Service from St. Patrick's Church, Bally- macarrett, Belfast, Co. Down	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.30	Hancock's Half-Hour	
12.00	Orchestral Concert	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Concert Hour	
15.15	Bobo Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'Life with the Lyons'	
15.45	Short Story 'The Truant,' written by Barbara Davies, read by Bernadette Hodgson	
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	London Forum	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	
Monday, November 26		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Schubert (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ	
10.00	In Town Tonight	
10.30	Music While You Work	
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Review	
11.30	'Life and Death of a Greengrocer' Written and produced by Mungo MacCallum 'Greengrocer' is the affectionate name of one of the most familiar insects of the Australian Bush	

12.00	Vera Lynn introduces 'Yours Sincerely'
12.30	English Magazine from the Midlands
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Vic Oliver introduces 'Variety Playhouse'
15.15	From the Third Programme 'Aspects of Africa'
'The	Cape Coloured People,' by Dr. R. E. van der Ross
15.45	The Harlequins
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	Christianity and Race Six talks by Philip Mason 3: A Personal View
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary
Tuesday, November 27	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Guitar Music
10.00	Ted Heath and his Music
10.30	Letter from America by Alistair Cooke
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.00	Commonwealth Club
12.30	Ulster Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Listeners' Choice
14.45	Orchestral Concert By Heart 9: Read by Stephen Murray
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Relaxation and Recreation,' by George Gretton
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Wednesday, November 28	
09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Piano Playtime David Buchan at the piano
10.00	The Happy Warrior A series of three programmes based on the letters written by Private Wheeler of the 51st of Foot in the Napolonic Wars 1809-1815 2: 'Goodbye Portugal!'
10.30	Music While You Work
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from South-East England Middlesex
11.30	Music for Dancing
12.15	The Goon Show 9: 'Napoleon's Piano'
12.45	Between the Lines Christian opinion on some of the things we read about Speaker: C. A. Joyce
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Naunton Wayne with Deryck Gaylor and Richard Wattis in 'Right-Oh, Jeeves'
A radio	frölic by Dan Ferguson from the novel by P. G. Wodehouse: <i>Peter Forster writes on page 19</i>
15.15	Hancock's Half-Hour
15.45	Army Dinner at Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in Honour of H.M. The Queen Speeches by General Sir Gerald Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O. and H.M. The Queen. The scene described by Brian Johnston (edited version of yesterday's broad- cast)
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	Books to Read
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Thursday, November 29	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Piano Music
10.00	The Archers
10.30	Scots Fiddle Music played by Bert Murray
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-up
11.25	Report from The North of England 'What's the Form?'
11.30	The Golden Age of Popular Song (1918-1939) Part 4
12.30	Welsh Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Tip Top Tunes Geraldo and his Orchestra
14.45	Serious Argument
15.15	Educating Archie
15.45	Music Magazine
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	This Day and Age by Harold Nicolson
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary
Friday, November 30	
09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life The Rt. Hon. Aneurin Bevan, M.P.
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Music
10.00	The Case of the Eccentric Book Collector
10.30	Music While You Work
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands
11.30	'God and his World' A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott
11.45	Henry Hall's Guest Night
12.30	New Records Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Anthology—3
14.45	Recital
15.15	In Search of Music Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes col- lected from all over the world
15.45	Deep Harmony
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	I Remember by Lady Violet Bonham Carter, D.B.E.
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Saturday, December 1	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children 'The Remarkable Adventures of Benet the Cook,' based on the story by Ernest Perechen 10.15 app. For the Very Young 'The Little Clock-work Train,' by I. M. Stayt
10.30	Music While You Work
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country Forces' Favourites From the Weeklies Can I Help You? Scottish Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	'Ray's a Laugh' Peter Yorke and his Miniature Orchestra
15.10	Rugby League Football Great Britain v. Australia A commentary on the second half of the Second Test match from Odsal
16.05	Interlude
16.15	The National Covered Court Championships at Queen's Club, London. A recorded report and commentary on the play
16.45	Military Band Music (records)
17.00	News and Commentary
17.15-17.20	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH			
North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan			
	kc/s	m.	
09.00-09.15	17870	16.79	
09.00-09.15	21720	13.81	
11.00-11.30	21720	13.81	
12.00-12.45	11955	25.09	
12.00-12.45	15435	19.44	
12.00-12.45	21720	13.81	
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia			
11.30-12.45	11955	25.09	
11.30-12.45	15435	19.44	
11.30-12.45	21720	13.81	
13.45-14.00	9690	30.96	
13.45-14.00	15310	19.60	
Indonesia			
10.30-11.00	7120	42.13	
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>			
10.30-11.00	9690	30.96	
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>			
Burma, Thailand			
13.15-14.00	9690	30.96	
13.15-14.00	15310	19.60	
14.15-14.30	15310	19.60	
India, Pakistan, Ceylon			
14.00-15.45	21720	13.81	
<i>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</i>			
Daily			
09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese			
10.15-10.30 English by Radio <i>(Sunday only)</i>			
10.30-11.00 News and News Talk in Indonesian			
11.00-11.30 News and programmes in Japanese			
11.30-12.00 News and Talks in Vietnamese			
12.00-12.30 News and Programmes in Kuoyu			
12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese			
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai			
13.45-14.00 English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i> <i>(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Mules, Maize, and Mongrels')</i> <i>(Saturday: Stars on Parade)</i>			
14.00-14.15 News and News Talk in Hindi			
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese <i>(to Burma and Thailand only)</i>			
14.15-14.45 Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali <i>(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)</i>			
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu <i>(Wednesday in Bengali)</i>			
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu			
15.30-15.45 English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i> <i>(Sunday: Science Survey: 'Mules, Maize, and Mongrels')</i>			

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 891. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



THE WEEK'S PLAYS

Claire Bloom (left) stars with Derek Farr and Nigel Stock in 'The Girl and the Soldiers,' an attractive short play by Gino Pugnetti. In addition, G.O.S. listeners can hear Laurence Gilliam's radio adaptation of the famous short story by H. G. Wells, 'The Man Who Could Work Miracles'

OLYMPIC GAMES

The General Overseas Service will continue to broadcast reports and commentaries concluding with the closing ceremony on Saturday

GILBERT HARDING

will introduce and discuss the problem of 'Settlers from Overseas' with his reporters Cyril Ray and Wynford Vaughan Thomas (article on page 3)

'TRUTH TO TELL'

A new weekly series of true stories by well-known personalities opens with four anecdotes by Alan Villiers, Mabel Constanduros, J. B. Boothroyd and Brian Johnston

'MEET MEL TORMÉ'

First of a series in which he sings his favourite songs accompanied by the Dennis Wilson sextet

FOR CHILDREN

Lewis Carroll's 'The Walrus and the Carpenter' set to music by Percy Fletcher

★

Notes on 'This Week's Listening'
are on page 19

Don't be Vague

ask for

Haig



NO FINER WHISKY
GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE

Walsall leads the way...

New 70-seater, 30-ft., 2-axle, Trolleybus with



ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



The latest trolleybus. This one of advanced design, overall length, 30 ft., with seating capacity of 70. It weighs about 12 tons, with a total axle weight of approximately 24 tons, — a maximum of 95 h.p. driving motor.

Fifteen trolleybuses — which include the 1,000th Sunbeam chassis with BTH equipment — have recently been put into service by Walsall Corporation Transport. This undertaking ordered their first Sunbeam/BTH trolleybuses in 1933 and in the intervening years have placed a series of orders totalling sixty-six vehicles — convincing evidence of their confidence in BTH electric traction equipment.



Sunbeam/BTH trolleybus delivered to Walsall Corporation in 1933

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED · RUGBY · ENGLAND

Member of the AEL group of companies

A4922

AIR CONDITIONING

For

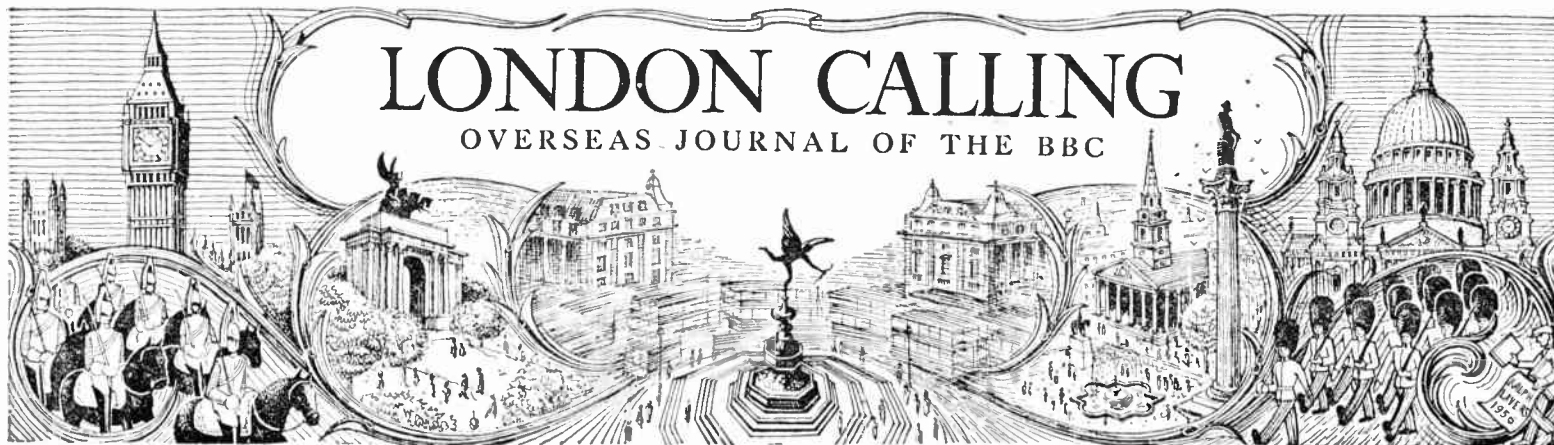
- Factories
- Banks
- Offices
- Hospitals
- Departmental Stores
- Board Rooms
- Clubs, etc.

TEMPERATURE LTD.,
BURLINGTON ROAD,
FULHAM, LONDON, SW6.

PHONES: RENown 5813 pbx

CABLES: TEMTUR, LONDON

World's largest producer of air conditioning units outside the U.S.A.



LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC

'Settlers from Overseas'

This week listeners to the General Overseas Service will hear a programme about the problems of coloured people whose work has brought them to Britain. How the programme came to be written is explained in this introductory article by one of its producers, MAURICE BROWN

WHAT was on the minds of the ordinary people of our island and how could it be conveyed frankly to the listener? This was the idea behind 'On the Spot,' a series of broadcasts which was devised for the BBC's Light Programme. The second programme in this series was called 'Settlers from Overseas,' which will also be heard by listeners to the G.O.S. this week.

For the first broadcast in the Light Programme series, the four 'On the Spot' reporters—Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Cyril Ray, Robert Reid, and Edward Ward—visited between them many places in England, Wales, and Scotland to investigate what was on the public mind. They talked to people of all incomes, of various trades and occupations, of markedly different religious and political beliefs, and they came back to the studio with the recorded voices of some of those they had interviewed. There, Gilbert Harding delved into their findings and expressed his own opinions.

It was largely upon this evidence that Joe Burroughs and myself, the producers of this series, chose the subjects to be investigated. What was on the minds of this cross-section of the people of Britain?

The most important worries were the cost of living, housing, and the prospect of unemployment. The future of industry and the implications of automation, naturally, were subjects discussed in Manchester, Sheffield, the north-east, Birmingham, and Coventry; this year's harvest and the future of farming, in the rural areas.

The Housing Shortage

Towards the end of that first programme Cyril Ray, who was talking at the time about housing, mentioned some London property owned by Indians. 'And talking about Indians,' he said, 'reminds me of one subject that's got to be mentioned—race relations. The way we treat and talk about foreigners generally.'

'There's a resentment, we all know it, against West Indians, Cypriots, Jews, in varying degrees all over London, and a lot of it's due to the housing shortage. "Why should a black man have a council house when my Gladys can't get married because her and her Bert haven't got anywhere to live." That's the way the argument goes, and it's a nasty tone of voice and a nasty frame of mind that it leads to.'

'Oh, Cyril,' broke in Wynford Vaughan Thomas, 'when you're talking about race relationship and colour problems you've got to go to Birmingham for that.' So it was that for the 'Settlers from Overseas' programme the two

reporters engaged were Cyril Ray and Wynford Vaughan Thomas, one working in the Home Counties and the other in the west of England and in Birmingham.

Our two reporters were briefed. They were told, to examine all sides of the overseas settler problem. What was the reaction of American servicemen to Britain; were they accepted in British homes; did they buy their way into the hearts of our young women; did we treat them as pleasure-giving guests or as a necessity?

We asked them to solicit Welsh opinions on Italian coal-miners; north-country views on the

Poles, Ukrainians, and other Displaced Persons who are living and working there; East Anglian judgments on Yugoslav agricultural labourers.

We gave the reporters the addresses of Australian actors and writers who have recently come over to find fame; we suggested that German ex-prisoners-of-war who have settled down here and married were good people from which to get the pros and cons of living in Britain. 'And, get a lot about colour,' we said. 'The West Indians, the West Africans, South Africans—if you can find them—Indians and Pakistanis.'

At the end of the week our reporters came back with their records and their stories: they were all about colour.

CONTENTS

THE REVOLUTIONARY CREED OF COLONEL NASSER By James Morris.....	4
CONTROL OF THE WORLD'S WATERWAYS By Dr. F. S. Northedge.....	5
THE PLEASURE OF PLAYING SMALL PARTS By Athene Seyler.....	7
THE DAILY PAGEANT OF WIMPOLE STREET By Audrey Russell.....	8
A NEW 'COLONIALISM'? By Geoffrey Wheeler.....	10
LANCASHIRE AND ITS CAPITAL CITY By Alan Dixon.....	11
THE SOVIET UNION: 4 THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES By J. M. Mackintosh.....	12
THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY IN CONFERENCE By Princess Indira.....	13
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT ON SHOW By Reginald Turnill.....	14
BOOKS TO READ By Bruce Miller.....	16
HERE AND THERE Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING A Radio Round-Up.....	19
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates

Are We Hypocrites?

Cyril Ray started his quest at Manston, the large U.S. air-base in Kent, where he was told by a U.S. colonel from a southern state that we, the British, were hypocrites. 'We southern Americans admit a colour bar, and at home we apply it. You say there isn't one here in England, and yet you apply it. Go and ask one of my coloured airmen. He'll tell you.'

That colonel at Manston dines with his coloured officers in the mess, yet one of his coloured sergeants told Ray that his people were not allowed to go into a local dance-hall, where a famous Negro band was appearing. It was not the Americans who stopped them: it was the English proprietor.

It is with this sergeant's statement that we start our broadcast, 'Settlers from Overseas,' which despite our original ideas of broad coverage in the end concentrates on the colour problem in the British Isles and, with the exception of that one American—who I think changed our minds—on the success and troubles of the British West Indian.

We deal with the trade unions' attitude and that of white workers, with housing both good and bad, with white landlords and black, with crime, and with the coloured labourer, the student, and the university graduate.

You may well ask if we come to any conclusions? That, I think, is no part of our task in an 'On the Spot' programme. We all—Gilbert Harding, the reporters, and the producers—only attempt to air the facts we find and hear. Not being experts, we do not give judgment, but there is no question that as far as 'Settlers from Overseas' is concerned we all agreed with Gilbert Harding when he said during discussion: 'You can't have a Commonwealth and hate it.'

'Settlers From Overseas': G.O.S. Monday, 18.30; Tuesday 02.30; Friday 10.00

The Revolutionary Creed of Colonel Nasser



Colonel Nasser (centre) at a news conference in Cairo in 1953 on the anniversary of the coup against King Farouk; General Neguib is on his left

IN the days when General Neguib was the figurehead of Egypt a photograph was taken of that genial person surrounded by the young officers of the ruling junta. The General was puffing benevolently at his pipe, looking cheerful and rather rotund; but just behind his right shoulder there was a tall, heavily built colonel whose face, with its deep-set, dark-rimmed eyes, was perfectly blank and expressionless, giving no hint at all of the workings of the mind behind it.

Since then Gamal Abdel Nasser, now President of Egypt, has himself learnt something of the art of pleasing crowds and newspaper readers; but he remains in some ways an enigmatical figure still, aloof and conspiratorial, confiding his plans and ambitions only to a small circle of intimates. Even in Egypt, where his eyes fix you from almost every hoarding, his private personality remains little known. His friends are few and are nearly all revolutionaries, trained to secrecy like himself.

His life has been spent in the army, the last decade of it in fostering the revolutionary movement, and he has few links with the intelligentsia, the business and agricultural communities, or the old land-owning class. His home life is modest and blameless; no word of personal scandal has tainted his reputation; visiting foreigners nearly always come away with an impression of well-reasoned goodwill, tempered by righteous complaint.

However, we can learn something of the way his mind works from his one publication, a pamphlet called *The Philosophy of the Revolution*, which originally appeared as a pair of newspaper articles in Cairo. The precise authorship of this is perhaps a little dubious, and it may have been ghost-written by one of the two or three Egyptian journalists who are close to Nasser; but there seems no doubt that the ideas it expressed are Nasser's own, and it is certainly the nearest thing to a political declaration that has yet been given his authority.

Egypt's Role in the World

I think anyone who reads it would agree that its prime characteristic, and in many ways its most frightening one, is its extreme vagueness. The first part of the pamphlet is devoted to a rather hazy account of the origins of the Egyptian revolution of 1952—a political convulsion which was greeted with high hopes and enthusiasm all over the world. The second part is an analysis of some aspects of the Egyptian character and of the purposes of the revolution. The third and most interesting part is a discussion of the place Egypt should occupy in the modern world, and the role she is destined to play in the development of affairs. Nasser describes the Egyptian revolution as a double revolution—against imperialism and against social injustice—and similarly his book is roughly divided into those parts that deal with the internal condition of Egypt and those that deal with her external relations.

Nobody could call this book great literature or precise political thinking. Neguib once said it should be called the psychology, not the philosophy, of the revolution. It is the expression, I think, of a most talented visionary, a man whose ideas are not firmly crystallised by education or experience but whose horizons, as he says himself, are boundless. The Egyptian revolution and its aftermath has not been cast to any existing pattern. No single previous body of political thought has guided the actions of the ruling junta.

If Fascism has had its influence on some aspects of Egyptian policy, the language of Marxism is often apparent too. Egypt's rulers, with

JAMES MORRIS, who until recently was the Middle East correspondent of *The Times*, discusses the implications of a pamphlet entitled *The Philosophy of the Revolution* which was originally published in Cairo in the spring of 1954. 'There seems no doubt,' he says, 'that the ideas it expressed are Nasser's own, and it is certainly the nearest thing to a political declaration that has yet been given his authority'

their limited and provincial experience, have ransacked the political philosophies of the earth for ideas and techniques that might help them in their task of reforming Egypt and giving her what they rather ominously call 'a place in the sun.'

As Nasser says in his pamphlet, all this activity is coloured by the circumstances of the Egyptian past. Through many centuries the Egyptians have been an oppressed or subject race engaged in constant struggles against alien rulers and invaders. Anyone who has lived in Egypt knows how this has tempered the thought of its people. The cynicism and wry, caustic humour of the cities are as characteristically Egyptian as the full-blooded, easy-going bonhomie of the countryside. Social dissatisfaction has marched side by side with suppressed nationalism, and this has produced a bitter strain in the national character.

Nasser well describes in the pamphlet how early and how constantly his mind dwelt upon such embittering topics. As a child, he says, he used to watch aircraft flying overhead and shout aloud: 'Oh God Almighty! May disaster overtake the English!'

In this respect, then, the progress of his thought has mirrored the general development of political activity in Egypt. He was a child of the nationalist era, brought up in those fermenting decades between the wars in which Egyptian dissatisfaction approached its boiling point. But he has reached his maturity, and his power, at a time when nationalism—that is, the drive for national independence—is becoming inextricably confused with greater issues—with racialism, the rise to eminence of the under-developed peoples, the new conflicts between Asia and the West—with all that heaving movement, in fact, which is associated with the name of Bandung.

Vendetta against the West

I think, reading between the lines of *The Philosophy of the Revolution*, you can easily see how much more interested Nasser is in the revolution against imperialism than he is in the revolution against social misery; and I think the pamphlet foreshadows clearly enough how his remarkable energies would become channelled into foreign adventures. In the event, this other revolution has become a campaign of vendetta against the West, and with the nationalisation of the Suez Canal has reached the point where it can split the entire world asunder.

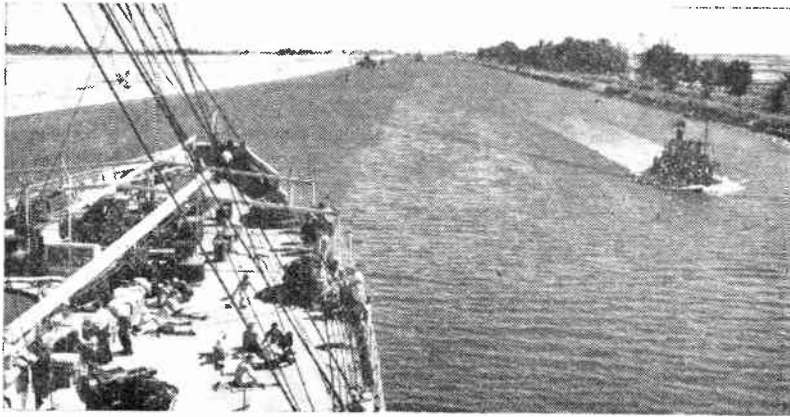
Thus *The Philosophy of the Revolution* has implications far beyond those you might expect of an account of an internal political episode in a minor Mediterranean power. A year or two ago the world thought, and most Egyptians did too, that Egypt was on the threshold of a period of sensible, hard-working self-improvement. Nasser, with his colleagues, had brought to fruition the dreams genuinely shared by the vast majority of thinking Egyptians. The British were leaving the Canal Zone; the Sudan Condominium was ended; Egypt's long-vaunted national aspirations were fulfilled. Nasser seemed to have rationalised and satisfied all the emotional yearnings of his unhappy people.

But the revolution has not quite worked out that way. Nasser's visionary ambitions now far transcend the mere reform of Egyptian life. At his back are the slums and crowded provinces of poor Egypt; but in front of him there stretch prospects of endless opportunity.

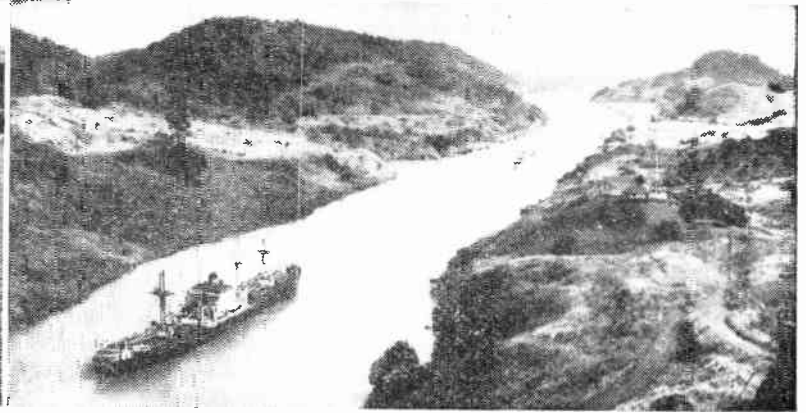
What, then, are Nasser's aims, at least as they are expressed in this short work? I think, in order to gauge the calibre of the man, one must first emphasise that there is no real evidence of overriding personal ambition. Whatever you may think of Nasser's aspirations they are never simply cheap or shoddy. He himself draws a parallel between Pirandello's *Six Characters in Search of an Author* and the Middle East of today, which offers a role only looking for an actor to play it; but I do not think he sees himself personally as that actor. It is the place that Egypt must occupy in the world that first concerns him; and this leads him through rather hazy channels to a preoccupation with the future of the Arabs as a whole, of Islam, and of all the under-developed peoples.

One of his theses is that Egypt is uniquely qualified by geography to be the centre of three overlapping circles of activity. First, there is the Arab circle. Egypt and the Arabs are one, he says (though not all Arabs would agree with him); its history is their history; its interests are their interests; and its future, he implies, must increasingly be their future. 'These are actual facts,' he says, 'and not mere words.' Then there is the Islamic world in general, with which Egypt is linked both by religion

(Continued on page 6)



Free navigation through the Suez Canal was guaranteed by treaty in 1888



The Panama Canal, linking the Atlantic and the Pacific, belongs to the U.S.A.

Control of the World's Waterways

DR. F. S. NORTLEDGE, Lecturer in International Relations at the London School of Economics, describes the ways in which freedom of navigation has been secured for the ships of all nations through some of the great canals, rivers, and straits of international importance

IN the Suez Canal crisis we have an example of how national sovereignty may conflict with claims of the international community. Countries depending for their livelihood on a waterway such as the Suez Canal naturally want guarantees that it will remain open under efficient management. And yet the state in whose territory the waterway lies will want to be master in its own house. How can these interests be reconciled? What does 'internationalisation' mean in relation to these arteries of commerce? Some light may be thrown on this by looking at the other great waterways to see what has been done there.

We should begin by distinguishing between canals, rivers, and straits. The general rules for all of these are much the same, but different regimes for each have been evolved. As for canals, no international interest arises with purely internal canals, such as the Erie Canal in America. But where a canal links the high seas freedom of navigation has generally been secured either by custom or convention.

The position of the Panama Canal is unique in many ways. Strictly speaking, the territory in which it lies is under the sovereignty of the Republic of Panama, which seceded from Colombia in 1903. By an arrangement in that year, however, Panama surrendered to the United States in perpetuity exclusive authority in a strip of territory ten miles wide in which to build the canal, receiving compensation in return and an annual rental now amounting to 2-million dollars. Today the canal is run by a company and the zone by a government, both created by United States law. Since 1940 the Canal Zone has been fortified like an integral part of American territory.

It may seem that the Panama Canal is a United States monopoly. But the same principle of freedom of navigation applying to the Suez Canal was extended to the Panama Canal by the so-called Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901. This provision is strictly valid only as between the signatories—the United States and Britain, together with Panama and Colombia—whereas any one of nine Powers may invoke the Suez convention. But, as a matter of history, freedom of transit has been scrupulously maintained by the Panama Canal authorities. We should remember that the American canal is not the vital commercial artery that the Suez Canal is: last year only a third of the weight of cargo passing through the Suez Canal was carried through the Panama Canal. But the importance of the Panama Canal is growing.

Now for rivers. A river is described as international when it is navigable from the open sea and flows through more than one country. Since 1815 there has been a tendency to have all these rivers open to the flags of every nation. A hundred years ago the internationalisation of the Danube was proclaimed in Paris, and for some years after 1921 an international commission regulated the river as far as Ulm, in Germany, with a European commission for the lower reaches. By the peace treaties with Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria in 1946 the freedom of the Danube was reasserted, but when a conference to implement this met in Belgrade two years later Russia insisted that this was no concern of the West. So that the Danube is still legally an international highway, although control lies with the states it passes through, of whom Russia has been one since she acquired Bessarabia in 1940.

Many other European rivers were declared international by the peace settlements after 1918—parts of the Elbe, the Ulava, the Oder, Niemen, and so on. Two conventions issuing from a conference in Barcelona in 1921 established general freedom of navigation and equality of treatment, and had been ratified by many European countries by 1939. This

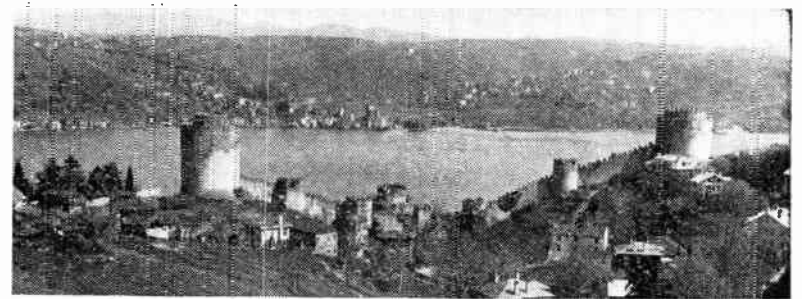
does not mean that freedom of navigation is yet part of the public law of Europe. But it does mean that the international community has established many far-reaching rights in regard to navigable rivers.

Lastly come straits—natural channels between two seas. If a strait is not wider than six miles it is usually deemed to belong to the country or countries on either side. But obligations have grown up to allow merchant ships and naval vessels on peaceful missions to pass through any strait if it is part of a recognised international highway.

There is a long story of Anglo-Russian rivalry behind the status of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, the straits which give access into the Black Sea. No doubt has ever existed that these are Turkish, but in 1923 Turkey, as a defeated Power, was compelled to demilitarise them. With the threat of war in Europe Turkey asked for authority to militarise the straits again. This was granted at Montreux in 1936, when conditions were agreed which govern the straits today. Turkey may not materially interfere with the passage of merchant ships.

As for naval ships, Black Sea Powers may send any number through, provided capital ships travel singly, while other Powers may have only limited tonnage in the straits at any one time. That is the position in peace. In war, if Turkey is neutral, she must close the straits to belligerent ships unless they are returning to bases or assisting victims of aggression under a pact binding Turkey. If Turkey is at war she has substantial discretion in regard to foreign warships.

What we have to look for, I suggest, is not uniformity as between one regime and another, but satisfaction with the particular formula arrived at on the part of the countries using the waterway and the sovereign Power. That is the crux of the problem. And satisfaction has to be mutual. In the long run the users must show that it is in the interests of the occupying Power, as well as their own, to have reliable guarantees. Generally they should be able to do this. After all, are they not the customers? (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Both shores of the Dardanelles straits are in Turkish hands and fortified



Crossing the river Danube south of Bucharest between Rumania and Bulgaria

Nasser's Creed (Continued from page 4)

and by history. Finally, there is Africa. 'We cannot stand aside,' says Nasser, 'from the sanguinary and dreadful struggle now raging in the heart of Africa between 5-million whites and 200-million Africans.' Egypt guards the northern gateway of Africa, he says; the people of the continent look up to Cairo as their connecting link with the world outside; and besides, the Nile, the life-artery of Egypt, is an African river.

These three connecting circles, then, form Egypt's environment; and in Nasser's mind, I am sure, the renaissance of Egypt is not an end in itself but merely a step towards filling the special role in this environment that destiny has provided for her. Nasser's political thinking is heavily infused with concepts of destiny. 'Fate plays no tricks,' he tells us. 'The revolution was the will of fate.' And destiny has waiting for Egypt, for the Arabs, for the Africans and the Muslims, the prize of ultimate power.

It is not contentment or prosperity that Nasser is searching for: it is power. The three circles are circles of potential power, and to attain power unity and discipline are required. 'We make a mistake in our definition of power,' he says. 'Power is not merely shouting aloud. Power is acting positively with all the components of power.'

A Vision of Limitless Power

Egypt's fate, and his own duty, Nasser appears to think, is to unite these spheres of potential power into one great force, drawing upon three particular sources of strength—first, the spiritual and material bonds which link the peoples concerned; second, the crucial place occupied by Egypt on the map of the world; and third, oil. Even before the Bandung conference, which brought home to the world the immense latent strength of the under-developed peoples, Nasser seems to have grasped the possibilities of their united future. 'My mind travels,' he says in *The Philosophy of the Revolution*, 'to the 80-million Muslims in Indonesia, the 50-million in China, the millions in Malaya, Siam, and Burma, the 100-million in Pakistan, the 100-million in the Middle East, the 40-million in Russia; and I visualise a co-operation among them all that can guarantee for them and their brethren a limitless power.'

Then, explaining his conception of the Arab circle, he describes how greatly it is strengthened by the presence of oil. Half the world's reserves of petroleum, he points out, are still underground in the Arab regions, and the Arabs therefore control 'the vital nerve of civilisation.'

If this is so, then he must always have known that his aspirations would bring him into inevitable conflict with the West, and his hints of eventual alliance with the Western Powers must have been insincere from the start. His views on Africa, his plans for Arab control of the oil resources, even his militant views on the nature of Arab unity—all must inevitably throw him into direct conflict with Western interests. He is equally opposed, I am sure, to undue Russian influence in the Bandung area: his is Titoism carried to extremes, for he hopes to carry entire continents with him in walking the tight-rope between ideologies. But he is not, perhaps, a neutralist in the sense that Mr. Nehru is, 'from deep-rooted moral principle.'

In foreign affairs as in home affairs Nasser is essentially ruthless. If he is willing to antagonise everyone at home, he will not hesitate to make use of anybody abroad. He accepts Point Four aid from Washington, yet gets his arms from Czechoslovakia. America gives him railway engines, Russia sends him Canal pilots. He outlaws Communism in Egypt, yet willingly accepts the friendship of Moscow. His is an eclectic system of



Colonel Nasser parading through Cairo on his return from Alexandria where he had made the speech revealing his decision to nationalise the Suez Canal

diplomacy. He takes what comes, and only his basic, underlying purposes seem to be inflexible.

It is often argued, of course, that President Nasser needs foreign controversies to fortify the Egyptian ranks behind him. Certainly the Egyptians do not take kindly to authoritarian rule, and I concede that an occasional stimulus is required to reinforce their sense of unity. But I think everyone must agree that as the president of a power faced with nightmarish social and economic problems Nasser has allowed his interest in foreign affairs to get a little out of hand.

Consider the extent to which he has already set in progress those trains of activity outlined in *The Philosophy of the Revolution*. In the Arab world he has managed to capture the loyalties of people in every Arab country who see themselves as progressives. He has also managed by the example of his own success to make reform synonymous with nationalism, stealing the ball from more feudal rulers of the Middle East who have hitherto managed to retain some of the emotional appeal of anti-imperialism for their own objects.

In Iraq he is the hero of those, Communists excepted, who oppose the government of Nuri es Said, with its Western sympathies. In Jordan the army is clearly modelling its political activities upon his. From Saudi Arabia come reports of a Free Officers' movement based on the one which overthrew Farouk. In Aden Nasser's pictures hang in the bazaars. In Bahrain the progressive leaders gratefully receive encouragement from Cairo. A host of leaders from North Africa moves through the coffee-shops of Egypt. Cairo is the capital of the Arab world as never before.

But to a large extent this extraordinary success is an emotional one, though none the less potent for that; and it presupposes a permanent domination of the Arab world by Egypt, whether or not that is what Colonel Nasser actually envisages. Any thinking person can see that the resources which he hopes to tap are, in fact, not in his possession. Economically Egypt is a dead-weight in the Arab world: practically without oil, over-populated, plagued by disease and poverty, she is (materially speaking) grossly unqualified to lead the Arab world.

If she is to lead, then others must provide her with the wherewithal and allow her to bask in the glory. For years there has been meeting in Cairo an oil committee of the Arab League convened under Egyptian inspiration. Its purpose is to prepare for the time when the Arabs will take over control of the oilfields. The idea is foreshadowed in *The Philosophy of the Revolution*; but only the idea, and some of the technicians, can come from Cairo: the money-bags of the Middle East, like the oil, are elsewhere.

Anti-Westernism and Russia

And so though Nasser's emotional appeal is enormous, there must be many thoughtful Arabs who would hesitate to follow his lead too blindly. For example, Nasser's cavalier treatment of the West, though obviously beguiling to former subject peoples, carries with it dangers as well as heady inspirations.

The more Nasser antagonises the West, the more he appears to depend for his strength upon the support of the Soviet Union. His seizure of the Suez Canal may have confirmed his far-sighted ideas about the potentialities of the Bandung block, but it has proved that for the moment such countries as Egypt cannot dismiss the West without accepting the support of Russia, with all its dangers.

Nasser used to say that he had seized the initiative of nationalism from the Communists, but it is a moot point now just who is doing the seizing. Do the well-meaning progressives of the Middle East, enthusiastically climbing aboard Nasser's band-wagon, really mean to burn their fingers in this way? Do the African nationalists want to find themselves enmeshed in Russian ambitions? Obviously the kings and pashas of the Middle East can only view such developments with foreboding, but I suspect the honest intellectuals and army officers must one day pause to ask themselves if emotion is not leading them into perilous alley-ways.

Moreover the Egyptian revolution itself, which aroused such hopes among liberals and men of good will everywhere, has inevitably become distorted under Nasser's leadership. Political life is dead in Egypt; party politics are banned; the new constitution is meaningless, and the referendum held to approve it was farcical. The army still controls everything, and Nasser is at least as supreme an autocrat as any pasha or antique monarch.

All this may be necessary in the present condition of Egypt, but nobody could call it liberalism. Indeed, I think Nasser still fails to express all the characteristics of the Egyptian people. He is cold, conspiratorial, visionary; they are warm-blooded, amusing, friendly. He reflects admirably that strain of restless dissatisfaction and cynicism induced in the Egyptians by generations of foreign rule; he has brilliantly exploited their patriotism; but he seems quite alien to the geniality and bonhomie that refreshes so much of Egyptian life. For Nasser is a man of turmoil. Nobody can deny him his qualities of dynamic determination: he undoubtedly reflects a great instinctive urge for power that is welling up in the hitherto powerless nations. As such, he is at once an inspiration and a symbol. But there must be many an Arab, many an African, many an Asian who prefers a life of peaceful progress and endeavour; and perhaps in the long run their philosophies may prove more potent than President Nasser's. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Athena Seyler as Maria in 'Twelfth Night,' with Roger Livesey as Sir Toby



'My favourite of all': Athena Seyler (second from right) as the Old Lady in 'Henry VIII,' with Charles Laughton as the King



'The best short part ever written for comedy'—Caroline, in 'Who Is Sylvia?'

The Pleasure of Playing Small Parts

ATHENE SEYLER looks back over a long and successful career on the London stage, and picks out some of the supporting roles which though they do not carry a high place on the play-bill yet give great satisfaction to the player

THE supporting role, or less pretentiously the small part, is a subject I take great interest in. I have played many leading parts in a long career, and I have played many short ones, and there really is a lot to be said for the small part. Many actresses fight shy of them; they consider them a come-down from the starring role; and there are some obvious disadvantages attached, I am bound to admit. Of course there is the billing, which looms large in the average actor's mind—and in his contract. If your part is not the leading one you come below the title on the advertisements.

I hope I am not giving away many professional secrets, but it really seems to matter to some of us whether our names are displayed above or below the name of the play, however big the type. You will know, if you remember advertisements of theatres, that there is a list of the names of the players, a few of them picked out in large type, some of them above the title of the play and some below; and occasionally you will notice at the bottom one name which has 'with' so-and-so; or 'and' so-and-so: there is a little theatrical joke which always suggests that perhaps some players ought to have 'but' so-and-so at the bottom!

But the point about this is that those players' names which are below the title, particularly the ones who are in big type, however grand they may look, are not quite on the same standing as the ones which head the bill. I often wonder whether the public bothers much about this themselves; in fact, whether they know that it matters at all. However, this point is a very important one in the minds of many actors, and it is one that prevents their playing the smaller parts.

Precedence in the Dressing Room

Now, there is also concerned with this question of precedence in names the question of precedence in your dressing room in the theatre. There is always a star dressing room—in fact, there are two star dressing rooms, one for the lady and one for the gentleman who heads the cast; and then there are the other dressing rooms which go upwards this time—up the stairs—until if you are only a very small player you find yourself practically under the roof.

So that if you are not playing the leading part your dressing room will not be in the most convenient place, or the largest or the best ventilated, or indeed the best decorated; and that is again something which actors rather fight shy of when they are accepting an engagement.

More important still is the question of the calls at the end of the play. Perhaps, again, the public do not notice very much, but it is the lesser players who take their calls first, and that too is graded upwards until the final curtain is taken by the leading people, who then call on their lesser players.

I think it is a pity that actors should take all these things into consideration in refusing a small part, in which they could perhaps easily make a great success and enhance their reputation. I think they are wrong, because so often a short fat part is more rewarding than a long thin one. And then again the failure of a play is so often identified with the name of the leading player: quite an unjustified judgment in many cases, but very common. To be associated with one or two failures running is very damaging for anyone playing the leading parts in them,

whereas the small parts, if they have been good small parts, will be remembered possibly as the bright spots in a disappointing evening.

The experienced player is not likely to be asked to play such a very small part that there might be a repetition of a very sad story connected with a young lady's first appearance at a West End theatre. She had a very short scene, and she was, as a very small player, dressing in a room right at the top of the theatre. Her family had engaged the two front rows of the dress circle in order to applaud her first appearance, but, alas, the call girl forgot to call her; she did not come down to the stage at all the whole evening, and the play proceeded without one sign of her.

Two things are necessary to make a small part really worth playing. First, the position of the part in the play; secondly, that the part should really affect the action of the story. It is little use to have a bright, effective few minutes in the first act if the character never appears again, and by the end of the piece is quite forgotten. And, again, it is not very valuable to have a kind of revue-sketch scene, however amusing in itself, if it is not bound up with the plot, for it is obviously only padding.

When I Brought Down the Curtain

The best smaller roles should appear in all the acts, of course, but, failing that, certainly in the last one. In connection with this I played the best short part ever written for comedy, I should think, in *Who Is Sylvia?* by Terence Rattigan. I had the last eleven minutes of the play, and brought down the curtain, and in that eleven minutes there were twenty-two laughs, not, of course, on my lines exclusively but on the situation and the playing of the two men who were with me in the scene. Well, that is what might be called a plum of a small part.

There is the added advantage in playing a small part of having an easy job; I hate to sound lazy—as a matter of fact I love hard work—but for a change in *Who Is Sylvia?* it was rather fun to dine at home like a lady and only set out to work when the others in the company had been hard at it for two hours. I am afraid this is an unworthy view of one's work, for which I apologise; but our job is not valued by the hours we put in but by the concentration and nervous energy that we put into it.

I have played so many supporting parts that I dearly love: Shakespeare's Nerissa, a darling; and the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*; and Maria; but not, oh, not one of those beastly witches in *Macbeth*! Oscar Wilde's Lady Bracknell, of course, and the Duchess of Berwick in *Lady Windermere's Fan*, though she is placed a little too early in the play to count among the first rank of lesser ladies. I saw Ellen Terry play the Nurse in *Romeo and Juliet*, and Edith Evans do Lady Wishfort in *The Way of the World*, when she became the whole centre of the play by a miracle of playing.

Emotional and tragic small roles I must leave to others, as I have no experience of them; but to end my list I would like to quote a scene from perhaps my favourite of all: the Old Lady in *Henry VIII*. I played her at the Old Vic; and it was like jumping over a blue puddle on a bright windy day, so exhilarated did one feel. It was as if one had accomplished something arduous and difficult instead of something very easy and delightful. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Daily Pageant of Wimpole Street



Wimpole Street, looking north towards Regent's Park—'a long canyon, with rows of four- and five-storey houses presenting an air of solid respectability'

IT must have been very helpful in the past when the street names of London indicated the merchandise or the trades that were to be found in them. How simple to go straight to Bread Street, Butcher Road, Poultry, Orchard Street, or Carpenters Road for one's wants! That the names matched the character of the street is proved over and over again. Fish Street is still in the middle of Billingsgate fish-market, and Lavender Grove is at Mitcham where lavender is still grown in large quantities. I expect many exceptions can be found: I doubt if a saint ever lived in Apostle Road, E.C.2, or that a fabulous bird spread its wings in Phoenix Street, but nevertheless in London, as in many other old cities, most street names are associated with the trade that flourished in it, the owner of the land, or the time at which it was built.

For this reason I am fortunate in the name of the street in which I live. I live in Wimpole Street, which is called after the county estates of the earls of Oxfordshire who owned the land in London. It might well have been named Medicine Street or Anaesthetic Avenue, as there are more doctors to the square yard practising in Wimpole Street than almost anywhere else in the world. Yet it is not as a medical centre that Wimpole Street is most widely known. A number of books, a play, and later a film have highlighted the street as the scene of a romantic elopement that came about—ironically, in spite of the doctors—when the chronic invalid, Miss Elizabeth Barrett, walked out of No. 50 Wimpole Street to marry Mr. Robert Browning in September, 1846.

Peculiar and Very Special Atmosphere

But first I must tell you about the street as it is today. The postal address is W.1. Geographically, it runs at right angles to one of the largest and busiest shopping streets in London—Oxford Street—then it runs up north towards the quiet of Regent's Park. The streets that surround us are minor characters in the daily pageant of Wimpole Street. It is bounded to the west by a number of smaller streets associated with auxiliaries of the medical profession—physiotherapists, masseurs, nursing homes, and instrument-makers. On the east there is Harley Street, which is equally famous as a centre for specialists and consultants. But my main interest eastwards is that the BBC's Broadcasting House is just a four-minute walk away.

Each day as I walk to work I enjoy the peculiar and very special atmosphere of Wimpole Street. It is a long canyon of a street, with rows of four- and five-storey houses, tightly packed together, presenting an air of solid respectability. Tennyson was rather rude about Wimpole Street: he called it a long, unlovely street, but we are more accustomed to built-up areas in the twentieth century. The Georgian and Victorian façades have weathered, and, in spite of severe losses by bombing it has a dignified unity in its architecture.

AUDREY RUSSELL talks about the street in the heart of London which shares with neighbouring Harley Street the distinction of housing some of England's leading medical specialists, but is perhaps more widely known as the setting for the meeting and romantic elopement of the nineteenth-century poets, Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning

Wimpole Street has many features that must be nearly unique. You can tell the time of day and the seasons there without a watch or calendar. I always know when the school holidays have started, by the numbers of schoolchildren being hurried along for dentists' and oculists' appointments. Then the appearance of a large proportion of young people with arms and legs in plaster indicates the end of the winter-sports season in Switzerland. If the street is full of taxis, then you may be sure that the clock points to the hour or the half-hour, for that is the time of most medical appointments, when the taxi-drivers set down their fares. It is at these times, too, that a few itinerant flower-sellers appear, impudently capitalising on superstition by offering sprigs of white heather at the very doors of some of London's best-known consultants.

In the evening it is apparent when six o'clock comes, for a vast and otherwise unobtrusive population emerges from the basements. These are the caretakers who come into their own as doctors and patients leave. Doors are opened wide, brass plates are polished, steps are scoured, and the noise of vacuum cleaners *en masse* resembles a jet machine. When the last mat is shaken out a silence descends on Wimpole Street. Only a handful of cars, left out all night, indicates a few hard-pressed doctors who expect an emergency call.

Comparatively Few Resident Doctors

One of the odd features of Wimpole Street is that comparatively few doctors live there. The days are nearly over when each house was occupied by one practitioner and his family. Rooms are let out singly as consulting rooms, and the prestige of Wimpole Street is carefully guarded by the estate owning the property. Only fully qualified doctors who hold an appointment at a hospital may practise there, and only a limited number may occupy one house and put up a plate on the door. Rents are high for doctors, and only the very successful can afford the splendid isolation of a single brass plate beneath the letter-box.

In America and some other parts of the world doctors call the rooms in which they work their 'offices.' This does not apply to Wimpole Street, for there is still a conscious effort to preserve the atmosphere of the private house. This is most manifest in the room shared by all the consultants in the house: the waiting room. As this is usually on the front of the ground floor, the waiting rooms of Wimpole Street present a series of more or less similar vistas as one walks along the street. Traditionally, they are furnished as dining rooms, but no one has eaten there for years. Generally, a massive mahogany table fills the centre of the room, and you can see the patients sitting round it, trying to allay anxiety or boredom by skimming through the back numbers of magazines. In recent years there has been a move to modernise some of these rooms, but I believe many doctors (in their heart of hearts) regard it as hazardous. There is nothing like a suite of antique dining room furniture to give the air of a well-established practice.

The first doctor to practise in Wimpole Street is famous nowadays only for the reason that he was the first. His name was Sir Lucas Pepys, who came to the street sometime after 1770. In his lifetime honours were showered upon him. He was physician to the King, and was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1804. A few well-known personalities unconnected with medicine have also lived there. Wilkie Collins the novelist ended his days in No. 82. Henry Hallam, historian and friend of Tennyson, lived at 67. Lady Wellington, wife of the Iron Duke, had lodgings there during the Peninsular War.

It is hard to believe that less than 200 years ago the pavements and roads did not exist and that grass grew over the Marylebone Fields, which were then in the news as a proposed new residential area ready for development. It was advertised as having the advantage of being nearer Westminster than the already popular district of Bloomsbury; other attractions offered were a well-established market, a small village, and a pretty church. The church—now known as St. Peter's, Vere Street—still forms the southern boundary of Wimpole Street. It was already built by the end of 1724. It is a plain rectangular building of red and grey brick—just the sort of church suitable for a small country district. Today its congregation has a nucleus of caretakers and office-workers. It is very popular for weddings, and on windy Saturdays the confetti sweeps prettily along our pavements in starry drifts.

St. Peter's is now being surrounded by office and shop buildings more than twice its height, but it holds its own architecturally and fits in with contemporary design without any sense of incongruity. The market by the church has disappeared, but we still have the original winding village



A scene from the 1948 London production of 'The Barretts of Wimpole Street'; and (right) No. 50 Wimpole Street, the house which replaces the one where Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning met

street in Marylebone Lane. This is about two minutes away from Wimpole Street, and the one-storey shops sell the same kind of things as over 100 years ago: a dairy, two provision shops, a sweet shop, and two cobblers.

Building progressed through the eighteenth century, from 1724 onwards. Land was sold in strips, and houses built to fit in to the street plan. It was not until some sixty years later that the final blocks of Wimpole Street were completed. It was to a house already about fifty years old at the northern end of Wimpole Street that the family of Mr. Edward Moulton Barrett moved in 1838. I am often asked by strangers to point out the house in which Elizabeth Barrett lived. Unfortunately, it was demolished by a doctor who owned it early in this century, and who rebuilt a neat, grey-looking house to his own tastes sometime between the two wars. A short inscription cut into the Portland stone commemorates the fact that the poet lived in a house on the site, 1838-1846.

It is worth looking at the house next door to get an idea of what the Barretts' home was like. It is a replica of the style, and it is thought it was built by a builder who did a lot of work in Wimpole Street—Samuel Adam. It is a four-storey house with brick-and-stone façades. The front door is to one side, balanced by the very large dining room window. The reception rooms are high ceilinged and dignified, the bedrooms are on the top floors. Elizabeth Barrett's room was probably very large—more than twenty-four feet by twelve—on the second floor at the back.

It was, perhaps, one of the first attempts at a bed-sitting-room in the Victorian age, for the bed was made to look like a sofa, the washstand was covered in, and shelves of books gave the appearance of a study. It was the room that she hardly left for five years. 'We live,' she wrote, 'on the verge of the town rather than in it, and our noises are cousins to silence.' The breathings of her spaniel, Flush, were, she said, the loudest sounds, then the watch's tickings, and then her heart when it beat too turbulently. Although we are now in the centre of London,

Wimpole Street noises are still cousins to silence, at least at night-time.

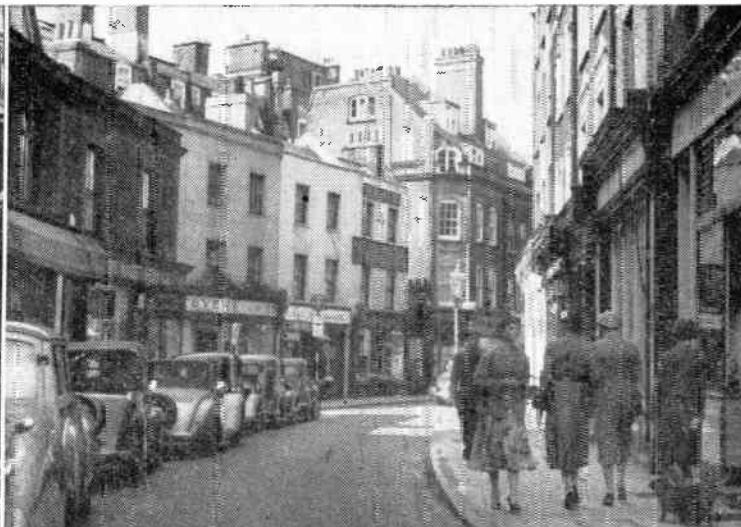
The exact nature of Elizabeth Barrett's chronic illness has never been diagnosed. Several authorities mention an injury to the spine due to a fall from a horse; others refer to a serious affection of the nerves causing severe bouts of pain—it would probably be diagnosed in Wimpole Street today as a slipped disc.

It was to this recluse, this confirmed invalid, that the vigorous, vital Mr. Robert Browning paid his first visit on May 20, 1845. The poets had corresponded for some months about each other's work, and as one excellent biographer, Miss Dorothy Hewlett, aptly puts it: 'From the warmth of his correspondence we cannot but doubt that Robert Browning came to Wimpole Street on that spring day ready to fall in love.' Gradually Miss Barrett's health improved. His presence and affection gave her courage, and she took a few faltering steps about her room. At the end of a few months she went out visiting and went for short drives around Regent's Park.

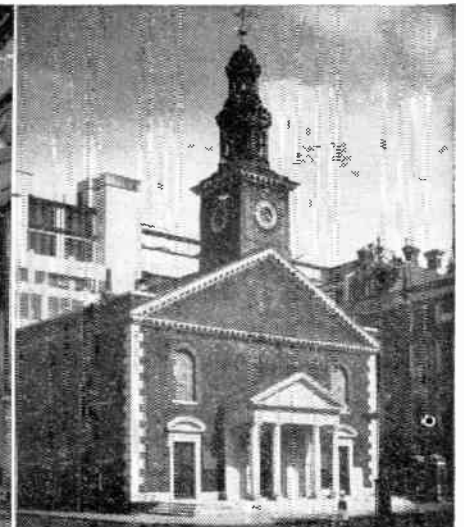
But, as everyone who has read the story knows, it was that enigmatic man, her father, who drove the lovers to a secret wedding and elopement. He disapproved of marriage for any of his children. And so it was that, accompanied by her faithful maid, Wilson, Elizabeth Barrett walked up Wimpole Street to the big church in Marylebone Road by Regent's Park: there she married Robert Browning. At half-past eleven husband and wife parted: Elizabeth took off her wedding ring and, after calling on one of her dearest friends to break the news, returned to Wimpole Street for a week. Her health was still delicate, and they prudently decided against the marriage ceremony and flight all in the one day. But on the afternoon of September 19, 1846, she left the street for ever. Once again she walked to the corner: Browning was waiting in a hansom cab, and together they travelled to the railway station on the first stage of their journey to Italy and freedom. (Broadcast in the BBC's Pacific Service)



Typical Harley Street doorway, showing the brass plates of ten doctors



Shops of all kinds can be found along winding Marylebone Lane, within two minutes' walk of Wimpole Street



St. Peter's Church, built before 1724, is at the southern end of Wimpole Street



GEOFFREY WHEELER

GEOFFREY WHEELER, Director of the Central Asian Research Centre, points out in the final talk in the G.O.S. series 'The Story of Colonisation' that 'the Russian and Chinese dependencies are now the only areas from which foreign conquerors and colonisers have neither receded nor shown any signs of receding'

A New 'Colonialism'?

WITH a few exceptions what has been called 'colonialism,' as practised by the traditional imperialists, is everywhere declining. Apart from the satellite countries of central and eastern Europe, the Baltic and the Balkans, where Soviet domination still continues, the two main exceptions are the Russian and the Chinese dependencies in Asia. These are now the only areas in Asia from which foreign conquerors and colonisers have neither receded nor shown any signs of receding.

It is more than a coincidence that the Asiatic frontiers of the Soviet Union are precisely the same as those of Imperial Russia, and that the claims of the People's Republic of China extend to the confines of the Chinese Empire of the Manchus.

The Asian empire of the Tsars stretched from the Urals to the Pacific, and from the Arctic to the frontiers of China, Afghanistan, and Persia. Precisely the same area now forms part of the Soviet Union, but Soviet leaders say that it is no longer an empire and that no colonialism or colonialism exists there. This claim forms the basis of the charges of 'colonialism' which they constantly level against the Western Powers. Has Soviet Russia in fact found a new solution, which is both ethically and economically sound, for the problem of administering territories and peoples annexed or conquered in what Communists call the imperialist period? Has she sufficient experience of all aspects of the problem to condemn out of hand its treatment by other nations?

Empire of No Ordinary Kind

The Asian empire to which the Soviet regime succeeded differed from most other empires in several ways. First and foremost, it was not an overseas empire but geographically continuous. Secondly, to the Russians the Turkic peoples who made up the bulk of the population of their new lands were Tartars, the descendants of those same Tartars or Mongols under whose domination they had themselves been for 250 years. This meant that feelings of superiority and inferiority were never so prevalent as in other empires.

Finally, the native population which came under Russian domination was far smaller, less heterogeneous, and less exposed to cosmopolitan influences than in the empires of Western countries. In all, the native population of the Caucasus and the whole of Asiatic Russia has never amounted to more than 30-million, or rather less than the present population of Nigeria. Apart from the Christian Georgians and Armenians it is predominantly Muslim and Turkic.

It was thus an empire of no ordinary kind which the Soviet regime inherited from its Tsarist predecessors. The first tendency was to favour the grant of some degree of real national independence to the larger communities in Turkestan and Trans-Caucasia provided they accepted the tenets of Bolshevism. Their unwillingness to do this, as well as certain practical objections, such as the conservative attitude of the Russian settlers, made the Soviet authorities give up any notion of relinquishing the empire which they may have entertained; but the theory that the conquest of Asia, and particularly Central Asia, was ethically wrong persisted until 1937. Since then the idea that the conquest was not only inevitable but all for the best has been sedulously developed.

The Policy of Nationalities

Once the architects of the new state of the Soviet Union had made up their minds to continue administering the Tsarist empire they had to decide on a system which would not only satisfy political, economic, and military requirements but conform, at least ostensibly, with Communist dogma. The policy of nationalities, which resulted in the creation of political divisions described as 'national in form and socialist in content,' was the outcome of their deliberations. From the point of view of the economic and military requirements of the Union this policy has worked well. The methods by which the policy has been applied may be harsh and unpalatable, but no more so than in European republics.

A full and impartial examination of Soviet Asian economy and living conditions is still not possible. But on the basis of available information there are good grounds for believing that considerable progress has been made in agriculture, industry, communications, and the like. In addition, the Russians claim, and there is much evidence of, great changes in cultural matters.

Apart from a notable increase in literacy, there has been development in the arts. The quantity of literature produced in native languages as well as in Russian is formidable, although its quality is less impressive. A strong tendency towards Russianisation is everywhere observable.

By what methods have these changes and developments been achieved,

and how have the people reacted to them? The main instrument of Soviet policy is the centralised political control exercised by the Communist Party. Then there is a long list of administrative functions which are exercised in Moscow, and are outside the purview of republican governments. These include such things as the use of natural resources, the guidance of the monetary and credit systems, and the basic principles to be followed in education and legislation. From the reservation of these last two subjects to Moscow stems the whole policy of cultural regimentation, which aims at remodelling the way of life of the Asian peoples.

Lastly, there is the instrument of what the Russians call settlement, but elsewhere is known as colonisation. This was, of course, started before the revolution, but it has been greatly intensified since. For instance, a comparison of the Soviet census of 1926 and the most recent one taken in 1939 shows that the settler population in Central Asia increased by more than seventy per cent. to about 5-million, whereas the native population increased by less than six per cent. to about 11-million.

It is not easy to decide the effect of these methods on the peoples of Soviet Asia. Materially they are much better off than before the revolution, and better off than the peoples in many neighbouring countries. The demand which exists all over the East for general and technical education has been met more satisfactorily in Soviet Asia than elsewhere. I should even say that, partly owing to the one-sided presentation of information, the peoples of the Asian republics think they are freer and more independent than the peoples of Afghanistan, Persia, and India, and even of the countries of the West.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that these peoples have no standard by which to judge their present state, and have probably stopped thinking about independence. None of them has ever known it except for brief chaotic periods after the revolution. Most of them have never even seen it in operation.

Yet at various times they have shown a desire for a change. The enormous number of Soviet Asians—some put it as high as 200,000—who deserted to the Germans in the last war is an indication of this. The alleged collaboration with the enemy of the Chechens, Balkars, Kalmyks, and many other peoples may be another.

De Facto Claim to Conquests

It is difficult, by the way, to believe that the mass deportations of these peoples, amounting in all to nearly a million, could have been regarded with indifference by their co-religionists and neighbours. Lastly, the constant complaints of the Soviet authorities about feudal and religious survivals suggest that the people are by no means willing to exchange their traditional way of life for the stereotyped existence of Soviet men.

The fact that the Soviet Russian empire is an 'overland' rather than an overseas empire means that even before the revolution Russia established a *de facto*, almost a paternal, claim to the area of her conquests and annexations, a claim which was, and still is to some extent, recognised by the native peoples, however unwillingly. Even if this claim had never been established, or if it had been renounced by the Soviet Government, it is difficult to see how more than two or three of the racial communities could have formed states with any degree of viability. For multi-racial areas the disappearance of firmly established *de facto* control is a serious matter, however arbitrarily that control may have been imposed or however inefficiently exercised.

The grant of complete self-determination to each separate nationality may be impracticable. But for Soviet leaders, with the limited and quite different experience afforded by their overland empire, and with their record of mass deportation and cultural regimentation, to set up as the mentor of the West in the matter of colonial administration and the grant of self-government is strange indeed. The report that Soviet leaders now associate themselves with Western condemnation of the mass deportations, and have decided on the delegation of some administrative responsibility from the centre to the republics is encouraging. But even if the displaced nationalities are rehabilitated, and still more responsibility delegated to the republics, the Soviet claim to moral leadership in righting the wrongs of imperialism and in the grant of freedom to once subject peoples will continue to lack any kind of substance.

I have spoken mainly of the Russian colonising operations in Asia because the superimposition on Asian peoples of the Western civilisation of the Russians conforms more closely with the accepted idea of colonisation. But the Chinese Communists' treatment of Asian nationalities resembles the Soviet system in many respects. For instance, there is now a Sinkiang-Uygur Autonomous Republic in the former Chinese province of Sinkiang. The Chinese People's Republic aims at including in what it

(Continued on page 13)



Some of the finest hills in the Lake District are in Lancashire: the Old Man (centre) above Conistone

Lancashire and its Capital City

ALAN DIXON, in a 'Report from the North of England,' takes you through the more rural parts of Lancashire to the city of Lancaster, its capital: a city which has managed to blend a turbulent history with its prosperity as a seaport and an industrial community

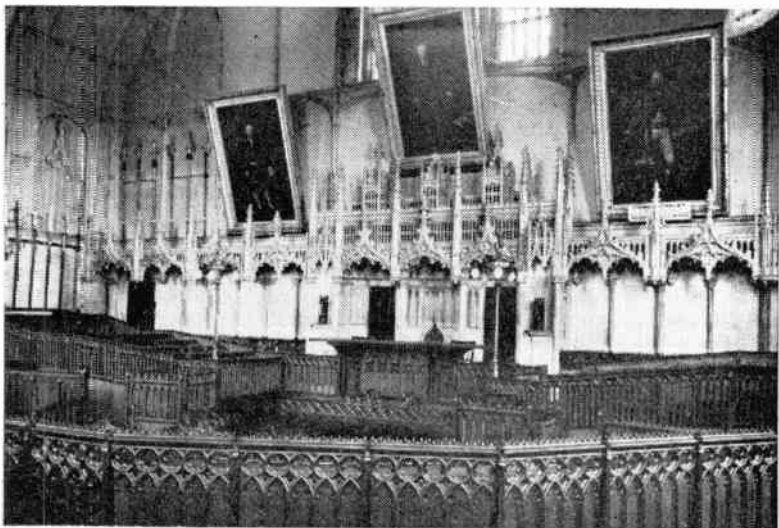
BEYOND Preston, and northwards towards the Scottish border, the traveller moves through the most beautiful part of the county of Lancashire. It is surprising how many people have forgotten that the county is not only the place where fine cotton is woven and spun but, in the north, spans the rich countryside that borders the Lake District. Somehow the men of the Industrial Revolution hesitated before they moved beyond the great centres of Blackburn, Preston, and Accrington. The countryside is comparatively untouched from thereon to the hills of Westmorland.

Twenty miles from Preston lies Lancaster, the capital city of Lancashire. It lies at the head of the crooked estuary of the river Lune that sweeps down into Morecambe Bay. It will come as a surprise to many that the capital of Lancashire, which became a borough in 1193, only achieved the title and dignity of a city in 1937.

Looking back through its colourful and often grim history, which began in Roman times, survived the bitter struggles of the Wars of the Roses, to emerge as a prosperous seaport, it would seem that Lancaster had a greater claim to the title of city than most. It was a seat of kings, and even Shakespeare referred to it as 'time-honoured Lancaster.' Even today in Lancashire we toast Her Majesty as 'The Duke of Lancaster.'

Yet this county town is strangely different from most. It is a mixture of industry and history. Driving into the town, the fine tower of the castle is only part of a skyline that has been invaded by factory chimneys. Its population of a little less than 50,000 no longer tills the rich surrounding countryside but sets off to work each day in the large rayon mills, or the great factory that produces floor and furniture coverings.

History has not been completely swept aside: what is old is treasured, even though it stands shoulder to shoulder with the unattractive products of our industrial age. The sweeping climb to the castle, for instance, is



'A place of grim memories'—the Shire Hall, inside Lancaster Castle, is still used as a court room: the Lancashire witches were tried there in 1612



The river Wyre in the Trough of Bowland—a beauty spot about six miles south-east of Lancaster



Castle Hill, Lancaster: seven counties can be seen from the top of the castle

still a rough pattern of cobblestones. Inside, the castle is magnificent. The Shire Hall, or Court Room, in which the Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and County Courts are held, is still a place of grim memories.

On show is the holdfast and branding iron, which secured the wrists of criminals whilst they were publicly branded on the thumbs in the open court. The Lancashire witches were tried in the Court Room in 1612, and in the old Crown Court more than 240 people were sentenced to death in the years following the battle of Waterloo. Fortunately, against the cruel scenes of the courts and the dungeons can be set the colour of the 650 painted shields of kings, queens, high sheriffs, and constables of the castle from the beginning of its history.

Above, from the turret known as John o' Gaunt's Chair, is the fine view of the open countryside that extends over seven counties. Opposite the castle is the Priory church. It is still in use, and its delicately carved chancel-stalls date from about 1340. Inside the memorial of the King's Own Royal Regiment, one of the earliest regimental chapels to be erected, is to be found what is probably the most complete collection of regimental Colours in the country.

By no means all the modern buildings are subdued by this show of history. The shapely bulk of the Ashton Memorial in Williamson Park looks down from the hillside; lower down is the Royal Grammar School. In the narrow twisting streets of the town the Technical College and the new Town Hall are fine buildings. The Georgian buildings on the north-west border were the homes of the merchant princes when Lancaster was a flourishing port.

The immense vitality of the Industrial Revolution which swept Lancashire left its mark upon the capital city, otherwise it might still be a browsing market town. Instead it is a live industrial community with products that range from sheet metal to rayon. Unfortunately, its streets were never designed for the passage of great lorries, and Lancaster is known as one of the great traffic bottlenecks of the north-west. We can at least say this of it: it has made history, and is busy making history still. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

J. M. MACKINTOSH, who was a British Liaison Officer with the Russian High Command in Rumania and Bulgaria between 1944 and 1946, gave this talk in the series on the Soviet Union now being broadcast in 'This Day and Age'

The Soviet Armed Forces

OF all the weapons at the disposal of the Soviet Government the Soviet armed forces is one of the most imposing and formidable. Their impressive size, and their victories over the German army during the second world war, is one of the sources of Soviet influence and prestige which helps the Soviet Government to maintain its hold over the countries of eastern Europe. It is no exaggeration to say that in the last resort the Soviet leaders believe in force, and in spite of some relaxation of tension they do not intend to diminish the state of preparedness of their armed forces.

The Soviet armed forces are more than just an exceptionally large and powerful national defence force. They have dual character, which is the key to their strength and weakness. During the second world war the Soviet army won the admiration of the free world in its long struggle against the Germans, but defence of the Soviet Union was only one of the army's roles in the eyes of the Soviet Government. Its victories were also intended to further the political aims of the Soviet Communist Party. For the Soviet army is a political army, which is required to be loyal not only to its homeland but also to the Communist Party which rules it. It is only when we remember that the Soviet leadership—today under Bulganin and Khrushchev just as much as under Stalin—insists on army loyalty to the Communist Party before loyalty to the Russian homeland that we can understand the Soviet army and the many non-military factors which influence it. There are in fact three distinct hierarchies in the Soviet armed forces, only one of which is directly concerned with military, air, or naval operations.

Land Forces of 200 Divisions

Let us look first at the purely operational side of the armed forces. There are believed to be between 3-million and 4-million men in the Soviet forces today, of which the most important part is the land forces, whose strength is about 200 divisions of various types. There are about sixty-five armoured divisions, forty artillery and anti-aircraft divisions, and the remainder are infantry formations. These figures are believed to be accurate after the recent cuts in the strength of the Soviet army have been taken into account. This formidable force is controlled by the Ministry of Defence, which is also responsible for the air force and the navy. The Minister, Marshal Zhukov, was the most successful Soviet commander during the war and, as has now been confirmed by Mr. Khrushchev, was victimised by a jealous Stalin for years after the war.

He is assisted by a number of deputy ministers. These are: the chief of the general staff, Marshal Sokolovski; the commander-in-chief of the land forces and of the joint command of the satellite armies, Marshal Konev; and the commander of the Soviet air force, Marshal Zhigarev. The former Minister of Defence under Stalin, Marshal Vasilevski, is Marshal Zhukov's first deputy for general purposes. The Soviet Union is divided into nineteen military districts, each commanded by a marshal or a senior general. The Government maintains a powerful force of about twenty divisions in East Germany, and three divisions in Poland.

An Elite Corps of Artillery

Soviet army divisions are of the type usually found in the conscript armies of western Europe. An infantry division numbers 11,000 men, and includes an artillery and an armoured regiment. There are tank divisions of 10,500 men, and mechanised divisions of 13,000 men, which include motorised infantry. The artillery is organised in divisions of about 6,000 men each. In an active force these are grouped in rifle or mechanised armies: a rifle army on a war basis would probably contain six infantry divisions, two armoured divisions, and an artillery division. A mechanised army would consist of four armoured divisions, and probably an artillery division also.

Soviet army equipment generally tends to be rough and ready. The infantry is fairly well equipped with light machine-guns and other automatic weapons, and the army authorities have developed the use of the mortar, both as an infantry and an artillery weapon, to a high degree. Much research has gone into the production of new tanks and self-propelled guns, but it is in the artillery that the best weapons and equipment are to be found. Artillery officers in some ways form an élite corps within the commissioned ranks of the army. Artillery tradition among Russian soldiers concentrates on short-range weapons, such as the heavy mortar and the rocket-launcher known as *katyusha*.

The other arms of service—the engineers, the signals, the medical and the supply services suffer from the fact that the Soviets sacrifice their development to the efficiency of the artillery and the air force. Their equipment is primitive and their standard of training poor.

Next to the army, and approaching it in importance, is the Soviet air force. It is not a separate arm like the Royal Air Force, for it has always been an auxiliary of the land forces. The vast majority of air-force units during the war were organised on a close-support basis, and acted as a

kind of air-borne artillery for the advancing armies. Since the war the efforts of the Soviet air force have been directed towards modernisation and the introduction of jet engines, and the present-day first-line strength of the Soviet air force is believed to be in the region of 20,000 planes.

Naturally, the burning question in connection with the air force is to what extent the development of nuclear weapons has caused the Soviet authorities to change their conception of the air force as aerial artillery in support of the army in favour of a strategic air force capable of delivering atomic and hydrogen weapons. This is, of course, one of the most closely guarded secrets in the Soviet Union, and all that can be said about it is that the Soviet air force does possess aircraft in front-line service which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons on inter-continental missions.

The Soviet navy is the least important of the services. It is largely a land-locked navy built for service in the Baltic and Black Seas and for coastal support to advancing land armies. Its main danger in the event of war is its submarine fleet, which contains a number of ocean-going vessels with a range of 10,000 miles. It is unlikely that the Soviet navy will produce an ocean-going fleet capable of challenging the Atlantic or Pacific fleets of the Western Powers.

So much for a brief survey of the fighting services of the Soviet armed forces. The second problem facing the Soviet leaders in defence matters is how to secure maximum military efficiency together with a first-class security system and complete unquestioning political reliability and loyalty to the Communist Party. This is the task of the chief political administration of the Soviet army, whose head is Colonel-General Zheltov, a political commissar of long standing. A political officer, who bears a military rank like his opposite number in the services, is attached to every department or directorate of the high command, and to every headquarters down to battalion level.

The political officer has a staff of lecturers and organisers who bring political indoctrination to every single man in the unit. He organises lectures, collective newspaper-reading, and political discussions to explain party decisions, sweetening his political pill with sports and shows.

Tracking Down Internal Disaffection

Political lecturing and study is, however, insufficient for the degree of control demanded by the party leaders. There must also be an element of fear and compulsion. This is provided by the third hierarchy of the Soviet army—the military branch of the Soviet secret police. This department maintains specially trained secret-police officers at every headquarters from the Ministry of Defence down to regimental level. It is known variously as 'the special section' or 'the counter-espionage department.' This department's responsibility is not only to deal with normal counter-espionage work but is to track down any internal disaffection within the army.

What about the ordinary Russian soldier? Coming from peasant stock he is used to great physical hardships and to a life which seems to him naturally full of hard knocks and unpleasantness from beginning to end. He does not expect 'a good time' out of life, and therefore the tough side of military service in no way dismays him. He is mentally and physically prepared for living and fighting on the minimum of food and drink, and for severe demands on his physical strength. He is ingenious and resourceful in battle when he believes in the cause for which he is fighting, but is sometimes rather unpredictable in morale. There is, however, little comradely feeling between officers and men because of the rigid caste-system in the Soviet army.

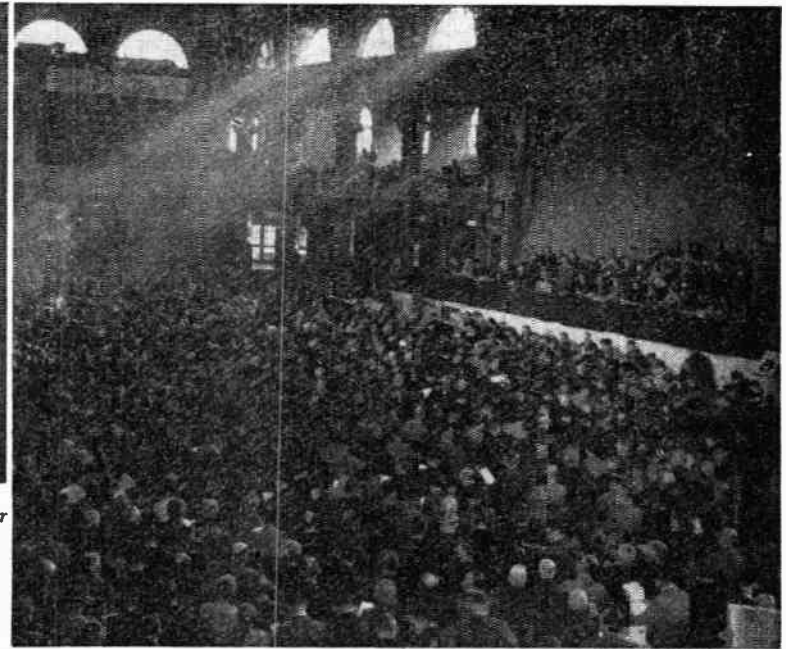
Finally, we must turn to one of the most important questions to be asked about the Soviet army today: the attitude of its leaders to modern war, and their relation to the political leadership of the country. Soviet military doctrine has undergone a considerable change since the death of Stalin. Until 1953 it was officially held that in the event of war the Soviet army forces would use their strength to lure the enemy into the interior of the country and destroy him there. This doctrine has now been officially abandoned, and in its place Marshal Zhukov and his colleagues have adopted a theory that any future war—offensive or defensive—may be decided by surprise aggression with nuclear weapons.

There is no doubt that the army has increased its influence in government circles since the death of Stalin. The selection of Marshal Zhukov to be a candidate member of the Praesidium of the Supreme Soviet—the first professional soldier ever to reach this position—and the large number of promotions to the highest military ranks of the past two years is sufficient proof that the army leaders are now consulted on many political issues on which their advice has not hitherto been sought. On the whole it seems likely that in this age of nuclear warfare the army's weight will be thrown on the side of realism, and will be used against any party leaders who may advocate an extreme policy of aggression. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Mr. Aneurin Bevan, party Treasurer

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, party Leader



The conference in session in the great hall of Blackpool's Winter Gardens

The British Labour Party in Conference

PRINCESS INDIRA reports on this year's meeting of the main Opposition party at which 1,300 delegates discussed, among other things, important new statements of policy prepared by its National Executive

DESPITE the many and varied debates on matters of policy and other subjects, there can be little doubt that the main factor overshadowing this year's Labour Party conference was the election of Mr. Aneurin Bevan to the Treasurership of the party. Certainly it was a most dramatic moment when the result of the vote was announced. A thunderous roar of cheers lasting nearly a minute broke out, and as the film cameras whirred and the photographers' bulbs flashed Mr. Bevan, who was sitting unobtrusively in the body of the great hall of Blackpool's Winter Gardens, rose to acknowledge the ovation.

It was third time lucky for Mr. Bevan. He was twice defeated by Mr. Gaitskell in the contest for the Treasurership during the past two years, after he had decided to abandon his safe seat in the Constituency Parties' section of the Labour Executive. Mr. Bevan—who had a clear lead of almost a quarter of a million votes over his nearest rival, Mr. George Brown—gained, in fact, the support of half the entire party, although three other candidates were in the field with him.

The result, of course, became by far the most important talking point for the 1,300 delegates gathered at this famous seaside resort. Opinion seems to be generally divided on whether the election of Mr. Bevan—the hitherto stormy petrel of the Labour Party—will lead to greater unity within the party or, alternatively, will bring matters quickly to a head between the left and right wings of the party.

In general, the remarkable degree of unanimity shown at the conference did seem to indicate that—thanks to Mr. Bevan's election—his more extreme supporters may be willing, at least for the time being, to rally round the party in an attempt to ensure Labour's return to power at the next election, whenever that may be.

But if Mr. Bevan's victory was much in the mind of delegates, this did not stop the conference from carrying on its less dramatic but nevertheless vital business. One of the main items on this year's agenda was the

consideration of the four policy documents—on personal freedom, housing, colonial affairs, and equality—which had been newly prepared by the party's National Executive.

Much of the delegates' time was taken up by discussions on these themes of policy, despite such things as the emergency debate on Suez, when Mr. Gaitskell reiterated Labour's previous stand. Incidentally Mr. Gaitskell, who was appearing for the first time at a party conference as the Labour leader, was given a tremendous reception by the delegates. There seems to be little doubt—as this conference showed—that he has firmly established his leadership in the eyes of the rank-and-file of the party, at least for the time being.

The policy documents certainly produced some fine speeches. But none of the debates was able to match the discussion on foreign policy. Although a number of delegates had been at pains to assert that bi-partisanship in British foreign policy was a thing of the past, and that the conference's duty was to formally bury it, the party Executive appeared to take good care to see that no resolutions or amendments were allowed to creep in which in any way identified Labour policy with that of the Communists.

One of the most outstanding speeches was made by Mr. Alfred Robens, Labour's 'shadow' Foreign Secretary, in which he attacked a blind policy of disarmament as 'unrealistic,' but stressed that the party's policy was based on collective security and the United Nations. But, he said, there had to be full agreement between the great powers if the United Nations was to succeed.

Mr. Shinwell pointed out that the present British rearmament programme, which many speakers had attacked, had not only been started by a Labour Government but had also been endorsed by the party conference at the time. After Mr. Sam Watson had summed up, the conference gave a big vote in favour of the Executive's policy. And this seemed to show that although the party were united in condemning the use of force they nevertheless were determined, in spite of some dissenting voices, not to take the recent change of policy behind the Iron Curtain at its face value alone. (*Broadcast in Overseas 'Commentary'*)

A New 'Colonialism'?

Continued from page 10

calls a multi-racial state all the states which were once dependencies of, or in some way associated with, the Manchu Empire. Some of these states, such as Burma and Nepal, have since become and are still independent. Others like Tibet were independent for a time but have been, or are being, absorbed into the People's Republic. In the republic the Han race, as numerically the strongest, takes the lead. Autonomous governments are created for the larger nationalities, but unlike the Soviet Union republics none of them has even the nominal right of secession.

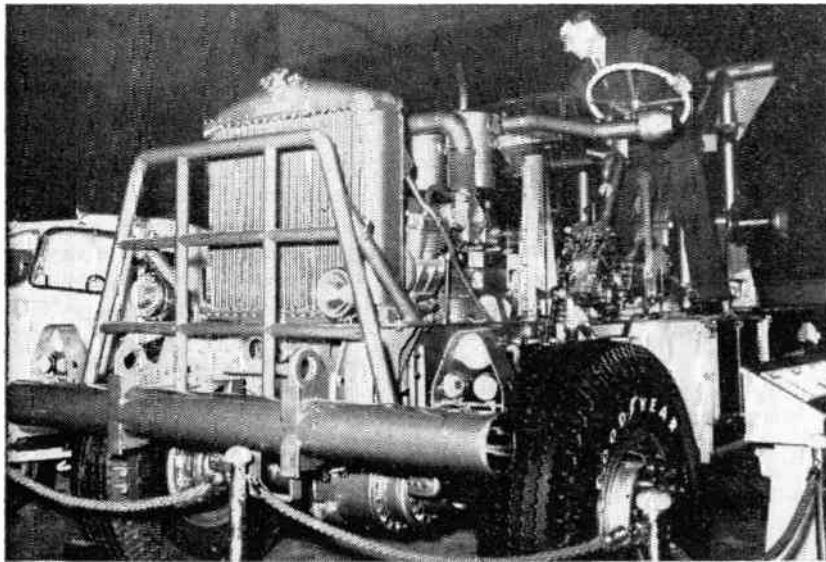
There is no doubt of the trend of Chinese colonial policy towards the borderlands of Communist China. The fact that some of these borderlands such as Mongolia are also borderlands of the U.S.S.R. makes it likely that a conflict of interests between the two great Communist neighbours will sooner or later develop. 'Asia for the Asians' is an important Chinese Communist slogan, and the continued and increasing presence of Russians in Asia can hardly be agreeable to the Chinese, for, however the Russians may regard themselves, the Chinese continue to

think of them as Westerners. There seems less inclination on the part of the Chinese to graft their ancient Asian culture on to their dependent Asian peoples than there is on the part of the Russians to graft their comparatively modern and distinctively Western culture on to theirs. Yet of the two colonial systems the Chinese is perhaps the more pervasive, although the Chinese are less insistent on its achievements. Chinese colonisation extends far outside Chinese territory into Malaya and Indo-China, for instance, and Chinese commercial influence in these areas long ago assumed serious proportions.

Bertrand Russell said in his introductory talk to this series that colonisation played an important part in the three principal agencies in the spread of civilisation—military conquest, commercial intercourse, and missionary zeal. The stage for the new colonialism was prepared by the spread of the Russians over Asia first as traders and then as military conquerors; and the sense of mission which has always informed the Russian character, whether Christian or Communist, has been in operation from the beginning. But the civilisation propagated by Communism—Chinese as well as Russian—is essentially materialist. If this process continues the older and perhaps higher Asian civilisations may be doomed to extinction. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



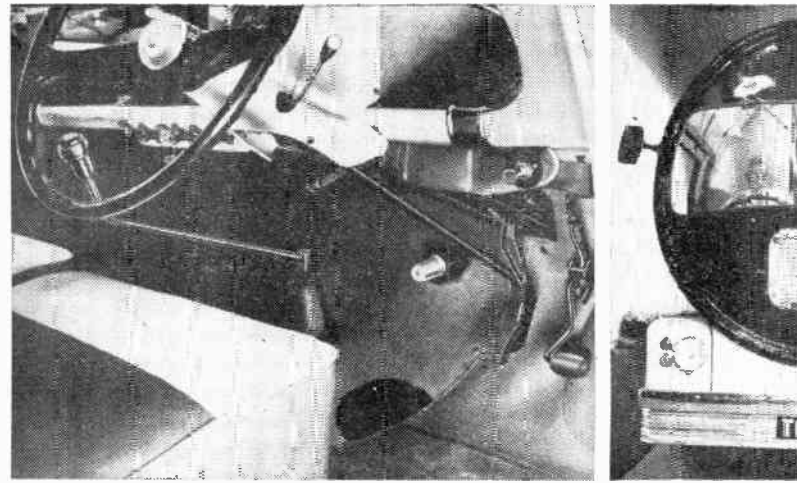
The Leyland Atlantean double-deck bus, seating seventy-eight passengers, is likely to go into service soon on the streets of Glasgow: its diesel-engine is at the rear



The Scammell Constructor, specially designed for heavy duties in oilfields, has a 200-horse-power Rolls-Royce engine, and is fitted with a powerful winch



Sir William and Sir Reginald Rootes, directors of the well-known motor firm, inspecting a lorry cab specially designed to give more comfort to long-distance drivers



'Standrive' two-pedal control: the work of the clutch pedal is done by an electric switch on the gear-lever

The driving end shaped like

Commercial T

REGINALD TURNILL, an Industrial Correspondent at the International Commercial Motor Transport Exhibition which was recently staged at Earls Court, London, comments on the achievements of British manufacturers in a field where the value of exports has risen. He points out that nearly 100,000 visitors went to the show.

ALTHOUGH the motor industry has had its setbacks this year so far as cars are concerned, there is a very different story to tell about commercial vehicles. British manufacturers have hit new peaks both in output and exports, and it is expected that by December the value of the year's exports will top the £100-million mark for the first time. Britain has won and retained a decisive lead over her European competitors in this field.

How it has been done—and nearly 100,000 visitors went to see for themselves—was demonstrated at the International Commercial Motor Show at Earls Court. It was the eighteenth biennial show, and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders which staged it claimed that it was the largest exhibition of its kind ever held in Britain. It certainly attracted a record number of overseas visitors and buyers, but it will probably never be known just what the orders were worth that those 2,200 V.I.P.s left behind them.

Big Order for 'Bus of the Future'

A quick survey at the end, however, showed that business worth at least £8-million was done during the eight-day show. That was for both home and overseas markets, and included the £4-million order given by the London Transport Executive to A.E.C. and Park Royal Vehicles for 850 Routemaster buses—'the bus of the future,' as Londoners have been assured by the placards on the experimental prototype which has been in service since February. Leyland Motors secured export orders alone worth £2-million, including sales worth £750,000 to the Argentine. Their home orders totalled another £700,000.

It was the new-style buses and coaches which attracted most attention at the show. At the Press preview these mobile palaces of luxury were besieged by television and newsreel men, and it was difficult to get near them. Leyland's forty-seater long-distance coach combines Italian artistry in the glittering, streamlined coachwork with British craftsmanship on the chassis. Eight feet wide and thirty-six feet long, it is too big for Britain's roads. But earlier models of the Worldmaster, as it is called, are already operating in twenty countries in all five continents. For Alpine work it is equipped with a special exhaust-brake, so that the brake-drums remain cool for emergency stops.

The Atlantean, a new double-decker bus seating seventy-eight, caused some speculation whether the Routemaster, with fourteen fewer seats, was out of date before being brought into service. London Transport tell me, however, that because of London's special traffic problems the Routemaster is the very largest bus suitable for them, and the Atlantean, which is nearly thirty feet long, would be too big. Some provincial towns, however, were very interested in the rear-engine principle, which enables the Atlantean's passengers to enter at the front by a low platform without steps. There are power-operated doors, too, which are worked by the driver. This gives the conductor more time to collect the fares. It costs £6,150, and is likely to make its first appearance soon in Glasgow.

Another new idea of special interest to seaside resorts is the A.E.C. double-decker with a detachable top. Four men can quickly remove the fibre-glass roof so that passengers can get the best out of a sunny day or a sight-seeing trip. There was even a new-style trolley-bus. These



brewer's van
-bottle

Out comes the sun—and off comes the fibre-glass roof of this double-deck bus designed for use in seaside resorts

Transport on Show

of the BBC, gives some impressions of the Commercial at Earls Court, London. In reviewing the achievements won a decisive lead over their European competitors, eight-day show, and orders worth £8-million were placed

vehicles are falling out of favour at home, but there is still an important export market for them. The new one shown by Sunbeam's of Wolverhampton has a glass-enclosed cabin in which the conductor sits to take the fares: he has a microphone, too, so that he can address the passengers. Colombo wants twenty-six of these. Johannesburg has ordered forty new double-deckers which will be the biggest trolley-buses ever made. Each will accommodate 105 passengers, and this contract is worth £300,000.

There is a demand for smaller buses as well as bigger ones—the sort of thing that a hotel can operate to take its guests to and from the station. A British answer to the Continental vehicles of this type was provided at this year's show by the Morris Minibus. It can seat thirteen, and as it is exempt from purchase tax it can be bought for £625.

For the first time there were light commercial vehicles with two-pedal control, that is to say, with brake and accelerator pedals but no clutch pedal. Standard's—who, incidentally, have recently broken into the Polish car market—exhibited a six-cwt. utility fitted with an automatic clutch for an extra £16.

I drove one of these vans, and came to the conclusion that at last the most difficult thing about learning to drive would soon be eliminated. If you are used to driving it is a strange feeling at first having nothing for the left foot to do. But for learners it means the end of those 'kangaroo' starts and of gear clashing. You just put the car in gear and press the accelerator, the clutch engages automatically, and the car draws smoothly away. I found that you cannot make such a quick getaway from the traffic lights, but you can at last 'creep' in heavy traffic without continual gear changing. You remain in gear the whole time, even when stopped, moving forward at a touch of the accelerator.

Reducing Driver Fatigue

A good deal of attention is now being paid, I found, to making the drivers of long-distance vehicles more comfortable. There is even a special phrase for it: 'reducing driver fatigue.' Some of the big lorries have power-assisted steering, and the cab of one, I noticed, had arm-rests and a two-tone, leather-cloth seat in red, tastefully edged in grey. Add to this chrome fittings and lined floor-mats, and, we were told, drivers are given 'a sense of confidence and enthusiasm.'

As usual, there were some examples of eye-catching vehicles for advertising purposes. An Oldham firm exhibited a van produced for a brewer in the shape of a huge beer-bottle made of fibre-glass. The driver looks through the base of the horizontal 'bottle.'

Because the counter-to-customer form of shopping has proved popular with housewives in country districts, sales of mobile shops are mounting at home as well as abroad. Well stocked, and equipped in some cases with refrigerators, they were quite a feature of the show.

Finally, there were the special-purpose vehicles, monsters which can shift loads of eighty tons or more. These won a special word of praise from Mr. Thorneycroft, the President of the Board of Trade, when he opened the show. One of them, the Scammell Constructor, is intended for use in the oilfields in many parts of the world. But it is no vehicle for a learner: it has a 200-horse-power Rolls-Royce engine, five different gear levers, and a six-wheel drive.



A 150-horse-power British chassis combines with an Italian body in the Worldmaster luxury coach, earlier models of which are already operating in twenty countries



There is a large demand for British-built trolley-buses in overseas countries: twenty-six of this Sunbeam model have been ordered by the city of Colombo in Ceylon



A British answer to the Continental type of small bus—the Morris Minibus, seating thirteen people, costs £625, and its 1½-litre engine develops forty-two horse-power

Books from Britain

Nights of Gladness

W. MACQUEEN-POPE. Yet another delightful volume of theatre memoirs by the great theatre historian—full of lively and enchanting anecdotes with 16 pages of photographs.

21s. HUTCHINSON

Rebuilding St. Paul's after the Great Fire of London

JANE LANG. A narrative account of the making of Wren's masterpiece, illustrated mainly with drawings and prints of the 17th and 18th centuries.

42s. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Pan Books

Commando Extraordinary is Charles Foley's account of the sensational war exploits of Otto Skorzeny; F. A. Mitchell-Hedges tells of his adventurous life in *Danger My Ally*; Leonard Cottrell follows *The Bull of Minos* with *The Lost Pharaohs*, the romantic story of Egyptian archaeology. Each, illus., 2s. 6d.

The Wisdom of Winston Churchill

Edited by F. B. CZARNOMSKI. This is not just another book about Sir Winston Churchill but a selection of 3,500 extracts from the many thousands of speeches made over 55 years by the greatest living Parliamentarian.

25s. ALLEN & UNWIN

Atomic Weapons and East-West Relations

Professor P. M. S. BLACKETT gives an informed and controversial account of the present situation in the development of atomic weapons, with a disturbing critique of the policies of the great powers.

8s. 6d. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL. Volume II: The New World. This second volume in Sir Winston's great History carries the story forward from 1485 to 1688.

30s. CASSELL

Attic in Luxembourg

BERYL MILES. Vivacious exploration of the delectable Duchy by the author of 'The Stars my Blanket' and 'Islands of Contrast'. Illustrated.

21s. JOHN MURRAY

British Railways in Action

O. S. NOCK. A provocative reply to the many complaints made about British Railways, examining such problems as traffic congestion, gradients and alignments. 46 half tone illustrations.

25s. NELSON

Atlas of the Bible

L. H. GROLLENBERG O.P. Translated and edited by Joyce M.H. Reid, B.A., and Professor H.H. Rowley, D.D. The most up-to-date and exhaustive background history-geography to the Bible available. 35 maps in eight colours. 2 end-paper maps in six colours. 408 photographs in gravure. 26 page index. Size 14" x 10½".

70s. NELSON

Obtainable at all good booksellers. In case of difficulty write to the publisher, c/o The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Prices are net)

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Bruce Miller

A NEW biography of the founder of the Suez Canal has been published. It is *Ferdinand de Lesseps*, by Charles Beatty, and is the story of de Lesseps's life from his birth in a French diplomatic family, through his own experiences in the diplomatic service, his dreams of the canal, the difficulties he encountered, the triumph which the completion of the canal brought him, and his final death and disgrace under the shadow of the ill-fated scheme for a Panama canal. Mr. Beatty writes with gusto, plainly regarding his hero as a hero indeed, vindicating him against attack, and pointing out how great was his foresight. I think his account of the Suez Canal venture is fuller and more to be relied on than his account of the Panama one. De Lesseps and his son were hardly blameless over Panama as Mr. Beatty implies. But the story in general is a fascinating one.

* * *

The Power Elite, by C. Wright Mills, is an American sociologist's account of the top levels of power in his country. In brief, his view is that present-day America is ruled by a small number of men—small in relation to the population, that is—who are closely linked with one another by money, training, culture, and inclination. Broadly, they form three groups: the corporation executives, the political directorate, and the military leaders. Mr. Mills tries to show not only that these men are very much alike but also that the situation could hardly be otherwise, given the state of American economic and social development. He supports his view with a great deal of evidence.

Such a book is hard to criticise because of its highly generalised character. In present-day terms, Mr. Mills's analysis is tailor-made for the Republican Party and the Eisenhower administration; but it is sadly astray as a picture of the Democratic Party and of the sort of administration Mr. Adlai Stevenson would be likely to create. And even of the Eisenhower administration the study gets quickly out of focus; for instance, it was written when the McCarthy attack on the American foreign service was still at its height, and takes this particular climate of opinion as much longer lasting than it has proved. But it is a sustained and significant essay in prophecy, an intriguing combination of American sociology and traditional American radicalism.

* * *

One reason why I doubt the full validity of Mr. Mills's analysis of *The Power Elite* is that it leaves little or no room for the author of my next book, and yet he has to be fitted in somewhere, since he has obviously been an important part of the power élite, if the United States has one. He is Dean Acheson, whose book is called *An American Vista*. Mr. Acheson's background is such that, if Mr. Mills is right, Mr. Acheson must believe in Republican policies, and could not have stayed five minutes as Secretary of State if he did not. Yet Mr. Acheson's book is devoted to showing how and why he differs from the Republicans, and what he considers the dominant elements in the Democratic Party that make it differ from the Republicans. It is not a very good book, but it is worth reading for those who think that the United States is simply a vista of McCarthyism run mad.

* * *

I must admit that I approached John Strachey's new book, *Contemporary Capitalism*, with much misgiving. I do not like the books Mr. Strachey wrote in the 1930s when he was under Communist influence. Now, twenty years after writing *The Theory and Practice of Socialism*, and after having been a Cabinet minister, Mr. Strachey has set out to write another massive book on the politics of our time. *Contemporary Capitalism* is the first of a series to be written on 'Principles of Democratic Socialism.' I think it is a much better book than any Mr. Strachey has written before, and that it deserves to be very widely read. It is an honest attempt to diagnose the state of development that capitalism has reached, and to suggest different ways of organising society. A large part of this book is a debate with Marx over the question of whether capitalism has brought increasing misery to the workers. On the whole I did not find the argument convincing. In dealing with the past, though, he is at his most brilliant. A unique, and also quite substantial, part of the book is his discussion of various economic theories of the past century or so, especially of Ricardo, the marginal utilitarians, Karl Marx, and J. M. Keynes. This will not be everyone's meat, and Mr. Strachey may have endangered his enterprise by putting in so much of what looks like a course in the history of economic thought. But his powers of exposition and criticism are remarkable.

* * *

Another highly serious book, though more urbane and even simpler in expression, is *Political Theory*, by G. C. Field. The late Professor Field taught political theory for forty years. Just before his death he wrote this book on the fundamentals of the subject as he had worked them out after all those years of lectures and discussions. I can sum it up best by saying it is one of the wisest books I have read for a long time. The book is mainly about what we mean by democracy, what alternative ways of political organisation there are, and what can be said for them. This is essentially a simple book, in the sense that its language is crystal clear and its illustrations are homely and easily understood.

Ferdinand de Lesseps, by Charles Beatty (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 30s.)

The Power Elite, by C. Wright Mills (Oxford University Press, 36s.)

An American Vista, by Dean Acheson (Hamish Hamilton, 15s.)

Contemporary Capitalism, by John Strachey (Gollancz, 25s.)

Political Theory, by G. C. Field (Methuen, 18s.)

* Films to See *—G.O.S. on Wednesday 16.15, Thursday 00.30 and 05.00



The new Pilgrim Congregational Church, Southwark: it was opened by Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, the United States Ambassador (third from right)

PILGRIM CHURCH

ONE of London's lesser-known historic links with the United States was brought to life at a ceremony in the Thames-side Borough of Southwark. It was the opening of a new Congregational church, and the ceremony was performed by the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Aldrich.

There was an excellent reason for asking so distinguished a figure to officiate, for this church claims to be the oldest that the Congregationalists have anywhere in the world, having been founded as long ago as 1592, and Mr. Aldrich is himself a member of that denomination.

Not only that: one of the American Ambassador's forefathers sailed to the New World in the *Mayflower*, and many of his companions on that ocean crossing nearly four centuries ago were members of that same Congregational church in Southwark. As Mr. Aldrich said at the ceremony: 'This church has, it seems to me, always been marked by an extraordinary spiritual vitality. In its earliest days it survived persecution and the imprisonment of most of its members. In prison the members continued to conduct services, and later met in secret in the homes of its members. It was not checked in its work by the loss of its building a century ago through the expiration of the lease at that time, but built a new church which was fated to be destroyed by enemy action in 1940.'

'Since then it has been carried on in a succession of houses here in Southwark. Now this church of the Pilgrim Fathers rises once again like the phoenix from the ashes.'

'MIND THAT CHILD'

EVERY day two children under the age of fifteen are killed on the roads of Britain, and every year 10,000 other children become serious casualties. In other words, more than 700 children are killed every year.

In London recently the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation, Mr. Harold Watkinson, appealed to parents and all road-users to give their maximum support to a three-month campaign which aims at reducing the number of accidents involving children on the roads.

The campaign is called 'Mind that Child,' and it has been organised jointly by the Ministry of Accidents, with the co-operation of about 1,000 of the local road-safety committees. At a news conference I asked Mr. Watkinson what he hoped the campaign would do.

'We want to be quite specific, and we want to make it quite plain that, whatever my Ministry can do, unless we get the help and

Here and There

Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'

assistance of every parent with young children this campaign will not be a success because it really must start in the home. Parents have a great responsibility, and if only they will do just some simple things—like making sure that a bicycle is the right size for their child, making sure that they know how to ride it, seeing that they take a cycling proficiency test—it might make an immeasurable improvement.'

'What about these banning schemes? There are one or two already, aren't there?'

'I think they would be wrong, because children's capacities—and I know from my own children—vary so much that I do not think you can say children of a certain age ought not to ride, or they ought to be banned from certain roads. I am not trying to evade my responsibility, but I do want to highlight the responsibility of parents. JOHN TIDMARSH



Mr. Watkinson, the Minister of Transport, examining a poster for the 'Mind That Child' Campaign

CHESS SCHOOLS

IN an effort to put Britain on top of the world in international chess the British Chess Federation is to open schools for training young people. The first of these will open in London, and one of the founders of the school, Mr. R. G. Wade, a New Zealander who played for England in the last two chess Olympiads, had this to say about it:

'The best international chess players are those who start playing internationally in their late teens or early twenties. The countries of eastern Europe, for example, have known this for years, and for thirty years their masters of chess have been training children of nine upwards.'

'England has been doing increasingly well in international chess these past few years; she has worked her way from sixteenth to eighth in the past four. The only way we can move up is to train young players in international chess.'

'Why this emphasis on young players? The answer is this: it is not only experience that counts in international chess; as important is physical and mental fitness—the ability to concentrate for sessions of five hours, the length of an average international game. International chess is not like a friendly game at home which can go on all night. In the international field you must make forty moves in two and a half hours, or an average of one move every three minutes, forty-five seconds.'

'You begin to feel the strain of finding the best and often only good move each time piling up. It can get so bad you have momentary black-outs just as you are about to move. You may lose your grip on yourself when your opponent makes an unexpected reply. Some players lose their heads, so that they become as terrified as petrified rabbits.'

'In the international field a chess player may really begin to feel the strain around the age of forty. And once he begins to feel the strain he tends to make mistakes, and, of course, mistakes mean the game is lost. Another point: the older player may have the background, the sovereign knowledge of chess playing, but the younger player can acquire this experience by memorising the games of the masters.'

'And yet another point: the older, experienced player has memories of bad moments of strain at the chess board which can lead to loss of confidence and, again, of games. Youth has no such experiences to undermine it.'

'I think that with chess-training schools all over the country there is no reason why England should not come second among the chess-playing countries within ten years, and then go on to beat the present leaders: the Soviet Union.'

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras	GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95	
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95	

West Indies

23.15-23.45	15070	19.91	
	11945	25.12	
	11750	25.53	

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86	
-------------	-------	-------	--

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish	GMT	kc/s	m.
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85	
	12095	24.80	

In Portuguese	GMT	kc/s	m.
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66	
	11800	25.42	

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish	GMT	kc/s	m.
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44	
	11955	25.09	

In Portuguese	GMT	kc/s	m.
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42	
	11860	25.30	

Mexico

In Spanish	GMT	kc/s	m.
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09	

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	21470	13.97	
	25720	11.66	

West Africa

20.15-21.00	15435	19.44	
	17715	16.93	

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42

East Africa

03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa

04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53

Hebrew

16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian

10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific

Australia	GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15070	19.91	
	17700	16.95	

New Zealand	GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80	
	21640	13.86	

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon	GMT	kc/s	m.
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93	
	21710	13.82	
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>			
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91	
	21640	13.86	

London Calling Asia

India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South-East Asia	GMT	kc/s	m.
13.15-14.00	21640	13.86	
	25750	11.65	

Far Eastern

09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	12040	24.92
12.00-12.45	17745	16.91

South-East Asia	GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82	
	25750	11.65	
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93	
	21710	13.82	
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93	
	21710	13.82	

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15070	19.91
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80

West Africa

04.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
06.30-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80
21.00-22.45	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44

North Africa

04.30-07.15	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	21470	13.97
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy,

Central Mediterranean	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9410	31.88	
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80	
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91	
09.30-16.15	15110	19.85	
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87	
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91	
11.00-11.15	12040	24.92	
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80	
18.30-21.00	9410	31.88	

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-20.15	15435	19.44
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53

West Indies, Central

America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)

20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11945	25.12
23.00-23.15	11750	25.53
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55

South America

(south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
23.00-03.00	9410	31.88

South Georgia

22.15-00.30	12095	24.80
23.00-00.30	9410	31.88

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-22.15	9410	31.88
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
20.00-22.15	17890	16.77

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11955	25.09
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15070	19.91
09.30-11.30</		

This Week's Listening

CLOSE OF THE OLYMPIAD

THIS is the last week of the Olympic Games in Melbourne, and the G.O.S. will continue to broadcast reports each week-day at 07.30, 10.45, 17.30, and 23.45. Commentaries may be expected on events, and on some of the finals, in the following sports: cycling, fencing, football, gymnastics, hockey, shooting, swimming, wrestling, and yachting.

On Saturday the last event of the Games will take place in the main stadium in Melbourne—the football final. Fifteen minutes after the Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded the awe-inspiring Closing Ceremony will begin.

Once again the 5,000 competitors will parade in the arena: it is becoming a tradition that the biggest cheer on these occasions is reserved for the most outstanding athlete of the Games—in 1948 it was Fanny Blankers-Koen, in 1952, Emil Zatopek. After the presentations and the speeches the Olympic Hymn will be sung as the Olympic Flag is slowly lowered and the Olympic Flame flickers and dies, to lie dormant until it springs to life again in Rome in 1960.

SOVIET PRESS AND RADIO

LISTENERS to BBC broadcasts may be interested to know how radio and television are organised in the Soviet Union, and something of the purposes they serve in Soviet society. This will be one of the subjects in Anatol Goldberg's talk on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age.'

Mr. Goldberg, who is in charge of the BBC's programmes in Russian, revisited his native country earlier this year to meet the Soviet broadcasting authorities as a member of the first-ever BBC delegation to the Soviet Union. In his talk, called 'Information and Propaganda,' Mr. Goldberg will also describe the main characteristics of other channels of communication in Russia, in particular the Soviet press.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00



Reproduced by permission of Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

The Walrus and the Carpenter' from Lewis Carroll's 'Through the Looking Glass' will be sung 'For Children' on Sunday, Monday, and Saturday

'A RETURN TO THE NEW TESTAMENT'

UNDER this title in the series 'Christianity and Race' Philip Mason analyses the evidence to be found in the New Testament for and against what he calls 'the idea of separatism—of keeping aloof from people.' He considers that if one reads through the books of the New Testament one is bound to conclude that the early Christian Church faced a racial problem not dissimilar to that of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa.

In enlarging on this comparison he says that an orthodox Jew of the first century A.D., with his feeling of being one of a separate people specially chosen by God, 'might well have spoken of the Gentiles . . . in words rather like those an Afrikaner might use of the Bantu.'

Philip Mason then examines the manner in which the early Christian leaders, who had themselves been brought up in the Jewish tradition, sought to overcome the problem, particularly in following Christ's injunction to go out and convert all nations. G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

AFRICAN MUSIC

IN 'From the Third' listeners can hear the last of a selection of talks chosen from the BBC Third Programme series on 'Aspects of Africa.' This week's speaker is Hugh Tracey, Director of the International Library of African Music, at

December 2 — 8

Roodepoort, who talks about 'The Resilience of African Music.'

African music has, of course, never been written down or perpetuated in any form except by close contact and memory. But Mr. Tracey believes that many influences bearing upon the musical traditions of Africa have not fundamentally altered them. He illustrates the continuance of these traditions by a selection of contemporary examples, ranging from jazz to religious choral singing.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15

MACHINES FOR THE FARM

THE years since the war have seen revolutionary changes in farm mechanisation. Most important of them all has been the widespread adoption of the three-point hydraulic linkage system for tractors, first invented by Harry Ferguson.

New developments, just as important, can be expected in the next few years; some of them are already taking tentative shape. For example, we may soon expect to see tractors without gearboxes or clutches, yet with an infinitely variable speed, more precise than you could get with a dozen gears.

These future trends (and present difficulties) will be discussed by John Cherrington, a farmer, and J. C. Hawkins, of the British National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, in 'This Day and Age' at 17.00 on Monday, opening day of the Smithfield Show and Agricultural Machinery Exhibition in London. The programme will be repeated on Tuesday at 02.15 and 09.30.

TWO BALLAD OPERAS

A COMIC ballad opera by Stephen Storace, *No Song, No Supper*, is to go out in an abridged version on Monday at 05.00 in the second of a series of ballad operas. This rarely heard work was performed for the first time in 1790, and is probably the only English operatic score of that time to come down to us, for most of the late-eighteenth-century operas are never sung because their full scores have disappeared, probably in the fires at Covent Garden.

Stephen Storace was born in London in 1763 and died there in 1796. He wrote several operas, and was a friend of Mozart's. His sister Nancy, the famous soprano, was the first Susanna in *The Marriage of Figaro*, in Vienna in 1786.

The series continues with Sir Julius Benedict's *The Lily of Killarney*, which can be heard in abridged form on Tuesday at 19.00 and on Saturday at 01.00. The plot is based on Dion Boucicault's drama *The Colleen Bawn*, which tells the story of Eily O'Connor, a fictitious character who lived in Killarney. The opera was first produced in 1862.

Sir Julius Benedict was born at Stuttgart in 1804, and died in London in 1885 after working in England for forty years as composer, conductor, and teacher.

SCOTS EVANGELIST

THE first of a series of weekly talks on 'Why Did Jesus Come?' will be given by the Rev. Tom Allan, Minister of St. George's-Tron, Glasgow, who is one of Scotland's ablest evangelists. In 1954



Singers who can be heard this week: Elsie Morison in 'La Boheme' on Thursday at 19.00, and (right) Mel Torme in the first of a series of programmes on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday



Gilbert Harding (centre) with Wynford Vaughan Thomas (right), one of the two reporters for 'Settlers from Overseas' (see page 3), interviewing Captain William Trott, a Bristol tug supervisor

he became the first full-time organiser of the 'Tell Scotland' movement, which has done so much to bring new life to the Scottish churches.

Tom Allan was serving on General Eisenhower's staff as an R.A.F. officer when he was invited on Good Friday, 1945, to hear some Negro soldiers singing spirituals. He was so moved by their rendering of 'Were You There When They Crucified My Lord' that on demobilisation he studied for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. G.O.S.: Monday 19.00; Tuesday 23.30

A MIXED BAG

A SERIES entitled 'Truth to Tell' begins this week. Each of three weekly programmes will contain four short 'true' stories or anecdotes—call them what you will—by well-known personalities.

This week Alan Villiers, one of the greatest authorities on sailing ships, will be spinning 'A Strange Yarn of the Sea,' and Mabel Constanduros—or Grandma Buggins, as she likes to be known—will recollect the day she found herself 'Asking the Way.' Not many people can speak of the day they stopped the roar of London's traffic: BBC commentator Brian Johnston can, and does, when he recalls a 'Piccadilly Incident.' John Boothroyd, usually with his tongue in his cheek, makes up the quartette with 'Romantic Places.'

G.O.S.: Tuesday 07.15; Friday 15.45; Saturday 22.00

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

THE famous short story by H. G. Wells, *The Man Who Could Work Miracles*, now dramatised for radio by Laurence Gilliam, is a cheerful little parable which demonstrates two of Wells's salient characteristics: his gift for comic characterisation, and his seriousness of purpose, his desire to educate others.

For George McWhirter Fotheringay, 'a clerk in the City, greatly addicted to assertive argument,' is arguing one night in his usual bar and in his usual fashion about the nature of miracles when he discovers that he is himself able to perform them. All he need do is to set his mind on a certain subject, exert his will, and a lamp will burn upside down, or a tobacco jar be turned into a vase of violets, or a piece of laborious work be completed.

All this develops very well: Fotheringay starts to put his miraculous power to beneficial purposes, until he wills something involving the whole earth; and then there obtrudes a disastrous factor which he has not taken into account.

In more realistic vein is a pleasant short piece by Gino Pugnetti, *The Girl and the Soldiers*, about two soldiers stationed near an Italian village, and how in their different ways they woo the girl (played by Claire Bloom) who brings food to their hut each day.

PETER FORSTER

'The Girl and the Soldiers': Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

'The Man Who Could Work Miracles': Monday 11.30; Wednesday 19.00; Friday 01.30

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 2

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

- 16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

- 20.15 XVth Olympic Games Report from Melbourne
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.00 SPORTS REVIEW

- 00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

- A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 10: Music for Character, Atmosphere, and Action (ii)
 (repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

01.00 Claire Bloom Derek Farr, and Nigel Stock in 'THE GIRL AND THE SOLDIERS'

- by Gino Pugnetti
 Translated by E. Lewis Bailey
 Ernesto.....Nigel Stock
 Mario.....Derek Farr
 Lidia.....Claire Bloom
 Produced by R. D. Smith
 (repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 MARCHING AND WALTZING

- The marches played by The Band of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps
 Conducted by Captain F. A. G. Goddard
 Director of Music
 The waltzes played by The Raeburn Orchestra
 Conductor, Wynford Reynolds
 followed by an interlude at 02.50

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

- 04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. Joseph McCulloch

05.00 TOP OF THE POPS

- Introducing a popular British singer
 Lee Lawrence
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

- Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

- Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY

- Elsie Suddaby (soprano)
 with Ernest Lush at the piano
 sings Victorian ballads
 Introduced by Michael Hayes
 (repeated on Wednesday at 15.45)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Purcell (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY

- CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

- from St. George's-Tron Parish Church, Glasgow. Conducted by the Rev. Tom Allan

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'

- Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr, and Kenneth Williams
 Theme and incidental music composed and conducted by Wally Stolt
 (repeated Wed., 16.30; Thurs., 00.00)

12.00 MELODY HOUR

- Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra with Michael Holliday and the Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
 Introduced by Rhona Marsh
 Produced by Edward Nash

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

- 'The Walrus and the Carpenter'
 by Lewis Carroll
 Set to music by Percy Fletcher sung by the Choir of Plymouth High School for Girls under the direction of May Richardson
 Accompanist, Ann Steer

13.45 app. For the Very Young

- 'Blow, Blow Whistle'
 a story by Pamela Kennett told by Julia Lang
 (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO

- Piano Concerto No. 4 in G by Beethoven
 played by Denis Matthews and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

15.15 Bebe Daniels

and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'

- with Barbara Lyon
 Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
 Molly Weir, Richard Belliaers
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Written by Bob Block and Bebe Daniels
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)

15.45 LISTENING POST, LONDON

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 TIP-TOP TUNES

- played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
 (repeated on Thursday at 14.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

- from St. Paul's Cathedral, London
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

- Directed by Henry Krein

18.30 'THE GIRL AND THE SOLDIERS'

- (See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

19.30 TWO IN ONE

- featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and
 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games
 (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

- followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

- 'The Music of Vincent d'Indy (1851-1931),' by Martin Cooper
 'Classical Piano Duets for All,' by John Lade
 (repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

- Community hymn-singing

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

- followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

- Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANES

- 23: Portugal
 (BBC recordings)

22.15 Ted Ray in

- 'RAY'S A LAUGE'
 with Kitty Bluett
 Kenneth Connor, Norman Shelley
 David Jacobs
 (repeated on Saturday at 14.15)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ANTHOLOGY

- 4: 'Nonsense Verse'
 (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)

23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE

- The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE

and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT	on:	31.88,	31.25,	30.71,	25.49,
04.20	on:	24.92,	24.80,	19.91,	19.85,
		19.42,	16.79 m.		
05.54	on:	25.30,	25.09,	19.46,	16.95,
		13.92,	11.65 m.		
09.20	on:	19.91,	19.85,	13.92,	13.87,
		13.84 m.			
10.20	on:	13.97,	11.66 m.		
15.54	on:	24.80 m.			
19.54	on:	31.88,	16.79,	16.77,	13.92 m.
20.54	on:	24.92,	19.60,	16.77 m.	
22.09	on:	25.15 m.			
22.58	app. on:	25.15,	24.92,	19.91,	19.61,
		19.60,	16.70 m.		

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

DECEMBER 3

GMT
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
 from St. Paul's Cathedral, London
01.30 LONDON LIGHT
CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Michael Krein
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS
02.15 LONDON FORUM
02.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
 Frank Baron
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 The Tour of
His Royal Highness
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
 His Royal Highness has been in Canberra, Sydney, and Melbourne. Leonard Parkin reports on the progress of the tour, illustrated with on-the-spot recordings
(repeated at 15.45)
05.00 'NO SONG,
NO SUPPER'
 An abridged version of the comic opera by Stephen Storaice given by soloists and the BBC Midland Light Orchestra Conducted by Leo Wurmsier
See note on page 19
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and
 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston
07.30 THE
XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
 A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
08.00 Close down
09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
 Purcell (records)
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ
10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

10.30 MUSIC
WHILE YOU WORK
10.45 THE
XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
 A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS REVIEW
11.30 'THE MAN WHO COULD
WORK MIRACLES'
 by H. G. Wells
 Adapted for radio by Laurence Gilliam
 Narrator }Gordon Davies
 Gomshott }Jeffrey Segal
 Fotheringay }Morris Sweden
 Beamish }Nancy Nevinson
 Voice 1 }James Thomason
 Clerk 1 }Ronald Sidney
 Voice 2 }
 Voice 3 }
 Mrs. Minchin }
 Father Maydig }
 Clerk 3 }
 Clerk 2 }
 Winch }
 Produced by David H. Godfrey
(repeated Wed., 19.00; Fri., 01.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 19
12.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
 in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
(repeated Thurs., 01.00; Fri., 18.30)
12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events in the North of England
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble
14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver
 and Philip Martell
15.15 From the Third Programme
ASPECTS OF AFRICA
 'The Resilience of African Music'
 An illustrated talk by Hugh Tracey, Director of the International Library of African Music, Roodepoort, South Africa
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)
15.45 The Tour of
His Royal Highness
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
(See 04.45)
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 'CHRISTIANITY
AND RACE'
 4: A Return to the New Testament
 Six talks by Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19
16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
Machines for the Farm
 John Cherrington puts some questions to J. C. Hawkins of the British National Institute of Agricultural Engineering
(repeated Tuesday, 02.15 and 09.30)
See note on page 19
17.10 Five Minutes for
FARMERS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 THE
XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
 A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)
17.45 NEVILLE MEALE
 at the electronic organ
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 Gilbert Harding
 introduces and discusses
'SETTLERS FROM OVERSEAS'
 with his reporters
 Cyril Ray
 and Wynford Vaughan Thomas
 who have been conducting on-the-spot enquiries in various parts of the country
(repeated Tues., 02.30; Fri., 10.00)
See article on page 3
19.00 'WHY
DID JESUS COME?'
 1: To save us from sin
 The first of a series of talks by the Rev. Tom Allan
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)
See note on page 19
19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 BBC Chorus
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
 Introduced by Robert Irwin
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK
 Cynthia Glover (soprano)
 The BBC West of England Singers
 Conductor, Reginald Redman
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)
20.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ
21.00 INTERNATIONAL STAFF
BAND OF THE SALVATION
ARMY
 Conductor,
 Brigadier Bernard F. Adams
21.30 FOR CHILDREN
 'The Walrus
 and the Carpenter'
 22.00 app. For the Very Young
(for details see Sunday, 13.15; repeated Saturday, 09.45)
22.15 HIT PARADE
 Presented by Ian Stewart
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
 and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 Peter Brough
 and Archie Andrews in
 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Produced by Roy Speer
23.45-00.00 THE
XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
 including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.15 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 Peter Brough
 and Archie Andrews in
 'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 Literary Talks: First of a series.
 'What's the Ending?'—In which Fielden Hughes tells the story of a well-known novel, and an African will be asked to guess the ending. West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 'As I See It': a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

DECEMBER 4

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'The Prisoner of Zenda': Episode 7.
'Hymns and their Music' sung by the St. Martin Singers, conducted by the Rev. W. D. Kennedy-Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Scheherazade
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.10 Viewpoint
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.00 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events in the North of England

00.30 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

4: A Return to the New Testament
Six talks by Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 CONCERTO

Piano Concerto No. 4 in G by Beethoven
played by Denis Matthews and the BBC Northern Orchestra

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

Machines for the Farm
John Cherrington puts some questions to J. C. Hawkins of the British National Institute of Agricultural Engineering
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 Gilbert Harding

introduces and discusses 'SETTLERS FROM OVERSEAS' with his reporters Cyril Ray and Wynford Vaughan Thomas
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Purcell (records)

05.00 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA

BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
Introduced by Robert Irwin

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE HAPPY WARRIOR

The last of three programmes based on the letters written by Private Wheeler of the 51st of Foot in the Napoleonic Wars (1809-1815)
3: The three days' fight is over
Adapted for radio and produced by Robert Pocock
(repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 10.00)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 TRUTH TO TELL

'A Strange Yarn of the Sea' by Alan Villiers
'Asking the Way' by Mabel Constanduros
'Romantic Places' by J. B. Boothroyd
'Piccadilly Incident' by Brian Johnston
(repeated Fri., 15.45; Sat., 22.00)
See note on page 19

07.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A report from Melbourne with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 WELBECK

STRING ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Boyd Neel with Stephen Manton (tenor)
Concerto Grosso No. 6 in B flat
Serenade in E, for string orchestra
John Stanley
Dvorak

10.30 LETTER FROM AMERICA

by Alistair Cooke

10.45 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Presented by Edward Ward

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE

A programme for Ulster people overseas, including news from home, and Irish rhythms played by the BBC Northern Ireland Light Orchestra
Conducted by David Curry

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE CHAMELEONS

Directed by Ron Peters

13.30 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK

Cynthia Glover (soprano)
The BBC West of England Singers
Conductor, Reginald Redman
(repeated Wednesday, 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall

BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Stanford Robinson
Symphony No. 2 in D.....Beethoven
Sinfonietta.....Prokofiev

15.45 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS

23: Portugal
(BBC recordings)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'Information and Propaganda' by Anatole Goldberg
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Michael Holliday
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Hertfordshire

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES

A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)

17.45 DANCE MUSIC (records)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THE HAPPY WARRIOR
(See 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.00 'THE LILY OF KILLJARNEY'

An abridged version of the famous opera by Sir Julius Benedict with soloists and the BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Leo Wurmser
(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)
See note on page 19

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 THE GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939)
Part 5
featuring the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Written and produced by Charles Chilton
(repeated Wed., 01.00; Thurs., 11.45)

21.00 Rugby League Football
HALIFAX v. THE AUSTRALIANS
An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 NEVILLE MEALE at the electronic organ

21.30 SCHUBERT

String Quartet No. 15 in G (D.887) played by The Amadeus String Quartet
Norbert Brainin (violin)
Siegfried Nissel (violin)
Peter Schidlöf (viola)
Martin Lovett (cello)
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE

(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'The Music of Vincent d'Indy (1851-1931),' by Martin Cooper
'Classical Piano Duets for All,' by John Lade
(repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 'WHY DID JESUS COME?'

1: To save us from sin
The first of a series of talks by the Rev. Tom Allan

23.45-00.00 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 17.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 5

- GMT 00.00 SOUTH SEA SERENADERS**
Directed by Ernest Penfold
- 00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
A series of talks on the Soviet Union
Information and Propaganda by Anatole Goldberg
(repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 THE GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939)**
Part 5
featuring the BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Written and produced by Charles Chilton
(repeated on Thursday at 11.45)
- 01.45 MEET MEL TORMÉ**
as he sings his favourite songs accompanied by Colin Beaton and the Dennis Wilson Sextet comprising star instrumentalists: Keith Bird (clarinet) Martin Slavin (vibraphone) Frank Clarke (bass) Jack Llewellyn (guitar) Phil Seaman (drums) and Dennis Wilson (piano)
Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
(repeated Thurs., 10.30; Fri., 17.45)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW**
- 02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Hertfordshire**
- 02.30 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK**
Cynthia Glover (soprano)
The BBC West of England Singers
Conductor, Reginald Redman
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Purcell (records)**
- 05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
(See 00.30)
- 05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT**
played by The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxyell
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 'THE GOON SHOW'**
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by Spike Milligan
Production by Pat Dixon
(repeated at 12.15; Thurs., 01.30)
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**

- 07.15 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Purcell (records)**
- 07.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES**
A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 PIANO PLAYTIME**
Frank Baron
- 10.00 THE HAPPY WARRIOR**
The last of three programmes based on the letters written by Private Wheeler of the 51st of Foot in the Napoleonic Wars 1809-1815
3: The three days' fight is over
Adapted for radio and produced by Robert Pocock
- 10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 10.45 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES**
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Hertfordshire**
- 11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'**
(See 06.30; repeated Thursday, 01.30)
- 12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP**
'Glimpses of Leprosy Work in India and Teaching in Africa'
Dr. Claire Vellut, a Belgian doctor working in Madras, and Aubrey Lewis, an English schoolmaster working in Africa, have been in England and have been interviewed by the Rev. Elsie Chamberlain
Messages from children to their parents abroad
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 THE NOVELAIRS**
Directed by Edward Rubach
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 Claire Bloom Derek Farr, and Nigel Stock in 'THE GIRL AND THE SOLDIERS'**
by Gino Pugnetti
Translated by E. Lewis Bailey
Ernesto.....Nigel Stock
Mario.....Derek Farr
Lidia.....Claire Bloom
Produced by R. D. Smith
- 15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM**
A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
10: Music for Character, Atmosphere, and Action (ii)
- 15.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY**
Elsie Suddaby (soprano)
with Ernest Lush at the piano
sings Victorian Ballads
Introduced by Michael Hayes

- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 FILMS TO SEE**
This month's review is by Roger Manvell
- 16.30 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'**
Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr, and Kenneth Williams
(repeated on Thursday at 00.00)
- 17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 17.10 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES**
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)
- 17.45 FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA**
Conductor, John Hopkins
Overture, Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage.....Mendelssohn
Majorca (A Balearic impression) D. Cox
Suite on six Swiss folk-songs Lieberman
- 19.00 'THE MAN WHO COULD WORK MIRACLES'**
by H. G. Wells
(For details see Monday, 11.30; repeated Friday, 01.30)
- 19.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'**
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge and Pamela Manson
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE**
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
- 21.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Purcell (records)**
- 21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE**
- 21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 22.15 RECITAL**
by June Wilson (soprano)
Homi Kanga (violin)
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
- 23.45-00.00 THE XVth OLYMPIC GAMES**
(See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including**
- 15.00 Programme Summary
 - 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 - 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 - 17.00 THE NEWS
 - 17.09-17.15 Commentary
- 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including**
- 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.07 Review of today's papers
 - 23.15 Radio Gazette
 - 23.30 Music
 - 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 - 00.00 THE NEWS
 - 00.15-00.30 Commentary
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
- 01.00 THE NEWS
 - 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 - 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 02.07 Review of the Press
 - 02.15-02.30 Commentary
- In Portuguese**
- 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 - 23.05 Programme Summary
 - 23.06 Radio Panorama
 - 23.20 Musical Interlude
 - 23.30 Science Talk
 - 23.45 The Tavarez Family in London
- A feature programme
00.00-00.15 The NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary;
A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 'Between the Lines'
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

Central and South Africa

- In Afrikaans**
- 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 - 16.40 Kommentaar
 - 16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week Purcell (records)

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
- 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
- 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
- 17.00 News Headlines
- 17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
- 17.30 British Trade: a talk
- 17.40 Listeners' Forum
- 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
- 18.20 Music Programme
- 18.45 World of Today
- 18.55 Announcer's Choice
- 19.15 News Headlines
- 19.25 Question and Answer
- 19.45 Music Programme
- 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
- 16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
- 15.45 Radio Magazine
- 16.05 English by Radio
- 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

DECEMBER 6

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.30 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (N. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport, and 'Association Football Clubs'

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
Scheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Sinbad
19.45 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Arts Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 World Forum
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.00 Tony Hancock in
'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
00.30 FILMS TO SEE
Reviewed by Roger Manvell
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
(repeated on Friday at 18.30)
01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
with Peter Sellers,
Harry Secombe, and Spike Milligan
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
(See Sun., 07.15; repeated Fri., 15.15)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
A Christian approach to daily life by
the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott
05.00 FILMS TO SEE
Reviewed by Roger Manvell
05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race
05.45 THE BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 DEEP HARMONY
Directed by Alan Ford
with Edward Rubach (piano)
07.30 THE
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
A report from Melbourne illustrated
with commentaries on some of the
highlights of the day's events
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 NEVILLE MEALE
at the electronic organ
10.00 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 19.00)
10.30 MEET MEL TORMÉ
as he sings his favourite songs
accompanied by Colin Beaton
and the Dennis Wilson Sextet
(repeated on Friday at 17.45)
10.45 THE
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 07.30)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY

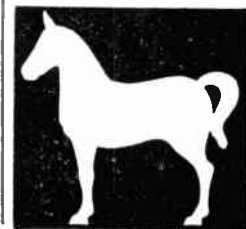
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
A mid-week discussion about per-
formances and prospects in sport
(repeated at 20.15)
11.40 Association Football
ENGLAND v. DENMARK
A report by John Camkin on the
match at Wolverhampton
11.45 THE GOLDEN AGE
of popular song
(1918-1939)
12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 SCHUBERT
String Quartet No. 15 in G (D.887)
played by
The Amadeus String Quartet
14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 TIP-TOP TUNES
played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)
15.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
(See Tuesday, 23.15)
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Barbara Wootton
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)
17.10 Report from the
MIDLANDS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 THE
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 07.30)
17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
Presented by Edward Ward
19.00 Act 1 of
'LA BOHÈME'
by Puccini
Mimi.....Elsie Morison
Rudolph.....Raymond Nilsson
Marcel.....Jeff Walters
Musetta.....Marie Collier
Coline.....Forbes Robertson
Benoit.....Rhydderich Davies
Conductor, Rafael Kubelik
The Covent Garden Orchestra
from the Royal Opera House,
Covent Garden
Continued at 20.25

19.40 THE FREDDIE PHILLIPS
QUINTET
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)
20.25 Act 2 of
'LA BOHÈME'
Continued at 21.20
21.00 SHORT STORY
'Interlude for Strings'
written by Conrad Volk
Read by Thorpe Devereux
21.15 Introduction to
21.20 Act 4 of
'LA BOHÈME'
21.55 WANDERING
with Cy Grant
who sings songs from everywhere
22.15 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
(See 18.30)
23.45-00.00 THE
XVth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 07.30)

The perfection
of Scotch
at its
finest

is
yours
in

**WHITE HORSE
SCOTCH WHISKY**



Ask for
it by
name!

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

DECEMBER 7

GMT 00.00 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Purcell (records)

00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 THESE RADIO TIMES
A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)

01.30 'THE MAN WHO COULD WORK MIRACLES'
by H. G. Wells
For details see Monday, 11.30

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Barbara Wootton
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 DIVERTISSEMENT
The Wigmore Ensemble
(repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Purcell (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

05.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS
A brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL
by June Wilson (soprano)
Homi Kanga (violin)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
23: Portugal
(BBC recordings)

07.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
A report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Conducted by Henry Krein

10.00 Gilbert Harding
introduces and discusses
'SETTLERS FROM OVERSEAS'
with his reporters
Cyril Ray and
Wynford Vaughan Thomas

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott

11.45 HENRY HALL'S GUEST NIGHT
Highlights of the Show World
You are invited to listen to stars of the stage, screen, radio, and concert platform
with the BBC Revue Orchestra
Produced by John Simmonds

12.30 HIT PARADE
Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA
BBC Chorus
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 ANTHOLOGY
4: 'Nonsense Verse'
(repeated at 20.30)

14.45 DIVERTISSEMENT
The Wigmore Ensemble

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers

15.45 TRUTH TO TELL
'A Strange Yarn of the Sea'
by Alan Villiers
'Asking the Way'
by Mabel Constanduros
'Romantic Places'
by J. B. Boothroyd
'Piccadilly Incident'
by Brian Johnston
(repeated on Saturday at 22.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'I REMEMBER'
The Third Marquess of Salisbury and Hatfield House
by Viscountess Milner
As the wife of Lord Salisbury's fourth son (whom she married in 1894) the speaker spent nearly six years at Hatfield House. She recalls some impressions of Lord Salisbury and the way of life of those days.
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 RECITAL
by Maud Weyhausen (soprano)
David Martin (violin)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events
(repeated at 23.45)

17.45 MEET MEL TORMÉ
as he sings his favourite songs accompanied by Colin Beaton and the Dennis Wilson Sextet comprising star instrumentalists:
Keith Bird (clarinet)
Martin Slavin (vibraphone)
Frank Clarke (bass)
Jack Llewellyn (guitar)
Phil Seaman (drums)
and Dennis Wilson (piano)
Produced by Dennis Main Wilson

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
Produced by David Miller

19.00 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RHYTHM PIANIST
Frank Baron

20.30 ANTHOLOGY
4: 'Nonsense Verse'

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT
Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxwell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme ASPECTS OF AFRICA
'The Resilience of African Music'
An illustrated talk by Hugh Tracey
Director of the International Library of African Music, Roodepoort, South Africa

23.45-00.00 THE XVIth OLYMPIC GAMES
(See 17.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

DECEMBER 8

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-16.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Melodies of the Moment
The third of six programmes by Paul Martin
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Purcell (records)

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Is this your problem?
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.05 British Trade: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 The Roving Microphone
15.50 Science Notebook
16.00 Tune of the Week
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.00 ROLAND PEACHEY and his Hawaiianairs
00.30 'I REMEMBER' The Third Marquess of Salisbury and Hatfield House by Viscountess Milner (See Fri., 16.15; repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 'THE LILY OF KILLARNEY' An abridged version of the famous opera by Sir Julius Benedict

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 TOP OF THE POPS Introducing a popular British singer This week: Michael Holliday with the BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet Introduced by Neil Landor Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Purcell (records)

05.00 'I REMEMBER' (See Friday at 16.15)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS' with Barbara Lyon Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Purcell (records)

07.30 THE XVIIth OLYMPIC GAMES The Closing Ceremony A report from Melbourne (repeated at 10.45; 17.30; 23.45) See note on page 19

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN 'The Walrus and the Carpenter' by Lewis Carroll

10.15 app. For the Very Young (For details see Sunday, 13.15)

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

10.45 THE XVIIth OLYMPIC GAMES The Closing Ceremony A report from Melbourne (repeated at 17.30; 23.45)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU? Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'

14.45 THE HARLEQUINS Directed by Sidney Sax

15.00 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL A commentary on the second half of one of the day's English League matches

16.00 MILITARY BAND MUSIC

16.30 LIGHT MUSIC The Montmartre Players Director, Henry Krein The Robin Richmond Trio

17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE XVIIth OLYMPIC GAMES (See 10.45; repeated at 23.45)

17.45 SANDY MACPHERSON at the theatre organ

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 THESE RADIO TIMES A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it Written by Gale Pedrick Produced by Alfred Dunning

19.00 THE ARCHERS A story of country folk

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS (Concert Music) Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 Rugby League Football WIGAN v. THE AUSTRALIANS An eye-witness account by Harry Sunderland

21.05 DOWN MELODY LANE BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

22.00 TRUTH TO TELL (See Friday at 15.45)

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out' (See Monday at 06.30)

23.45-00.00 THE XVIIth OLYMPIC GAMES (See 10.45)



THOSE WHO
COMMAND -
DEMAND...

QUEEN
ANNE
Scotch
Whisky



HILL THOMSON & CO. LTD.
Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1793

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR DECEMBER 2-8

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
08.00 THE NEWS
08.05 Programme Parade and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia (On 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women The Pioneers: 1—Elizabeth Fry, Prison Reformer
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Interview with Peter Ustinov
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Mushaira
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyaarthi Mandal (Students' Programme) Monthly Magazine, including 'The East and West Friendship Council'
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha (Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai (Health and Hygiene)
14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men (Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye (Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Angrezi Qanoon aur Azadi (English Law and Liberty)
14.50 Sala-e-Aam (Brains Trust)
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam (World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme London Letter; Women in Britain; 3—Women in Public Life (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar (Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila (Listeners' Letters)
PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Anjuman Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk (in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; Women's Page; A Letter from London; On the Spot; Topical Items; London Tapal Petti (Mail Bag)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Masai-i-Hazira (Topical Talk)
14.55 Sunne ki Baten
A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.10 Maktooh-i-London (London Letter)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Play
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat (London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men (Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme London Letter; Students' Forum; Listeners' Letters

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachehon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi (English by Radio) 'Listen and Speak' Lesson 111
15.10 Akhbhari Iqtibasat (Press Digest)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker: William Plomer
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
'Law and the Visitor'
Speaker: Dudley Perkins

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Theme and Variations by Patrick Shuldham-Shaw
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living 'The Countryside'

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening by George Graham
13.30-14.00 Drama Programme
Scenes from 'The River Line' by Charles Morgan

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time
Speakers: Miss Ruth Pitter and Professor Asa Briggs

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British newspapers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Asia and the West
A fortnightly discussion
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey of the latest developments

Asian Club. 'Law and the Visitor' is the subject on Sunday. The speaker is Dudley Perkins, Legal Advisor to the Port of London Authority, and frequent broadcaster on legal problems. He will answer questions on the law as it affects Commonwealth and foreign visitors to Britain and as it impresses them. The chairman will be Miss Kamila Tyabji, an Indian barrister now working for a London insurance firm.

Standards of Living. Monday's programme investigates the changes that have been occurring in the countryside of Britain during the past quarter of a century. A farmer and his wife, a country schoolteacher, and an agricultural engineer will talk about the major alterations in their lives and those of their families.

Drama Studio. The powerful middle act of Charles Morgan's play *The River Line* will be presented on Tuesday. The title refers to an underground organisation for helping Allied airmen and escaped prisoners-of-war to get out of Nazi-occupied Europe. This act is set in a French house not far from the Spanish frontier and therefore near the end of the River Line. A group of escapers is gathered waiting for the last stage of their journey. A brave young Frenchwoman, an important link in the organisation, falls in love with one of them known as Heron. But this does not interfere with the tragic decision she and the senior officer have to make when Heron falls under suspicion of being a fake.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for December 2-8

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

Sunday, December 2		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Purcell (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Light Orchestral Music	
10.15	Then and Now Six autobiographical talks by Bertrand Russell, o.m.	
10.30	Religious Service St. George's-Tron Parish Church, Glasgow	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Round-Up	
11.30	Hancock's Half-Hour	
12.00	Orchestral Concert	
13.00	News and Home News	
13.15	London Calling Asia	
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel	
14.15	Concert Hour Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'Life with the Lyons'	
15.45	Listening Post, London	
16.00	News and Commentary	
16.15	London Forum	
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary	
Monday, December 3		
09.15	The News	
09.30	Composer of the Week Purcell (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials	
09.45	Programme Summary	
09.50	Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ	
10.00	In Town Tonight	
10.30	Music While You Work	
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A recorded report from Melbourne illustrated with commentaries on some of the highlights of the day's events	
11.00	News and Commentary	
11.15	Sports Review	
11.30	'The Man Who Could Work Miracles' by H. G. Wells Adapted for radio by Laurence Gilliam Produced by David H. Godfrey	
12.00	Vera Lynn introduces 'Yours Sincerely' English Magazine from the North of England	
13.00	News and Home News	

13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Vic Oliver introduces 'Variety Playhouse'
15.15	From the Third Programme 'Aspects of Africa' 'The Resilience of African Music,' by Hugh Tracey
15.45	Report on H.R.H. (the Duke of Edinburgh's Tour
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	'Christianity and Race' Six talks by Philip Mason
4:	'A Return to the New Testament'
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary
Tuesday, December 4	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age Machines for the Farm John Cherrington puts some questions to J. C. Hawkins of the British National Institute of Agricultural Engineering
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Guitar Music
10.00	Ted Heath and his Music
10.30	Letter from America by Alistair Cooke
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A recorded report on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.00	Commonwealth Club
12.30	Ulster Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Listeners' Choice
14.45	Orchestral Concert
15.45	By Heart 10: Read by David Lloyd James
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Information and Propaganda,' by Anatol Goldberg
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary
Wednesday, December 5	
09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Rhythm Pianist Frank Baron
10.00	The Happy Warrior A series of three programmes based on the letters written by Private Wheeler of the 51st of Foot in the Napoleonic Wars 1809-1815.
10.30	Music While You Work
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A recorded report on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from South-East England Hertfordshire
11.30	Music for Dancing
12.15	The Goon Show 10: 'Under Two Floorboards'
12.45	Work and Worship 'Glimpses of Leprosy Work in India and teaching in Africa.' Dr. Claire Vellut and Aubrey Lewis are inter- viewed by the Rev. Elsie Chamberlain Messages from children to their parents abroad
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Claire Bloom, Derek Farr, and Nigel Stock in 'The Girl and the Soldiers' by Gino Pagnetti Translated by E. Lewis Bailey Produced by R. D. Smith Peter Forster writes on page 19
15.15	Music and the Film 10: Music for Character Atmosphere and Action—II
15.45	Ballads of Yesterday Elsie Suddaby (soprano) with Ernest Lush at the piano
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	Films to See This month's review is by Roger Manvell
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

16.30-16.35	Programme Summary
Friday, December 7	
09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life Barbara Woolton
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	The Montmartre Players Conducted by Henry Krein Gilbert Harding introduces and discusses 'Settlers from Overseas' with his reporters, Cyril Ray and Wynford Vaughan Thomas
10.30	Music While You Work
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A recorded report on some of the highlights of the day's events
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands
11.30	'God and his World' A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. E. P. M. Elliott
11.45	Henry Hall's Guest Night
12.30	Hit-Parade Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Anthology—4 Nonsense Verse
14.45	Recital
15.15	In Search of Music Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes col- lected from all over the world
15.45	Truth to Tell 'A Strange Yarn of the Sea,' by Alan Villiers; 'Asking the Way,' by Mabel Constanduros; 'Romantic Places,' by J. B. Beethroyd; 'Piccadilly Inci- dent,' by Brian Johnston
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	I Remember The Third Marquess of Salisbury and Hatfield House by Viscountess Milner
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary
Saturday, December 8	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children 'The Walrus and the Carpenter,' by Lewis Carroll set to music by Percy Fletcher
10.15	app. For the Very Young
10.30	Music While You Work
10.45	The XVI Olympic Games A report from Melbourne on the Closing Ceremony of the Games
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country Forces' Favourites From the Weeklies Can I help You? Scottish Magazine News and Home News
13.00	London Calling Asia
13.15	Great Tom. Radio Newsreel
14.15	'Ray's a Laugh' The Harlequins Directed by Sidney Sax
15.00	Association Football Commentary on the second half of one of the day's English League matches
16.00	Brass or Military Band
16.30	Light Music
17.00	News and Commentary
17.15-17.20	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11955	25.09
12.00-12.45.....	15435	19.44
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45.....	11955	25.09
11.30-12.45.....	15435	19.44
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily		
09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese	
10.15-10.30	English by Radio (Sunday only)	
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian	
11.00-11.30	News and programmes in Japanese	
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese	
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu	
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese	
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai	
13.45-14.00	English by Radio (Monday to Friday) (Sunday: Science Survey: 'Photo- synthesis') (Saturday: Stars on Parade)	
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi	
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)	
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)	
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)	
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu	
15.30-15.45	English by Radio (Monday to Friday) (Sunday: Science Survey: 'Photo- synthesis')	

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 892. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GRUENTHER

To mark the retirement of General Alfred M. Gruenther as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, the General Overseas Service is broadcasting a programme this week in which the General will tell his own intriguing life story. John Bridges, the author and producer of the programme, writes on page 3

'SEALSKIN TROUSERS'

James McKechnie and Ralph Truman with Betty Linton in a radio version of Eric Linklater's book

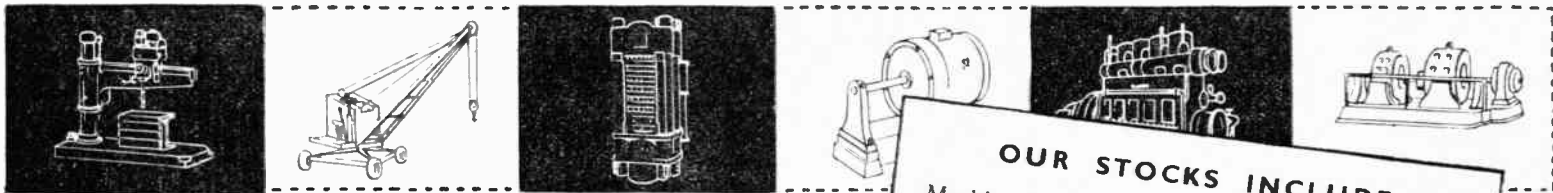
UNIVERSITY RUGBY

Commentary from Twickenham on the annual Rugby Union fixture between Oxford and Cambridge

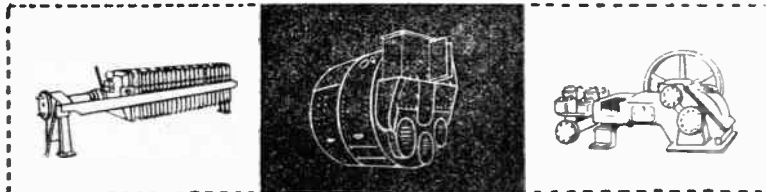
'RECORDS ROUND THE WORLD'

An entertaining feature about the BBC's gramophone programmes for listeners abroad

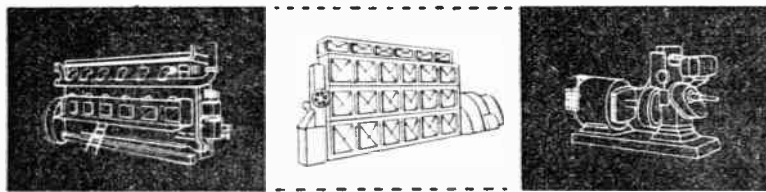
Opening of the World's First Full-scale Atomic Power Station: see pages 5, 6 and 7



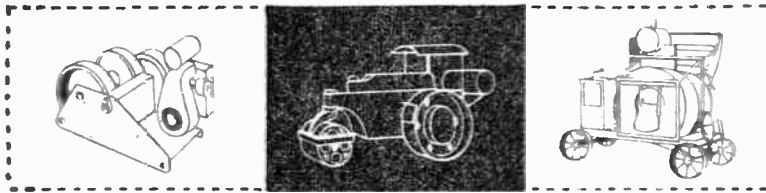
PLANT AND MACHINERY



FROM THE LARGEST STOCKS IN



THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH



OUR STOCKS INCLUDE

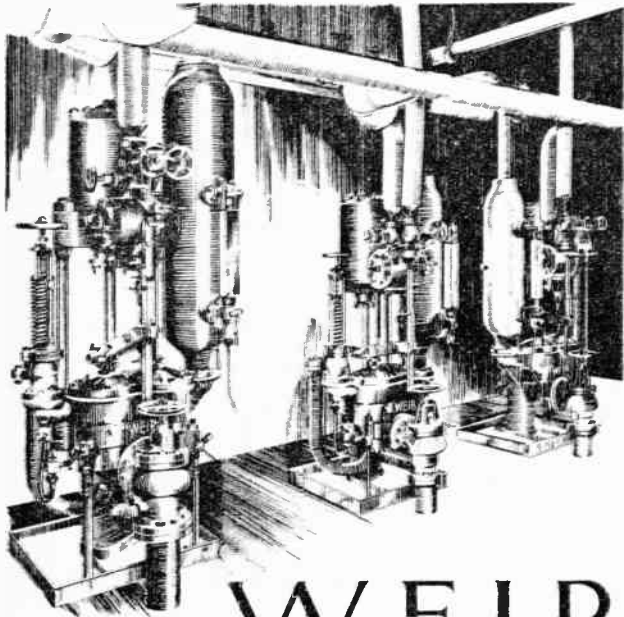
Machine Tools, Power Presses and Sheet Metal Working Machinery, Hydraulic Plant, Electric Generating Sets, Electric Motors, Switchgear, Transformers, Boilers, Diesel Engines and other Power Plant, Chemical Plant, Plastic Moulding and Rubber Machinery, Track and Wagons, Tanks, Steel Sections, Tubes and Fittings, Contractors' Plant, including Air Compressors, Cranes, Pumps, Locomotives, etc., and every kind of modern Secondhand Works Equipment.

All reconditioned machinery exported by us is covered by a full written guarantee.

GEORGE COHEN
THE 600 GROUP
 SONS AND COMPANY LIMITED
 Established 1834

Wood Lane, London, W.12. England.
 Cables: Omniplant, Telex, London.

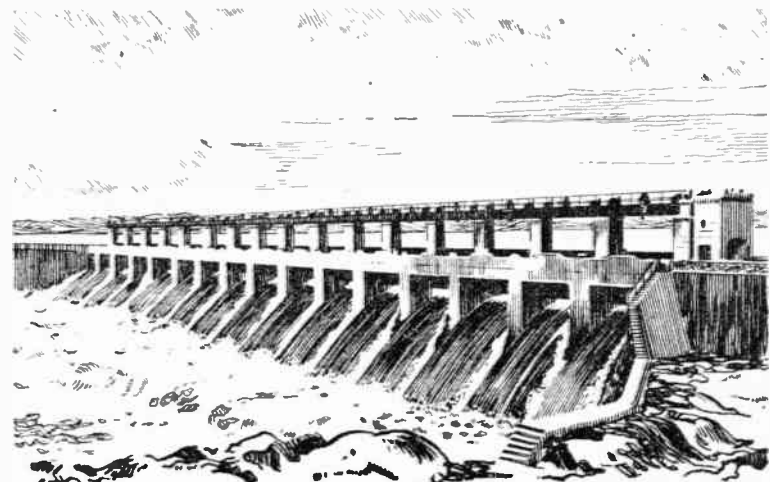
553 EX 166



WEIR

OIL FUEL PRESSURE PUMPS

are made in vertical and horizontal designs with single steam cylinder and double acting oil end, and are specially suitable for pumping the heaviest and most viscous qualities of fuel oil. The Weir Piston Valve Chest ensures certainty of action and economical working.

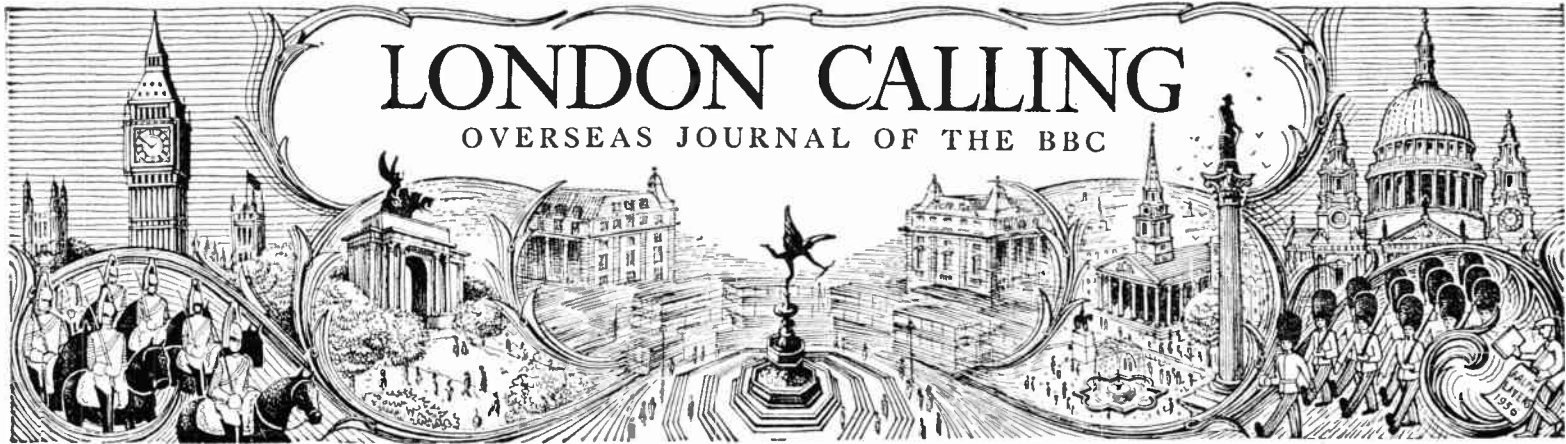


GLENFIELD GATES on Irrigation Schemes

The supply and erection of barrages of Sluice Gates for the headworks of irrigation schemes has for long been a Glenfield speciality. Work carried out in this field has included some of the largest installations of this kind ever undertaken.



Head Office and Works: KILMARNOCK, SCOTLAND



'Portrait of the General'

JOHN BRIDGES introduces a programme which will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service to mark the retirement of General Alfred Maximilian Gruenther as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, a post which he has held for the past three years

TWO dozen British staff officers sat in hollow-square formation deep down under a building in Whitehall, gazing with frank curiosity and some puzzlement at an American General in their midst.

The General, newly appointed Chief of Staff of Planning for the Allied invasion of North Africa, stared back and said nothing. He was General Alfred Gruenther, later to succeed Generals Eisenhower and Ridgway as Supreme Allied Commander, Europe.

The British officers were not to know that three days before General Gruenther had been on a post in Texas completely unaware that any operations in North Africa were even contemplated. Nor did they know that only two days before, in Washington, had he heard any mention of it, and then merely its code name, Operation Torch. Yet here he was, on a Monday morning in London, surrounded by members of the British General Staff, expected to hold forth for their benefit on the way such an undertaking should be carried out.

'It was a case,' says General Gruenther, 'of the blind leading the blind. I stalled and kidded along a bit, and I asked them to tell me their ideas. They stalled and kidded along, too, and they said they had not formed any opinions yet and had been waiting to hear ours. And then somebody asked me outright whether I thought the best thing would be to make the landing to the east or the west of Algiers. Well, that was a little difficult for me, because as of that moment I was not too sure if Algiers was to the east or west of Cairo!'

From Nebraska

The circumstances leading up to this moment are graphically described, and with a delightful frankness, by General Gruenther himself in the programme which marks his retirement from the highest military post in Europe. The General tells of his life as a boy in the little village of Platt Centre, Nebraska, where his father ran the local newspaper. The population of Platt Centre then was 375. 'Now,' says General Gruenther, 'there are about a hundred more. Things are pretty steady around there.'

With deep respect and affection he paints lively pictures of the father who inspired and guided his early life; of his four brothers and sisters, and of his mother, whose task it was to run the home, help with the newspaper, and in the absence of her husband on political work at the county seat rule a growing young family—'a dark-complected woman with a good Irish humour, about five feet ten, and with a lot of patience. She was a woman of considerable

energy and intelligence, and we always wondered how she could keep up all this activity. But she never crabbed, and we loved her very dearly.'

The General describes how at the age of thirteen he took advantage of his father's absence to write an editorial in the family newspaper. It concerned the United States budget and contained a strong protest from young Alfred that so much money was being spent on the military. And it is a delight to listen to his tongue-in-cheek remembrance of a time, forty years or so later, when as Director of the Joint Staff in

Washington all his energies were devoted to the task of persuading the Senate Appropriations Committee that a sum of 14-billion dollars was essential to maintain national defence.

'Portrait of the General' gains much from having General Gruenther tell his own story. He has a rich vein of humour, and the sardonic gleam in his eye is matched by the very tangible smile in a voice that at first seems only harsh and rasping. In the telling of any anecdote, the expounding of any situation, General Gruenther is not long in asking you to join him in laughter. And almost always the laugh is on him.

His Wife's Angle

His introduction of his wife into the programme is done in a way completely typical of the man. It might be expected that Mrs. Gruenther, his constant companion and helper for some thirty-five years, would talk of her husband's rise to eminence, of the importance of his role in European affairs, or perhaps give us a little inside knowledge as to the General's diet.

But no, she is brought on as the president of the Anti-Gruenther Association, and we are treated to a description of a traditional American pastime known as kibitzing. 'The main doctrine,' says Mrs. Gruenther, 'is down with all Gruenthers, and don't let 'em get too cocky. Especially General Gruenther.'

It is typical also of the man that one of his main pastimes is the game of bridge, and that in this field as well his reputation is international. How he achieved this is a part of the Gruenther story, well in character, for it is an outstanding example of his quick recognition and complete mastery of a problem.

There is an underlying thread of seriousness throughout the story, however. The programme aims at portraying the man and not his job, but in following his progress through life it is not hard to see how the General came to be chosen to run the forces of the West.

Step by step, driven and encouraged by a father who was wise and kind as well as stern and exacting, he has acquired great powers of concentration, a ruthless determination, and meticulous attention to detail.

Add to these qualities a facility for winning friends that any public-relations man would envy, a brain capable of grasping and analysing the most complex problems, and, above all, a supreme dedication to the cause of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. All of these are manifest in the intriguing life story of General Alfred Maximilian Gruenther.

'Portrait of the General': G.O.S.: Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15

CONTENTS

TEN YEARS OF THE BBC THIRD PROGRAMME <i>By Sir George Barnes and Sir Harold Nicolson</i>	4
BRITAIN OPENS THE ATOMIC AGE <i>Illustrated feature</i>	5
RUSSIA'S FIVE-YEAR PLANS <i>By Tom McKitterick</i>	8
CHINESE VARIETY IN LONDON <i>By Barbara Hooper</i>	9
'A LAND TO LOVE' <i>By Lord Milverton</i>	10
HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS OF HERTFORDSHIRE <i>By Nita Millatt</i>	11
OUR WAY OF LIFE: 20 URBAN LIVES AND RURAL DREAMS <i>By Brian Vesey-FitzGerald</i>	12
HERE AND THERE <i>Stories from 'Radio Newsreel'</i>	13
JOHANNESBURG—'THE CITY OF GOLD' <i>By Nadine Gordimer</i>	14
BOOKS TO READ <i>By M. R. Ridley</i>	16
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING <i>A Radio Round-Up</i>	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates

Ten Years of the BBC Third Programme

Below we print extracts from two of the talks which were broadcast in the General Overseas Service to mark the tenth anniversary of the inauguration of the BBC Third Programme in 1946

SIR GEORGE BARNES

The Head of the Third Programme from 1946 to 1948

THE Third Programme started on September 29 ten years ago. That was only a year after the defeat of Japan (and long before viewing was thought of as a serious competitor to listening). The programme owed something of its character to the war which had just come to an end. No civilian had been out of Britain for seven years, and we used this hunger for experience from abroad to satisfy curiosity about life on the continent of Europe, and gradually, as land lines were relaid, to bring music from abroad to re-establish international standards of performance, then only available on gramophone records.

This was the background against which we set to work in 1946. I was given the direction of this experiment, and the terms of my brief were such as to gladden the heart of any programme planner. For instance, we need have no fixed points: you can imagine what this meant at a time when all broadcasting in Britain, and indeed the life of most people, revolved round the nine p.m. news bulletin. We were to present the great repertoire of music, drama, and literature in so far as it was suited to broadcasting in sound; and to give every speaker time 'to fold his legs and have out his talk'—in Johnson's phrase—so long as he could hold his listeners' attention. Productions were to be of the length set by the author or composer. And above all we were to experiment. These plans were heard at a Press conference with incredulity, but when translated into action they were rapturously received.

Something Significant Every Night

The plans were general: this is how we carried them out. We decided to have something of significance every night, to offer one main dish but never to let it be the only one. In the intervals of operas we gave talks or readings for those who dislike music, and in the pauses between the acts in plays recitals of music. We would not allow either the readings or the recitals to be of any old thing that happened to fill the time offered. For we planned everything so that the perceptive listener would be able to detect some purpose behind whatever he might tune into.

I think this exemplified the principle that education comprises not only the acquiring of new knowledge but also learning to see the connection between things already known.

We expected a lot from our listeners: first, they must choose what they wished to hear, for continuous listening to the Third Programme was never intended. Secondly, we expected them to meet the performers half-way by giving them their whole attention. Experiment never stopped. We got a poet, Henry Reed, to adapt Melville's *Moby Dick*; another, Laurie Lee, to dramatise the life of Magellan. We asked Nevill Coghill and Stephen Potter to arrange broadcasts of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and they were so successful that some were repeated for the far larger audience in the Home Service, and later on were sold as commercial gramophone records. We gave repeat performances of all our own successes, and those that were suitable from other programmes both British and foreign.

Nor did we forget the best of yesterday's broadcasts. We wooed Max Beerbohm with repeats of his pre-war entertainments until he agreed to write new ones for the Third. We brought to the young their first chance to hear Wagner with uncut performances under Sir Thomas Beecham of *Tristan* and *The Valkyrie*.

Of course, we made mistakes. We played pieces by great composers, for completeness sake, which revealed them nodding over their work. On the other hand we made Browning's dramatic poetry live again. We gave much thought to intervals between items. These mattered a lot to us because it is often difficult to calculate the exact length of a new work, and we never allowed a work to be faded before it ended. So we provided buffers, and tried filling them with improvisations on the piano. This failed, but when we invited enthusiasts like Desmond MacCarthy to make extracts from an author's work which the announcer could read we succeeded.

Undoubtedly this programme broke new ground in broadcasting: it chose as its audience those persons hitherto least touched by the Home Service or the new Light Programme, and gave them much that they could not afford to miss. Even more important, the programme was a means of publishing new works in music, drama, and letters: the creative writer was given a new outlet.

At any rate the phrase itself—Third Programme—has now passed into the language with a meaning which, whether they like it or not, millions understand. The repertoire of music enjoyed has been increased, and perhaps the British aversion to the unfamiliar in the arts has been a little bit diminished.

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON

A BBC Governor when the Third Programme started

I WAS one of the governors of the BBC at the time the Third Programme experiment was initiated, and I can well remember the discussions which took place and the different views which at the time were expressed. The idea of a select programme appealing mainly to intellectuals was first mooted by Sir William Haley, at that time Director-General of the BBC, and now editor of *The Times* newspaper. Sir William suggested that now that the war was over and the BBC had re-entered into full possession of its rights and independence it might be well to consider whether it could do anything more to raise its own standards, to express its sense of responsibility for national culture, and to provide the minority of listeners who desired to hear serious talks on serious subjects, or to listen to music which was generally inaccessible, with the sort of exceptional material that they desired.

How far have these original intentions been carried out, and how far has the experiment been justified by its results? To the first question a positive answer can be given. During the past ten years those responsible for the planning and execution of the Third Programme, for its actual day-to-day items, have never for a moment deviated from the original purpose: that of providing the best that can be heard. Has it been justified by the results? Clearly, when one is dealing with qualitative values rather than with quantitative values such a question is difficult to answer. It is estimated that only one listener in a hundred is accustomed to tune in to the Third Programme.

It might, indeed, be objected that it is unfair to spend any of the revenue derived from licence fees on a programme which appeals to so small a minority. But the question is rather whether the Third Programme has succeeded in supplying its sophisticated audience with the sort of listening matter which it wants. Is the quality up to standard? Are they provided with a sufficiently varied programme? And, above all—since this seems to me the essential test of justification—does the Third Programme give the educated listener the sort of material that he would be unable to obtain by any other means?

In answering the last question we need not consider whether the wireless as a means of communication is as subtle or as sensitive as the human ear. I am quite prepared to believe that there are certain gradations of tone or sound which are not conveyed by wireless or by recording with the exact delicacy derived from direct hearing. Yet surely this loss is very amply compensated by the convenience? People who do not possess the health, or the time, or the money, or even the energy to turn out at night and to make an expedition to some opera or concert hall can hear great music or important lectures in the privacy and comfort of their own rooms. Chamber music, by this means, is really rendered for them music in their own chamber.

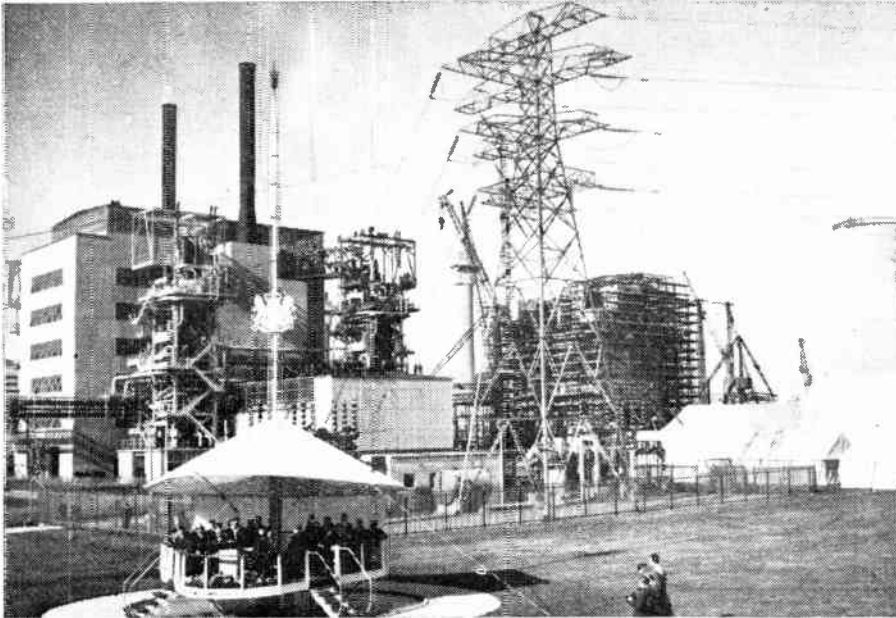
The BBC as Patron of the Arts

There is an aspect of the Third Programme which I regard as highly important but which is generally ignored by those who attack it. That aspect is the function of the BBC as a patron of the arts. It would generally be agreed that now that the private patron has disappeared it is a valuable thing that the BBC should give to young artists the opportunity of obtaining an audience.

The directors and planners of the Third Programme have from the outset regarded it a primary duty to broadcast the works of modern composers, writers, and dramatists who in this fierce commercial world would have obtained no patron at all. That is a function which is all too often ignored by the critics of the Third Programme. It is not merely that listeners are given material which they could only with great difficulty have obtained through other means: it is that unknown artists are afforded opportunities which if the Third Programme did not exist would not be afforded at all.

A third valuable function of the Third Programme is that it gives to the educated public the opportunity of hearing works which would not by any other means be accessible. Obviously our great orchestras and those who control our operas and theatres are bound to consider the commercial rather than the educative value of what they produce. They simply cannot afford to produce matter which is of interest to a minority only. That is where the BBC can fulfil its function.

A fourth function is to render young or foreign artists familiar to a wider audience, both as performers and composers, both as poets and dramatists. Great care has been given to produce for the listener the best of modern compositions. As patron, as I have said, the Third Programme has amply justified its inception and fulfilled its function; as educator it has also proved itself a valuable guide and companion. Let it continue triumphant and undeterred.



A special dais was put up at Calder Hall for the Queen to deliver an address before throwing the switch that began the feeding of electricity into the national grid



Her Majesty met members of the staff in the Blower House: in the centre is Mr. H. G. Davey, the general works manager

Britain Opens the Atomic Age

Her Majesty the Queen inaugurated at Calder Hall in Cumberland the first full-scale nuclear power station in the world. Here we reproduce the text of a programme outlining the story behind this historic, pioneer achievement as told by the engineers who designed the station and the technicians who are now operating it. The narrator is Stephen Black

WEDNESDAY, October 17, 1956, was a significant date in the history of Britain. On that day Her Majesty the Queen formally opened the first major atomic power station in the world to produce electricity on a commercial scale. This power station has been built by the British Atomic Energy Authority at Calder Hall, in Cumberland, on the north-west coast of England.

Standing with my back to the sea, looking inland, the atomic power station seemed isolated from all the normal lines of communication that one associates with the import of fuel for a power station. There are no docks to bring coal by sea; no lines leading to the power station. The land is rural, with green fields and little cottages. And yet this power station is producing over ninety megawatts of electricity, which is an output equivalent to the yearly consumption of more than a quarter of a million tons of coal. The first representative of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority whom I met was Mr. Richard Moore, who designed Calder Hall. He said:

'What was required was a graphite block enclosed in a steel pressure vessel, surrounded by a concrete shield seven feet thick to prevent the escape of dangerous radiation, and to lead the gas to the heat exchangers in and out of the reactor. The plant is of considerable size: the graphite block itself is about the size of a large living room; the surrounding steel vessel must withstand internal gas pressure of 100 pounds a square inch, and yet provide access to the graphite for the loading and unloading of the uranium, and for the passage of the gas in and out of the plant. The vessel we designed is unique. It weighs some 350 tons and is built of two-inch-thick plate, which at the time was the thickest we considered we could build reliably on site. The electricity output of the plant is handled with some sixty-five miles of cable.'

The atomic power station is on the fringe of what is really a small township, with streets and lights and small buildings which house the clubs and canteens for the work-people. On the right is a conventional electrical sub-station, with the first of the tall pylons, the steel towers, which march off across the Cumbrian fells leading the power away into the national grid. To the west stand two gigantic concrete cooling towers, which are common to any power station. And behind them are the Number One Reactor building, and then the turbine house, long and relatively low, and perhaps 200 yards behind Number One, Number Two Reactor building. Further to the east an array of derricks and cranes and scaffolding and shuttering shows that Calder Hall is already being extended.

Number One Reactor building is clothed—almost casually, I would say—in an outer shell of asbestos and glass, and topped by what looks like a glass conservatory. There are two tall, black factory chimneys with yellow ladders running up the side, and from each corner of this great square building black pipes lead out to the huge black cylinders standing on end. These black cylinders are in fact the heat exchangers, the boilers of the atomic power station, and each one is clothed in a delicate tracery of inspection ladders and pipes, painted in different colours—bright red, yellow, or blue.

I asked Mr. Andrew Young, the engineer who was responsible for building the atomic power station to the plans of Mr. Richard Moore, what he thought when he first saw them. He replied:

'I facetiously said to Mr. Moore: "Why have you spent so much time making it difficult when with a little extra effort you could have made it absolutely impossible?" As a matter of fact, now that it is built, I really cannot think that any major alteration to the design would be justified. The most difficult task was co-ordinating the civil engineering work with the mechanical engineering work, because the whole thing had been timed to a very tight programme which could not be allowed to get out of gear.'

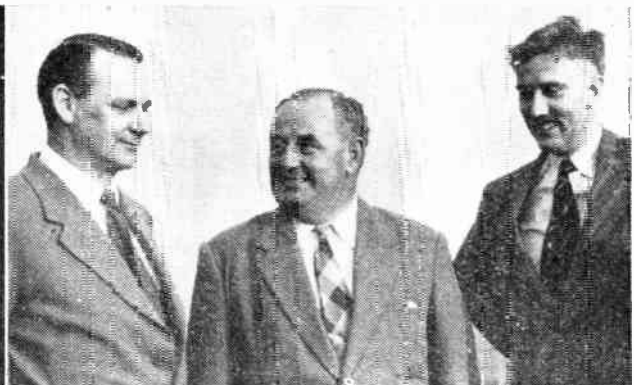
'Take these heat exchangers—how did you get them up?'

'First of all they were transported down in sections from Scotland. These are seventeen feet wide, and it was essential that the whole of the route for these things should be surveyed, bridges examined to see that they could carry the loads, and at one point not very many miles from here, through a village, there was only three and a half inches clearance on each side of the section. We then had to fabricate the heat exchanger horizontally, of course. After it was completed and hydraulically tested it was rolled on to a low loader—thirty-two wheels, and each set of four wheels was steered independently. This enabled us

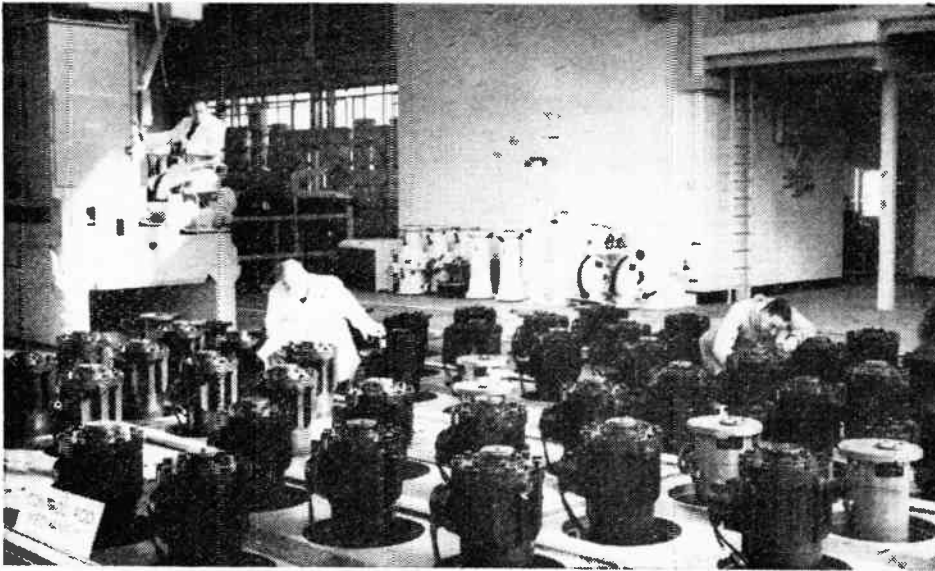
(Continued overleaf)



Sir Christopher Hinton gave Britain the lead



The construction team: (left to right) R. Moore, designer; A. Young, resident engineer; K. L. Stretch, works manager



Charge and discharge floor above Number One reactor at Calder Hall. The machine on the left is used to insert new elements of uranium into the reactor through the charging tubes in the floor; a more heavily shielded machine extracts the lethally radio-active spent elements

when we transported it up the street, opposite its foundations, to turn it at ninety degrees within its own axis.

'Two steel poles were already in position, supported by guy ropes, and from these ropes were attached to the heat exchanger by a girdle about a third of the way down. They were then hauled into position and landed on their foundations fifteen feet from the ground. The weight of these things is 200 tons, and it takes an hour. Now, that is a long time to have 200 tons hanging on the end of a hook: it is no job for a person with a duodenal ulcer, I can tell you that!'

'Mr. Young, inside the pressure vessel there is the graphite block, the moderator, and inside the graphite block are the rods of uranium. How did you get the graphite block inside the pressure vessel?'

'The graphite block that Mr. Moore referred to as being the size of a living room—that is built up of over 50,000 blocks, and each of those blocks are built one on top of the other over the area of the floor of the reactor vessel to tolerances between 5,000th and 10,000th of an inch. The whole of that had to be planned on a production-line basis as in a machine shop, because 50,000 blocks were laid in something like six weeks. There was also the problem of having to maintain absolutely scrupulously clean conditions. Anyone going into the area had to strip down to the skin and be dressed with clothes provided for them: all rings and wrist watches had to be left outside. Anyone who wore glasses had to sign to say they had glasses, and to show they still had them on when they came out. Any extraneous matter other than graphite and fuel would reduce the efficiency of the pile.

'If you want some of the facts and figures I can tell you the cooling towers, which are the tallest structures, are 300 feet. The main reactor buildings are roughly 120 feet, the heat exchangers 70 to 80 feet, complete with the bend and so on. We had 2,100 men working here at the maximum period, and the maximum number of different contractors at one time, I think, was about fifty. In all it took us three years.'

The General Works Manager of the first commercial atomic power station in the world is Mr. H. G. Davey, and I asked him how he got this job. He said: 'I am basically a chemical engineer, and I spent the war years in explosives. In 1947 Sir Christopher Hinton asked me if I would take charge of this place, and I have said sufficient for you to see that I had no special qualifications. I would claim to be trained in normal industry. As far as Calder Hall is concerned, apart from the nuclear side, you can regard it as an ordinary power station. It will employ about 450 people, but of those only about twelve need be connected directly with the problems of the reactor. All the other people one could find in a conventional power station.

'My work does not differ all that much from that of a manager of an ordinary power station. The problems are surprisingly common. Most of our workers are recruited from west Cumberland. Before the war this was a depressed area: the chief industries were coal and iron mining. We have taken these people and without any great difficulty trained them in this new type of work. They have adapted themselves to the new circumstances in quite a short time. In the control room the type of person one finds began as an electrician, or the equivalent. We have trained him, and gradually he has been promoted from electrician to chargehand, and ultimately to foreman. And we have implicit faith that he will run the reactor to our complete satisfaction.'

The control room of Number One Reactor is a hexagonal room, with the shorter side of the hexagon towards the concrete biological shield which is all that separates it from the atomic pile. The walls are covered with banks of dials and recording instruments in square black frames

behind which are rolls of graph-paper. Needles move automatically, and pens write. In the centre of the room there is the control desk. The dials on the wall give the various temperatures of, for example, the graphite inside the pile, the uranium rods, or the carbon-dioxide gas which is used to convey the heat from the pile to the heat exchangers outside the building. On a panel at the control desk, there is the reactor emergency stop button, ringed in red, which if you pressed it would shut down the whole pile. All this apparatus is controlled quite simply by two men. I asked the foreman, Mr. George Tilby, what sort of education he had had. He told me: 'Quite an ordinary one. I went to a primary school—I think it is called that nowadays—and from there to a central school, served an apprenticeship, and so on. I did not need a university education to become foreman of the entire operation here. It is all laid out for you in a straightforward manner; you take the things as they come along. You learn part at a time, and assimilate it all eventually. It does not take a long time to do that. It just looks a little awe-inspiring to a person who comes in here for the first time, but when they have been in here for a few days they very soon know where they stand, and what each piece of equipment is for.'

I asked Mr. Davey whether the trade unions have negotiated any special agreements with regard to the radiation hazards. Had the trade unions ever demanded any danger money, for example?

'There was talk of that in the early days, but we answered by saying we did not want men to take risks: we would make conditions which rendered the job safe, and we have always maintained that if they carry out the rules and regulations laid down they are quite safe.'

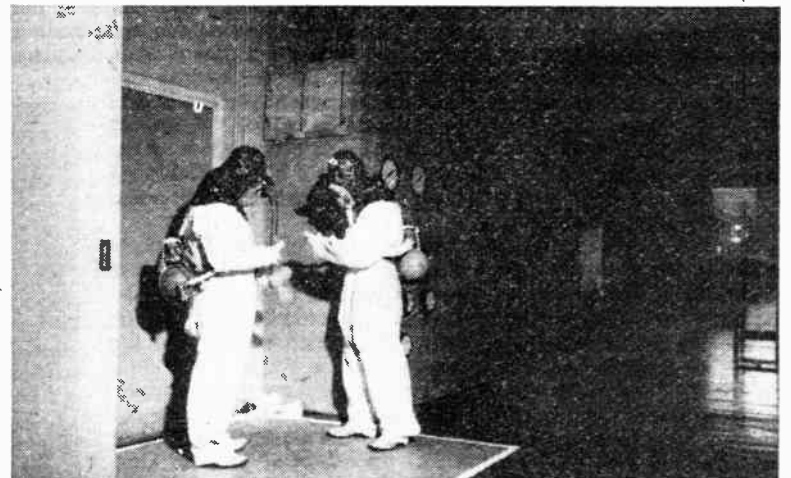
Mr. Harry Crossley is a shop steward of the Amalgamated Engineering Union at Calder Hall, and he had this to say about the health-security measures taken there:

'We are taught a certain amount about the health side of this, but we do not go into it at all deeply. What we do have to have is a complete faith that the people at the top know what they are doing—the Health Physics Department. And we do go into a job on their recommendation with faith. There has been some discussion with the authority on this problem. It has been met with absolute frankness, and any query that the workers had to put to the management has been taken to the highest level as regards brains, and we all finished up quite happy.'

What the Local People Think

I also asked Mr. Davey about the reactions of the local population: 'When the locals first heard that there was going to be an atomic power station here there was some concern. We could describe this as fear of the unknown, which is quite understandable. We went to great lengths to convince them that we would take adequate safety precautions and that they had nothing to worry about. Over a period of time I have talked in pubs, clubs, church halls, women's institutes, and anywhere else you care to mention. I have been asked whether we are responsible for the appalling wet weather. I have said no, and asked if they would give us credit for the fine weather. I've been asked if we were responsible for the absence of salmon in the streams at one season; and I said I do not think so, but could we please have the credit for the excellent fishing season they have had this year.'

'Mr. Davey, does the electricity produced here by the atomic power station bear comparison economically with electricity produced by an ordinary coal-fuelled power station?'



Plutonium, the fuel for the Atomic Age, will not be hacked out by dusty miners but extracted from uranium—as at Windscale—by clinically dressed chemists



Against a background of hills and sea Calder Hall will take an unobtrusive place: there will be no docks, no railway sidings, no ugly heaps of fuel or slag

'Oh, undoubtedly. A short time ago we were talking about generating electricity at about 0.6 of a penny per unit, and you must remember these are early days. The whole thing is extremely interesting because this type of reactor when producing electricity also produces plutonium and fission products. Plutonium itself is an extremely valuable material because it is fissile, and it can be used in reactors in turn for the generation of electricity. To separate plutonium and fission products from the uranium which comes out of the reactor a rather complicated chemical process is required. This exists at our Windscale factory.'

The Windscale plutonium factory occupies 350 acres, and beside it Calder Hall would look pretty small. The buildings are oblong concrete blocks divided by macadam roads. You get inside the process area by going through the changing room, and an elaborate changing procedure. A white coat is given to you, and a piece of film in a special container is pinned to your lapel to measure any radiation to which you may be subjected. You take off your shoes and are given another pair, numbered in the case of the workers, but in my case marked with a 'V' for visitor. Then in your stockinged feet you pass to the barrier and put on the shoes, then swing over for the first time into the 'active area.'

The Works Manager Explains

You are then allowed to walk, as I did, past the constable at the gate along the macadam roads. The white-overalled and white-forage-capped process operators, and the maintenance men in their blue overalls and blue forage caps, looked like automatons, and I thought at once of George Orwell's *1984*, and had to remind myself that these men were in fact just ordinary British workers represented by British trade unions. I found Tom Touhy, the Works Manager, in this office, and he explained exactly what plutonium is:

'Any atomic power plant fuelled by uranium must produce plutonium as a by-product, just as the manufacture of gas produces coke as a by-product. But to separate plutonium a very expensive chemical plant must be used. In fact, the plant would cost as much as an atomic power station. Also, the plant has to be operated by highly trained technicians. The major complication arises from the fact that the material to be handled is intensely radio-active, and therefore must be handled under barriers or behind large thicknesses of concrete. All our chemical plants are effectively encased in large concrete boxes at the early stages of the process. Now, this means that remote control has to be used to a large extent, and to do this we have large numbers of instruments and also a very elaborate chemically controlled laboratory.'

The first part of the chemical extraction process is housed in the biggest building of the entire plant. It is a building some 200 feet high, topped by a factory chimney. I went up in a lift to the tenth floor, and there I asked Mr. Hughes, the manager of the plant, what was the first thing they have to do with the rods of uranium that have come from an atomic power station. He told me:

'The rods are brought from the reactor in a heavily shielded container. They are lifted up to the tenth floor of this building on a hoist, and then immersed under twelve feet of water in this so-called pond. It is a pond of green water, with lights deep down in the water, and there are a number of rods and racks and various things, both in and

above the water, and below it. By the use of remote-control gadgets and hydraulic equipment, these rods are taken from the containers and forced up an inclined plane, through the biological shield, and fall into the dissolver, where in contact with nitric acid they are dissolved to give a solution of uranium, plutonium, and fission-product nitrates.

'On the other side of this pond there is a wall that is the main part of the biological shield. Inside there is a collection of all-welded stainless-steel equipment consisting of vessels and pipe-work, each cell containing something up to five miles of pipe-work. Control is exercised from a control panel. At this panel temperatures, pressures, activity measurements, specific gravities are all recorded, having been measured some distance from the panel and behind the fully shielded wall.'

'Mr. Touhy, how do you control what is happening behind the biological shield apart from the actual chemical processes?'

'We have placed around the biological shield sample troughs where, again by means of remote equipment, we can take samples of the liquors that are behind the shield. These are then passed in lead containers to the chemical control laboratories. In one of these laboratories there is a bench, an ordinary laboratory bench, but it is covered by a large structure—a box with slanting sides made of transparent perspex. There are two holes in the side of each piece of perspex with long rubber gloves hanging out of them.

'This is a typical alpha radio-active glove-box, in which we carry out analyses of alpha-active materials. One of the samples which was taken on the first stages of the chemical process has been brought into the laboratory, and the plutonium content separated. Here we do analysis to determine the plutonium content. Before the war if one had been handling one-thousandth of a pound of radium that would have been considered a great deal. Here we are handling activity equivalent to literally tons of radium. If we did not employ the precautions which you have seen in action the effect on the personnel employed would be simply disastrous. But the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. McLean, is better qualified to tell you what the effects would be.' Dr. McLean said:

Special Problem of Radiation

'Before we talk about the special problem of radiation I think it is just worth mentioning that after all these are factories and they do have all the normal risks of accidents and injury that one meets in any factory. One of the easiest ways of explaining radiation hazards is, I think, in terms of the two quite different types of the problem. On the one hand, an external radiation hazard, which is one where a person may be exposed to radiation by a source which is outside the body; and, on the other hand, an internal radiation hazard where a person may actually absorb into his body a quantity of radio-active material which then remains with him for a period thereafter. This is a very important difference, because the operation of reactors generally, and this could certainly include the new Calder Hall reactors, is essentially an exercise in external radiation-hazard control. And by and large these hazards are relatively easy to manage.

'The first and absolutely essential stage in protection is the design stage, that is the incorporation by good design principles of efficient

(Continued on page 12)



TOM MCKITTERICK

TOM MCKITTERICK, who compiled the recently published Oxford Regional Economic Atlas of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, discusses in his contribution to the 'This Day and Age' series on the Soviet Union the part played by planning in building up the country's economy to its present strength

Russia's Five-Year Plans

SINCE the 1917 revolution the Soviet Union has progressed from being an economically backward country to the position of second-greatest industrial producer in the world. That much is true, and nowadays requires no proof. But when we try to assess the actual rate and direction of growth in the Soviet economy, and even more when we attempt comparisons with the great industrial countries of the West, we come

up against some serious difficulties.

First of all there is the simple difficulty of measurement. The Soviet Union uses different standards from most other countries and until very recently has not published enough statistical material for people outside to arrive at very accurate estimates of what is happening. The second difficulty is even greater, because the shape of the economy is so very different. Both the Western countries and the Soviet Union like using index numbers as convenient ways of saying how much the economy has grown. But it is very misleading to apply the sort of index number used in one country to the economy of another, since the probability is that the rates of growth have been quite different in different parts of the economy.

Thus in the United States or Britain we know that the consumption of goods by the public has increased at such and such a rate, and that the proportion consumption bears to the whole national income can be fairly easily assessed. In the Soviet Union, however, the rate of investment has been much higher and the consumer has been relatively worse off. So if we try to compare the rate of growth in terms of consumer goods it will be unduly unfavourable to the Soviet Union, and if we measure it in terms of investment it will be unduly favourable.

Development of Basic Industries

I do not propose to give you a long list of figures, but I will quote you a few which appear to me to be particularly significant as illustrations of how things have changed in the past few decades. In 1932, at the end of the first five-year plan, the whole of the Soviet Union produced 64-million tons of coal; in 1955, 390-million tons. In 1932, just under 6-million tons of steel; in 1955, 47-million tons. In the same period output of oil trebled, and production of electric power was increased twelve times. In almost all the basic sectors of the economy there are equally striking figures to be quoted. Each of the five-year plans—the fifth was completed at the end of last year—has concentrated on the development of the great basic industries, so as to lay the foundation for a strong and active economy in the years to come.

This has meant that the rate of investment has been kept far higher than would be possible in a country where the economy is under less close central control. Expenditure on non-essential investment has been effectively prevented, and the consumer has had to make the best he can of what is left over after the needs of the basic industries have been met. From time to time there has been a little relaxation in the consumer's favour, as there was in the period after Stalin's death when Mr. Malenkov was Prime Minister. But these have seldom lasted long, and though the new five-year plan which began this year offers the consumer hope of a rather easier time he is still going to be much less favourably placed than one would expect from the volume of Soviet industrial output.

Two of the five-year plans were completed before the war, the first in 1932 and the second in 1937. The third was due for completion in 1942, but of course the war threw everything out of gear, and a lot that should have been done by then had to be postponed. The fourth plan, from 1946 to 1950, had to concentrate first and foremost on repairing the colossal injuries the war had caused, both by actual damage, in the course of fighting and bombing, and by the 'scorched earth' policy under which mines, oil-wells, and factories were deliberately destroyed to deny their use to the enemy.

The fifth plan, covering the years from 1951 to 1955, was able to take the programme of industrial expansion much further ahead, and the sixth plan, which runs from this year to the end of 1960, is designed to bring about the biggest increases yet in many of the major sectors of the economy. If its principal targets are met it will mean that by 1960 the Soviet Union will be producing as much of many of the main materials and semi-manufactures as the United States produced in the years immediately after the war, and so will be in a position to challenge the rest of the world in the economic field in a way that has never happened yet.

It is not correct to assume, as many people outside the Soviet Union do, that each five-year period is isolated from the rest. In actual fact the process of development is treated as a continuous one, and the beginning of a new five-year plan does not necessarily make a great deal of difference: it is merely a convenient occasion for taking stock of what has already been done, and reviewing the probable course of things in

the future. The targets set at the beginning of a new plan are quite likely to be revised as the work proceeds; usually the revisions are upwards, if progress turns out to be faster than was expected, but there have been several important instances where the figures were revised downwards to bring them more into line with the realities of the economic situation.

The real turning points in Soviet economic development have not had very much to do with the plans as such. They have been occasions like the great famine of 1932, caused by the ruthless imposition of collectivisation which was only one part of the first five-year plan, the political purges of the later 1930s, or the changes made after the death of Stalin in 1953. The sixth plan which has just begun may turn out to be a more decisive stage in history than the others, but that is because its beginning coincided with the great political changes inside the Soviet Union brought about when the new leaders decided to break with the Stalin tradition.

The earlier plans suffered from being too rigid. Effective central planning on the scale attempted in the Soviet Union implies complete control over all sectors of the economy, and also implies that the information coming up from below to the planning authorities is reasonably complete and accurate. In practice the control of the central authorities, though very extensive, is not absolute—it hardly could be unless they were to employ an even bigger army of officials than they do—and the constant obligation on the people who do the work to report progress has led them quite often to falsify their returns so as to make it look as if their targets have been reached when they have not.

Both of these weaknesses in the mechanism are likely to cause errors in calculation. The principal economic ministries have to provide the central planning committees with the information on which the next set of calculations can be based, and must then supervise the carrying out of their sections of the plan. If, as sometimes happens, their information is inadequate or wrong, and their control incomplete, things may be badly thrown out. That is why it was such a mistake under Stalin to try to impose the plans too rigidly. The new plan is more flexible, but even so there is the danger of assuming that central control is more absolute than it really is.

Yet while we know that these internal difficulties exist and are responsible for some of the reassessments of targets that occur from time to time we must not form the impression that the whole Soviet economic system is inefficient. It is not. A terrible price in human hardship and suffering has been paid for the progress of these past thirty-nine years, but the progress is real enough. Even thirty years ago, or even twenty years ago, it would have seemed absurd to talk of Russia challenging the United States in the economic field. Today the challenge is still a distance off, but the fact that it is no longer absurd to talk about it is the measure of the change that has taken place.

Competition in Capital Goods

It is going to be very important for the other industrial countries to appreciate in advance what form the challenge will take when it is made. I do not believe that the Soviet authorities are going to be much interested in direct competition with the Western countries in their own markets, in the sense in which, say, Britain and Germany are.

On the consumer-goods side of the economy it will be years yet before the Soviet Union is producing anything like enough to give her own people any real relaxation of austerity, let alone to have a surplus for export. On the capital-goods side the policy of continuing to expand the productive capacity of the Soviet Union herself is going to make big demands on her heavy industries. So, too, is the economic assistance the Soviet Union is giving to China. There will be very little left over for the export of goods which could easily and profitably be used at home, unless it is decided at some stage to export them for political reasons.

Those words are the crux of the whole matter. I believe that the first point at which the other industrial countries will meet serious competition from the Soviet Union is in the export of capital goods to countries carrying out big development programmes. I do not want to go into the complex question of how either the Western countries or the Soviet Union will help to finance these exports, or how they will provide the receiving countries with technical help to carry out their development.

The point is that since the Soviet economy is so closely controlled a decision to export particular goods can be taken for political as distinct from economic reasons, and it does not matter very much how they are paid for or if they are paid for at all. If it is politically worth while to offer capital goods on favourable terms to particular countries economic considerations need not stand in the way.

Up to now the Western countries have been the chief suppliers of capital goods to the less developed parts of the world. I believe that one of the dominant facts of our times is that the Soviet Union will before very long have the economic strength to challenge this Western supremacy. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The company of fifty included a number of women, and most of them seemed very young: they were specially keen to see plays by Shaw and Shakespeare

Chinese Variety in London

BARBARA HOOPER meets members of the Variety Theatre of China who recently appeared for a short season at a London theatre in a remarkable display of traditional juggling and acrobatics

FOR three weeks Londoners were able to see something of China's traditional juggling and acrobatic arts, for fifty members of the Variety Theatre of China appeared for a short season at the Princes Theatre. The first thing that struck me when I met them on their arrival was how small they all were; and the second, how beaming and cheerful they all were: ear-to-ear smiles made up for their total lack of English. Of course, by now they were all hardened travellers: even if this was their first trip outside their own country a flight from Geneva to London could easily be taken in their stride after several weeks spent touring Europe.



Mr. Liu Yi, director of the theatre

The men were all in European clothes, but the women and girls wore their traditional long, straight robes in rich brocades and silks that seemed a great deal more feminine than the tweed coats and suits worn by the other women in the hotel lounge. There were a few grey heads among them, but most of the company seemed very young, especially two delightful, giggling schoolgirls, with pigtailed right down their backs: they were only fifteen, but in China they have no special laws against child actors. The whole company filed round the room shaking hands with everyone else—and there

were a good many of us. Then came bouquets for some of the actresses and a bluff speech of welcome.

Finally, after all the hand-shaking, I managed to have a word with the artistic director of the troupe, Mr. Liu. His secretary was the only one of the whole party who spoke any English, so he interpreted for us. Mr. Liu explained that the variety turns his artists present are really circus acts mimed to music, developed from traditional arts and folk games and sports of the Chinese people, some going back more than a thousand years. But it is only in the past few years that these acts have established themselves as an accepted branch of the legitimate theatre. Now they are so popular—though not perhaps quite as popular as the Peking Opera, and classical straight plays—that the Peking company travels all over China, and appears at all the main provincial theatres.

These theatres are mainly very modern, too: they seat up to 2,000 people, and most have revolving stages. However, that is not so essential to the variety actors, for they use very little scenery: they just bring on the properties for their individual acts.

And what are these acts? Mr. Liu rattled off a string of titles that did not mean very much to me: amongst them 'Jars,' 'Plates,' and what sounded like 'Pagoda of Bowls.' This turned out to be the speciality of one of the youngest and prettiest actresses, Hsia Chu Hua: she balances on one hand, with a pile of nearly a dozen chop-suey bowls on her head.



Hsia Chu Hua doing her 'Pagoda of Bowls' balancing act, and (right) Tu Sha Oyi supporting a pole on which his wife and another girl are doing acrobatics



Familiar objects of pottery figure quite prominently on the programme. Two of the men—Hao Shu Wang and Chou Chin Jung—remind you of football forwards: they bounce large circular vases, weighing up to seventeen pounds, between them from head to head. Then there is a team of acrobats who twirl plates or saucers on long bamboo canes, butterfly-like, while they form a human tower. There is the usual complement of tumblers, balancers, jugglers, impersonators, trick cyclists, gymnasts, conjurers, and trapeze artists, but they all have this in common: complete mastery of the seemingly impossible, and the use of only the homeliest everyday things—hoops, tables, bottles—for all their spectacles.

In between performances the company did some shopping and sight-seeing and went to a few shows. I wondered what (if anything) the Chinese troupe had heard about the British theatre, and what they wanted to see in London. And the answer? They had not heard much, but surprisingly enough they wanted to see plays by Shakespeare and Shaw. (Expanded from a broadcast in 'Radio Newsrel')



One of the teams of acrobats diving simultaneously through a set of hoops

LORD MILVERTON, in a contribution to the 'I Remember Africa' series, offers some vivid personal memories of the West Coast where he served as Governor of the Gambia and later of Nigeria



LORD MILVERTON

'A Land to Love'

MEMORY plays strange tricks in its selection, but in looking back the things that truly last and stand out vividly are largely personal. So much of Africa is a land to love, a land of varying moods, from its wild tropical storms to the peaceful beauty of its night skies. In retrospect the discomforts, the heat, the heavy rains, the arid months, the flies, the pests that prey on man and his crops fall into oblivion. They are the setting of human life. My memories

are of men and women and children, and it is of them that I would like to speak. The Africa that I knew and remember was a land of peace but not of plenty. The peace had been brought by British control, but the plenty had yet to be won from a reluctant soil. In 1933 in the Gambia the first impression was the poverty of the bulk of the population and their ill health and malnutrition.

It is a common mistake to regard the African peasant as lazy. In fact he has had to work hard for a meagre and precarious living, though the one thing he has not been troubled with is a housing problem. Mud huts are so easy to build and so cool to live in. Nowadays urban growth has brought that problem, too, into the towns.

Fringe of a Vast Problem

The overwhelming facts were the need of proper food and medical attention and education of every kind. And all of these needs could be translated into the need for financial aid and capital resources and trained men to apply them. The vast problem was how to help the African to help himself, how to stir the immobility of peasant agriculture into more rewarding methods, and to break through the passive acceptance of a hard fate. It is obvious that a mere handful of Europeans could not touch more than the fringe of the problem, and so increasingly the African has been helped by training to manage his own affairs in every sphere.

The number of qualified officers is still pitifully small for the task in hand, and I remember the impatience of the small groups of educated men, and their natural but unfruitful desire to increase the pace of progress beyond the bounds of possibility. In my later years in Nigeria I remember the long talks I used to have with educated Africans about the need to consolidate the advance of their people and not to court disaster by too great haste. We used to talk about the inseparable relationship between political and economic independence, about the speed with which Western ideas were being absorbed, and about their desire to learn by having the power to make mistakes.

There is, of course, a world of difference between the outlook of what are usually called the intelligentsia and that of the ordinary man and woman. I remember so clearly the struggle to make the ordinary African appreciate that real progress could not be attained without education of women as well as men, that the mothers of the race had a claim to the same equality and the same opportunities of a fuller life as the men.

Today no one disputes that in education of the right kind—especially technical education—lies the key to Africa's future. The craving for education was always keenest in the Eastern Region of Nigeria where the restless enterprise of the Ibo was ever seeking the means of advancement and new outlets. They now share this enthusiasm with the other regions. The West has ever been the most advanced, and the North the most attached to a traditional past.

Just before I went out to Nigeria in 1943 I met Lord Lugard in London, and he told me that he was busy on yet another revision of his book, *The Dual Mandate*. But he added that Africa—and the West Coast in particular—was now moving so rapidly that by the time a revision was complete, and before it could be published, it was already out of date. He warned me that what government might do then was of such major importance that it might affect the whole future of Africa. If Lord Lugard, the greatest of all pro-consuls, could have lived to see the Gold Coast and Nigeria today he would have been pleased but not, I think, surprised. Such was his faith in the African and his ability, once started on the road of progress, to make good.

My own memories of the West Coast are full of the same faith. Simple and laughter-loving, the African I knew was also troubled by a complex of fears: he lived so close to the spirit world, and the faith by which he lived was permeated with superstition. His loyalty was apt to be given to persons rather than to principles, and there were tribal limits to the kindness and charity which were so characteristic of him. I know of no race that responds more readily to courtesy and consideration. In the quite recent past, under the bewildering impact of new ideas and new values, he was literally wandering about in worlds not realized. There was, and I think still is, such a fund of good will towards the British, a good will that was based quite largely on his respect and affection for the District Officer, whom he knew and trusted as a friend.

On the other side there can be few Europeans who have lived and worked in Africa who have not learnt to love the country and its people. On the day of their retirement which of them has not murmured to himself the lines:

And today I leave the galley
Shall I curse her service then?
God be thanked whate'er comes after,
I have lived and worked with men.

I remember on one occasion, when travelling down the Benue and the Niger back from Yola to Lagos in the little paddle-steamer *Valiant*, I had on board as a guest the American Consul-General for West Africa. After a week or two watching the usual work of a Governor on tour—the tribal gatherings, the ventilation of wishes and grievances, the public and private discussions—in some of the most remote districts of the territory he said to me one night at dinner: 'Governor, I reckon that if these people did not like the British you could not administer a vast territory like this with a mere handful of men nor could you remain here against their wishes.' I replied, suitably, that I was glad the truth was so clear to him, and that I hoped he would impart that information to his own government and people.

The handing over of authority has gone far since those days—only nine years ago—and in both the Gold Coast and Nigeria the good will remains, I think, undiminished. The present desire is to work with the British instead of under them, but the willingness to recognise past indebtedness and to accept future collaboration is no longer hampered by the dislike of dependent status. In my memories of Africa, as I hope in the memories of African governments of the future, there will always be a respectful tribute to the Europeans—government servants, missionaries, and traders—who laid the foundations of African advancement.

I have been asked what most lives in my memory of West Africa. It is a difficult question to answer because a flood of memories comes unbidden to my mind. The dignity and discipline of the Moslem North, the bizarre customs of the pagans of the Plateau, the busy trading capacity of the Yoruba West, and the enterprising individualism of the East. I used to dream of a day when all the good qualities to be found in North and East and West might be complementary, and each has a particular part to play in the new-born Nigerian nation. Let us always remember that 100,000 Nigerians served in the last war and made their gallant contribution to the cause of freedom.

I have seen so many strange things in Africa—even a blue moon. One evening coming down the Niger at dusk, when the sky was still aglow with sunset colours, the rising moon shone blue through them—an unmistakable Cambridge blue.

An Instinct for Laughter

I hope the African will never lose his sense of humour. At the beginning of my service in Nigeria I remember a Western chief saying in an address of welcome: 'I do not propose to try and teach a fish how to swim, and so I shall not offer to Your Excellency any advice on the administration of this country.' And at the end of my time, talking over the proposed new constitution, a leading chief of the North said to me: 'You, of course, have the easy job: you have only to convince me; while I have the hard task of convincing my old councillors who view new ideas with suspicion and are reluctant to change old ways.'

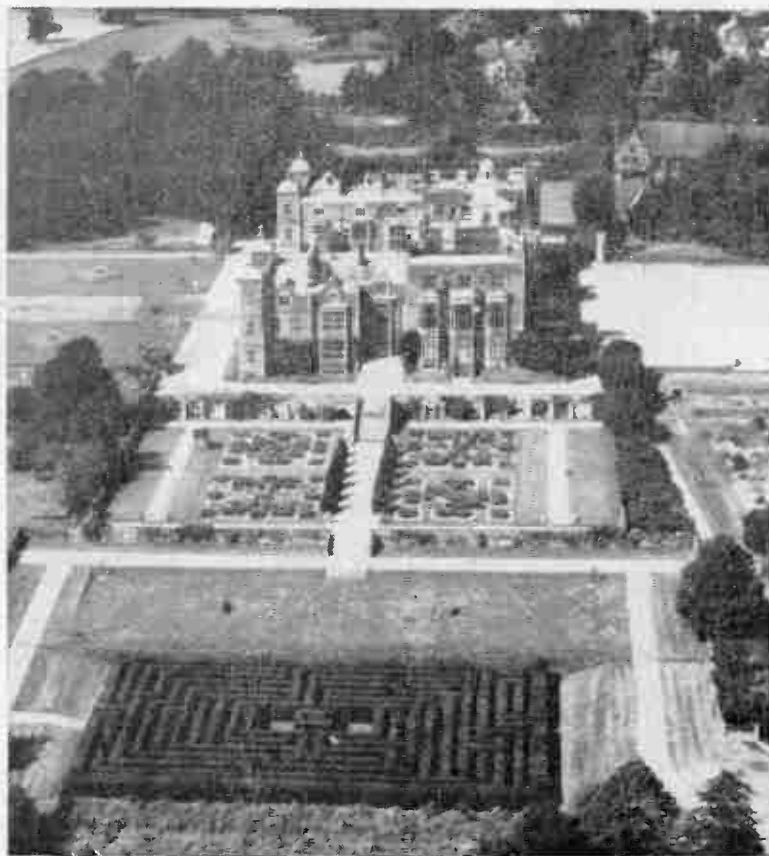
Another memory: churning our way in the little paddle-steamer *Valiant* through the twists and bends of the sluggish lagoons and creeks of the Niger Delta, passing clusters of palm-thatched houses abundant with children, the inhabitants would rush out at our approach, the men to steady their half-drawn-up canoes, the rest to laugh and shout their greetings, waving for all they are worth, the children's faces alight with happy excitement. Some of them dive in and with quick, short strokes swim to our boat, grab it for a second or two, and then fall back into the swirling waters, still laughing, shouting, and waving. Such scenes as these dwell in the memory and show in manifold ways the African instinct for laughter and simple happiness.

Such a people, now that the responsibilities of government are being taken over by their own race, deserve a wise and discerning government, and all their friends are confident that they will get it. For anyone who visits an African school and sees the rows of bright-eyed children, so solemn, and yet so full of fun and laughter, there can be little doubt of the future that can be theirs.

I have always been a sailor and have loved the sea. Some of my happiest hours have been spent sailing the waters round Lagos in my small yacht. All kinds of craft from small canoes to ocean-going ships pass busily to and fro, and there is a great fascination about this water-bound capital city whose future destiny already stretches long arms inland. And so I wish God speed to West Africa and to all my friends there. (*Broadcast in 'Calling West Africa'*)



Much Hadham, on the eastern fringe of Hertfordshire, consists of a single village street: a number of the 'black-and-white' cottages are genuine Tudor



Hatfield House has been the seat of the Cecil family since 1607; before then it had been the residence of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Elizabeth I

Highways and Byways of Hertfordshire

NITA MILLATT, in a 'Report from South-East England,' takes you into a 'Home County' which, despite the busy traffic running through it on the Great North Road, still reflects a quiet country charm

IN the 1930s I lived—indeed, I still do—on the southern fringe of Hertfordshire. I was at school then, and holidays invariably meant expeditions into the country. We went to Cuffley to find tadpoles; we went 'bug-hunting' in the lanes of Bayford; and we camped in Hertfordshire meadows, with the cuckoos calling day and night.

I remember from those days the giant tulip-tree beside Hertford Castle, and in the castle itself a seat which when you sat on it suddenly gripped you with iron bands round legs, arms, and chest. At Hatfield House, when the possibilities of the Great Maze had palled, I might go and look at the gardening hat and silk stockings worn by the princess who became Elizabeth I. She lived at Hatfield while her sister Mary Tudor was on the throne.

Hertfordshire, lying east of the Chiltern hills, is itself quite a hilly county, with long steep rises, or a sudden upward tilt just round a harmless-looking bend. The twisting lanes have absolutely no mercy on an old car like mine. Not only do they bend constantly, the hedges are high, thick set with hawthorn, honeysuckle, and dog-roses. But every now and then there is a break in them, and I am tempted out of the car to gather the reddening berries, and to pick perhaps twenty different wild flowers in as many yards.

A few days ago I set out with the firm intention of finding a place signposted Cold Christmas. So far it has eluded me. But I did find the Hadhams—Much Hadham and Little Hadham. Little Hadham scatters its cottages on either side of a tiny valley. Much Hadham confines itself to a single street: its Tudor houses, some half timbered in black and white, have thatched roofs and overhanging eaves.

An Atmosphere of the Past

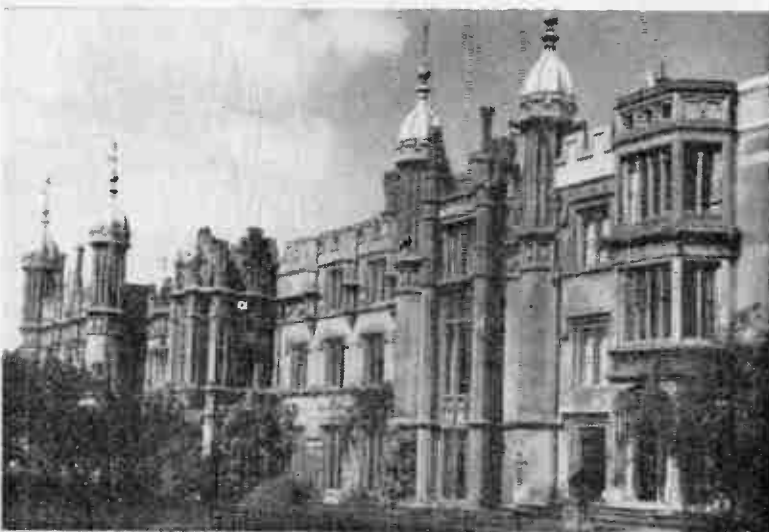
But however lovely the villages I still find myself drawn to the great houses. I think of Knebworth House—the home of the Lyttons—originally a Norman fortress, rebuilt in Tudor times, and restored in the nineteenth century until little of the old house remains. But there is still an atmosphere of the past. I sat listening one night to fellow-musicians singing carols from the old minstrels' gallery, the great room lit only by the flames of a roaring wood fire.

Charles Dickens was a frequent visitor to Knebworth, but then Hertfordshire has many associations with literary men. Perhaps it was the gentleness and calm of the countryside that attracted and held them and gave them inspiration. Charles Lamb, in the nineteenth century, called it 'hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire'; and Thomas Fuller, way back in the seventeenth century, spoke not of Kent but of Hertfordshire when he used the phrase 'the Garden of England for delight.' Izaak Walton, who fished in the river Lea, described its nearby meadows as 'chequered with water lilies and lady smocks.'

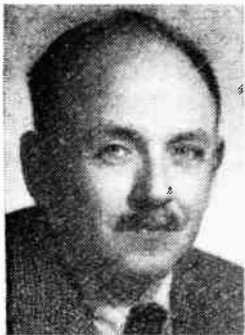
Nowadays an incessant stream of fast-moving traffic runs through Hertfordshire, along the Great North Road. But if you turn off into any of the byways you quickly find what E. M. Forster has truly called 'England meditative.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Hertfordshire is a county of twisting lanes lined with high, thick hedges



Knebworth House belongs to the Earl of Lytton: most of the present imitation-Gothic building was put up after 1811 to replace the original of 1563



OUR WAY OF LIFE: 20

Urban Lives and Rural Dreams

BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD suggests that the more urban and industrialised modern English civilisation becomes the more the townsman aches to get into the country—and he goes on to offer some sidelights on the impact of the 'one-acre squire' on the far-from-simple countryman

IT used to be said of our village—it may still be, for all I know, and of course, it has been said of hundreds of other English villages—that you had to live here for twenty-five years before you were accepted by the natives. It is not true; it never was true: it is a typical townsman's exaggeration. The period was never more than a month or two over twenty years. Anyway, all that is changed now. One of the most extraordinary things about modern English civilisation is that the more urban and industrialised we become the more we ache to get into the country. The more urban our lives, the more rural our dreams: the country cottage with an acre or two is the modern Castle in Spain.

Quite a lot of our cottages have become castles in the past twenty years or so. And there is no doubt about it: the appearance of the village has been improved enormously, and its finances too. I would be the first to admit it. Mind you, it has always been a beautiful village, that is why it has been colonised. It is easy to understand the process, and nobody understands it better than the villager. You motor through, and it looks so peaceful and snug. The church is old and it stands on one side of the trim green—we are very careful about that green: it is worth a lot of money to us—and on the other side there is the vicarage, and that is of mellow Tudor brick. There is a pretty pub, and the landlord is affable, the locals pass the time of day, and the cottages are white and thatched and smiling. And there is a sweet little village shop, run by a charming apple-cheeked old dear, who is so polite and so absent-minded she hardly seems to know the price of anything. Who would not want to settle down in this quiet backwater, among these friendly simple folk, your roots in the soil, growing your own vegetables?

And so we have the retireds: an admiral, a colonel, a couple of majors and a commander, a bank manager, a lawyer. There are one or two business-men who go up to London two or three times a week. There are several spinsters of uncertain age but girlish voices, and one who breeds dogs. We have a name for all these: one-acre squires.

Now do not think, because of that, we do not like them. We do. We could not get on without them, not in the modern world, and we know it. You see, the village has changed since I was a boy. Then the whole place lived on the land. The two farms employed almost all the men, and their women were kept busy looking after them, and the youths went to the farmers as soon as they were old enough. Folk stayed in the village. It was an eight-mile walk if you went to the town, and there was no bus. But now the place is mechanised: the land no longer supports its people. Most of the men, the youths, the girls cycle off to work in the towns. And the women with nothing to do 'do' for the one-acre squires.

Oh yes, it has changed. But there are two things that have not. The men may work in the towns, but they are villagers again the moment they get back. You can almost see the town drop off them as they open their cottage gates. The pavement walk goes, the farm labourer's stride comes back. Fundamentally they are still carters, dowers, hedgers, ploughmen. They are happiest working their gardens or gossiping in the pub of a winter's night. Their roots in this place go back generations. And in

this lies one of the great strengths of England. The other thing that has not altered is the townsman's view of the villager. He persists in thinking us simple. We like it that way.

Now, you will see that as things are all that 'have to live in the place twenty-five years before you are accepted' stuff is nonsense. We would be out of business in that time. If the newcomer is going to be accepted—and, believe me, he is: he is money—then it does not take more than three days. We are friendly people, and, anyway, we have got him summed up by then. The village has an unofficial assessor: the girl that takes the milk round, and it is her valuation that counts. Beryl is a nice, simple, artless girl with wide innocent brown eyes, and the expression of a nit-wit spaniel. What she does not know about a newcomer at the end of three days is not worth knowing—and her mother runs the post office. Newcomers love her: she is such a dear kind soul, and so helpful in breaking the ice. You see, Beryl is always careful to recommend newcomers (if they can be recommended, that is) to other one-acre squires of like social status, character, and temperament. We love her, too: rather more detailed information reaches us. The result is a thoroughly happy smooth-running village.

You might think with all this influx, some of it very monied, that control of the village has passed from the villagers: not a bit of it! We—and I am sure that this is true of every other genuine village in England in a like situation—have developed a technique. We are firm believers in three things: that charity begins at home, in vice-presidents, and in democracy, by which we mean the absolute power of the vote of the majority. Take vice-presidents: after a month or two each newcomer is visited by a deputation and invited to become a vice-president of something or other—makes him feel at home. All the one-acre squires are vice-presidents of something: the cricket club, the football club, the flower show. It brings them into village life; brings in the money too.

As for the other two—charity begins at home and democracy—every year we have a church fete. The money—we generally get about £100—goes to church expenses. So long as it does, so long as nothing is allocated to outside funds, diocesan or otherwise, everything is all right. But a few years ago we had a vicar who was mad keen on foreign missions. He had a top-ranking missionary down to open the fete his first year. There was a meeting after the fete to decide how the money was to be spent. The vicar read out the total: 'Eighty pounds,' he said, 'most satisfactory; fifty for heating, ten for repair of the organ pump, and twenty for missions.'

Up got the treasurer—he was the blacksmith, only the smithy is a petrol pump now: 'No, 'ee doan't, Vicar,' he said, 'tis fifty for 'eating, ten for organ, an' twenty for choir supper and outing.' 'Nonsense,' said the vicar, 'I have decided. That's where the money's going.' 'Thee ain't got money yet, Vicar,' says the treasurer, 'and no more thee won't get none for they missions. I won't sign no cheque for them: not over my dead body. I won't.' There was a roar of approval from the meeting; and then silence. The vicar looked at his flock, and then rapped out: 'Let us pray.' Some of the fete money goes to the choir outing every year now. We have a large choir for a small village. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Calder Hall (Continued from page 7)

biological shields of steel, concrete, and so on; by the analysis of jobs so as to limit the amount of time spent in any area where there is a likelihood of high exposure, and by the use of remote-control methods. Thereafter the management takes over, the operation of the establishment begins, and in the management of work of this sort the first essential is the accurate measurement of the exposure being received by individuals.

'As far as the internal radiation type of hazard is concerned, the first point that I must make is that the control of these hazards is very much more elaborate, very much more difficult technically, economically, and in every way, and when one has a job such as the chemical processing plant here, then the real problems of health supervision begin. Here we have to measure the amount of radio-activity in the air which could be breathed, on surfaces from which it could be conveyed to the mouth and swallowed, for example. We have to measure the amount of contamination on the clothes and on the skin of individuals, and finally we have to measure any contamination which may actually have got inside the body.'

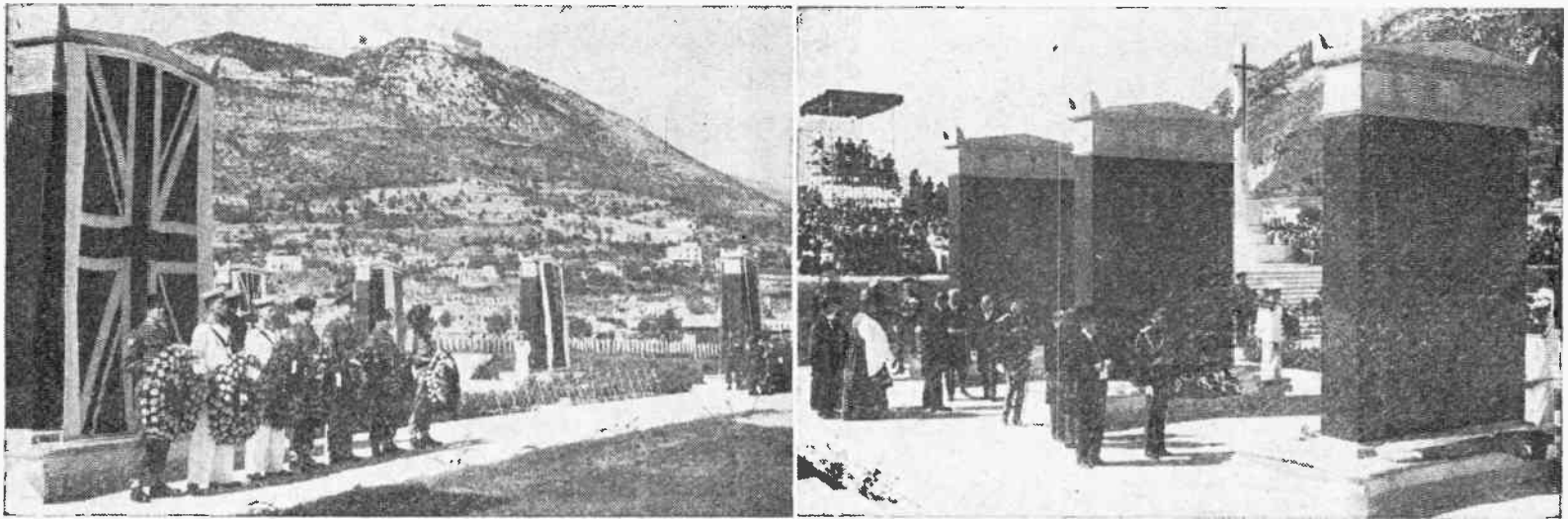
I have tried to give you a picture of the atomic power station and of the plutonium factory. And it is places like Calder Hall and Windscale which have given Britain her undoubted lead in the realm of industrial energy from atomic power. More than anyone else responsible for this

lead is Sir Christopher Hinton, F.R.S., who from the beginning has been in control of the Industrial Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. Sir Christopher Hinton:

'The picture which you have been given of Calder Hall and Windscale is extremely important because it is on the developments that have taken place there that Britain's programme for the industrial use of atomic energy is based. That programme contemplates the construction of twelve power stations by the electricity authorities before 1965.

'We have designed a reactor which makes use of materials which are well developed and which are readily available; of techniques of manufacture and production which are reliably known and which can be stepped forward with certainty. And we have done that to produce a reactor so designed that it is completely and absolutely stable and safe. One thing which I have constantly been impressing on my engineers during the past ten years is that they are not paid to be clever: they are paid to be successful. They have been successful, and we intend to go on being successful, rather than aim at being clever.

'The Calder Hall reactor will not remain in use indefinitely. As time goes on for certain purposes, at any rate, it will be outdated by other types of reactor, and we are working to develop those other types so that when the time comes Britain will continue to be in the lead.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service and 'London Calling Asia'*)



Representatives of the Commonwealth and Allied nations were at Cassino War Cemetery to see Field-Marshal Earl Alexander (right) unveil the memorial

CASSINO MEMORIAL

THE Cassino Memorial in Italy, commemorating more than 4,000 officers and men of the Commonwealth Armies who have no known grave, was unveiled by Field-Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis. After the ceremony Lt.-General Sir Brian Horrocks recorded his impressions:

'This memorial has been erected by the Imperial War Graves Commission to commemorate 4,068 men and women of the Commonwealth land forces who died during the campaigns in Sicily and Italy and who have no known grave. Their names are inscribed on marble pillars standing round a small formal garden, and in the centre is an ornamental pool. Practically every regiment of the British Army is represented on these pillars, as well as Canadians, South Africans, New Zealanders, and no fewer than 1,444 names of men who served in the old Indian Army.

'This is the most inspiring place for a memorial which I have ever seen in my life. You see, it is dominated by the famous Monastery Hill, with its rebuilt Benedictine abbey on the top. This was, of course, a key position in the Gustav Line—the defensive belt constructed by the Germans to protect Rome—and during the winter of 1943-44 it defied in turn the attacks of the United States, Indian, British, and New Zealand troops, and was finally captured months later—though at really a fearful cost—by our gallant Polish allies. In the cemetery which surrounds the memorial lie the men who were killed in this fighting.'

Among the large and distinguished gathering at the ceremony pride of place went to some 260 relatives from all over the Commonwealth.

VIRGINIANS IN LONDON

DELEGATES from Virginia were recently in Britain on a good-will visit as a prelude to the celebrations which will be held next year to mark the 350th anniversary of the first permanent English settlers in north America. The delegates were led by the Governor of Virginia, the Hon. Thomas B. Stanley, and as part of their programme they were entertained to lunch at the Savoy Hotel, in London, by the Pilgrims.

The principal speaker at the lunch was, of course, Governor Stanley, and here is part of what he said: 'Perhaps it appears bold for this small band of Virginians to invade merry England and attempt to indoctrinate you in American history—you whose own history runs back so many centuries longer than our own. We are not attempting that at all. We simply come from the 3½-million people of Virginia

Here and There

with 'Radio Newsreel'

to remind you of an approaching event of some import to you as well as to us, and invite you to enjoy this occasion to the fullest with us.

'In the year 1957 Virginia will sponsor the celebration of an event of great significance: the establishment in 1607 of the English settlement at Jamestown. In connection with this 350th anniversary, those charged with planning the observance came to the conclusion that this commemorative tour should be a vital prelude.

'Many months ago the necessary arrangements were completed, and we are here with these principal objectives. One, to express our appreciation to the British people for their vision and faith in chartering in 1606 the London company which resulted in the first English colony in the New World. Two, to note the appreciation of the commonwealth of Virginia of this era to the people of the Netherlands for their part in sustaining the early colony through trade; and, three, to likewise express appreciation to the people of France for that nation's assistance to young America in its struggle for national independence.'



The mace bearer of Southampton (right) feeling the weight of the mace brought by the Virginian good-will delegation which recently toured Britain

OLDEST LIVING THING

AT a time when the first known settlers were beginning to enter the American continent three trees were growing that are still growing now—they are the oldest known living things in the world today. They have just been discovered by botanists, and they grow to even greater ages than the Californian redwood, also known as sequoia, which had previously been thought to be the oldest living thing. These trees, known as Bristlecone pines, were discovered in California, almost overlooking the notorious desert of Death Valley.

The oldest known sequoia is 3,200 years old, but high up in the White Mountains, at an elevation of more than 10,000 feet, there are three Bristlecone pines which were all 1,000 years old when that ancient sequoia was a seedling. Aged respectively 4,100, 4,050, and 4,000 plus, these venerable trees were flourishing at the time of the Second Dynasty in Egypt, at the dawn of the Bronze Age in Europe, in the era when the first human beings known to have entered the American continent were filtering down from the north-western link with Asia. They might even have given shade to the last of the mammoths and the giant sloths, which overlapped with the arrival of human beings.

The Bristlecone pine, or *Pinus Aristata*, is not a giant in height like the sequoia: it is comparatively short and dumpy in fact, with a maximum thickness of about five feet, and a maximum height of about thirty feet. But it has the broad stubborn, cross-grained look of an organism that has stood up to everything and will continue to stand up to everything.

It grows extremely slowly, and the scientists think that fact may have helped it to reach its great age. This tree is also found in other parts of the south-western states.

I talked in Washington about this discovery to a scientist with the title of dendrochronologist, that is a man who constructs a time scale for remote periods from the climatic fluctuations recorded in the annual growth-rings of these trees. He was naturally enthusiastic about the discovery, which took his science back another 1,000 years.

CHRISTOPHER SERPELL

'RADIO TIMES' ANNUAL

THIS year's *Radio Times Annual*, with its many features and admirable illustrations, should have a wide appeal to all who are interested in the progress of British broadcasting and television and the varied ground it covers. If a copy cannot be obtained from local suppliers, write enclosing an international money order for 2s. 6d. to: BBC Publications, 35, Marylebone High Street, London, W.1, England.



'Johannesburg in 1956 has the international angular anonymity of the modern city'



In this most modern of cities the main university building has an unusual air of restraint



The African gives expression to his irrepressible joy of living even in the darkest and dreariest surroundings: musicians and dancers at a mine near Johannesburg



The city is built right up to the edge of the mining areas which give it its u

Johannesburg—'

NADINE GORDIMER, a South African writer, birth certificate dates back only seventy years to the ridge of the Witwatersrand veld. 'The p Africa towards the idea and the struggle that is p

WHAT is Johannesburg like? It has a population of 884,007. Like New York it has no soul. It is the fastest growing city in the world. It is at an altitude nearly as high as St. Moritz. It is greedy and grim; it is beautiful; it is frenetic. It is the City of Gold. These are some of the facts, and some of the things people merely say about Johannesburg. The facts seem meaningless; the remarks, romantic. A relationship with a city is a personal one, like love, friendship or enmity, and so I can only tell you about my Johannesburg.

It is customary for people talking about Africa to pass over Johannesburg as foreign to the 'real Africa.' Alas, the Africa of vast jungles, proud beasts, and magnificent savages is already a beautiful anachronism. The push of something irresistible as the push of birth is carrying the people of Africa towards the idea and the struggle that is personified in Johannesburg. This city is Africa, all right.

Wealth that Lay Far Below

Until 1835 the high veld of southern Africa where Johannesburg stands was an empty land, not even the settled home of any Bantu tribe. Then the Boers trekked up from the Cape in their thousand-mile migration; and in 1886 gold was found—the immense hidden seam that lay buried all along the ridge of the Witwatersrand veld. In the same year Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal Boer Republic, signed a proclamation which opened a portion of the gold-bearing land for public digging: this was the birth certificate of Johannesburg.

My grandfather was there, in the beginning. The early prospectors with their primitive methods of mining scratched off only the mere surface of the gold. The wealth lay far below, and most of them were never to share it. They lived a tough, dirty, hopeful life. Legends about such places have a charm which discounts the unlikelihood that they ever happened. My favourite is that as there was scarcely any water the old mining camp crowd who could afford it bathed in soda-water.

Ordinary land in what is now the central city area of Johannesburg—land not then known to be gold-bearing—was bought for as little as half-a-crown for a plot fifty-feet square. The valuation of land in this same central area, exclusive of buildings, was nearly £55-million in 1955. You will find it easy to understand that the chief preoccupation in the minds of Johannesburg's old-timers is the fortune they might have made if they had bought land in their youth. About 1887 the camp was given a name—Johannesburg. So many of the men who had helped create the polyglot community had Johannes as one of their names that no one really knows whom it honoured.

Some young communities centre round church or meeting house. The Stock Exchange was the centre of life in early Johannesburg; balls were even held there at night. It was all part of Johannesburg's avidity, not only for money but for that dazzling concept—everything money can buy. There were crises of one kind and another—the South African War, the Jameson Raid, early labour troubles—but once deep-level mining had begun in the early 1890s the knowledge that the greatest gold output in the world was passing from the earth beneath the Witwatersrand to the earth beneath Fort Knox kept Johannesburg unmoved as Midas himself.

Johannesburg in 1956, on its seventieth birthday, has the international



and its skyline is a contemporary architect's dream, with its infinite variety of styles

the City of Gold'

is a personal view of the fast-growing city whose when an immense seam of gold was found along of something irresistible is carrying the people of ified in Johannesburg. This city is Africa, all right'

angular anonymity of the modern city. The streets square off at right angles; the shops are full of the glittering dross of international mass-production. You might be anywhere: any modern city with few trees and without squares, any city where fountains do not play and there is no inclination, because there is no place, to saunter. It smells of bars, beauty parlours, and petrol.

The climate is dramatic. Often there are splendid electric storms on summer afternoons, but by five the sky is clear, the wet streets shine in the sun where great hooves of thunder have slammed down upon them. In the dry season of winter the dust of the surrounding veld and the great yellow cyanide dumps outside the city make beautiful sunsets.

After working hours the city is drained of most of its life. People stream away to the forest of flats on the first ridge of hills, and to the suburbs. In these suburbs there is the worst Bauhaus, the most blatant Stockbroker's Tudor architecture; there are also pleasing houses of many kinds, from contemporary to the gabled Cape Dutch which is the only form of architecture indigenous to South Africa. But, whatever the houses may be, the whole northern area is beautiful to look upon all summer long, shaded with blossoming trees, jacaranda, and silver oak, hung about with Bougainvillea and wisteria.

Of the 884,000 people in this city less than 400,000 are white. The rest are black, that is, African, coloured, or Asiatic—with the Africans overwhelmingly in the majority. The Africans work in the gold-mines, in industry. Turn down a side-street where the warehouses begin, and this is a black city: here are city workers laughing and shouting and crowding the pavements, eating bread washed down with lemonade, playing draughts with bottle-caps on squares chalked on a paving stone.

Medicine Magic in a White Coat

A few blocks lower still you can walk into the Mai-Mai market, where what remains in the city of the crafts and medicine magic of African tribal life survives. Outside the shopping booths, troughs of strange plants grow. they are there not for decoration but for medicine. Inside the medicine shops there is all the dusty, harmless-looking hocus-pocus of the witch-doctor's bag of tricks—crocodile skins, lions' teeth, hippopotamus fat, cowrie shells. But the African behind the counter will be dressed like a pharmacist, in white coat and spectacles.

When at sunset the city empties, the Africans go home to the vast, smoking townships—towns in themselves—where they live, and which ring the rich city. The best birthday present Johannesburg has received on her seventieth anniversary is the news that the mining houses are to finance a loan of £3-million which will see these slums cleared and rebuilt. No one will be sorry to see them go; but some good things, some contribution to the savour of life in Johannesburg, has come out of them, too.

Only this year the passion of jazz that has given expression to all the African's irrepressible drive toward the joy of living—even while his surroundings are the dreariest and darkest—has burst the bounds of the townships and become part of the city itself. Concerts of 'township jazz,' given by Africans, have astonished white city audiences with the talent, originality, and charm of African musicians—and almost everyone plays something. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



After working hours people stream away to the forest of flats on the first ridge of hills



Makeshift houses in an African township: for the seventieth anniversary the mining firms are financing a loan of £3-million to build permanent houses like the ones below



Florida Lake, one of the residential districts on the western outskirts of Johannesburg

EMITAPE



The WORLD'S FINEST RANGE OF MAGNETIC RECORDING TAPE

Used by the leading broadcasting organisations and for recording the world's greatest artists by "His Master's Voice", Columbia and Parlophone.

EMITAPE '77' for Professional applications—'88' for General Purpose and '99' Long Play uses (50% increased playing time).

EMITAPE is obtainable on a range of spool sizes suitable for all standard, professional and domestic tape recorders.

EMITAPE is manufactured in the largest tape factory in Europe by a company with over 50 years' experience in the science of sound recording and reproduction.

EMITAPE is the Magnetic Recording Tape with the world-wide reputation.

Emitape provides a sound basis for your recording.

E.M.I. INTERNATIONAL LTD.
HAYES · MIDDLESEX · ENGLAND



Books to Read



Reviewed by
M. R. Ridley

IN *Full Fathom Five*, by H. Sykes Davies, the reader has not got very far into the book before he begins to suspect that a good deal more is meant than at first meets the eye, and the more suspicious he is the more he is rewarded. For this book is, I think, a quite unusual achievement. All allegorical writers are faced by one major difficulty, which only a few succeed in overcoming. Either the writer is so much occupied with his 'message' that it drowns his story, or else, or perhaps more often, the story is so well told that it submerges the message. Mr. Sykes Davies has brought off an unusually balanced fusion. To begin with he tells an admirable story which moves coherently and by a series of well-forged links to a grimly satisfying climax. The story, just as a story, could stand on its own feet as a gripping novel. And it is possible so to read it. But we miss a great deal if we are wilfully deaf to the underlying meanings, since Mr. Sykes Davies has much to say which is worth listening to about the world of experience.

In *The Straight and Narrow Path*, by Honor Tracy, there is also plenty of knowledge of human nature, enough to raise the book far above farce, but it is used in the service of light-hearted and spirited entertainment. There is no thought of a message unless the gay depiction of the chasm between the Irish and the English temperament can be so described. The story is that of an English scholar taking a holiday in an Irish village who gets into conflict with the village priest, and unwisely brings an action for libel. The resulting complications are hilarious.

The Call Home, by James Courage, will not set the Thames on fire. But then it clearly was not intended to. There is indeed about it a most welcome absence of fashionable fireworks, whether of plot or of style. But it is, within its designed limits, a most satisfying book, and I hope I shall not be thought depreciatory, since I mean it exactly the other way, if I add, a very restful one. It is the story of a young doctor, born in New Zealand, practising in England, who is so shattered by the loss of his wife in a motor accident for which he feels partly responsible that he gives up his practice and goes back to his native country and his own family to try to recover his hold on life. All the members of the family are admirably drawn. In particular I fell entirely for the wise old grandmother. Later he meets a young widow, whose marriage had been a disaster, and who, like himself, is needing some renewed courage and balance. In the end, as growing knowledge brings growing understanding and trust, they help each other to 'exorcise their respective bogeys.'

Now for two books of short stories. The first is *Six Feet of the Country*, by Nadine Gordimer. Many qualities in Miss Gordimer's work make it extremely well worth reading. To begin with she can write clean-cut trenchant English with no frills and no fumbling. She has very little to learn about the technique of the particular type of short story which she likes, the type which develops a central theme or idea rather than a plot. Along those lines her execution is quite first rate. Finally, she knows her material intimately, the life and some of the problems of modern South Africa, and is wisely content to observe very keenly and depict very clearly without preaching.

In *Collected Stories*, by V. S. Pritchett, are thirty-seven specimens of the work of one of our recognised masters of the short story. They make an impressive and variegated display, ranging from the comparatively genial, through the ironic to the macabre. Where all are good, some no doubt are better than others, but all of them exhibit Mr. Pritchett's mastery. One thing only I feel to be missing and that is 'warmth.' Too often it seems that Mr. Pritchett is taking such delight in his craft that he forgets that the material on which he exercises it is men and women who can be sympathised with as well as 'handled.'

Levine is Mr. James Hanley at his best, and no more need be said for anyone who knows his work. It is a story of a bit of human wreckage thrown up on an alien shore with no papers, pestered with investigations when he asks nothing but to be left alone and to get back to the sea, and then enveloped in the unwanted devotion of a woman which he feels to be no better than a prison. A grim bit of work superbly executed.

The Red Priest is a slighter piece of work than we are accustomed to from Mr. Wyndham Lewis. Some of it indeed is little removed from farce, but there is more fire to it, and more ironic observation of human nature than farce admits. It is a study of an Anglo-Catholic priest, with Communist leanings, with an appetite for publicity, and a readiness to make a socially desirable and apparently financially profitable marriage, which turns out disappointingly. He has been in younger days a champion boxer, and in the end he is tried for his life after knocking out an exasperating curate. But the story really matters very little. The book is very much worth reading for the mere brilliance of the writing.

Full Fathom Five, by Hugh Sykes Davies (Bodley Head, 15s.)
The Straight and Narrow Path, by Honor Tracy (Methuen, 12s. 6d.)
The Call Home, by James Courage (Jonathan Cape, 13s. 6d.)
Six Feet of the Country, by Nadine Gordimer (Gollancz, 12s. 6d.)
Collected Stories, by V. S. Pritchett (Chatto and Windus, 20s.)
Levine, by James Hanley (Macdonald, 15s.)
The Red Priest, by Wyndham Lewis (Methuen, 15s.)

* Books to Read *—G.O.S. on Wednesday at 16.15, Thursday 00.30 and 05.00

This Week's Listening

December 9 — 15

CHRISTIANITY IN AFRICA

IN previous talks in the series 'Christianity and Race' Philip Mason has attempted to arrive at some definition of Christian principles. In his fifth talk, 'Problems in Africa,' he considers the application of these principles to specific problems, particularly to race relations in Africa, of which he has been making a personal study in his capacity as Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

He contrasts the difficulties which arise in the African territories with permanent white inhabitants and those without, and outlines some of the proposals which have been made for developing improved relations. He also reflects the many shades of opinion on this subject to be found in Africa today. But he makes it clear that his basic purpose in this talk is to deal with the specific question: 'What has Christianity to say as to the right course to steer in this complex situation?'

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

SOVIET EDUCATION

THE title of S. V. Utechin's talk in the 'This Day and Age' series on the Soviet Union is 'Education for a Communist Society.' Mr. Utechin will tell listeners something of the achievement of the Soviet authorities in transforming a largely illiterate country into one with universal education and a large university population. He will also discuss how far the educational system of the country is affected by ideological considerations, and is used to fashion the thinking of the Soviet citizen.

Mr. Utechin was a student at the University of Moscow in the years before the German invasion of Russia in 1941.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00

SHAW AS MUSIC CRITIC

SEVERAL BBC programmes this year have commemorated the many-sided genius of Bernard Shaw. But there is one aspect of his life, according to his devotees, which has never been properly appreciated: his work as a music critic.

Shaw was in his thirties when late-Victorian music circles were startled by a new music critic, with the extraordinary name Corno di Bassetto, who proceeded, in his own words, to 'make musical criticisms readable even by the deaf.'

For two years Shaw wrote every week under this pen-name for *The Star*—and later for another journal—in such an unconventional style that his column was generally considered a joke. However, the English composer, Michael Tippett, in 'From the Third' this week, defends Shavian music criticism, describing Shaw's musical knowledge as extraordinary and his judgment as extremely valuable.

G.O.S.: Monday 15 15; Friday 23.15



Barbara Lyon is the singer in 'Top of the Pops' on Tuesday at 16.30 and Saturday at 02.30



There will be a commentary on the Oxford v. Cambridge rugby match at Twickenham (see note below)

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

IT is ten years since the death of J. M. Keynes. In that time his influence on the economic thought of our age has gained ever wider recognition, until even those who contest many of his views can say with Professor Pigou, 'Not all economists have become Keyneses, but all are admirers of Keynes.' In a programme this week Maurice Hill, Keynes's nephew, introduces some recollections of former friends and colleagues of a great man who always had time for the young.

When Keynes wrote his *General Theory*, published in 1936, he had already written to Bernard Shaw to say that he believed himself to be writing a book which would largely revolutionise '... not, I suppose, at once, but in the course of the next ten years—the way the world thinks about economic problems.'

Extravagant as this claim may have seemed, there are few who would dispute that by 1946 when he died the 'Keynesian Revolution' had radically transformed public thinking on such matters as employment and financial control.

Keynes's work in creating the Arts Council and contributing to the development of ballet and to a wider concept of the place of art in everyday life will no doubt be remembered as vividly as the part he played in the direction of the economic conduct of the nation during two world wars.

G.O.S.: Monday 17.30; Tuesday 02.30; Friday 10.00

FESTIVAL OF RECORDS

THIS week the BBC Light Programme is having a special 'festival of gramophone records' in which attention will be focused on the use of commercial records in broadcasting. 'Records Round the World,' the programme on Thursday at 15.00, devoted to the records played from London to different countries can be heard in the G.O.S.

Listeners who have had requests played in 'Concert Choice' or 'Listeners' Choice,' who have enjoyed favourite arias in 'A Box at the Opera,' or heard 'New Records' will realise the extent of the demands made on the 500,000 records in the BBC's Gramophone Library.

And, apart from the G.O.S., regular disc-jockey programmes are broadcast to countries in Europe and to remoter parts of the world such as the Falkland Islands and Antarctica. The people who organise them and the people who listen will be the subject of this forty-five-minute feature.

AUSTRALIAN COMPOSER

AN opera by the Australian composer Arthur Benjamin will be broadcast this week: it is *The Devil Take Her*, an extremely witty comic opera which was introduced by Sir Thomas

Beecham, and then took its place in the repertoire of the Vic-Wells in 1933 and 1934. It is set in London in the fifteenth century, and the scene is laid in a poet's living room, opening on to a street.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 19.00; Saturday 01.00

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE RUGBY

THE annual rugby match at Twickenham between Oxford and Cambridge takes place on Tuesday, and at 15.15 listeners can hear a commentary on the second half by Robert Hudson, and a summary of play by Vivian Jenkins.

Results obtained by the two sides in the opening matches of the season are not a clear indication of form at Twickenham, but it may be hoped that they will maintain the standard of last year's game when, mainly through the unorthodox tactics of their half-backs, Oxford won an entertaining victory by 9-5.

This year Oxford's captain is D. O. Brace, the scrum-half and the main instigator of the 'reverse-dummy-scissors' movements which astonished the Twickenham spectators—and Cambridge—last year.

CONCERTO FOR GUITAR

THE guitar is rapidly taking its place as a solo instrument in the serious music field, thanks to the work of Segovia and other famous virtuosi who play not only classical works but music specially written by contemporary composers.

A pupil of Segovia's, Julian Bream, can be heard on Sunday at 14.15 (repeat Tuesday 01.00) in the *Concerto de Aranjuez for guitar and orchestra* by Joaquin Rodrigo, one of the leading figures in Spanish music today. The orchestra will be the BBC Scottish Orchestra, conducted by Ian Whyte.

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

ERIC LINKLATER has never been a writer in a rut. He has written humorous stories and adventure stories and stories for children; histories and biographies and autobiography, as well as a number of distinctive and successful plays.

Sealskin Trousers is the radio version of a book he published in 1947: it taps—as quite a lot of his work has done—the vein of fantasy. Charles Sellin, a biology student, is seriously ill in hospital after a holiday by the Scottish coast when a strange and tragic accident befell his fiancée, Elizabeth, also a science student from Edinburgh University.

Accident is not what Sellin calls it: but then who would seriously believe—even if he were a scientist—in the mutation of a seal with a man, a bizarre survival (or hurrying-up) of an evolutionary process whereby even now there can actually exist a seal-man, eager to lure a girl into the ocean?

Grantham's Outing, by contrast, is strictly down-to-earth, Grantham's being a factory in an industrial area. The play is concerned with the annual outing and the various personal dramas that come to a head when the employees arrive for a festive evening at 'The Red Bull.'

PETER FORSTER

'Sealskin Trousers': Monday 11.30; Thursday 19.00; and Friday 01.30
'Grantham's Outing': Tuesday 06.30 and 18.30; Wednesday 10.00

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America

GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95

West Indies

23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11945	25.12
	11750	25.53

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
-------------	-------	-------

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)

In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42

South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)

In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	11955	25.09

In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30

Mexico		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66

West Africa

20.15-21.00	15435	19.44
	17715	16.93

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42

East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86

North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53

Hebrew

Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85

Persian

Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific

GMT	kc/s	m.
Australia		
08.00-08.45	15070	19.91
	17700	16.95
New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86

Eastern

Eastern		
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86

London Calling Asia

GMT	kc/s	m.
India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South-East Asia		
13.15-14.00	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65

Far Eastern

China and Japan		
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	12095	24.80
12.00-12.45	17700	16.95
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-05.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	15070	19.91
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80

West Africa

09.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
06.30-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91
18.00-20.15	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80
21.00-22.45	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44

North Africa

04.30-07.15	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	21470	13.97
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-07.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
09.30-16.15	15110	19.85
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91
11.00-11.15	12040	24.92
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
18.30-21.00	9410	31.88

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-20.15	15435	19.44
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53

West Indies, Central

America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11945	25.12
23.00-23.15	11750	25.53
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55

South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)

20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
23.00-03.00	9410	31.88

South Georgia

22.15-00.30	12095	24.80
23.00-00.30	9410	31.88

Australia

06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-22.15	9410	31.88
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
20.00-22.15	17890	16.77

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	11955	25.09
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15110	19.85
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15110	19.85
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79

Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific</

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 9

GMT
00.00 SPORTS REVIEW
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25
00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 11: Music for Character Atmosphere, and Action (iii) (repeated Mon., 07.30; Wed., 15.15)
01.00 'PORTRAIT OF THE GENERAL'
 A programme to mark the retirement of **General Alfred M. Gruenther** from the post of Supreme Allied Commander, Europe Narrated by General Gruenther The programme written and produced by John Bridges (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 14.15) *John Bridges writes on page 3*
01.45 ELTON HAYES on gramophone records
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS
02.15 MARCHING AND WALTZING
 The marches played by The Band of the Corps of Royal Engineers (Chatham) Conducted by Major A. Young, Director of Music
 The waltzes played by The Raeburn Orchestra Conductor, Wynford Reynolds (repeated on Thursday at 09.45) followed by an interlude at 02.55
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by Father Douglas Carter
05.00 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer Michael Holliday with the BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 FROM THE BIBLE
06.30 SPORTS REVIEW
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)
07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 John Holmes (bass) with Clifton Helliwell at the piano sings Hungarian melodies by Korbay Introduced by Wallace Greenslade (repeated Wed., 15.45; Thurs., 21.00)
08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Saint-Saëns (records)
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Spennithorne Parish Church, near Leyburn, Yorkshire. Conducted by the Rector, the Rev. J. N. Jory (repeated on Monday at 01.00)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.30 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
 featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr, and Kenneth Williams (repeated Wed., 16.30; Fri., 23.45)
12.00 MELODY HOUR
 Peter Yorke and his Concert Orchestra with David Hughes and the Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble Introduced by Rhona Marsh Produced by Edward Nash
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 FOR CHILDREN
 'Muddy the Football' Written by Andre Drucker and told by Bernadette Hodgson
13.45 For the Very Young
 'Teddy's Birthday Present' A story by Violet Statham Told by Daphne Oxenford (repeated Mon., 21.30; Sat., 09.45)
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 CONCERTO
 Concerto de Aranjuez for guitar and orchestra by Rodrigo played by Julian Bream and the BBC Scottish Orchestra Conductor, Ian Whyte (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00) *See note on page 17*
15.15 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
 with Barbara Lyon Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet Written by Bob Block and Bebe Daniels Production by Tom Ronald
15.45 LISTENING POST, LONDON
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 LONDON FORUM
16.45 GERALDO'S MUSIC
 A programme of popular melodies of yesterday and today played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with singers Roy Edwards and Margaret Rose Introduced by Bruce Wyndham Produced by David Miller (repeated on Wednesday at 06.30)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Tyndale Baptist Church, Clifton, Bristol. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. W. E. Whilding
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters
18.30 'PORTRAIT OF THE GENERAL'
 (See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 11.15)
19.15 ELTON HAYES on gramophone records
19.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring two panel games 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out' (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)
20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09
20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 Glinka's opera 'A Life for the Tsar,' by Andrew Porter
 'The Composer's Workshop,' by Geoffrey Bush (repeated Tues., 23.15; Thurs., 15.45)
20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing
21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
 followed by an interlude at 21.10
21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
 24: U.S.A. (BBC recordings) (repeated on Friday at 07.15)
22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 (repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 14.15)
22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 ANTHOLOGY
 5: 'A Thing of Beauty' (repeated Friday, 14.15 and 20.30)
23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE
 and Announcements
 broadcast daily

GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.79 m.
 05.54 on: 25.30, 25.09, 19.46, 16.95, 13.92, 11.65 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 19.85, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
 15.54 on: 24.80 m.
 19.54 on: 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
 20.54 on: 24.92, 19.60, 16.77 m.
 22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.70 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programme, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programme, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 (calling the Falkland Islands)

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

DECEMBER 10

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.15 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'What's the Ending?'—second of a series in which Fielden Hughes tells the story of a well-known novel, and an African will be asked to guess the ending. West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
and Talk

Mauritius

17.15-17.30 Calling Mauritius
(On 13.87 m.)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 'As I See It': a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign
Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE
from Spennithorne Parish Church,
near Leyburn, Yorkshire. Conducted
by the Rector, the Reverend J. N.
Jory

01.30 THE MAJESTIC
ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Johnny Pearson

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Saint-Saëns (records)

05.00 'THE LILY
OF KILLARNEY'
An abridged version of the
famous opera by Sir Julius Benedict
with soloists and the
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Leo Wurmser
The third of a weekly series
of ballad operas

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE

featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and
'Figure It Out'
Two panel games
devised and produced by
John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes
written and introduced
by Roger Manvell
assisted by John Huntley
11: Music for Character
Atmosphere, and Action (iii)
(repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Saint-Saëns (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people
interviewed by John Ellison

10.30 MUSIC
WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 James McKechnie
and Ralph Truman
with Betty Linton in
'SEALSKIN TROUSERS'
by Eric Linklater

Doctor.....John Graham
Charles Sellin.....James McKechnie
Elizabeth.....Betty Linton
Fairfield.....Ralph Truman
Nurse.....Kathleen Helme
Production by Audrey Cameron
(repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 01.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 17

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
in which she sings and reminds you
of songs you will want to remember
with Woolf Phillips
and his Orchestra
(repeated on Thurs., 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the South of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces
VARIETY PLAYHOUSE
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
(repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 From the Third Programme
'SHAW AS A MUSIC CRITIC'
by Michael Tippett
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)
See note on page 17

15.45 THE TUNESMITHS
Directed by Sidney Bright

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'CHRISTIANITY
AND RACE'
5: The Problems in Africa
Six talks by Philip Mason, Director
of Studies in Race Relations at the
Royal Institute of International Affairs
(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 17

16.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records
presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Five Minutes for
FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 JOHN MAYNARD
KEYNES
Some recollections and reminiscences
by friends and colleagues
Introduced by Maurice Hill
(repeated Tues., 02.30; Fri., 10.00)
See note on page 17

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 DIVERTISSEMENT
Margaret Ritchie (soprano)
with the Goldsbrough Orchestra
Conducted by Arnold Goldsbrough
(repeated Friday, 02.30 and 14.45)

19.00 'WHY
DID JESUS COME?'
2: To Create a Divine Community
The second of a series of talks
by the Rev. Tom Allan
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA
Gwen Catley (soprano)
Wyn Griffiths (baritone)
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
Introduced by Robert Irwin
(repeated Tues., 05.15; Fri., 13.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK
The Vincian Trio:
Valerie Cardnell (soprano)
Lamond Clelland (flute)
Margot Bor (piano)
(repeated Tues., 13.30; Wed., 02.30)

20.45 PIPE BAND

21.00 Band of
THE ROYAL ARTILLERY
Conducted by Captain S. V. Hays
Director of Music
Royal Artillery

21.30 FOR CHILDREN
'Muddy the Football'
Written by Andre Drucker
Told by Bernadette Hodgson

22.00 For the Very Young
'Teddy's Birthday Present'
A story by Violet Statham
Told by Daphne Oxenford
(repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

22.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
MAGAZINE
presents people and events
in the South of England

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

DECEMBER 11

GMT
00.15 MEET MEL TORME
 as he sings his favourite songs accompanied by Colin Beaton and the Dennis Wilson Sextet comprising star instrumentalists: Keith Bird (clarinet), Martin Slavin (vibraphone), Frank Clarke (bass), Jack Llewellyn (guitar), Phil Seaman (drums) and Dennis Wilson (piano). Produced by Dennis Main Wilson (repeated at 12.15; Thurs., 17.30)

00.30 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
 5: The Problems in Africa. Six talks by Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 CONCERTO
 Concerto de Aranjuez for guitar and orchestra by Rodrigo played by Julian Bream and the BBC Scottish Orchestra

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES
 Some recollections and reminiscences by friends and colleagues. Introduced by Maurice Hill (repeated on Friday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Saint-Saens (records)

05.00 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'
 (See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA
 Gwen Catley (soprano), Wyn Griffiths (baritone), BBC Concert Orchestra, Conductor, Vilem Tausky. Introduced by Robert Irwin (repeated on Friday at 13.15)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'GRANTHAM'S OUTING'
 by David Turner
 Brenda.....Judith Hackett
 Eve Trencham.....Eileen Barry
 Fred Bellamy.....Garth Murray
 Roy Burton.....Derek Hart
 Arthur Hiscox.....Philip Garston-Jones
 Mr. Grantham.....Roger Milner
 Miss Taylor.....Judith Bradshaw
 Mr. Gilbert.....Michael Shaw
 Produced by Peter Dewes (repeated at 18.30; Wed., 10.00)
 See note on page 17

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett, Kenneth Connor, Norman Shelley, David Jacobs (repeated on Saturday, 14.15)

07.45 TRUTH TO TELL
 'Liverpool Tommy' by Douglas Scale
 'My Brother and the Turkish Sniper' by Lady Violet Bonham Carter
 'The Vergers' by J. B. Boothroyd
 'Holding Down a Job' by Preston Lockwood (repeated Fri., 15.45; Sat., 22.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, John Hopkins
 Symphony No. 85 in B flat (La Reine) Haydn
 Suite: Pelléas and Mélisande. Sibelius
 Fête Polonaise.....Chabrier

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 The listeners' own programme in which views and comments are exchanged by letters written to the Club. Presented by Edward Ward

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke

12.15 MEET MEL TORME
 (See 00.15; repeated Thurs., 17.30)

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 A programme for Ulster people overseas, including news from home

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein

13.30 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK
 The Vincian Trio (repeated Wednesday, 02.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA
 Conducted and presented by Sir John Barbirolli
 Overture: The Mastersingers. Wagner
 Variations on St. Anthony Chorale Brahms

15.15 Rugby Union Football OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE
 A commentary by Robert Hudson on the second half of the match at Twickenham. Summary by Vivian Jenkins (See note on page 17)

15.45 app. MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
 Metropolitan Central Police Band
 Directed by Roger Barsotti
 Director of Music

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union
 'Education for a Communist Society' by S. V. Utechin (repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 17

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer. This week: Barbara Lvon with the BBC Variety Orchestra. Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet. Introduced by Neil Landor (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
 Bedfordshire

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'GRANTHAM'S OUTING'
 (For details see 06.30; repeated Wednesday, 10.00)

19.00 'THE DEVIL TAKE HER'
 An opera in one act
 The words by Alan Collard and John B. Gordon
 The music by Arthur Benjamin
 With soloists and the BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conducted by Gerald Gentry (repeated on Saturday, 01.00)
 See note on page 17

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 GOLDEN AGE
 of popular song (1918-1939) with Benny Lee, Marie Benson
 Narrators, Alan Keith and Guy Kingsley Poynter
 Pianist, Malcolm Lockyer
 The BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Written and produced by Charles Chilton (repeated Wed., 23.45; Thurs., 11.45)

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

21.30 THE MACGIBBON STRING QUARTET
 Margot Macgibbon (violin)
 Lorraine du Val (violin)
 Jean Stewart (viola)
 Lilly Phillips (cello)
 Quartet No. 1 (1933).....Arnold Cooke
 Quartet in D minor, Op. 76 No. 2 Haydn (repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 (See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 Glinka's opera 'A Life for the Tsar,' by Andrew Porter
 'The Composer's Workshop,' by Geoffrey Bush (repeated on Thursday at 15.45)

23.30 'WHY DID JESUS COME?'
 2: To Create a Divine Community
 The second of a series of talks by the Rev. Tom Allan

23.45-00.30 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-22.45 Calling the Antarctic (On 25.09 and 19.43 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Land and Livestock
 23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain

In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.07 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain by Allan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 'The Prisoner of Zenda,' Episode 8
 Shakespeare Series. Speaker, Lord Hemingford
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

09.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Scheherazade
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.10 Viewpoint
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 12

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

AntarcticGMT
16.15-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)**North America**15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel**West Indies**

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin AmericaIn Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 CommentaryIn Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 CommentaryIn Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavarez Family
in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS**East Africa**14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic
see below**West Africa**20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary': West African Diary:
A weekly commentary: 'Things to
know'
20.45-21.00 'Between the Lines'
Christian opinion on some
of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce**Central and South Africa**In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNU'S (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Saint-Saens (records)**Arabic**03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from
Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.45 World of Today
18.55 Announcer's Choice
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Question and Answer
19.45 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS**Hebrew**16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine**Persian**10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
A series of talks on
the Soviet Union
'Education for a Communist Society'
by S. V. Utchin
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
and Philip Martell
(repeated on Saturday, 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Bedfordshire02.30 ALL KINDS OF MUSICK
The Vincian Trio:
Valerie Cardnell (soprano)
Lamond Clelland (flute)
Margot Bor (piano)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 PIPE BAND

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
played by
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with Vanessa Lee
Ford Motor Works Military Band
Conductor:
Major G. H. Willcocks, M.V.O., M.B.E.
and Stanley Riley
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
(repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 GERALDO'S MUSIC
A programme of popular melodies
of yesterday and today played by
Geraldo and his Orchestra
with singers
Roy Edwards and Margaret Rose
Introduced by Bruce Wyndham
Produced by David Miller

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 RHYTHM PIANIST
Johnny Pearson10.00 'GRANTHAM'S OUTING'
by David TurnerBrenda.....Judith Hackett
Eve Trencham.....Eileen Barry
Fred Bellamy.....Garth Murray
Roy Burton.....Derek Hart
Arthur Hiscox.....Philip Garston-Jones
Mr. Grantham.....Roger Milner
Miss Taylor.....Judith Bradshaw
Mr. Gilbert.....Michael Shaw
Produced by Peter Dews10.30 THESE RADIO TIMES
A light-hearted history of entertain-
ment by radio, as told by Common-
wealth artists and performers who
had a hand in the making of it
Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning
(repeated on Friday, 01.00 and 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
Bedfordshire11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Orchestra conducted by Wally Stott
Announcer, Wallace Greenslade
Script by
Spike Milligan and Larry Stevens
Production by Pat Dixon
(repeated Thurs., 01.30; Fri., 07.30)12.45 BETWEEN THE LINES
Christian opinion on some of the
things we read about
Speaker, C. A. Joyce

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 THE ELGIN PLAYERS
Directed by John Sharpe14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL14.15 'PORTRAIT
OF THE GENERAL'
A programme to mark
the retirement of
General Alfred M. Gruentherfrom the post of
Supreme Allied Commander, Europe
Narrated by General Gruenther
The programme written and produced
by John Bridges15.00 ELTON HAYES
on gramophone records15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM
A series of programmes
written and introduced
by Roger Manvell
assisted by John Huntley
11: Music for Character
Atmosphere, and Action (iii)15.45 BALLADS
OF YESTERDAY
John Holmes (bass)
with Clifton Hellivell at the piano
sings Hungarian melodies by Korbay
Introduced by Wallace Greenslade
(repeated on Thursday, 21.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 BOOKS TO READ

16.30 Tony Hancock in
'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
Written by
Alan Simpson and Ray Galton
and featuring Sidney James
Bill Kerr, and Kenneth Williams
Theme and incidental music composed
and conducted by Wally Stott
Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 BBC
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Rudolf Schwarz
Overture: Dedication of the House
Beethoven
Meditations on a theme by John Blow
Bliss
Scherzo Capriccioso.....Dvorak19.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge
and Pamela Manson
Produced by Roy Speer

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Saint-Saens (records)

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.15 THE ORGAN
-AND ITS MUSIC
A recital by Ralph Downes
from the Royal Festival Hall, London
on the large organ which he designed
and which was built by Harrison and
Harrison of Durham
The last in a series of fortnightly
programmes, devised by Alan Harver-
son, illustrating different types of
organs and their music
(repeated Friday, 06.30 and 16.30)22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news23.45-00.30 GOLDEN AGE
of popular song
(1918-1939)
(See Tues., 20.15; repeated
Thurs., 11.45)

General Overseas Service

THURSDAY

DECEMBER 13

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

- GMT**
00.30 BOOKS TO READ
00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.55 COMMENTARY
01.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
(repeated at 18.30)
01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe, and Spike Milligan
(repeated on Friday at 07.30)
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated on Friday at 15.15)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'GOD AND HIS WORLD'
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt
05.00 BOOKS TO READ

- 05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING**
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race
05.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 WINTER GARDEN Orchestra
 Directed by Sidney Sax with Tommy Reilly. (harmonica)
08.00 Close down
09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 MARCHING AND WALTZING
(See Sunday at 07.15)
 followed by an interlude at 10.25
10.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND
11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport and 'Association Football Clubs' a brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
(repeated at 20.15)
11.45 GOLDEN AGE
 of popular song (1918-1939)
(See Tuesday at 20.15)
12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 THE MACGIBBON STRING QUARTET
 Quartet No. 1 (1933).....Arnold Cooke
 Quartet in D minor, Op. 76 No. 2 Haydn
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 BILL McGUFFIE
 at the piano
14.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)
 followed by an interlude at 15.00
15.03 'RECORDS ROUND THE WORLD'
 A special programme showing the uses of gramophone records in the External Services of the BBC
 Script by Eileen Capel
 Introduced by Peter King
See note on page 17

- 15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
(See Tuesday, 23.15)
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
 A series of impressions
 J. D. Scott
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)
17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 MEET MEL TORMÉ
 as he sings his favourite songs accompanied by Colin Beaton and the Dennis Wilson Sextet
17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY
19.00 James McKechnie and Ralph Truman with Betty Linton in 'SEALSKIN TROUSERS'
 by Eric Linklater
 Doctor.....John Graham
 Charles Sellin.....James McKechnie
 Elizabeth.....Betty Linton
 Fairfield.....Ralph Truman
 Nurse.....Kathleen Helme
(repeated on Friday at 01.30)
19.30 METYLINSKI SEXTET
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)
20.30 'THESE FOOLISH THINGS'
 Remind you of what?
 Roy Plomley invites a reply from Nancy Spain, Gilbert Harding, E. Arnot Robertson, Paul Jennings, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Rene Cutforth
 Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
 Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)
21.00 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
(See Wednesday at 15.45)
21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Handel, Liszt, and Dvorak on gramophone records
22.15 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 Presented by Steve Race on gramophone records
23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Presented by Edward Ward

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 We See Britain**
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 *(As 23.15-00.00 above)*
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport, and 'Association Football Clubs'

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi**
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

- 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock**

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line**
In Afrikaans
 16.50 AANDNIEUWS (News)
 16.40 Koninkzaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio**

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an**
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Scheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sinbad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's 'Choice'
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk**
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review**
 15.45 Arts Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

3 Brilliant new COSSOR models for WORLD-WIDE RECEPTION

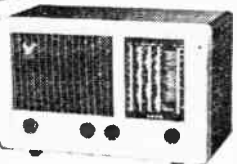
MODEL 527/X for all-dry battery operation. A fine all-wave receiver giving world wide reception on three wavebands. Single dry battery operation with latest low consumption valves, very economical. Fully tropicalised.



MODEL 534/AX Another Cossor triumph—a fine Radiogram with a fully tropicalised chassis and electrical band-spreading on short waves. Latest type automatic 3-speed record unit, 5 valves plus 'Magic Eye' tuning.



MODEL 517/AX Four-waveband A.C. mains receiver in a highly polished wood-en cabinet with ivory plastic front. Its full, rich tone is achieved by an up-to-the-minute circuit, including five Cossor valves, 8" moving coil speaker and many other fine features.



Every Cossor set has 60 Years' experience behind it

A. C. COSSOR LTD.
 Cossor House, Highbury Grove, London, N.5
 Phone: CANonbury 1234 (33 lines)
 Cables: Cossor, London
 Grams: "Cossor, Morphone, London" Code: Bentleys

FRIDAY

DECEMBER 14

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30 Radio Newsreel
 16.45 Land and Livestock
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
 A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 This Day and Age

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 World Affairs
 23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
 23.52 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 Friday Topic
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNIUS
 16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 Question and Answer
 17.35 Sinbad
 17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Music Programme
 19.00 Arab Newsletter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.40 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.45 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES

Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
 Speaker: C. A. Joyce

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 THESE RADIO TIMES

A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
 Written by Gale Pedrick
 (repeated at 17.30)

01.30 James McKechnie and Ralph Truman with Betty Linton in 'SEALSKIN TROUSERS'

by Eric Linklater
 Doctor.....John Graham
 Charles Sellin.....James McKechnie
 Elizabeth.....Betty Linton
 Fairfield.....Ralph Truman
 Nurse.....Kathleen Helme
 Production by Audrey Cameron

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
 J. D. Scott
 (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 DIVERTISSEMENT

Margaret Ritchie (soprano)
 with the Goldsbrough Orchestra
 Conducted by Arnold Goldsbrough
 (repeated at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Saint-Saens (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

05.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS

A brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League

followed by an interlude at 05.20

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC

A recital by Ralph Downes from the Royal Festival Hall, London
 (See Wed., 22.15; repeated at 16.30)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS

24: U.S.A.
 (BBC recordings)

07.30 THE GOON SHOW

with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Script by Spike Milligan and Larry Stevens

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 DEEP HARMONY

Directed by Allen Ford
 with Edward Rubach (piano)

10.00 JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES

Some recollections and reminiscences by friends and colleagues
 Introduced by Maurice Hill

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD

A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt

11.45 HENRY HALL'S GUEST NIGHT

Highlights of the Show World
 You are invited to listen to stars of the stage, screen, radio, and concert platform
 with the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Produced by John Simmonds

12.30 NEW RECORDS

(Light music)

Presented by Ian Stewart

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 TIME FOR OPERA

Gwen Catley (soprano)
 Wyn Griffiths (baritone)
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
 Introduced by Robert Irwin

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 ANTHOLOGY

5: 'A Thing of Beauty'
 (repeated at 20.30)

14.45 DIVERTISSEMENT

(See 02.30)

15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 Produced by Harold Rogers

15.45 TRUTH TO TELL

'Liverpool Tommy'
 by Douglas Searle
 'My Brother and the Turkish Sniper'
 by Lady Violet Bonham Carter
 'The Vergers'
 by J. B. Boothroyd
 'Holding Down a Job'
 by Preston Lockwood
 (repeated on Saturday at 22.00)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'I REMEMBER'

Lord Pethick-Lawrence recalls memories of famous men and famous events that have retained for him particular significance
 (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)

16.30 THE ORGAN AND ITS MUSIC

A recital by Ralph Downes from the Royal Festival Hall, London
 (See Wednesday at 22.15)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THESE RADIO TIMES

A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
 Written by Gale Pedrick
 Produced by Alfred Dunning

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

The listeners' own programme in which views and comments are exchanged by letters written to the Club
 Presented by Edward Ward

19.00 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA

Conductor, John Hopkins
 Symphony No. 95 in E minor...Haydn
 Invitation to the Dance
 Weber, arr. Maurice Johnstone
 Royal Hunt and Storm (The Trojans)
 Berlioz
 Homage March (Sigurd Jorsalfar)
 Grieg

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 RHYTHM PIANIST

Johnny Pearson

20.30 ANTHOLOGY

5: 'A Thing of Beauty'

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT

Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 with the BBC Men's Chorus
 Conducted by Cyril Gell
 Vanessa Lee
 and John Hauxwell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME

Compiled by Charles Hope-Johnston

22.15 LISTENER'S CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 From the Third Programme 'SHAW AS A MUSIC CRITIC'

by Michael Tippett

23.45-00.15 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'

Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr and Kenneth Williams
 Theme and incidental music composed and conducted by Wally Stott

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY

DECEMBER 15

GMT
00.15 BILLY MAYERL
RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

00.30 'I REMEMBER'
Lord Pethick-Lawrence recalls memories of famous men and famous events that have retained for him particular significance
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 'THE DEVIL TAKE HER'
An opera in one act
(See Tuesday at 19.00)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 TOP OF THE POPS
Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Barbara Lyon
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Introduced by Neil Landor
Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Saint-Saëns (records)

05.00 'I REMEMBER'
(See 00.30)

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Bebe Daniels
and Ben Lyon in
'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
with Barbara Lyon
Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Beethoven, Mozart, and
Françaix on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
'Muddy the Football'
Written by Andre Drucker
Told by Bernadette Hodgson

10.15 For the Very Young
'Teddy's Birthday Present'
A story by Violet Statham
Told by Daphne Oxenford

10.30 'THESE FOOLISH THINGS'
Remind you of what?
Roy Plomley invites a reply from
Nancy Spain, Gilbert Harding
E. Arnot Robertson, Paul Jennings
Wynford Vaughan Thomas
Rene Cutforth

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment
by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Ted Ray in
'RAY'S A LAUGH'

14.45 Kenneth McKellar in
'A SONG FOR EVERYONE'
with his guest, Lucille Graham
and the Augmented
BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Gerald Gentry

15.10 Rugby League Football
GREAT BRITAIN
v. **AUSTRALIA**

A commentary on the second half of the third and last Test Match at Swinton

followed by an interlude at 16.05

16.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
(See Wednesday at 05.15)

17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Vic Oliver introduces
'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 Rugby League Football
GREAT BRITAIN
v. **AUSTRALIA**
An eye-witness account
by Harry Sunderland

21.05 DOWN MELODY LANE
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

22.00 TRUTH TO TELL
(See Friday at 15.45)

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and 'Figure It Out'
Two panel games
devised and produced
by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)

23.45-00.00 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-16.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Melodies of the Moment
The fourth of six programmes
by Paul Martin
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
Saint-Saëns (records)
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag
(Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Is this your problem?
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.05 British Trade: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review
of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 The Roving Microphone
15.50 Science Notebook
16.00 Tune of the Week
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Car Rental in Great Britain

GODFREY DAVIS

TARIFF 1 TIME AND MILEAGE | **Whichever**
TARIFF 2 NO MILEAGE CHARGE | **is cheaper**

For full details of self-drive and chauffeur-driven services write or cable

GODFREY DAVIS LTD.

7 ECCLESTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

Telephone: 5LOans 0922 Cables: Quickmiles, London

WE USE EXCLUSIVELY SHELL  MOTOR OIL

LONDON PARIS

Address in Paris

S. F. L. GODFREY DAVIS

99 AVENUE DE NEUILLY

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE

Tel.: 5ABlons 98-13

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR DECEMBER 9-15

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY**Pacific**

GMT
08.00 **THE NEWS**
08.05 Programme Parade
and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in
Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in
Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in
Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary
in Malay
13.00 **THE NEWS**
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 16.91, 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

TUESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme
compiled and presented
by D. P. Welikala
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye
(Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit
(Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Angrezi Qanoon aur Azadi
(English Law and Liberty)
14.50 Sala-e-Aam
(Brains Trust)
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam
(World Forum)
15.15-15.30 News and News Talk

WEDNESDAY**Eastern**

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme
London Letter; Art and Literary
Review; Western Music—3
(On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila
(Listeners' Letters)
PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil,
including World Survey; Students'
Forum; Travel Diary

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Masai-i-Hazira
(Topical Talk)
14.55 Sunne ki Baten
A question and answer programme
presented by Amjad Ali
with N. A. Chohan
15.10 Maktoob-i-London
(London Letter)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Topical Feature
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat
(London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY**Eastern****PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme
London Letter; Art Review

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi
(English by Radio)
'Listen and Speak'
Lesson 112
15.10 Akhbari Iqtibasat
(Press Digest)
15.15-15.30 News and News Talk

SUNDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
The Pioneers: 2—Group Captain
Cheshire, V.C., Founder of Homes
for the Disabled

14.30 Music Programme

14.35-14.45 Interview
with Richard Burton**IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN**

14.45 'Captains All'
A play by W. W. Jacobs
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY**Eastern****IN HINDI FOR INDIA**

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
British Universities: 2—Cambridge
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron
Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)
14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men
(Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men
(Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 'What I Believe'
Speaker: Michael Ayrton
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
'After Laughter'
Speaker: Spike Milligan

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Theme and Variations
by Patrick Shuldham-Shaw
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living
Education

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening
by George Graham
13.30-14.00 Asia on the Air

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong
tells a story
13.30-14.00 International
Press Conference
A person in the news
is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British newspapers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 English Writing
'Daniel Defoe'
Speaker: Francis Watson
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes
with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey
of the latest developments

Asian Club. On Sunday one of Britain's best-known radio comedians, Spike Milligan, will answer questions on the subject of humour, to which he himself has made such a brilliant and individual contribution with his 'Goon Show,' a radio programme whose fame has spread far beyond the BBC's Home Service in which it was first heard. He not only writes the script of this weekly half-hour of inspired lunacy but, with Peter Sellers and Harry Secombe, makes up the three 'Goons' of its title.

Theme and Variations. 'Londonderry Air' is possibly the best-known of all Irish songs, but strangely enough little is known for certain of its origin. Patrick Shuldham-Shaw speaks of this beautiful tune on Monday and illustrates the original theme with the brilliant variation that Percy Grainger wove around it. Sometimes called an Irish love song or an Irish lament, it remains one of the loveliest and most beloved of all tunes at all times.

English Writing. One of the most recent full-length biographical studies of the author of *Robinson Crusoe* is Francis Watson's *Daniel Defoe* published in 1952. On Saturday Mr. Watson will give an assessment of Defoe's position as a writer today, illustrated by readings. For nearly fifty years Defoe was a prodigiously fertile and copious writer of tracts, pamphlets, poems, histories, and political commentaries, besides being in business as a merchant and acting as a roving intelligence officer for different governments.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for December 9-15

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96
15.00-16.15.....	15435	19.44
(December 15 only)		

Sunday, December 9

The News
09.15
09.30
Composer of the Week
Saint-Saëns (on records)

From the Editorials
09.40
09.45
Programme Summary

Light Orchestral Music
09.50
10.15
Then and Now
Six autobiographical talks by Bertrand Russell, o.m.

Beliefs: Discarded and Retained
5:30
10.30
Religious Service
from Spennithorne Parish Church, near Leyburn, Yorkshire, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Jory

News and Commentary
11.00
11.15
Sports Round-Up

Hancock's Half-Hour
11.30
12.00
Orchestral Concert

News and Home News
13.00
13.15
London Calling Asia

Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.00
14.15
Concert Hour

'Life with the Lyons'
15.15
15.45
Listening Post, London

News and Commentary
16.00
16.15
London Forum

Anglo-U.S. Foreign Policy
16.45-16.50
Programme Summary

Monday, December 10

The News
09.15
09.30
Composer of the Week
Saint-Saëns (on records)

From the Editorials
09.40
09.45
Programme Summary

Sandy Macpherson
09.50
at the theatre organ

In Town Tonight
10.00
10.30
Music While You Work

News and Commentary
11.00
11.15
Sports Review

'Sealskin Trousers'
11.30
by Eric Linklater
Produced by Audrey Cameron
(See page 17)

Vera Lynn introduces
12.00
'You're Sincerely'

English Magazine
12.30
from the South of England

News and Home News
13.00
13.15
London Calling Asia

Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.00

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces
'Variety Playhouse'

15.15 From the Third Programme
'Shaw as a Music Critic'
by Michael Tippett

15.45 The Tunemiths
Directed by Sidney Bright

16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Christianity and Race
Six talks by Philip Mason
5: Problems in Africa

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Tuesday, December 11

The News
09.15
09.30
This Day and Age
From the Editorials

Programme Summary
09.45
09.50
Guitar Music

Ted Heath and his Music
10.00
10.30
Commonwealth Club

News and Commentary
11.00
11.15
Sports Round-Up

Five Minutes for Farmers
11.25
11.30
Forces' Favourites

Letter from America
12.00
by Alistair Cooke
and the Dennis Wilson Sextet

Meet Mel Tormé
12.15
as he sings his favourite songs
accompanied by Colin Beaton
and the Dennis Wilson Sextet

Inter Magazine
12.30
13.00
News and Home News

London Calling Asia
13.15
14.00
Great Tom, Radio Newsreel

Listeners' Choice
14.15
14.45
Orchestral Concert

Rugby Union Football
15.15
Oxford v. Cambridge
A commentary on the second half
of the match from Twickenham.
Commentator: Robert Hudson; Summary
by Vivian Jenkins

15.50 app. Interlude

News and Commentary
16.00
16.15
This Day and Age

A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'Education for a Communist Society,'
by S. V. Utchkin

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Wednesday, December 12

The News
09.15
09.30
Science Review

From the Editorials
09.40
09.45
Programme Summary

Rhythm Pianist
09.50
Johnny Pearson

'Grantham's Outing'
10.00
by David Turner

These Radio Times
10.30
11.00
News and Commentary

Sports Round-Up
11.15
11.25
Reports from
South-East England
Bedfordshire

Music for Dancing
11.30
12.15
The Goon Show

11: The Missing Scroll
12.45
Between the Lines
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

News and Home News
13.00
13.15
London Calling Asia

Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.00
14.15
Portrait of General Gruenther
(See page 3)

Elton Hayes (on records)
15.00
15.15
Music and the Film
11: Music for Character
Atmosphere and Action—III

Ballads of Yesterday
15.45
John Holmes (bass)
with Clifton Hellwell at the piano
sings Hungarian melodies by Korbay

News and Commentary
16.00
16.15
Books to Read

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Thursday, December 13

The News
09.15
09.30
This Day and Age

From the Editorials
09.40
09.45
Programme Summary

Marching and Waltzing
09.50
The Band of the Corps
of Royal Engineers (Chatham)
Conductor: Major A. Young
The Raeburn Orchestra
Conductor: Wynford Reynolds

Interlude
10.25
10.30
The Archers

News and Commentary
11.00
11.15
Sports Round-up

Report from
11.25
The North of England

What's the Form?
11.30

14.45 Golden Age of
Popular Song (1918-1939)

12.30 Welsh Magazine

13.00 News and Home News

13.15 London Calling Asia

14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel

14.15 Bill McGuffie
at the piano

14.30 Serious Argument

15.00 Interlude

15.03 Records Round the World
A special programme showing the
uses of gramophone records in the
External Services of the BBC
Script by Eileen Capel

15.45 Music Magazine
Glinka's Opera 'A Life for the Tsar,'
by Andrew Porter
'The Composer's Workshop,' by
Geoffrey Bush

16.00 News and Commentary

16.15 This Day and Age

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Friday, December 14

The News
09.15
09.30
Our Way of Life
J. D. Scott

From the Editorials
09.40
09.45
Programme Summary

Deep Harmony
09.50
Directed by Allen Ford
with Edward Rutach (piano)

John Maynard Keynes
10.00
Some recollections and reminiscences
by friends and colleagues

Music While You Work
10.30
11.00
News and Commentary

Sports Round-Up
11.15
11.25
Report from the Midlands

'God and his World'
11.30
A Christian approach to daily life
by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt

Heary Hall's Guest Night
11.45
12.30
New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart

News and Home News
13.00
13.15
London Calling Asia

Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.00
14.15
Anthology—5
A Thing of Beauty

Recital
14.45
15.15
In Search of Music
Paul Martin introduces songs and
tunes from all over the world

Truth to Tell
15.45
'Liverpool Tommy,' by Douglas
S-ale; 'My Brother and the Turkish
Sniper,' by Lady Violet Bonham
Carter; 'The Vergers,' by J. B.
Boothroyd; 'Holding Down a Job,'
by Preston Lockwood

News and Commentary
16.00
16.15
I Remember
Lord Pethick-Lawrence recalls memo-
ries of famous men and famous
events

16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Saturday, December 15

The News
09.15
09.30
This Day and Age

From the Editorials
09.40
09.45
For Children

'Muddy the Football'
10.15 app. For the Very Young

These Foolish Things
10.30
11.00
News and Commentary

Sports Round-Up
11.15
11.25
Report from the
West Country

Forces' Favourites
11.30
12.00
From the Weeklies

Can I help You?
12.15
12.30
Scottish Magazine

News and Home News
13.00
13.15
London Calling Asia

Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.00
14.15
'Itay's a Laugh'

Kenneth McKellar in
14.45
'A Song for Everyone'

Rugby League Football
15.10
Great Britain v. Australia
A commentary on the second half
of the third and last Test Match at
Swinton

Interlude
16.05
16.15
Tunes to Delight
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with Vanessa Lee

Ford Motor Works Military Band
Conductor,
Major G. H. Wilcocks, M.V.O., M.B.E.
and Stanley Riley with the
BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell

News and Commentary
17.00
17.15-17.20
Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China
Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11955	25.09
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81

**Southern China,
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia**

11.30-12.45.....	11955	25.09
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		

Burma, Thailand

13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily

09.00-09.15 Programmes in Japanese

10.15-10.30 English by Radio
(Sunday only)

10.30-11.00 News and News Talk
in Indonesian

11.00-11.30 News and programmes
in Japanese

11.30-12.00 News and Talks
in Vietnamese

12.00-12.30 News and Programmes
in Kuoyu

12.30-12.45 News in Cantonese

13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai

13.45-14.00 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)

(Sunday, Wynford Vaughan Thomas
Talks—'Learning to Talk'
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)

14.00-14.15 News and News Talk
in Hindi

14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese
(to Burma and Thailand only)

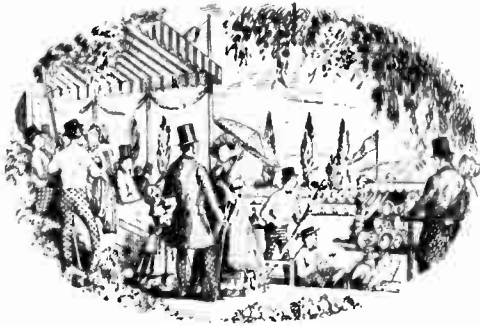
14.15-14.45 Programmes in
Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)

14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu
(Wednesday in Bengali)

15.15-15.30 News in Urdu

15.30-15.45 English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)

(Sunday, Wynford Vaughan Thomas
Talks—'Learning to Talk')



HENLEY—a vision of cool lawns, flashing blades and sunlit water. For over a century Henley Royal Regatta has been a prominent event in the Social Calendar—and the goal of amateur oarsmen the world over. Colourful 'blazers' blend with elegant summer dresses, and venerable gentlemen in faded caps recall the triumphs of bygone days.

Traditional Pleasures



Traditional too, is the pleasant custom of smoking Player's Navy Cut whenever smart people get together. It's the tobacco that counts in these smoothest-smoking, superbly-flavoured cigarettes—England's favourite brand. And now, all over the world, people who appreciate the luxury of the finest tobacco, say 'Player's Please!'

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 893. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM

Listeners to the General Overseas Service this week will be able to follow David Lloyd James and Harold Rogers along the road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem describing the events that led to the Nativity against the background of the Holy Land as it was last year. Our cover picture shows the bell-ringer of the Church of St. Catherine, Bethlehem, silhouetted against the hills towards Jerusalem

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

Sir David Kelly, British Ambassador in Moscow from 1949 to 1951, broadcasting in 'This Day and Age,' will examine some of the deeper aspects of the world of Soviet diplomacy

'FIRST CLASS JOURNEY'

Jack Train shares his compartment in a Variety programme with Peter Adam, Paul Boyle, Maurice Denham, Lord Hore-Belisha, John Snagge, and Anona Winn

RAMSAY MACDONALD

Alan Bullock introduces recorded recollections of friends, colleagues or political opponents of the first Labour Prime Minister in British history

'THE UNCIVIL SERVANT'

Brewster Mason and Ursula Howells in an ironic comedy by Rodney Quest on Sunday, and Wednesday

MOTOR SHOW

An illustrated review of Britain's 41st International Motor Show by Reginald Turnill appears on pages 14 and 15



Notes on 'This Week's Listening'
are on page 19

Special applications:
**Monitoring,
 Field Tests,
 Laboratory
 purposes —**

The **EDDYSTONE 770** **V·H·F**
 &
U·H·F
**Communications
 Receivers**

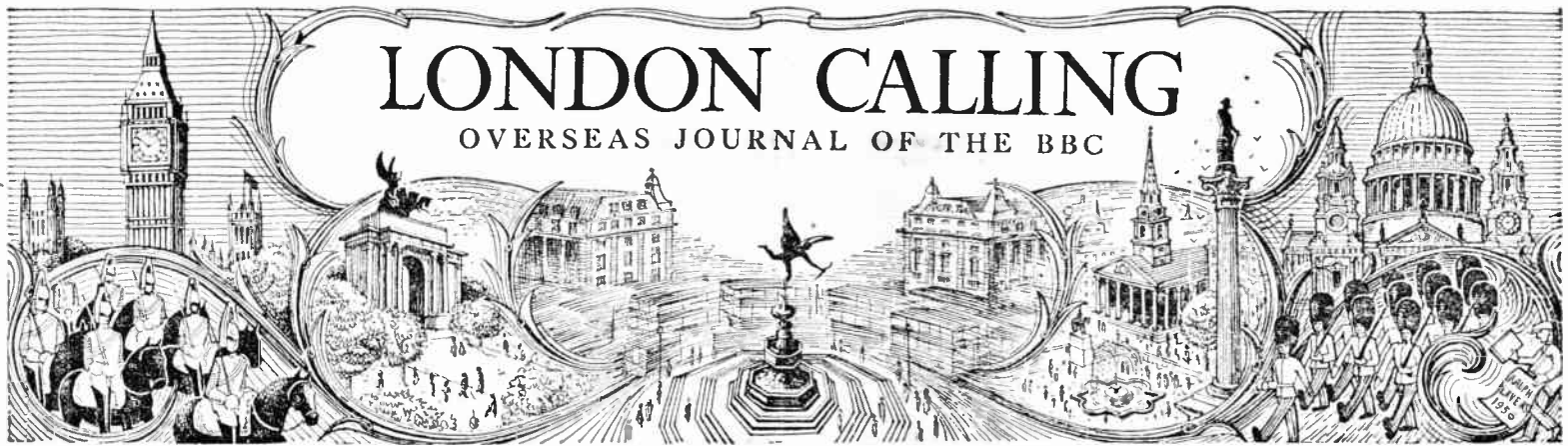


Superbly engineered and of advanced design, the two models offered possess excellent electrical characteristics and are robustly constructed for service in any climate. The "770 R" has continuous AM/FM coverage from 19 Mc/s to 165 Mc/s; the "770 U" from 150 Mc/s to 500 Mc/s. Both incorporate six-position turret tuning assemblies of unique design and giving high reliability. Fully illustrated literature with performance curves on request.



Manufactured by STRATTON & CO. LTD. BIRMINGHAM 31

CASTLES STRATNOLD BIRMINGHAM



Music Before Christmas

PAULA HARRIS writes about the traditional music—from carols to oratorios—which listeners to the General Overseas Service will be able to hear during this week (for broadcast times see footnote)

EVERYONE knows such traditional Christmas carols as *The First Nowell*, *Good King Wenceslas*, *While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night*, and they will be sung all over the world this Christmas as they have been for centuries. But the famous carols form only a small part of the enormous amount of music written to celebrate the birth of Christ.

Christmas music broadcast in the General Overseas Service in the week before Christmas will range from *Good King Wenceslas* to Bach's *Christmas Oratorio*; from the music of Palestrina, who was born early in the sixteenth century, to a carol by the contemporary English composer Herbert Howells.

It is only fitting that these programmes of Christmas music should be almost entirely choral, for ensemble singing has always flourished in Britain, probably more than anywhere else in the world. The English choral tradition is renowned, and English composers, from Byrd and the Elizabethans onwards, have nearly all written for the voice. They have not confined themselves to songs but have devoted their energies to writing music that several people can sing together.

In Tudor and Stuart times people used to sing madrigals; in the last century duets were a favourite feature of the Victorian musical evening, and the oratorio enjoyed immense popularity. Today there are uncounted thousands of people in Britain who sing in choirs and make their own music, and the number of choral societies of all kinds and all sizes who have been working on their Christmas programmes for weeks must be quite phenomenal. The choirs listeners will hear are a tiny but representative fraction of all the choral societies in the land.

The oratorio most closely associated with Christmas in Britain is Handel's *Messiah*, and it must be performed hundreds of times in the first half of December every year. Bach's *Christmas Oratorio* is not such an integral part of the English Christmas although, unlike *Messiah*, it deals only with events surrounding Christ's birth, and does not go on to His Passion and Resurrection. It is divided into six sections, each of them dealing with one aspect of the Christmas story, and it was originally written to be performed as a cycle on six days between Christmas Day and the Epiphany.

Parts I and II, which are to be broadcast, describe the arrival of Joseph and Mary in Bethlehem, and the angel's announcement of the Divine Birth to the shepherds and the praises of the Heavenly Hosts. The pattern of the music is the same as that of the two mighty

Passions by Bach: the tenor soloist is the narrator, and the contralto and bass and the choir provide arias, chorales, and choruses as a background to the unfolding of the story.

Motets written many years before Bach was born will be sung by the Canterbury Singers, who will contrast them with a group by modern composers. Their programme opens with *Hodie Christus Natus Est* by the sixteenth-century Dutch composer Jan Sweelinck. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were rich in composers who wrote wonderful vocal music both sacred and secular, and *Hodie* is one of the best known among the wealth of Christmas works

which have come down to us. It has a cheerful, rhythmical tune given out by the tenors and taken up by the rest of the choir. The Canterbury Singers rehearse in the Cathedral Chapter House and give their concerts there.

A programme in which suitable poetry is interspersed with the music is 'Christmas Verse and Music.' The St. Martin's Singers will sing carols, including *In Dulci Jubilo*; and poems by Henry Vaughan, G. K. Chesterton, Thomas Hardy, Archibald Lampman, Siegfried Sassoon, Walter de la Mare, and Laurie Lee will be heard. There will also be readings from St. Luke's Gospel. The St. Martin's Singers, a group which began singing during the war, have been on concert tours at home and abroad. They will be remembered by listeners in West Africa, to whom they have broadcast regularly.

There will be three programmes of carols. The Orpington Junior Singers, a choir of young girls between the ages of twelve and nineteen, will sing English carols as well as some from the Continent and from Latin-America. This choir has broadcast frequently and given many concerts. Four years ago they sang carols to Sir Winston and Lady Churchill at No. 10 Downing Street, and they have also sung to the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House.

Students and choirboys from the Royal School of Church Music, Addington Palace, will sing four famous carols introduced by four Commonwealth students: Ann Hamilton from Brisbane, Michael King from Grahamstown, South Africa, Elizabeth Leigh from Hong Kong, and Philip Cooper from Adelaide.

Finally, carols by the Royal Choral Society, under their conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent, will be broadcast 'live' from the Royal Albert Hall, London. These famous carol concerts began in 1912 and are so popular that they now fill the hall on four separate occasions each Christmas. Although termed carol concerts they show how wide the range of Christmas music is.

The programmes include a selection of the old favourites, in which the audience joins: but they are blended with Negro spirituals, Tudor motets, carols from many lands, and other less conventional items. The extract to be broadcast will include Sir Malcolm Sargent's own beautiful arrangement of *Silent Night*.

Bach's 'Christmas Oratorio,' Wed. 18.30
 Christmas Motets, Tues. 13.30, Wed. 02.30, Fri. 20.30
 'Christmas Verse and Music,' Wed. 10.00, Thurs. 19.00, Fri., 06.30
 Christmas Carols:
 Orpington Junior Singers, Fri. 02.30 and 14.45
 Church Music Choir, Thurs. 05.45, Sat. 00.15 and 16.00
 Royal Choral Society, Sat. 21.30

CONTENTS

LIM YEW HOCK	
By Vernon Bartlett.....	4
CHINESE SCHOOLS IN SINGAPORE	
By Vernon Bartlett.....	4
HARWELL'S 'ATOM SCHOOL'	
Illustrated feature.....	5
COLLECTIVISATION IN THE U.S.S.R.	
By Alexander Neve.....	6
THE CEREMONY OF THE PERAHERA	
By Corrie Hodgson.....	7
OUR WAY OF LIFE:	
ESSENTIALLY A SPORTING NATION	
By Henry Longhurst.....	8
THE PLOUGHMAN'S OLYMPICS	
By Leonard Parkin.....	9
JOHN MCADAM—HIGHWAY ENGINEER	
By Dr. Thomas Lonsdale.....	10
THE ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE	
By Norman Mackenzie.....	11
BOOKS TO READ	
By Daniel George.....	12
THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE	
By Richard Goid-Adams.....	13
THE 1956 MOTOR SHOW	
By Reginald Turnill.....	14
HERE AND THERE	
with 'Radio Newsreel'.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING	
A Radio Round-Up.....	19
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	20-28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates



Lim Yew Hock

VERNON BARTLETT offers some first-hand impressions of Singapore's Chief Minister, whom he describes as a simple, modest man with a lively sense of fun whose political shrewdness 'has very neatly put the Communists in the wrong'

SOME time ago Singapore's Chief Minister, Mr. Lim Yew Hock, came out to my house for lunch. Singapore is a city in which lots of people go around in large cars with special number plates and flags on their bonnets and so on, and there are generally a few extra policemen around in the neighbourhood of His Excellency the Governor, so I had expected a little fuss about the Chief Minister.

My Chinese cook was deeply disappointed when he arrived driving himself in his ten-horsepower car. More recently he has received so many letters threatening his life that I believe he now has some police protection. The next time he comes to lunch I suppose there will be a policeman hovering behind my gardenia bush and another, perhaps, hiding in my clump of bamboos, but Mr. Lim Yew Hock will have accepted their protection with reluctance.

One of the most typical photos I have seen of him in the newspapers, taken, it is true, when he was only Minister of Labour and Welfare, shows him with dustpan and brush tidying up after a local Labour Front meeting. It was, I repeat, typical—not at all the kind of thing you see in the glossy magazines of film stars pretending to lead the simple life.

Mr. Lim Yew Hock is a simple, modest man, so much so that many people doubted whether he could last more than a few months as Chief Minister in succession to that picturesque and publicity-loving figure, Mr. David Marshall. They did not know their Lim Yew Hock. They knew he had a lively sense of fun, for his eyes nearly always have a glint of amusement in them. They knew that he was quiet and calm—he has that rather deceptive calm you often notice about pipe-smokers—and his pipe is as much a part of him as a cigar is a part of Sir Winston Churchill. When members of an extremist deputation were accusing him of being a Colonial Office stooge he said: 'I sometimes wish I had a temper; unfortunately I have not.' And then he proceeded very calmly to tell them that their suggestion was 'damned ridiculous.'

The man in the street also knew that the Chief Minister had a lot to do with trade unions, but that is about all. What people

did not know was the extent of his courage and his political shrewdness, and what they forgot was that he has a habit of polling a larger majority at election time than any other candidate. There must be some fairly sound reason for that popularity.

His ambition was to be a civil engineer. His parents were very poor, but he won a scholarship at Raffles Institution, Singapore's oldest and most famous school, which has produced an even larger proportion of the members of the Legislative Assembly than the proportion of Old Etonians in a British Conservative Government. But his father died, and he had to find a job—or rather he had to look for a job: the great slump was on, and for three years he had no regular employment. That grim period gave him a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the very poor which explains much of his present strength. Incidentally, his son is now studying civil engineering in England.

Nobody else could stand up successfully against the Communist penetration of the trade unions: he can do so because the workers know how often he has defended their interests in trade-union disputes. Even now, as Chief Minister, he is also Minister of Labour, and some people have thought that he was spending too much time mediating on labour problems. I believe he has been wise to do so, because one of the great problems here is that of teaching the workers to distinguish between genuine trade unions and those unions which create trouble by encouraging unrealistic and exaggerated demands—between unions that help and unions that exploit.

I mentioned just now his political shrewdness. From the moment he became Chief Minister Lim Yew Hock has said that his aim was to win complete self-government; but he has gone on to remind his audience that,

especially after the disastrous conference in London last April, self-government will be won only if the British Parliament has the conviction that it will not immediately become Communist government.

When Mr. Marshall was Chief Minister the Communists or their fellow-travellers (for the Communist Party as such has been illegal ever since the emergency began eight years ago) were able to pretend that strikes, riots, and indiscipline in the Chinese schools were a necessary part of the campaign to win independence. Since Mr. Lim Yew Hock became Chief Minister he has been able to point out that these disturbances, if allowed to continue, would in fact prevent independence. He has very neatly put the Communists in the wrong.

Four-fifths of the population are of Chinese race, and they are naturally impressed by what is happening in China. But most of them were born in Singapore, and they are impressed by what is happening there. The nearer they get to complete self-government the more obvious it becomes that they must make a choice: they must be loyal either to Singapore or to China. The Chief Minister believes their loyalty lies here, and he is determined to put a stop to Communist intimidation.

It is interesting how many of the people who shout loudest about freeing Singapore from British Colonial rule are not themselves citizens of the Singapore they want to free. They are Chinese, and Mr. Lim Yew Hock is anxious to send them back to China; they are so little anxious to go that his defiance of them calls for real courage. I have never lived in a place where so many races mix so freely and in so friendly a way. These disruptive elements are not wanted, and so I for one wish the Chief Minister the most complete success. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Chinese Schools in Singapore

THE population of Singapore is said to be the youngest of any country in the world—well over half its people are under twenty-one. Four out of five of these are Chinese, and it is quite a sight to see them pouring out of the schools at midday: little Chinese girls in green or blue frocks, and little Chinese boys in white shirts and shorts.

More than a year ago a master in one of the big schools told me that if the head said something that the Communist leaders among the students did not like one of these leaders would bark out an order, and every single boy in the school would turn his back on the headmaster. How has it happened that the Chinese schools have lost their discipline or, rather, changed their discipline in this way?

Looking back, it is fairly easy to see that a great mistake was made just after the war when the British authorities failed to spend all the money they could raise on building schools and still more schools. Chinese boys and girls who could talk English did not do so badly: they went to the English-language schools and have developed a sense of loyalty to Singapore where they were born; but the Chinese-speaking community had to build a lot of the schools themselves, and without much financial help from the Government. The teachers for these schools were brought in from China and had, of course, no loyalty towards Singapore; some of them, indeed, had a loyalty towards Communist China.

The Government has offered grants to these Chinese schools on the same basis as the grants to other schools. They could have Government money if they also had some Government control over what was taught in the schools, but this suited the Communists in the schools so little that they organised student strikes in

one or two schools that had proposed to accept this money and this control. In May last year we discovered how strong the Communist influence had become. You may remember that there was a very bad strike, and one could see schoolboys and girls crowding into buses as soon as lessons were over in order to go down to encourage the pickets with Communist songs, with food, and with money. Quite a lot of these schoolchildren were among the rioters on the night of May 12 when several people lost their lives.

From Bad to Worse

That, of course, was the time for the Government to take strong action. It failed to do so, partly because very influential Chinese citizens on the school-management boards were frightened of what would happen if a lot of the ring-leaders were expelled, and the situation has gone from bad to worse. It has to be realised that some of these so-called schoolboys are actually in their early twenties.

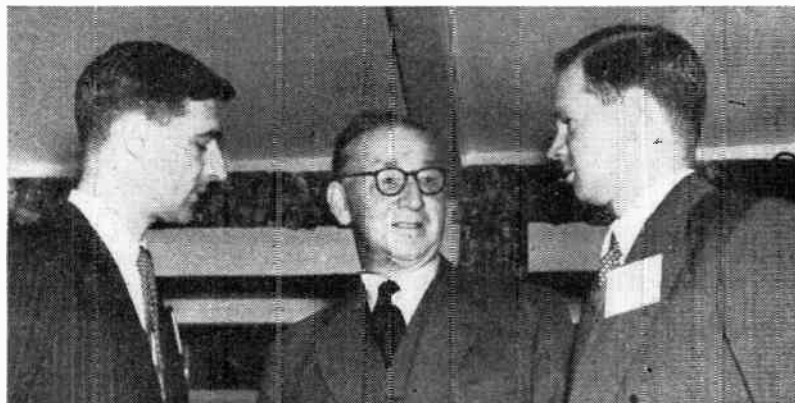
We have no real jungle in Singapore, but a directive from the Malayan Communist Party which was revealed by the Government in its recent White Paper says very truly that in Singapore organising schoolchildren for the struggle is more important than military activities. The organisation has gone on so successfully that there is at least one Communist cell in every class in most of the Chinese schools. The leaders simply tell their teachers to leave the room when they want to indoctrinate their fellows.

To be really effective the Communists needed a union. They first became active in this way in 1954 when they organised a committee to protest against a very mild form of National

(Continued on page 8)

Harwell's Atom School

An industrial correspondent of the BBC describes how students from many different countries are taking courses at Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment to acquire the 'know how' of a new and rapidly developing industry



Sir John Cockcroft (centre), Director of the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, chatting with two Australian students attending the course

THE security fence and the guarded entrances still surround the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell, giving the passing motorist on his way to Reading or Oxford an impression of fearful secrecy. But though the physical barriers remain, the mental ones are being steadily removed. Another step on the way to their complete removal has been reached with the opening by Sir John Cockcroft, the director of the establishment, of the new Reactor School. It stands, significantly perhaps, just outside the security fence, a prefabricated structure of glass and concrete, furnished and decorated in the bright, contrasting colours which are becoming so popular.

I do not know whether it has yet acquired an old school tie, but it is certainly entitled to one, for this is Britain's most exclusive school. Only one other is known to exist outside Britain, and that is in the United States. It seems likely, however, that there is a third in the Soviet Union.

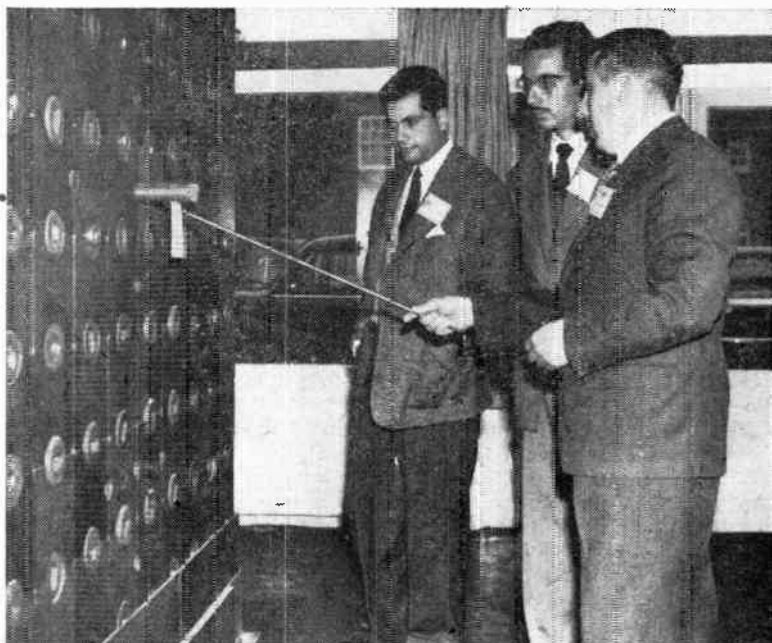
During the early years of development most of the scientific and technical knowledge about atomic energy has been concentrated in the public service—first the Ministry of Supply, and now the Atomic Energy Authority. Now the authority considers that it is imperative to share its knowledge—so that industry will be encouraged to play its full part in exploiting the commercial applications. Two years ago a groundsman's hut, brought to Harwell from the grounds of Blenheim Palace, provided temporary accommodation for the Reactor School so that the work could begin of training the staff of industrial firms in the construction and operation of nuclear reactors, or, as they were formerly known, atomic piles.

Engineers and metallurgists on the staffs of contractors to the Atomic Energy Authority were given priority on those first courses. Much of the information in the lectures was then still on the secret list, and it was even reported that a security officer attended the classes and mingled with the students. Within a year all that was changed. It was announced that students from overseas would be admitted too, and applications were soon coming in from countries all over the world. In September, 1955, Sir John welcomed forty-nine students: six of them came from Australia, and fifteen from ten other countries—Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Germany, India, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

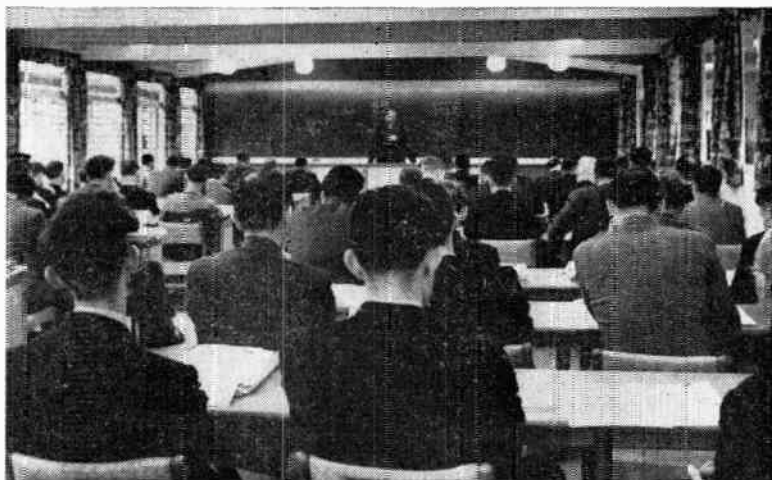
This year, in addition to British engineers and physicists, university and technical-college lecturers, and staffs of



Students watching a lecturer demonstrating a reactor simulator, on which the future controllers of atomic reactors are trained



Students from thirteen countries came this year; an instructor explaining to a Portuguese and a Spaniard a graphite stack used for experiments



A member of the Harwell staff giving the first of the course's 150 lectures

firms engaged on nuclear power work, there are thirteen countries represented. Germany has sent five students this time, and Japan and Portugal two each. The others come from Australia, Austria, Eire, Holland, Israel, Italy, Malaya, South Africa, Spain, and Sweden. Among the students I met when I visited the school on the first day of the new term was an Australian scientist from Melbourne. He told me that Australia hopes to be producing atomic electricity on a commercial basis within the next decade. I also met an Italian engineer who had come from the Fiat works at Turin. He is studying the possibilities of using atomic power in ships.

The Harwell courses have been over-subscribed from the beginning, and the improved accommodation has enabled a shorter course of six weeks to be run at the same time as the full three-month course. The shorter course costs £125, and is mainly intended for lecturers and staffs of firms working on ancillary aspects of the nuclear power programme. The full course of fourteen weeks costs £250, and includes 150 lectures, given by Harwell's own atomic experts—professional engineers and scientists whose normal work is inside the security fence. At this school the teachers themselves never cease to be students, for the contents of the course change every few months to keep pace with the newly won knowledge.

The students take part in various experiments, and occasionally have some ideas of their own which prove useful. The current course has a special interest, for the students will visit among other places Calder Hall, Cumberland, and see the world's first nuclear power-station in operation.

The post-war coal shortages speeded up the conversion to oil-burning plant by important sections of British industry as the source of their heat and power. The warning of recent events is that Britain becomes more vulnerable as she becomes more dependent on oil imports. This seems likely in turn to give a new urgency and impetus to the commercial development of atomic power. For that, fresh minds and new ideas are needed all the time. They can be obtained only by the specialist education of the sort that the Harwell Reactor School provides. (Expanded from a broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')

ALEXANDER NOVE, member of a British agricultural delegation to Russia last year, outlines in his contribution to the G.O.S. 'This Day and Age' series on the Soviet Union the developments in farming policy since the 1917 revolution

Collectivisation in the U.S.S.R.

COLLECTIVISATION carried out by a Communist government in a peasant country generally has three major reasons behind it. I would call the first a mixture of power and ideology. All Marxists regard the peasant as a backward element, the peasant mentality as something to be eliminated. The peasants suffer from a strong private-property instinct; they wish to sell their goods in a free market; they are not predisposed towards Socialism, and therefore their interests run counter to the Communist Party's programme. In the long run a strong peasantry is inconsistent with the political security of the party, and with the achievement of its purposes.

The second point is connected with rapid industrialisation, which is the immediate aim of the Communist Party in every backward country. Where there are no capitalists, and it is impossible or undesirable to borrow abroad, investment must be at the expense of the bulk of the people, who were in Russia the peasants. But these same peasants must feed the growing towns, and they will generally refuse to grow more for less money. In the period of 'war Communism' in Russia, from 1918 to 1921, they were able to resist government pressure, and taught the Communists a lesson about the power of a peasantry which controls land and produce. Therefore that power had to be broken to make rapid industrialisation possible.

Squeezing the Peasants as a Policy

Thirdly, the Marxists have always believed in the superior efficiency of large-scale agriculture, particularly in comparison with the primitive strip-cultivation which was still common in Russia in the 1920s. They therefore thought that modern methods on large collective farms would increase production, while the use of machines would free labour for the new industries.

When in 1928 the Soviet Government tackled the twin problems of collectivisation and the industrial revolution it dealt with the peasant problem by crude compulsion, and this despite the fact that Lenin had advised caution and persuasion, and denounced coercion. Of course, it was not just Stalin's personality which made the difference. Voluntary co-operation would have failed to give the desired results.

Since the entire object of the exercise was to squeeze the peasants, to reduce peasant consumption in order to concentrate on investment, it was quite impossible for Stalin to offer any material inducement to join the collectives. It was, in the circumstances, coercion or nothing. By 1933 the bulk of the peasantry had been herded into the collectives, but the government's victory was dearly bought, and the circumstances of their birth still cast a shadow today over the collectives of Russia. Millions of peasants were deported. All over the country peasants killed their animals rather than lose them to the collective. The new farms had little equipment and no experienced managers: naturally production fell sharply. The state's insistence on heavy compulsory deliveries of produce from the villages left the peasants with too little on which to live, and in 1933 literally millions died of hunger.

How Collective Farms Are Run

A few words are necessary about what these collective farms are. They must, first, be distinguished from state farms, which are state-owned enterprises in which the workers are paid regular wages. Collective farms are not state-owned and are nominally peasant co-operatives, with the villagers cultivating the land in common under a chairman and management committee elected by themselves. Heavy machinery is hired from the state-owned Machine Tractor Stations. Each household is entitled to a private plot of land, averaging perhaps an acre, and is allowed to own a limited number of animals.

Both the collective farm and the private plots of the peasants must supply a quota of produce to the state at fixed, low prices. The remainder of the produce is used for seed or fodder or is consumed by peasants or is sold in the free market. The money income of the collective farm after deductions to a capital fund and meeting various running expenses and taxes is distributed among the peasants. There is no fixed wage, no guaranteed minimum.

In actual fact the chairmen of the collectives have generally been party nominees, and the farms have been told in great detail exactly what and when to sow, what to produce, and how much to deliver; and there have been many instances of absurd disregard for local conditions. The state has taken a large share of the produce at very low prices. This in turn has led to a vicious circle which it is still difficult to break: Farms had not enough money and produce to pay their peasant members adequately; the peasants did not work well; yields were low; the surplus remaining after the government quotas were met were small; there was therefore insufficient money and produce with which to pay the peasants, and so on.

The peasants, in order to survive, concentrated on their little private plots and on the sale of their produce in the free market. But the state

regarded this as an ideological threat, because this is private enterprise, and a practical threat, because the peasants were distracted from work for the collective.

In the three years before Hitler's invasion in 1941 a series of measures were taken to restrict the private plot, and the peasants were compelled to part with some of their livestock. The unpopularity of these measures must have contributed to the disloyal attitude of many peasants to the Soviet regime early in the war.

After the war this policy was continued after some recovery from the wartime losses had been achieved. In 1950 collective farms were greatly increased in size, with their numbers proportionately reduced. The enlarged farms interfered with private pasture-rights. The government subjected private plots to an ever-increasing burden of taxation. At the same time the collective farms were ordered to deliver more and more to the government at prices which remained absurdly low. Under these intolerable pressures many peasants found they could not carry on and abandoned their villages, and in the period 1950-53 production fell.

Stalin's death in 1953 made possible an overdue series of reforms. To start with finance, the prices paid by the state for farm produce have been greatly raised, making possible higher and more regular payments for collective work. Investments in agriculture have been substantially increased. Machine Tractor Stations, which formerly had to rely on peasant part-timers to run and maintain their machines, now have a permanent staff for these purposes. All these measures mean that the government is now spending much more on agriculture, and taking less out of it.

Secondly, disciplinary control by the collective over the peasants has been much strengthened, and so the time available for private enterprise is less than it was. The size of the private plot has been made dependent on doing the required amount of collective work. However, the tax rate on the plot is now much smaller than in the last years of Stalin. A third change is that an effort has been made to eliminate nonsensical bureaucratic controls. Farms now have greater autonomy. Yet, at the same time, the power of party and state organs over the collectives has actually been increased, and reliable party men sent to take charge.

Maize and the Virgin Lands

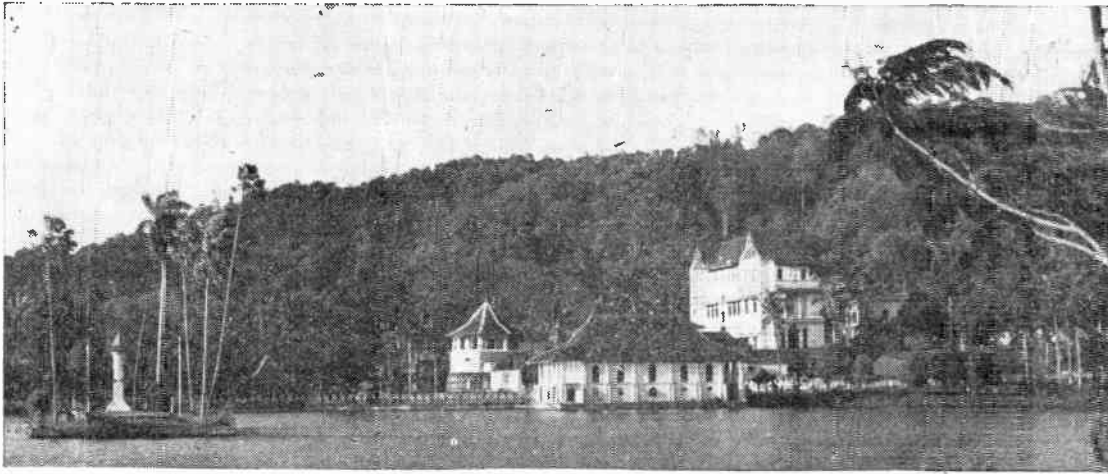
Perhaps the point is to give greater powers to the men on the spot while ensuring that the men in question can be trusted to carry out the basic policies of the party. And finally there are the major campaigns associated with Khrushchev's name: the maize and the virgin-land campaigns. It is not always realised that they are closely connected. The idea is to grow a great deal more wheat in the steppe-lands of south Siberia and Kazakhstan, thus freeing land in European Russia to grow more feeding stuffs for an expanded livestock population. Maize, in Khrushchev's opinion, would provide the maximum amount of feeding stuffs per acre—no doubt he has been reading about the 'corn belt' in the United States.

Why all these changes? Well, first of all, the Stalin approach had manifestly failed to increase production. Coercion without incentives was not bringing the desired results. At the same time a new and less firmly established government could not completely disregard peasant discontent. Then, in addition, industry was now getting strong enough to be able to a large extent to finance its own further expansion without depending on squeezing the peasants: it was possible to tackle agricultural backwardness without seriously holding back industrial growth. Also, only a much less wasteful use of peasant labour could free the necessary hands for the still growing towns and great construction projects. And so it is that with the end of Stalin-imposed isolation Russian farm experts are now learning all they can of American and British methods, with the accent on productivity and labour-saving.

The Soviet leaders proclaim their extreme optimism about the results of their new policy. By 1960, according to published plans, the output of food is to be almost double that of 1955. This would mean the achievement of an agricultural miracle unknown in world history, and one must say outright that such plans are absurdly high. Granted that the peasants will doubtless work better if paid more, they may well resent the interference with their private interests which is a feature of present policy. In any event, since Malenkov's resignation, the production of industrial consumer-goods which the peasants buy has increased only very slowly, so they have difficulty in finding the goods on which to spend any extra money they earn.

All this by no means excludes a sizeable improvement over the poor performances of recent years: indeed, 1956 looks like providing a record harvest, with possibly a quite large export-surplus of grain. However, one reason for this success is that it has rained heavily in the virgin lands area, where droughts are frequent. One must be careful to distinguish

(Continued on page 10)



The Temple of the Tooth, which enshrines a tooth of the Buddha, is one of Buddhism's holy places

The Ceremony of the Perahera

CORRIE HODGSON recalls how two years ago on the night of the full moon in August she witnessed a great religious ceremony as it came to a magnificent climax at Kandy in Ceylon

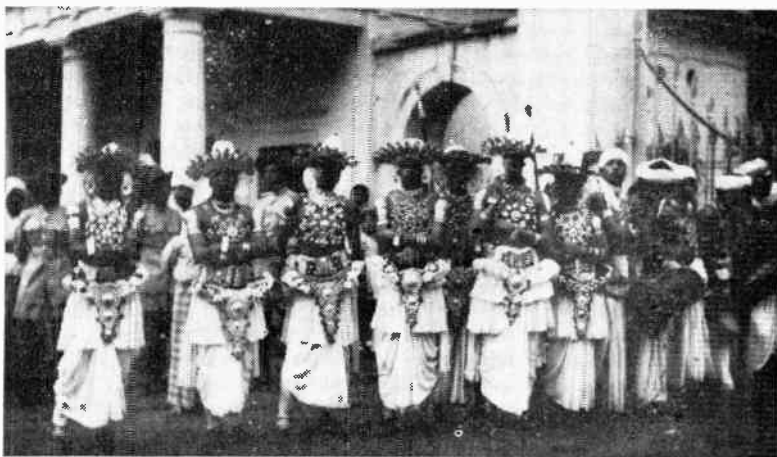
THE August moon marks the climax to the great religious ceremony in Kandy, Ceylon, of the Perahera. For a fortnight before it there are nightly processions through the streets, getting more and more elaborate as the final night approaches: the number of dancers grows and more and more elephants take part—their trappings becoming more and more splendid and colourful—until on the night of the full moon the Perahera reaches its full magnificence.

I first knew Kandy as a calm and beautiful spot in the mountains of Ceylon: the chief feature was the lake near which stands the Temple of the Tooth, one of the most sacred places in the Buddhist world, for the relic it enshrines is believed to be a tooth of Gautama Buddha himself. But when I came out of the railway station one August day two years ago Kandy was anything but calm and peaceful. The town was a seething mass of people. They were milling round the booths of the street markets which had sprung up everywhere; betel-nut sellers were doing a roaring trade, and so were the men with the balloons.

Masses of people surrounded the tables where gambling games were being played, and awe-stricken people crowded round listening to the eloquence of the patent-medicine vendors. The beating of a drum attracted my attention, and I joined the rush towards the sound—it was a conjurer. Buddhist monks in their saffron robes, clutching black umbrellas, pushed here and there through the crowd.

Early in the afternoon people took up positions on the route where the Perahera was to follow that night. By eight o'clock, thousands were there, and every window and balcony was full. Suddenly there was a sound like pistol shots. It was the cracking of the great whips which signals the start of the procession from the temple. A minute later the lights of the flaming torches of burning copra could be seen approaching: hundreds and hundreds of these are carried on each side of the procession, and light up the whole fantastic scene with a warm, yellow light.

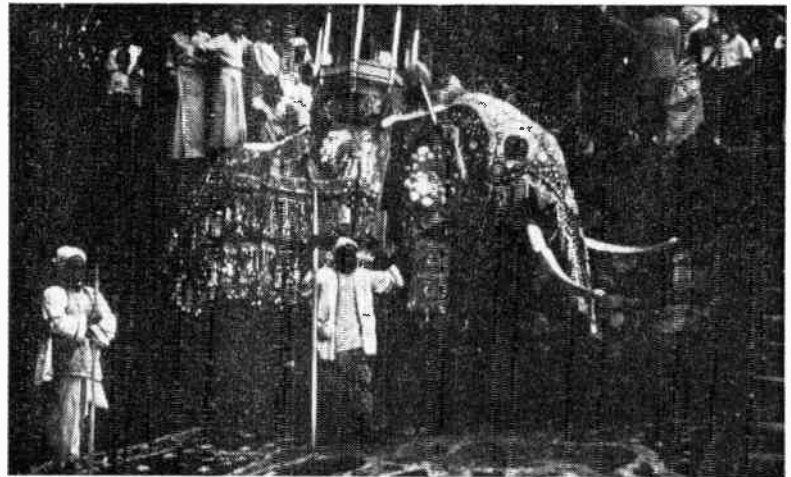
The flag-bearers and the standards of the provinces came into view, and close behind them a huge elephant caparisoned in purple velvet advanced slowly. On his back sat a very, very old man with a long white beard. He was the temple official who carries the royal mandate for the holding of the Perahera. The first of many groups of musicians with their drums and flutes followed, and after them the fifty or so boy dancers.



Followers of an hereditary art—some of the famous Kandian temple dancers



Part of the Kandy Perahera procession



The great tusker which carries the golden casket of relics in the procession

Three elephants followed—baby ones—advancing at the correct, slow pace with their trunks curled up into their mouths. Sometimes they wanted badly to pick up or feel something that they saw on the road, and uncurled them, but a tap on the trunk from their escorts was all that was needed to make them put them back in the right place quickly.

More and more musicians, dancers, and elephants followed, many of the elephants festooned with coloured lights round their ears and down their trunks like Christmas trees. Then there came a group of the famous Kandian dancers—men with whom it is a hereditary art. Their dances were fierce and frantic. They leapt high in the air and whirled about as they advanced. On their heads were halo-like silver head-dresses, and their arms and bodies were covered with silver and jewelled ornaments and armlets. Their lower garments I find hard to describe—perhaps white jodhpurs with ballet skirts on top might give you an idea. In spite of the energy of their movements they were full of grace, and here, too, every finger twisted and moved.

There was a sudden blaze of light: the great tusker elephant with a howdah containing the golden casket of sacred relics came into view. His caparisons were of silver, and richly jewelled; even his tusks had silver sheaths. Men walked at each side holding a canopy over him, while in front of him were men laying a white cloth on the road before him so that he should not tread on the humble earth while carrying his sacred burden. Dancers threw flowers in his path. On each side were escorting elephants, also tuskers, caparisoned in red velvet, and on their backs riders in cloth of gold. Behind came more dancers, and then a group of Kandian chiefs and temple custodians walking in stately procession with their attendants and standard-bearers. This was the end of the Perahera of the Temple of the Tooth; but four other temples take part and on and on came the flaming torches, the dancers, the elephants. More than eighty elephants took part that night, and the procession was more than an hour and a half in passing.

I looked up from the blazing torches and the moving scene below to the full moon shining over Kandy, lighting the waters of the lake, then down again to the vast, silent crowd. No, I would not have missed the Perahera for all the world. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



OUR WAY OF LIFE

HENRY LONGHURST discusses the large part played by sport in the British way of life, and says we still respect the team spirit, fair play, more than we respect politics and economics. If you want to get something out of us do not threaten us, just say: 'Go on, be a sport!'

Essentially a Sporting Nation

SPORT looms very large in the British way of life, but it does depend on what you mean by sport. In the old days it used to mean huntin', shootin', and fishin'—the sports of the sporting prints which adorn walls all over the world today. But nowadays when people talk about sport they generally mean games—in other words, what goes on the sporting pages of the newspapers. This is the day of spectator sports against participant sports. The more's the pity, you may say, but when you consider that we have got 50-million people stacked in this small island it is obvious they cannot all participate: most of them must be spectators and followers, and there is no discredit on them for that.

Sometimes they are spectators because they are a bit old now—like myself—people that used to play in their younger days, and still follow a game very keenly, and sometimes they are spectators because they never really did play or have the luck to play in representative sides and would like to go and blow off steam. Soccer, of course, is the people's game in Britain.

Soccer is the equivalent of baseball in the United States. It is the game not only of the higher-ups but also of the under-privileged—which most people are bound to be, in the sense that they work most of their lives for a boss; and when you work for a boss or an authority you like to go and blow off steam on Saturdays against somebody, and they particularly like in England to blow off steam against the referee.

The only trouble is that soccer is going down a little, for a reason I will suggest later. The attendances are going down in the great League matches, and clubs are now thinking of covering the spectators with stands to prevent them getting soaked with rain as they pack like sardines on the terraces: that is one good sign. Other people very cynically say that soccer would no longer go on (though I do not agree with them) if it were not for the football pools, which are an essential characteristic, I suppose, of British life at the moment: millions of people every Thursday send in their coupon for the pools.

It may be thought that only, shall I say, the proletariat do that. Not a bit of it! You will find the best-off citizens of Britain filling in their pools on Thursdays; I have in mind particularly a bosom friend of mine who is the managing director of a concern with branches all over Europe. When I said: 'What are you doing filling those things in?' he said, 'Well, my dear fellow, in these days of taxation you can't afford not to, can you? I'd have to work three more lives to get £75,000 free of tax.'

In the summer in England (not so much, of course, in Scotland) the great national game is cricket, and it reaches its peak every two years in England, and every two years in Australia, with the great Test matches between England and Australia, and one cannot wonder at the interest which is shown in England at these times, though foreigners think us mad. I was flying in an aeroplane from Copenhagen during the last Test match against Australia, and the captain passed back not only the log of the voyage—that we were so many thousand feet over such and such—but the latest Test scores: I wondered what all the rest of the passengers who did not come from England thought about that?

Now, I think, there is a more grown-up approach perhaps to the Test matches in England, and less hysteria. People care more about the actual play, the niceties of it, than they do about what I might call the news-

paper stuff (I am a newspaper man myself)—the sort of stuff printed when England lost one Test match in the last series in Australia: a big newspaper came out with the headline, 'I accuse Hutton.' But there is no doubt that county cricket is going down a bit, though village cricket, which we love to think of as a typically English sport, in probably the most beautiful setting for any game at all, lives on as it did.

It is a characteristic of the British attitude to sport that we care less when we are winning than when we are losing. We do not like to rub it in when we have won, and say how bad the others are, but we love to rub it in when we have lost, and say how bad we are and what is wrong with English cricket, what is wrong with English football, and so on. And there is one characteristic which I would like to mention—I do not know whether it is typically British or whether it applies all over the world—namely that all the people in Britain love an amateur. Now Wimbledon is one of the great sporting occasions of the British scene, but I do not know any of my acquaintances of any age anywhere who really looks on the great players of Wimbledon as amateurs. That is not being libellous, because they are amateurs, of course, within the L.T.A. definition, but not within the dictionary definition.

Our Real Amateurs

The sort of people that are looked on as real amateur amateurs are, say, Bannister and Chataway; Bannister being a doctor, and giving up his running to do that; Chataway looking for a career in other spheres. Another was a friend of mine, Anthony Mildmay, who was absolutely no good at any game whatever, and yet was one of the great Grand National riders of all time. You will remember how his horse, just when he was winning, ran out with a rein broken, and failed to finish the course. And then recently there was the Rev. David Sheppard, whom they called on for the Test match against Australia. People did not want to know so much of the Test score, they wanted to know how Sheppard was doing, and when he made a century great was the rejoicing on all sides.

Of course, sport plays a great part in our national life, and I think the team spirit, about which I will not say a lot now—it can become rather pompous—does build a great deal of character. But perhaps the greatest character-builder is a non-team, selfish game like golf, whose frustrations and aggravations and maddening qualities certainly built more character in me than did standing for five years between the goal-posts at football.

But really the greatest single influence in British sport today is television. Television has meant the death of the second-rate—the second-rate in county cricket, in football, and so on; it has taken people to the ringside, to the twenty-guinea seat where they could not go before—twenty-guineas-worth sitting in your own armchair with a whisky and soda beside you, and the fight might not last for more than fifty seconds, so why go out in the rain? In the Boat Race it has taken 8-million people within six feet of the left ear of the cox of the leading boat—and even the umpire has never been so near as that.

Still, we are essentially a sporting nation with our original ideas of what is and is not sporting untouched. We still respect the team spirit, fair play, 'play up and play the game,' more than we respect politics and economics. In other words, if you want to get something out of us, do not threaten us, just say: 'Go on, be a sport!' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Chinese Schools in Singapore

Continued from page 4

Service. While the emergency lasts every association has to be registered, and a Chinese Secondary Schools' Students Union was finally allowed to come into existence a year ago on the clear understanding that it did not mix in politics. Within a few days of being registered it began to do so. It took part in meetings to protest against a police ban on a concert at which many of the songs were taken straight from Communist Russia or Communist China, with the words slightly altered to suit Malayan conditions. It took part in the rally at Kallang Airport just before Mr. Marshall, then Chief Minister, went to London to negotiate Singapore's self-government—a rally which again ended in bloodshed.

Nobody who has studied Communist methods in other countries could possibly doubt that the whole organisation here is run by Communists. Mr. Lim Yew Hock, the Chief Minister, has realised what his predecessor, Mr. David Marshall, failed to realise, namely, that one cannot leave the government of a country to its teenagers. He has dissolved the Secondary

Schools' Students Union, and he has arrested one or two of its leaders. It is worth noting that some of these leaders who shout a lot about *Merdeka*—the Malay for 'Freedom'—have never troubled to become citizens of the country whose freedom they demand. They are still Chinese, and they will be deported to China.

Other measures may be necessary. One of these schools has as many as 6,000 students, two others each have about 3,000. Very probably the Government will divide these schools up, and it will give no financial help at all except to those that accept the same control over what they teach as is accepted in the English-language and other schools of Singapore. There can be no going back: either the Communists win or the Government wins; and although there is an understandable pride among the Chinese over the successes of Communist China most of the Chinese here are fully aware that Singapore would collapse if it lost its international trade, because it has no raw materials of its own and very few secondary industries.

There may be more risks, there probably will be, and I should say without any hesitation that the Communist danger to Singapore has been very greatly reduced by Mr. Lim Yew Hock's strong action. (*From a talk by Vernon Bartlett in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The contest was a great triumph for thirty-three-year-old Mr. Hugh Barr, of Northern Ireland, who became champion ploughman of the world for the third year in succession



The world championship was preceded by the British one, which includes horse ploughing: Mr. A. Revitt, of Norton, Yorks., winning Class Two

The Ploughman's Olympics

LEONARD PARKIN describes the world ploughing contest which took place in England this year on a 600-acre site near Oxford

IN the four years which have passed since the first world ploughing contest was decided in Ontario this friendly struggle for supremacy in the most basic farming operation of all has come to be called the Ploughman's Olympics. But the men who take their ploughs, their tractors, and their skill to the half-acre plots of grassland and stubble of the world-championship arena are not amateurs: ploughing is their craft, learnt during long, solitary hours on the farms on which they work at home. They realise that good ploughing means better production and the world ploughing contest, with its friendly seriousness, does help to spotlight the human side of farming at a time when machines are playing a bigger part.

This year the 600-acre site at Shillingford, near Oxford, on which the championship took place also provided the land for the British national championships. On the first day of what was a three-day festival of ploughing the competitors in the world match took time off from their practice on the sticky Oxfordshire soil, and watched 137 ploughmen from England, Scotland, and Wales taking part in their own four classes for both horse and tractor ploughing.

The British ploughmen were ploughing for the honour of representing their country at next year's world contest, which is to be held at Peebles, Ohio, in the United States. Each year the countries taking part send their two champion ploughmen. The British representatives next year, following their success in the British championships at Shillingford, will be a



The world contest is for tractors only—Arne Braut, of Norway, was runner-up

Somerset man, Mr. R. J. Miller, of Ilminster, and Mr. J. Mason, of Newbould, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire.

When the British ploughmen—and ploughwomen, too, for there were two competing—began work on their plots a light, early-morning mist was rising thinly over the countryside, and there was that fresh smell of newly turned earth.

As the first day went on one thing was certain: the ploughmen may have been ploughing a straight furrow but they were certainly not ploughing a lonely one. Hundreds of people were pouring through the entrance gates, and more than 130 manufacturers were demonstrating the latest in agricultural machinery. At the ploughing plots groups of country folk stood at the end of each furrow, squinting down them as if they were sighting a rifle, scrutinising, criticising, and sharing comments.

The world contest, on the following two days, was ploughed under even fiercer examination. Thirteen countries took part, including Britain, Finland, Norway, Northern Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, France, Belgium, Canada, the United States, Western Germany, and New Zealand.

The countries had all helped to build a commemorative cairn at the entrance to the ground which will stand as a permanent reminder of the event. It is built of local Cotswold stone, and each country sent a piece of its own stone engraved with its name.

The contest was a great triumph for Mr. Hugh Barr, a thirty-three-year-old farmer from Northern Ireland. He became the champion ploughman of the world for the third year in succession, adding the Shillingford title to his wins at Killarney, in the second world match, and in Sweden last year. His secret for competition ploughing? It is quite simple, he said: it depends on how well you plough at home.

For the most part the future world ploughing championships have already been arranged. Next year the match will be in the United States, in 1958 in Germany, then in Northern Ireland, and after that in France. The 1961 contest has still to be fixed, but in 1962 Holland will be host to the world's best exponents of one of its oldest crafts. (Expanded from a broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')



The Duke of Gloucester (left) unveiled a commemorative cairn; the Duchess is talking with Mr. J. D. Thomas, President of the World Ploughing Organisation

DR. THOMAS LONSDALE tells the remarkable story of 'The Colossus of Roads,' the merchant who only began a career as highway engineer at sixty: 'What McAdam did' he says, 'was, first, to be clear in his own mind how good roads were to be built; to build them in Bristol, and thus triumphantly to vindicate his principles; and then to preach and teach these principles up and down the country'

John McAdam—Highway Engineer

AT sixty years of age most people begin to think of retiring: John Loudon McAdam was sixty when he began his career as a highway engineer. For most of his life McAdam had been a merchant. To borrow an old religious phrase, we might almost say that at sixty he became a highway engineer by conviction because he felt the times needed highway engineers.

McAdam was born 200 years ago in the same year as Mozart. This was the age of Louis XVI and Madame Pompadour. McAdam died when he was eighty. By that time steam-trains were running from London to Birmingham, and steam-boats from Chicago to Buffalo. What a sweep of history we have here—the whole outline of the times in which we live was taking shape during McAdam's lifetime.

When McAdam was fourteen his father died, and the boy had to go to New York to work in the counting house of his uncle who was a merchant. The uncle was an auctioneer, a wine and provision merchant, and a dealer in tobacco and timber, and the business must have been prosperous because the uncle helped to found the New York Chamber of Commerce.

When McAdam was not quite twenty the United States declared their independence, and New York was the centre for settlers who were still loyal to the British Crown. During the next seven years McAdam sold on commission fifteen ships which the Navy had taken as prizes from the rebel colonists, so that even in his mid-twenties McAdam must have been trusted by his uncle as a shrewd man of business. When he was twenty-one he married Gloriana Nicholl, a daughter of the leading lawyer in New York, and when peace was declared McAdam and his family went to Scotland. Here, with restless energy, he modernised a coal-mine, and manufactured coke, tar, and varnish from the coal.

Fifteen years later they moved to the south of England, to Falmouth, where McAdam sold another naval prize, this time captured from the French, and then three years later they all moved to Bristol, where McAdam carried on business as a merchant. Whether or not he was prosperous we do not know, but we do know he became prominent because fifteen years later he led the agitation to rebuild Bristol gaol which the great prison reformer, John Howard, had condemned.

In the same year, 1816, when he was sixty, he began his career as a highway engineer by becoming inspector to the Bristol Turnpike Trust. In a few years he was to earn for himself the nickname all over Britain of 'The Colossus of Roads.' Now, the word turnpike is an old word that has come into use again in the name Pennsylvania Turnpike. A turnpike trust was a private company which had obtained an Act of Parliament to take over a length of main road, put a gate at either end, and charge a toll to each road-user. On some roads a toll had to be paid every few miles. Most of the main roads in Britain at that time were turnpikes.

When McAdam took over the affairs of the Bristol Turnpike Trust they were heavily in debt and their roads were very bad. In a few years

the roads became recognised as among the best in the country, the debt was reduced, and the trust became a model of good management. I think McAdam's quality as a man comes out well in this extract from one of his writings. He is writing about the duties of a general surveyor of some 150 miles of roads:

'He must control the contracts and other agreements entered into to save unnecessary expense, he must examine all work performed to see that it is corresponding with contracts and generally keep a vigilant superintendence over the persons employed by him. Accounts of all expenses incurred should be delivered into his office in duplicate, after examination one copy to remain in the office, the other, certified, to be sent to the Treasurer upon which payment may follow.'

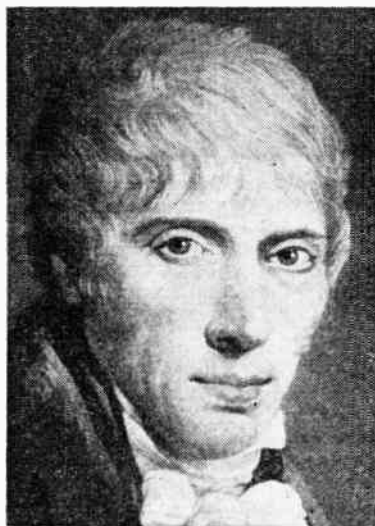
As well as managing the affairs of the Bristol Turnpike Trust, and training engineers and workmen, McAdam went up and down the country preaching and teaching his principles in direct and homely speech. The soil under a road must be properly drained, as wet soil will not carry the weight of the carriages. This means that ditches must be dug and kept cleared out. The road bed must be made firm and level, but sloping slightly to shed water off into the side ditches. The stones forming the road must be all the same size, each stone being a rough cube of 1½-inch side, weighing about six ounces.

One may well ask who broke so carefully the immense quantity of stones that this way of making roads demands? I am afraid the answer is a grim one: women, boys, and old men past hard work. These stones were scattered on the road bed until a layer six to eight inches thick of stones had been built up. Then the road was opened to traffic. McAdam

had a skilled workman or lengthsmen on every mile of road. The lengthsmen raked out any ruts left by the carriages in the softer places and added shovelfuls of broken stone.

McAdam's system was not new: many fine roads had been built in France by Trésaguet in which all the stones were broken to be the size of walnuts. There were good roads before McAdam, just as there was geometry before Euclid. What McAdam did was, first, to be clear in his own mind how good roads were to be built; to build them in Bristol, and thus triumphantly vindicate his principles; and then to preach and teach these principles up and down the country.

Strange this queer, Scotch mixture one often finds of a preacher with a vision and a business-man with an intense grasp of practical affairs in one and the same individual! He did most of this preaching for nothing. Between his sixtieth and sixty-seventh years he advised seventy turnpike trusts. 'If I had not sent answers to the enquirers saying I would go gratuitously, I believe I would not have been consulted,' he says. 'If I had made it a money-making speculation my system never would have been introduced into the country at all.' Even today many roads all over the world are laid after his principles—what highway engineers call macadam. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



John McAdam—painted by Turner

Collectivisation in the U.S.S.R.

Continued from page 6

between the luck of the weather, good and bad, and the consequences of changed governmental policies. It is dangerous to jump to conclusions on short-term evidence.

It would be both unfair and unreasonable to put the blame for Russian agricultural difficulties wholly on politics, ideology, and organisation. Any government would have difficulties, which would certainly not be overcome by abolishing the collective-farm system overnight. Despite the apparently boundless spaces of Russia there is now very little unused land where climate and soil conditions are suitable for agriculture. The population is growing by nearly 3½-million per annum, and there is much unsatisfied demand. Nor can war losses be left out of account.

But the Soviet leaders tackle these problems from their own special viewpoint. They propose to achieve higher production while still restricting peasant private enterprise, and strengthening the collective against peasant individualism. While admitting the inefficiencies of the past they consider that these were due to the 'historic necessity' of squeezing the

peasants to finance the industrial revolution. Now Khrushchev imagines he can make the collectives work. But the system was in fact designed primarily to squeeze produce out of the peasants on the cheap, and the press has been reporting many examples of muddle and stupidity arising out of the system. For example, the artificial division between the collectives and the machinery they use is only explicable in political terms, the Machine Tractor Stations being regarded as 'strong-points of the state in the villages.'

There must surely be more changes in the near future, as the government feels its way by trial and error towards something which works better. Perhaps they will plump for the state farms I mentioned earlier, which are ideologically superior, as they turn peasants into 'proletarians.' The only trouble is that they are so much more expensive from the government's point of view: in state farms, but not in collectives, regular wages and social-service benefits have to be paid, and any loss must be covered by the exchequer.

I am not a prophet, and cannot forecast just what the leaders will try next, but despite this year's good harvest we can be sure that the peasant problem will plague the regime for many a decade yet. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



When 22,000 members of the Brigade paraded before the Queen in Hyde Park this year some found need of the care usually bestowed on others on public occasions such as the Lord Mayor's Show (right)

The St. John Ambulance Brigade

NORMAN MACKENZIE describes the work of a voluntary organisation that devotes itself to first aid: it has 127,000 members in Britain, as well as 60,000 overseas—mostly in the Commonwealth

ON any big public occasion in Britain you will see among the crowd men and women wearing a black-and-white uniform marked by a curious eight-pointed cross. You would certainly see them at processions, at a football match, a horse show, even in the cinema or the theatre. The cross is the cross of St. John, and the uniform is that of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, a voluntary organisation which devotes itself to first aid and nursing. These men and women—and young people, too, for the Brigade has a cadet movement with many thousands of members—give up their spare time to learn the techniques of first aid and nursing, and then hold themselves ready to serve wherever they may be called upon. There are about 127,000 of them in Britain, and another 60,000 overseas, mostly in the Commonwealth or in countries which were formerly in the Commonwealth.

Anyone can join the Brigade. There is no distinction of class, race, or creed. The only condition is willingness to help other people. And the Brigade members, for the most part, must even pay for their own uniforms. Once a man or woman joins they are expected to attend training courses and to take examinations, and to serve whenever they are called on. In 1954 alone members of the Brigade treated nearly 200,000 cases on duty, and even more—250,000—when off duty, for a Brigade member will always come forward to help when a street accident or some other incident demands their help.



Boys and girls can join the Brigade—a nursing cadet in training

It is not merely a case of helping when there is an accident, or looking after people who may have been taken ill in a crowd. The Brigade members also do nursing, perhaps visiting sick people at home, or helping out in hospitals which are short of trained staff. And then there is the ambulance service. Many local authorities do not maintain their own full-time ambulance service, or maintain

only a limited service, because the demand is not large enough to justify full-time ambulance crews. But all over Britain St. John's supports a voluntary ambulance organisation which works on contract to local-government authorities: they are called on when needed for accidents, illness, or, perhaps, moving patients from one hospital to another. And the appropriate local authority pays whatever expenses are incurred.

In 1954 St. John's ambulances carried more than 300,000 invalids and took 40,000 accident victims to hospital. In association with the Red Cross and the Women's Voluntary Services, St. John's also helps to operate the Hospital Car Service, taking people to and from hospital for treatment, and taking convalescent patients home again.

Now, this Brigade, which does such invaluable work, was founded in 1887, and it has been growing all the time, especially during the two



Specially trained air attendants of the Brigade accompany sick people, and mobile first-aid patrols (below) go out on busy roads at holiday periods



world wars. Apart from the Brigade there is another body—the St. John's Ambulance Association—which runs training courses and examinations for non-members. Many public bodies and employers ask to have their staffs trained and tested in first aid by the association—the police, for instance, or the National Coal Board, government offices, or big industrial enterprises. For St. John's is recognised as the best of training methods for first aid, and its standards are accepted all over the world.

Both the Brigade and the association are directed by a body that is called the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John in Jerusalem. This order traces its origins back to the Order of St. John founded in Jerusalem more than 1,300 years ago—back to the Knights of St. John who played such a large part in the medieval crusades. It still maintains its historical link with Jerusalem by operating a special ophthalmic hospital in that city which treats anyone without distinction of race or creed.

The order has a long and complicated history, but today most people know it through the selfless help that members of its Ambulance Brigade give to those who need it. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')

you've got to
be good to be in
business 100 years



The FODEN FGD 6 10-11 cu. yd. DUMPER, famous everywhere for its performance and dependability, is powered by a 6 cylinder oil engine and fitted with double reduction axles.



FODENS LTD · SANDBACH · CHESHIRE · ENGLAND

Books to Read



Reviewed by
Daniel George

THE best book on John Wilkes, *That Devil Wilkes* by Raymond Postgate, has recently been published in a new edition. The mother of John Wilkes, wife of a distiller living in Clerkenwell, a strict Nonconformist, can never have dreamt that her son, born in 1727, was to be regarded as one of the greatest libertines of all time, almost the anti-Christ, and was almost simultaneously to be honoured in England, Europe, and America as the champion of the individual's right against both King and Parliament. He was not, it must be admitted, a very good or very honourable man. He had to live by his wits—which were considerable.

John Wilkes was let down by his patrons and friends, and almost deserted when he got into trouble. He was employed to write against the Government and against the efforts of George III to secure more power for the Crown. His enemies lay in wait for him, and when he gave provocation by an article in *The North Briton*, a paper he had founded and edited, a warrant was issued for his arrest. But the King and Government had caught a Tartar: from that moment he gave them no peace. They passed a sentence of outlawry upon him, and he spent three years scheming in France. He has been called some hard names, and he deserved them, but to call him, in the words engraved on his coffin, 'a Friend of Liberty' is no idle compliment. Raymond Postgate's book about him makes quite enthralling reading.

Chronologically, George Moore, the Irish novelist who was born in 1852 and died in 1933, comes next in my list of biographies, though actually the book about him is not quite a biography. It is by Nancy Cunard, and it is called *G.M.: Memories of George Moore*. Nancy Cunard wrote a book a short time ago about Norman Douglas. That was, perhaps, a little too intimate in tone: a reader who had never known Norman Douglas felt somewhat out of it. In recording her memories of George Moore she has had us—her ordinary readers—in mind: she does not assume too much on the personal side, though, of course, she assumes we are acquainted with the works of George Moore, with his novels, and generally with his past and present literary reputation. There have been other books about him, and he has written copiously about himself.

From these and other sources one got the impression that he was a vain, very touchy man, inclined to pontificate about art and literature and love, rather muddle-headed, often egregiously wrong in his opinions, and on the whole a slightly ridiculous person. That, anyhow, was how I felt about him until I got a glimpse of him in Lady Cynthia Asquith's recent book, *A Portrait of Barrie*. There he was shown, with not more than his fair share of human failings, as a very amiable man with a nice sense of humour. Nancy Cunard's *George Moore*, so to speak, is also rather a dear. She knew him when she was a child in arms, and throughout his life was on terms of great affection with him. As a poet and writer of distinction herself she sees his shortcomings—at any rate as a critic—but she sees, what is more important, his devotion to his conception of himself as a literary artist. Few authors—Flaubert hardly excepted—have taken themselves and their art more seriously. Immense pains went to the writing of a single paragraph, and he succeeded in writing some of the most beautiful prose of our time.

Gertrude Bell was born in 1868 and died in 1926. The book about her is by Josephine Kamm, and its title is *Daughter of the Desert*. In a comparatively small compass, presumably dictated by the biographical series in which the book appears, she has most cleverly and readably given us the life story of this remarkable woman. She was born at Washington Hall in the county of Durham, and was to be buried with full military honours in Baghdad, after a career more unforeseeable than most.

At Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, in the 1880s, in spite of what seems now like actual physical discomfort and a repressive spiritual atmosphere, she enjoyed herself, and was the first woman to get a First in Modern History. In 1899 she set out by herself for Jerusalem. Thenceforward there was no holding her. Sir John Glubb, who has written a preface to this book, pays a tribute to her great courage when later she crossed the deserts of Arabia. During the first world war she was attached to the British Intelligence Service in Cairo and associated with T. E. Lawrence; at the Peace Conference she was with him in representing the Arab peoples. In 1922 she became Director of Antiquities at Baghdad, where she died.

We now come to Hilaire Belloc, who was born in 1870 and died in 1953. Poet, novelist, historian, essayist, politician, controversialist—older readers will recall him in all these roles. There was a book about him by J. B. Morton a short time ago, and here is another: *Testimony to Hilaire Belloc*, by Eleanor and Reginald Jebb. I say a 'book about him' because this, like Mr. Morton's book, is not a formal biography so much as a book of reminiscences of the man as he lived by people who were closely associated with him: Mrs. Jebb was his daughter, and Mr. Jebb his son-in-law. Between them—or rather one after the other—they offer sketches of him as a family man.

Mr. Jebb's contribution compresses biographical facts in a narrative which is also an evaluation of Belloc's contributions to literature. Many of us who knew Belloc only through his books will remember him with gratitude.

That Devil Wilkes, by Raymond Postgate (Dobson, 25s.)

G.M.: Memories of George Moore, by Nancy Cunard (Hart-Davis, 25s.)

Daughter of the Desert, by Josephine Kamm (Bodley Head, 10s. 6d.)

Testimony to Hilaire Belloc, by Eleanor and Reginald Jebb (Methuen, 16s.)

'Books to Read'—G.O.S. on Wednesday 16.15, Thursday 00.30 and 05.00



Addressing a mass meeting at the end of the conference Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, received great applause when defending his Suez policy

The Conservative Party Conference

RICHARD GOOLD-ADAMS gives his impressions of the Conservative Party's annual meeting which was held in October at the North Wales seaside resort of Llandudno. He suggests that 'the keynote of the conference has been the Conservatives' recovery of confidence in themselves'

THE feature of the Conservative Party conference was the fact that there was no row. Instead the party left the north Wales seaside resort, Llandudno, where the conference had been held, more united and confident than for quite some time. And it is being said by the Conservatives themselves—not, I think, without reason—that their new unity is more genuine than that which the Labour Party had achieved the previous week at Blackpool.

During the period before the conference there had been three elements of doubt and criticism in the party. One centred on the Prime Minister himself, Sir Anthony Eden, who has gained an unfortunate reputation during the past year for being unable to make up his mind. Another criticism sprang from those members of the party who have suffered most from the continuing rise in prices here in England: there had been something of a revolt, that is to say, against the Government's failure to stop inflation.

And, thirdly, there have certainly been plenty of doubts inside the party about the Government's Suez policy: those on the right were dissatisfied with the Prime Minister for not being firm enough, and those on the left of the party were almost as horrified as the Labour opposition at the possibility that Britain might be led into war against Egypt.

Reason for Sir Anthony's Success

All three of these doubts and criticisms seemed to have been swept aside at least for the moment. It is normal for a Prime Minister to receive an enthusiastic reception at a party conference. But when Sir Anthony Eden delivered his big speech at the close of the proceedings the roar of support which he received clearly surprised and delighted him.

It is a little difficult to see quite why he had such a success, but I think the reason lies in this fact. While it had been the right wing of the party which was least keen on Sir Anthony Eden in terms of home politics, there is now general recognition that Mr. Butler has re-established his position as number two in the party.

And Mr. Butler, as Sir Anthony's successor, would be too progressive in his ideas to suit the die-hards. Consequently, the party has accepted the position, and at least for the moment has rallied again round the Prime Minister.

As I see it, the Conservative Party leadership has tried to meet the loss of confidence in its ability to stop prices rising by offering other and new ideas for which sacrifices are worth making. Admittedly considerable time at the conference was devoted to economic affairs. The Prime Minister went out of his way in his own speech to promise that the Government would introduce more relief from taxation for those on fixed incomes (broadly speaking what are called the middle classes), that the Government would introduce this relief as soon as the national interest permitted it to do so.

Both Mr. Butler and Mr. Macmillan, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, emphasised that in spite of the hard economic realities with which Britain is faced the Conservatives have in fact already reduced taxation very considerably since they were first returned to power in 1951. In spite of these reductions, and in spite of the heavy defence burden, it was also emphasised that more is being spent today on such things as hospitals and education than at any time under the previous Labour Government.

But it was really the several new and partly unexpected ideas which



Mr. Harold Macmillan, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke on taxation Mr. Macleod, Minister of Labour, announced a 'workers' charter'

rallied the delegates and made this a successful conference from the party's point of view after all. One idea was the plan to review the Rent Restriction Acts: for years in Britain rents below a certain level have been frozen by law at figures at which they stood before 1939. The result has been that a good deal of property is falling into disrepair, and in spite of the serious housing shortage some people are occupying more accommodation than they need and could afford at an economic rent.

This was a bold move because although it is a genuine attempt to straighten out a serious distortion in the national economy it will certainly lay the Government open to attack by the Labour Party for favouring the rich against the poor.

Another move was made in the field of labour relations. Mr. Macleod, the Minister of Labour, announced the Government's intention to establish a kind of workers' charter. The idea would be to get agreement between employers and the trade unions on such things as compensation for loss of employment, and on other questions affecting the security of the worker.

A third idea was for the Government to take very seriously the proposals for associating Britain with the concept of a common market in Europe: a great area of 250-million people in which goods would move with increasing freedom across national frontiers.

One Vote Against the Government

On the last major point of criticism, about the Government's policy over the Suez Canal dispute, I think Sir Anthony Eden definitely recovered a good deal of the ground that he seemed at one time to have lost. A resolution in favour of the Government's policy was passed with only one vote against.

The truth about the conference in general, I think, is this. Most Conservatives have accepted the idea of the welfare state as something which could not possibly be abandoned now. They are therefore searching (just as the Labour Party is searching) for ways in which to combine their own particular principles, of individual independence and initiative, with the kind of policy that will appeal to members of every class. And I think that compared with the Labour Party the Conservatives have made rather more progress at this year's party conference in reconciling their principles with reality than many outside observers had expected. As a result the keynote of the conference has been the Conservatives' recovery of confidence in themselves. (Broadcast in 'London Calling Asia')



Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister, paid the motor industry a big compliment by opening the show despite international problems which had been engaging his attention



The £9,000 Rolls-Royce Silver Wraith demonstrated by Kenneth Horne (left)—

THE 1956 M

REGINALD TURNILL, a BBC industrial correspondent, says, lay in the better performance offered. Imaginative display, too, played its part

THE motor industry is still the United Kingdom's greatest exporting industry, although this has tended to be forgotten recently. But the motor manufacturers take a tremendous pride in their post-war achievements, and that is probably why they have been rather sensitive about recent criticisms. They point out that the drop in car sales at home and overseas has been entirely due to two factors over which they have no control at all—the credit squeeze at home, and the decision of some countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, to reduce their imports. Whatever the reasons for this year's setbacks, the outstanding success of this year's Motor Show seems to have gone a long way towards restoring the prestige of British cars in world markets.

The Prime Minister himself paid the industry a big compliment by opening the show in spite of the international problems which have deprived him of his holiday. He drove straight to Earls Court from London Airport after a hurried visit to Paris to consult the French Prime Minister, and spent a long time looking at both the cars and the accessories displayed by the 540 exhibitors. 'The British motor industry is not to be maligned and underrated,' he declared. 'There is plenty of evidence here of vitality and inventiveness.'

Record Number of Overseas Visitors

Everybody's spirits seemed to rise at once, and within three days there were a whole series of success stories emerging. The numbers of Commonwealth and foreign visitors were far above the previous records; American orders were placed for cars worth more than £1-million. These included 1,000 of the new Austin-Healey 100-Six and 470 of the new MGA coupes. That was the day after Sir Anthony Eden had declared it could be fairly claimed that British sports cars led the world.

On the same day it was announced that Ford's and the British Motor Corporation had jointly chartered a Dutch cargo-ship to overcome the shortage of shipping space which was holding up their exports to America.

Immediately I entered Earls Court I had the impression that it was the brightest, and certainly the most colourful, show since the war. What made it such a success? Summed up, it lay in the better performance and easier driving which most of the manufacturers offered. Imaginative display, too, played its part in impressing overseas visitors and foreign buyers: transparent plastic bodies, enabling them to make a full inspection without the trouble of lifting the bonnet or opening the boot; the new Hillman Minx engine, incredibly balanced and delicately revolving on the nose of a realistic seal, all helped to keep visitors interested as they toiled through the crowded aisles.

Better performance was expressed in such things as increased engine power, disc brakes, and power-assisted steering; easier driving was available in a score of models, many of them small family cars, on which automatic or semi-automatic transmission at last abolishes that learner's nightmare, the clutch pedal.

What of the individual cars? Well, Ford's offer fully automatic transmission on their new American-style Zephyrs and Zodiacs as an extra costing £187 with tax. They claim it reduces driver fatigue by seventy per cent. The British Motor Corporation has increased the engine-power throughout its range, and introduced some attractive new colours—turquoise was one I noticed—without increasing prices.



A glimpse of the future—a Rover prototype with its gas-turbine engine at the rear



A model that helped to prove Sir Anthony Eden's claim that British sports cars lead the world—the MGA coupé, of which 470 were ordered by American firms



Minor can be fitted with a dictaphone—a television and cocktail cabinet (right)



Vauxhall were showing several re-styled models: the estate-car version of the Velox can be fitted with a rear seat that converts into a bed 70 inches long and 42 wide

MOTOR SHOW

...ent, gives his impressions of the forty-first Inter-
e brightest and most colourful since the war. The
and easier driving which most of the manufacturers
impressing overseas visitors and foreign buyers

The Morris Minor 1000 and the Austin A35 are their answer to the successes of the Volkswagen. They now have top speeds of 75 m.p.h., and it is claimed they will still do about forty miles per gallon when driven at sixty. On top of this, on the home market at any rate, the Morris costs about £50 less than the Volkswagen.

There have been suggestions for some time past that Vauxhall's were going to produce a new small car of revolutionary design, following their £36-million expansion scheme at Dunstable and Luton, but this will not be completed until next year. However, the re-styled Wyvern, Velox, and Cresta models are now more powerful and more economical.

I asked a Vauxhall chief whether he thought the industry was wise, in the face of this year's fall in sales, to push on with expansions which will increase overall car output to about 1,300,000 a year by 1959-60. That is half as many again as in 1955. His reply was that it is a question of modernisation as well as expansion. Vauxhall's plant will soon be as modern as any in Europe, he said, and that would ensure that they remained fully competitive. And so, like Ford's who are in the middle of a five-year £65-million expansion, they are pressing on with it.

One of the few really new models was the Singer Gazelle, which went into production only three weeks before the show opened. At £900 it is advertised as a small luxury car for the family, and has already proved quite a hit on the export side, particularly in New Zealand. Available as a saloon or convertible, it has a top speed of over eighty m.p.h.

The new Berkeley, a small British sports car produced by a caravan manufacturer, also aroused a good deal of interest. Its light, fibre-glass body, claimed to be of great strength and rigidity, enables the comparatively small engine to give a top speed of over eighty m.p.h. with a petrol consumption of fifty-five m.p.g.

More Luxurious than Ever

As usual, the luxury cars succeeded in being more luxurious than ever. The new Jaguar Mark VIII, with its 210 brake horse-power and speed of over 105 m.p.h., costs £1,829. With a refrigeration unit for the tropics, a television set which can be watched during the journey and then carried into the hotel for use there, the well-equipped business man can spend about £9,000 on a Rolls Royce.

The Rover gas-turbine car, looking very practical and roadworthy, with its rear engine cleverly displayed by mirrors, provided an exciting glimpse of the future. But I was told that it was still very much in the prototype stage, with many technical difficulties still to be overcome.

The caravan section drew bigger crowds than ever. Production is running at the rate of 20,000 a year, and many are being exported. It is probably the cheapest form of the modern luxury flat, when you consider that for under £300 you can get a fully furnished, three-berth caravan. One model could be divided into five rooms, sleeping seven people.

Overseas visitors made many complimentary remarks about the show as a whole, and the only complaint I heard was about the car-parking arrangements outside. Perhaps the most satisfying comment came from Mr. W. Kuhne, who is in the motor trade in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. He was impressed with 'the general air of keenness,' and said that not only was the British show superior to the recent Paris show but there was 'vastly more politeness than in Paris.'



The new Mark VIII Jaguar, the most luxurious model ever to be presented by its makers, has 210 b.h.p. and a speed of more than 105 m.p.h.: it costs £1,829



One of the display ideas which brightened this year's Show—a transparent bonnet on the new Morris Minor 1000

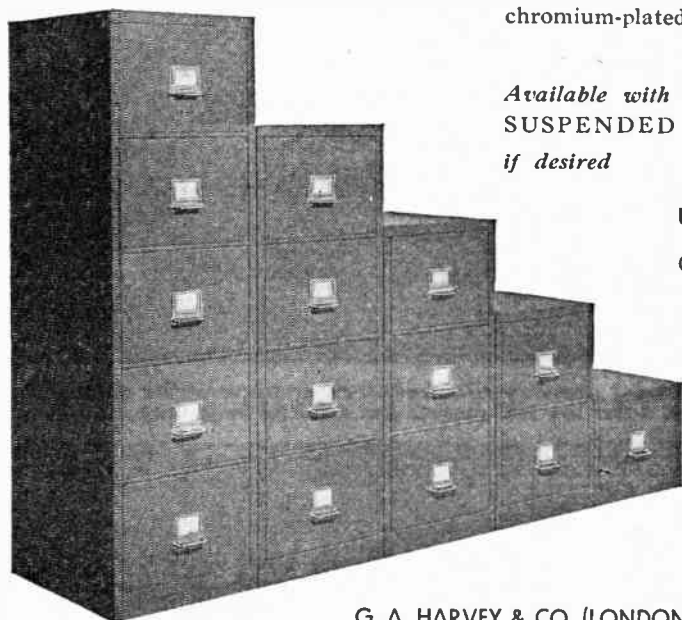


An aeroplane-style safety harness designed to prevent drivers and passengers being thrown about in an accident

Built for Heavy Duty

Substantially constructed for heavy duty, Harvey Steel Filing Cabinets have an inner framework of vertical steel channels welded together to give maximum strength and durability. This framework also ensures efficient support for the drawers, which glide smoothly and quietly to their fullest extent, despite heavy loading.

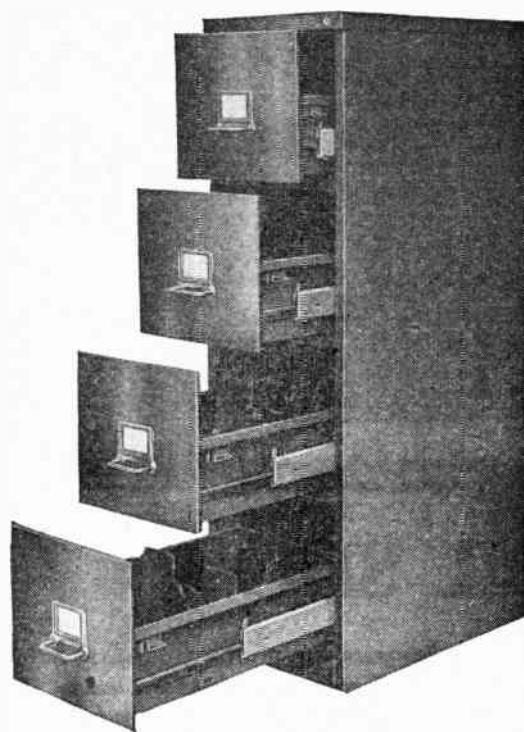
Stove enamelled Olive Green or Scarborough Grey (alternative colours to order), with chromium-plated card holders and handles.



Available with SUSPENDED FILING CHASSIS if desired

UNITS OF 1 TO 5 DRAWERS
QUARTO & FOOLSCAP SIZES

Please ask for Catalogue No. LC800



Steel Filing Cabinets

G. A. HARVEY & CO. (LONDON) LTD., Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.7, England. Grams & Cables: 'Cheaper, Wol., London'

COURSES IN ENGLISH

for overseas students

By taking one of the special courses provided by Pitman's College School of English, overseas students and visitors can acquire a good command of English in the shortest possible time. Expert tuition is provided in carefully graded daytime classes. Special preparation for Pitman's College Diploma for Proficiency in English. Write for prospectus and full details.

LEARN ENGLISH IN LONDON



DEPT. 15, DEVON HOUSE, 171-177, GT. PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.1

Telephone: LANgham 6150

Do my eyes deceive me



No! All this food goes easily into the latest Electrolux family refrigerator — with space to spare. Two useful door shelves complete its well-planned storage arrangements. Built for long, dependable *silent* service, the MODEL LT.230 excels with many extra features. Shelf area — 5 sq. ft. Operation by kerosene, electricity or gas. Permanently *silent* cooling unit guaranteed for 5 years.



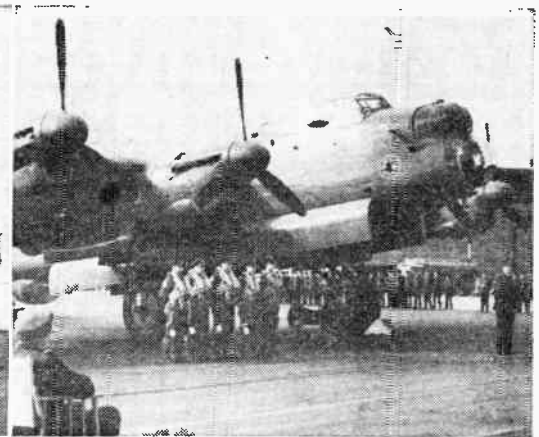
ELECTROLUX LIMITED
153/5 Regent St, London, W.1

Electrolux
silent refrigerators
renowned for reliability

F216-B



The Handley Page Herald airliner, carrying forty-four passengers, is designed to land on short runways



Farewell ceremony for the last Lancaster bomber

NEW PASSENGER AIRCRAFT

ONE of Britain's newest passenger aircraft, the four-engine Handley Page Herald, has been so designed that it can make use of very short runways. In fact, although the Herald is large enough to carry forty-four passengers, has a wing-span of ninety-five feet, and is more than seventy feet long, it can land safely even on grass. The aircraft's capabilities have just been demonstrated during a landing on Alderney, one of the smallest of the Channel Islands.

I was on board the Herald for this flight. We had expected to take off at dawn, but because of the fog it was nearly midday when we started. I had hoped to have a good view of the whole of the small island of Alderney from the air, but there was low cloud all the way, and I did not even see the Channel.

When we broke cloud the first time we could not have been far above the level of the top of the reddish-brown barrier of cliffs. The tiny, grass air-strip—it is only 960 yards long—is about 288 feet above sea-level. It looked as though landing this large aircraft was going to be difficult, to say the least, but I was able to describe the landing at the time, and here is part of the recording I made:

'We are about fifty feet up, coming in; we have bumped; we have touched down; now there are 960 yards ahead of us, and beyond that the cliffs dropping 200 to 300 feet into the sea. But I can see that we are going to pull up well within that distance. I should think we have run about 450 yards, and come to a stop.'

Later the Herald landed at Guernsey where the airport is much larger, but where the surface is still grass. Here is what the managing director of Jersey Airlines, Mr. Malden Thomas, had to say when I interviewed him:

'I think the Herald a most impressive aircraft. I thought before this visit that there was a doubt in all new ventures, but today I am quite a confirmed Herald fan. There is a future for aircraft like this.'

RONALD ROBSON

SIDNEY STREET, STEPNEY

A FAMOUS landmark on the fringe of London's dockland has disappeared. It is the house at 100, Sidney Street, Stepney, the scene of the famous siege of Sidney Street forty-five years ago, when police under the personal direction of the then Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill, caught a party of anarchists who eventually perished in a fire which broke out in the building. The whole block of which this house was part has been knocked down to make way for modern flats.

I went down to Stepney to have a last look round before the demolition, and while I was there I asked the Town Clerk, Mr. William Reeve, what the new Sidney Street is going to look like:

'Upon the site of No. 100 is to be con-

Here and There

—with 'Radio Newsreel'—

structed a block of six-storeyed flats adjoining a smaller block of four-storeyed flats, the two blocks together comprising a total of some forty-four flats.'

'And have you had, by any chance, any complaints either from people living in the borough, or perhaps historians, interested people, saying that No. 100 should be left standing?'

'I have heard no complaints of any kind from anybody, and I am quite sure that the people locally would not for one moment complain of the demolition of a property of this kind and its being replaced with something better constructed.'

I then had a word with one of the oldest inhabitants of Sidney Street, Mr. Marcus Dewbury, who remembers the siege. I asked him what he remembered of it?

'I was on my way to work on the morning that the affair took place. When I got to Sidney Street I saw crowds of people at the Mile End end, and I thought I would wait and see what was taking place. I waited for a bit, and I heard shots from revolvers or rifles—whatever they were—and later on the crowd got thicker, and I could not get out when I eventually wanted to go to work so I thought I had better make a day of it.'

BARBARA HOOPER



One of the workmen engaged in demolishing 100, Sidney Street, Stepney, witnessed the famous siege

THE LAST LANCASTER

SENIOR officers of the Royal Air Force's Bomber and Coastal Command met at St. Mawgan airfield in Cornwall to say goodbye to the last Avro Lancaster in service. This four-engine bomber was described by Sir Arthur Harris, the wartime chief of Bomber Command, as the greatest single factor in the air offensive against Germany. Certainly no service machine has ever been so affectionately regarded by airmen. I took part in many wartime Lancaster raids myself, and I was there to see the last Lanc take off for the last time to the strains of *Auld Lang Syne*.

To many of the young airmen drawn up on parade beneath its wing-tips at St. Mawgan the Lancaster may have appeared as just another rather old-fashioned plane: certainly a plane with a great name in the last war, but to them 1942 and 1943 is a long time ago. But to squadrons converting to Lancasters from Manchester, Stirlings, and Wellingtons in 1942 Lancasters meant a very great deal.

To operate over Germany in one of them meant that the days of grumbling, reluctant take-offs were over, and so was the long, slow haul at medium level over the North Sea.

And over on the other side the Lanc always seemed to have something in hand: it was nimble for its size, and it would climb or turn with great willingness.

Most people, perhaps, remember it best as a conventional night bomber—and indeed most of Bomber Command's forty-two squadrons of them were used mainly on medium- and high-level night bombing—but it was also used extensively in daylight and at low level, and for mine-laying and many special tasks, like the Augsburg raid, the raids on the Möhne and the Eder dams, the assault on the *Tirpitz*, and the many raids that were carried out against the heavily protected U-boat pens.

Lancs were also used with great success by squadrons attached to Coastal Command for patrols against U-boats in the north Atlantic. They were crewed by Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians, South Africans, and men from all over Britain, and no one has ever heard a word said against the Lanc.

The last of this great line seemed out of place on this warm, sunny airfield set in the undulating wooded country of Cornwall: the flat, open, windy acres of the East Coast would perhaps have been more appropriate. But this was where the Lanc did its last job in service, as a navigational trainer with Coastal Command's School of Maritime Reconnaissance.

Although airmen are not normally sentimental people, to close the ceremony officers who had flown hundreds of hours in Lancs came forward to pay the last one—D for Donald—individual tributes in token of the affection of the Royal Air Force for the Lancaster.

PETER MAGGS

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11945	25.12
	11750	25.53
Falkland Islands		
Sunday only		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	11955	25.09
In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday		
10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	15435	19.44
	17715	16.93

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)</i>		
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
<i>(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Thurs.)</i>		
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Fri.)</i>		
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Sun., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
04.45-05.15	11955	25.09
	15420	19.46
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15070	19.91
	17700	16.95
New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86
Eastern		
Eastern		
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
<i>(Tues., Wed.)</i>		
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86

London Calling Asia		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South-East Asia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
13.15-14.00	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65
Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	12095	24.80
12.00-12.45	17700	16.95
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
16.00-21.00	15070	19.91
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80
West Africa		
04.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
06.30-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91
18.00-20.15	15435	19.44
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80
21.00-22.45	15070	19.91
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	21470	13.97
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
<i>(Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.)</i>		
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
<i>(except Wed., Thurs., Fri.)</i>		
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
<i>(except 18.15-18.30 Sun., Fri.)</i>		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-07.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17870	16.79
09.30-16.15	15110	19.85
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91
11.00-11.15	12040	24.92
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
18.30-21.00	9410	31.88

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
17.15-20.15	15435	19.44
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53
West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11945	25.12
23.00-23.15	11750	25.53
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55
South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
23.00-03.00	9410	31.88
South Georgia		
22.15-00.30	12095	24.80
23.00-00.30	9410	31.88
Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-22.15	9410	31.88
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
New Zealand		
06.00-08.00	11955	25.09
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15110	19.85
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15070	19.91
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific		
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	15110	19.85
11.30-14.15	12095	24.80
South-East Asia		
09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
16.00-17.15	12095	24.80
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	9510	31.55
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
16.00-18.15	12095	24.80

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

This Week's Listening

December 16 — 22

'THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM'

IT was during Lent in 1955 that David Lloyd James and Harold Rogers joined a party of some forty people led by an Anglican priest, the Rev. L. T. Pearson, who were going to Israel and Jordan to visit places associated with the life of Our Lord. They took a tape machine to record sounds, music, and interviews that would illustrate and bring to life the places they were to visit, and their journey, which lasted two weeks, took them to Haifa, Nazareth, the Sea of Galilee, Jerusalem, Jericho, and Bethlehem.

Out of this rich material the two travellers compiled a programme which can be heard in the General Overseas Service this week. It will be broadcast in three parts: the first, on Jerusalem, will go out on Wednesday at 15.45 and 21.00, and Thursday at 04.45; the second, on Nazareth and Ein Karem, on Thursday at 15.45 and 21.00, and Friday at 04.45; and the third, on Bethlehem, on Friday at 15.45 and 21.00, and Saturday at 04.45.

David Lloyd James and Harold Rogers journeyed not only as reporters but as Christians: this was something more than a job of work. Their aim was to present a picture in sound of the Holy Land that would help to a better understanding of the Bible.

JAMES RAMSAY MACDONALD

IN 1924 James Ramsay MacDonald became the first Labour Prime Minister in British history. Eight years later, in August, 1931, at the height of the great economic depression, MacDonald accepted to lead an all-party National Government.



The storm of bitterness that he aroused in the ranks of the Labour movement by this decision took many years to die down. The Labour Party entered a period of decline, from which it did not emerge again until 1945, and for this decline many people have blamed Ramsay MacDonald.

Yet it is strange to reflect that this handsome Scot had been one of the chief architects of the Labour Party in its early days. He was born in 1866 in the Morayshire fishing village of Lossiemouth and had known grinding poverty and unemployment in his youth. He took an early part in the activities of the Independent Labour Party, became its chairman in 1906, and was returned to Parliament at the General Election of 1906. At Westminster he soon imposed himself as the leading figure in the small Labour group in Parliament.

In a programme to be broadcast in the General Overseas Service Alan Bullock will be introducing the recorded recollections of some of those who knew Ramsay MacDonald either as a friend, a colleague, or a political opponent. The programme will end with an appreciation by the Rt. Hon. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P., the last survivor in the Commons of the first Labour Government of 1924. G.O.S.: Monday 17.30; Tuesday 02.30; Friday 10.00



Brewster Mason and Ursula Howells will be playing in a comedy, 'The Uncivil Servant,' on Sunday and Wednesday; and Jack Train (right) will present an entertainment, 'First Class Journey,' on Saturday

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

KEEPING pace with the vast increase in the number of people employed by the Civil Service in Britain has been the number of jokes about the Civil Service: affectionate disparagement is a characteristically English way of recognising an essential and, on the whole, admirable institution.

The present state of the Civil Service is mirrored in Rodney Quest's genially ironic comedy, *The Uncivil Servant*, which supposes a division of the service called N.A.V.2. Here is the legend of the tea-drinking office-dwellers (somebody is lightly said to have gone down with 'tannic acid poisoning'), the place-jostling, bowler-hatted commuters from the suburbs, the long-winded men with briefcases.

And here at the centre of the story is one John Frensham, in the running for a deputy-directorship, but a notably blunt and caustic man—until one day he comes by an old book on *How to Gain Friendship and Be Prosperous*. Whereupon he tries to subdue his sharp tongue, and sets about wooing neighbours and colleagues in a new silken idiom.

For a mystery play which is simply and solely a mystery, unconnected with crime or detection, there is Aileen Burke and Leone Stewart's *The Projection of Addison*.

PETER FORSTER

'The Uncivil Servant': Sunday 01.00 and 18.30; Wednesday 14.15
'The Projection of Addison': Monday 11.30; Tuesday 18.30; Friday 01.30

THE MISTLETOE CUSTOM

ONCE again this Christmas people will be hanging up mistletoe in thousands of homes in Britain and elsewhere, but few of them will be aware of the origins of this pleasant Yuletide custom. According to Geoffrey Grigson, in a talk that can be heard in 'From the Third' this week, they will in fact be maintaining a custom which although it has lost its point has retained all its symbolic pleasures.

As he points out the hanging of mistletoe is not just the result of romantic concern for Druids which gained new favour about 150 years ago: long before that mistletoe was used as 'a spiritual disinfectant'

to drive away the evil perpetrated by goblins, elves, and fairies. The witch mania which began the custom has long since disappeared, but the use of counter-magic in the form of Christmas decorations unwittingly remains.

G.O.S.: Monday 15.15; Friday 23.15

RACE RELATIONS IN BRITAIN

THROUGHOUT the series of talks on 'Christianity and Race' Philip Mason has been discussing the question of race relations. He has spoken of the attitude of those who follow other world religions; he has given the agnostic's point of view; he has analysed—on the evidence of the New Testament—the problems which confronted the leaders of the early Christian Church, and considered these in relation to the separatist attitude of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.

Philip Mason's purpose throughout has been to define Christian principles, and then to relate them to current problems. Last week he outlined some of the difficulties of race relations in Africa; in his concluding talk, 'Principles into Practice,' he considers race relations in Britain, with particular reference to immigrants from the West Indies.

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 05.00

A. E. MATTHEWS

THE well-known veteran of the English stage, A. E. Matthews, began his theatrical career in 1887. Since then he has appeared in a great many successful stage and film productions, including *The Importance of Being Earnest, But for the Grace of God, The Chiltern Hundreds, and The Manor of Northstead*, and he has spent a considerable amount of time on tour, visiting South Africa, Australia, and the U.S.A.

Mr. Matthews has acted with many great theatrical figures of the past—Sir Henry Irving, Ellen and Marion Terry, Charles Hawtreay, John Hare, and Charles Wyndham among them—and when Peggy Branford went to see him at his home in Hertfordshire he recalled those early days. He also talked of some of the famous people he has met from outside the theatre, such as Lord Roberts. These recollections by A. E. Matthews will be heard in his talk, 'I Remember.'

G.O.S.: Friday 16.15; Saturday 00.30 and 05.00

SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

DESPITE the increasing information available to students of the Soviet Union's domestic affairs, it is the country's foreign policy of which the outside world is most continuously aware. In the talk on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age' Sir David Kelly will look behind the day-to-day events in the world of Soviet diplomacy, and will seek the answers to some deeper questions.

For instance, how far are the objectives of Soviet foreign policy traditionally Russian or essentially revolutionary? In how few hands is the control of this policy concentrated? What are the diplomatic, military, and economic methods used by the Soviet Union to further its ends, and with what success?

Sir David Kelly completed a lifelong diplomatic career by serving as British Ambassador in Moscow from 1949 to 1951, after holding similar appointments in Argentina and Turkey, and since his retirement has based books and articles on his experience of the Soviet Union.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00



The Orpington Junior Singers can be heard in a programme of Christmas carols on Friday at 02.30 and 14.45

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 16

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

- 16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Medical Magazine
23.30 Feature Programme
23.50 Music Programme
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.06 Musical Interlude
23.15 London Chronicle
23.30 Drama or Music
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

- 20.15 Music Magazine
20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
Community hymn-singing

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUES
16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Question and Answer
17.25 Variety Programme
17.55 Political Aside
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Your Favourite Singer
18.45 Feature Programme
19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
19.25 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
16.40 Contact Programme
16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Music Interlude
16.05 English Law and Liberty
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 00.25

00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
12: Music for Shakespearean Films
(repeated Mon., 07.30; Wed., 15.15)

01.00 Brewster Mason and Ursula Howells in 'THE UNCIVIL SERVANT'

A play for radio by Rodney Quest
Johnson.....John Westbrook
Brentwood.....Charles Hodgson
John Frensham, O.B.E.

Brewster Mason
Barlow.....James Thomason
Waitress.....Annette Kelly
Miss Lewis.....Betty Linton
Stott.....Leonard Trolley
Wilson.....Gordon Davies
Mrs. Leach.....Molly Rankin
Anne Frensham.....Ursula Howells
Vicar.....Brian Powley
Voice of the author.....Hamilton Dyce
Lady Portsdown.....Marjorie Mars
Admiral Portsdown.....H. G. Stoker
Mrs. Waterfield, Anne Frensham's mother.....Dorothy Holmes-Gore
Mr. Salmon, a barber.....Peter Neil
Sir Willoughby Trinket
Patrick Waddington

Production by Audrey Cameron
(repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
Peter Forster writes on page 19

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 THE RAEBURN ORCHESTRA

Conductor, Wynford Reynolds

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'

A thought for the first day of the week by Father Douglas Carter

05.00 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer
Barbara Lyon
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

05.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 FROM THE BIBLE

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC

Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
(repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 15.15)

07.45 BALLADS

OF YESTERDAY
Fisher Morgan (bass)
with Frederick Stone (piano)
sings old-time martial ballads

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK

Mozart (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY

CALLS THE TUNE
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from Burton-on-Trent Parish Church, Staffordshire. Conducted by the Vicar, the Venerable E. Aldington-Hunt

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
featuring Sidney James
Bill Kerr, Hattie Jacques
and Kenneth Williams

12.00 MELODY HOUR

BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
with John Hanson
and Shirley Abicair
with the Sidney Bright Quartet
Produced by Eric Arden

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 FOR CHILDREN

'Hansel and Gretel'
A story from 'The Blue Fairy Book'
retold by Andrew Lang
and read by Eve

13.40 app. Interlude of Carols

13.45 app. For the Very Young

'The True Story of Christmas'
read by Julia Lang
(repeated on Monday at 21.30)

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
Lamar Crowson (piano)
and the BBC Scottish Orchestra
play

Concerto quasi una Fantasia
Benjamin
Concerto for piano and wind instruments.....Stravinsky

15.15 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'

with Barbara Lyon
Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Written by
Bob Block and Bebe Daniels
Production by Tom Ronald

15.45 LISTENING POST, LONDON

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 GERALDO'S MUSIC
A programme of popular melodies of yesterday and today played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with singers

Roy Edwards and Margaret Rose
Introduced by Bruce Wyndham
Produced by David Miller
(repeated Wed., 06.30; Thurs., 14.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE

from Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, North End, Portsmouth. Conducted by Father Gerard Dwyer
(repeated on Monday at 01.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

Directed by Henry Krein

18.30 'THE UNCIVIL SERVANT'

(See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)

19.30 TWO IN ONE

featuring two panel games
'Plot the Spot'
and 'Figure It Out'
(repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.09

20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'The Piano Music of Edgar MacDowell,' by Joseph Cooper
'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.15)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR

Community hymn-singing from St. Pancras Church, Euston Road, London. Conducted by the Rev. W. P. Baddeley

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

22.00 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS

25: Chile
(BBC recordings)

22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'

(repeated Tues., 07.15; Sat., 14.15)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 ANTHOLOGY

6: The York Mystery Plays
(repeated Mon., 20.15; Fri., 14.15)

23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE

The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT
04.20 on: 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.79 m.
05.54 on: 25.30, 25.09, 19.46, 16.95, 13.92, 11.65 m.
09.20 on: 19.91, 19.85, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
15.54 on: 24.80 m.
19.54 on: 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
20.54 on: 24.92, 19.60, 16.77 m.
22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.70 m.
A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

MONDAY

DECEMBER 17

GMT

00.30 COLONIAL QUESTIONS

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 RELIGIOUS SERVICE

from Corpus Christi Roman Catholic Church, North End, Portsmouth. Conducted by Father Gerard Dwyer

01.30 THE MOTYLINSKI SEXTET

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 KAY CAVENDISH at the piano

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 The Tour of His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
A report by Anthony Lawrence and commentators of the N.Z.B.S. on His Royal Highness's visit to New Zealand

05.00 'THE DEVIL TAKE HER'

An opera in one act

the words by Alan Collard and John B. Gordon
The music by Arthur Benjamin
William McAlpine, Edmund Donlevy
Owen Brannigan, Pamela Petts
Janet Howe, Marjorie Westbury
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conducted by Gerald Gentry

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 FROM THE EDITORIALS

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE

featuring

'Plot the Spot' and

'Figure It Out'

Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn

The Panel:

Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
(repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME

Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
12: Music for Shakespearean Films
(repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

08.00 Close down

09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Mozart (records)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 ELISE GRANADOS at the electronic organ

10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 'THE PROJECTION OF ADDISON'

By Aileen Burke and Leone Stewart
Phyl Duncan.....Mairhi Russell
Miss Jaffa.....Molly Lumley
Hopkins.....Geoffrey Matthews
Henry Addison.....James Thomason
Elise Lambert.....Cecile Chevreau
Produced by Audrey Cameron
(repeated Tues., 18.30; Fri., 01.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 19

12.00 Vera Lynn introduces YOURS SINCERELY

in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra
(repeated on Thurs., 01.00 and 18.30)

12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE presents people and events in the West of England

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS

(Concert music)

Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Vic Oliver introduces VARIETY PLAYHOUSE

The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell

(repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 From the Third Programme

'MISTLETOE, OR THE BOREDOM OF COMMON SENSE'

by Geoffrey Grigson
(repeated on Friday at 23.15)
See note on page 19

followed by an interlude

15.45 The Tour of His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH (See 04.45)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

'Principles into Practice'

The last of six talks by Philip Mason, Director of Studies in Race Relations at the Royal Institute of International Affairs

(repeated Tuesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 1916.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Five Minutes for FARMERS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 PORTRAIT OF A PRIME MINISTER
James Ramsay MacDonald

A programme about the life and work of the first Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain

Written and narrated by Alan Bullock
Produced by Gerard Mansell
(repeated Tues., 02.30; Fri., 10.00)
See note on page 19

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 DIVERTISSEMENT

Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
Josephine Veasey (mezzo-soprano)
Trevor Anthony (bass)
Robert Keys (piano)

19.00 'WHY DID JESUS COME?'

3: To prepare the world for His coming again

The last of a series of talks by the Rev. Tom Allan
(repeated on Tuesday at 23.30)

19.15 TIME FOR OPERA

Marion Lowe (soprano)
Roderick Jones (baritone)
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky

(repeated Tues., 05.15; Fri., 13.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 ANTHOLOGY

6: York Mystery Plays
(repeated on Friday at 14.15)

20.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Mozart (records)21.00 CENTRAL BAND OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE
(by permission of the Air Council)

Conducted by Wing Commander A. E. Sims, O.B.E.
Organising Director of Music, R.A.F.

21.30 FOR CHILDREN

'Hansel and Gretel'

A story from 'The Blue Fairy Book' retold by Andrew Lang and read by Eve

21.55 app. Interlude of Carols

22.00 app. For the Very Young

'The True Story of Christmas' read by Julia Lang

22.15 NEW RECORDS

(Light music)
Presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Produced by Roy Speer

23.45-00.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

presents people and events in the West of England

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.15 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'Educating Archie'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Cultural Review
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
'What's the Ending?'—third of a series in which Fielden Hughes tells the story of a well-known novel, and an African will be asked to guess the ending. West African Voices
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.37-16.45 Persoorigh
(Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.20 Listeners' Requests
17.35 London Letter
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Light Drama
18.50 'As I See It': a talk
19.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Listeners' Forum
19.40 Science and Life
19.50 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Forum
16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign Literature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

DECEMBER 18

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Music Magazine
23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Report from Britain by Alan Murray
23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'The Prisoner of Zenda,' Episode 9
Hymns and their Music
Sung by the St. Martin Singers conducted by the Rev. W. D. Kennedy-Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.25 Music from the Films
17.45 Mirror of the East or West
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Listeners' Requests
19.00 Arab News Letter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Scheherazade
19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 Agricultural Notebook
16.10 Viewpoint
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 MEET MEL TORMÉ

as he sings his favourite songs accompanied by Colin Beaton and the Dennis Wilson Sextet comprising star instrumentalists: Keith Bird (clarinet) Martin Slavin (vibraphone) Frank Clarke (bass) Jack Llewellyn (guitar) Phil Seaman (drums) and Dennis Wilson (piano)
(repeated at 12.15; Thurs., 17.30)

00.30 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

'Principles into Practice'
The last of six talks by Philip Mason
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 BBC Concert Hall

NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA

of Great Britain

Conducted by Walter Susskind
Introduced by Maurice Jacobson
Overture; Le Corsair.....Berlioz
Sinfonia Concertante.....Haydn
A Shakespeare Overture.....Frankel
(recorded at the Edinburgh Festival, 1956)
(repeated at 14.45)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

02.30 PORTRAIT

OF A PRIME MINISTER

James Ramsay MacDonald
A programme about the life and work of the first Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain
Written and narrated by Alan Bullock
Produced by Gerard Mansell
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER

OF THE WEEK

Mozart (records)

05.00 'CHRISTIANITY AND RACE'

(See 00.30)

05.15 TIME FOR OPERA

Marion Lowe (soprano)
Roderick Jones (baritone)
BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Vilem Tausky
(repeated on Friday at 13.15)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 RECITAL

by Maud Weyhausen (soprano) and David Martin (violin)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'

with Kitty Bluett, Kenneth Connor
Maurice Denham, Laidman Browne
Pat Coombs
Norman Shelley, David Jacobs
(repeated on Saturday, 14.15)

07.45 TRUTH TO TELL

'Unemployed Clubs'
by Wynford Vaughan Thomas
'Three and Sixpence'
by Mabel Constanduros
'The Millionaire and the Tea Urn'
by Godfrey Winn
'Royal Visit'
by Rex Alston
(repeated on Saturday at 22.00)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 THE ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Walter Goehr
John Wolfe (oboe)
Watson Forbes (viola)
Overture, Op. 3.....John Joubert
Concertino for oboe and string orchestra.....Michael Hobson
Serenade for viola and orchestra
Stephen Dodgson

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

A meeting place where people from the many parts of the Commonwealth exchange news and views, and listen to music provided by their own artists

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA

by Alistair Cooke

12.15 MEET MEL TORMÉ

(See 00.15; repeated Thurs., 17.30)

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE

A programme for Ulster people overseas, including news from home and 'Irish Rhythms'

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS

Directed by Henry Krein

13.30 THE CANTERBURY SINGERS

Conductor, Alan Mahy
A programme of Christmas motets
(repeated Wed., 02.30; Fri., 20.30)

14.00 Great Tom

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.45 BBC Concert Hall

(See 01.00)

15.45 FOLK TUNES

OF MANY LANDS

25: Chile
(BBC recordings)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'Foreign Policy'
by Sir David Kelly
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
See note on page 19

16.30 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Franklyn Boyd
(repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.10 Report from

SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

Essex

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 NEW RECORDS

(Light music)
Presented by Ian Stewart

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 'THE PROJECTION OF ADDISON'

(For cast see Monday, 11.30; repeated on Friday at 01.30)

19.00 'HUGH THE DROVER'

(or 'Love in the Stocks')

An abridged version of the romantic ballad opera
Words by Harold Child
Music by Vaughan Williams

With soloists and the BBC Midland Chorus and Orchestra
Conducted by Leo Wurmser

The last of a weekly series of ballad operas
(repeated on Saturday, 01.00)

followed by an interlude at 19.55

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 GOLDEN AGE

of popular song (1918-1939)

with Benny Lee, Marie Benson
Narrators, Alan Keith
and Guy Kingsley Poynter

Pianist, Malcolm Lockyer
The BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
(repeated Wed., 23.45; Thurs., 11.45)

21.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

21.30 DVORAK

Trio in F minor, Op. 65

played by the Neaman Trio:
Yfrah Neaman (violin)
Eleanor Warren (cello)
Lamar Crowson (piano)
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE

(See 12.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'The Piano Music of Edgar MacDowell,' by Joseph Cooper
'Opera Singers of the Past,' by Harold Rosenthal

23.30 'WHY DID JESUS COME?'

3: To prepare the world for His coming again
The last of a series of talks by the Rev. Tom Allan

23.45-00.03 GERALD CROSSMAN PLAYERS

and the ROBIN RICHMOND TRIO

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 19

GMT

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Foreign Policy' by Sir David Kelly (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**00.55 COMMENTARY****01.00 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**

The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver and Philip Martell
(repeated on Saturday, 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS**02.09 From the Editorials****02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW****02.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Essex****02.30 THE CANTERBURY SINGERS**

Conductor, Alan Mahy
A programme of Christmas motets
(repeated on Friday at 20.30)

03.00 Close down**04.30 THE NEWS****04.39 Slow Speed News Summary****04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Mozart (records)****05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
(See 00.30)**05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT**

played by
The London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxwell
(repeated on Saturday at 16.15)

06.00 THE NEWS**06.09 From the Editorials****06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE****06.30 GERALDO'S MUSIC**

A programme of popular melodies of yesterday and today played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with singers Roy Edwards and Margaret Rose
(repeated on Thursday at 14.15)

07.00 THE NEWS**07.09 Home News from Britain****07.15 NEW RECORDS**
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble**08.00 Close down****09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW****09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS****09.45 KAY CAVENDISH**
at the piano**10.00 CHRISTMAS VERSE AND MUSIC**

A programme arranged by David Enders

The music sung by The St. Martin's Singers with Wilfred Brown

Conducted by W. D. Kennedy-Bell
The verse read by Joan Hart, John Glen
David Enders

The music includes: Away in a manger; The Angel Gabriel; Rocking; On Christmas night; Balulalow (W'arlock); Ding dong merrily on high; In dulci jubilo.

The verse includes: Tonight the wind gnaws (Laurie Lee); Midnight (Archibald Lampman); The House of Christmas (G. K. Chesterton); The Oxen (Thomas Hardy); Before Dawn (Walter de la Mare); Morning Glory (Siegfried Sassoon); Awake, glad heart! (Henry Vaughan).

Production by Frederick Bradnum
(repeated Thurs., 19.00; Fri., 06.30)

10.30 THESE RADIO TIMES

A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it

Written by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning
(repeated on Friday, 01.00 and 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS**11.09 COMMENTARY****11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****11.25 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND Essex****11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING**

Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 'THE GOON SHOW'

with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan

The Rav Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray

(repeated Thurs., 01.30; Fri., 07.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP

A Christmas programme from Eltham College arranged by the sons of missionaries and including carols and comments on Christmas activities

13.00 THE NEWS**13.09 Home News from Britain****13.15 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA**

Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**14.15 'THE UNCIVIL SERVANT'**

A play for radio by Rodney Quest
(for details see Sunday at 01.00)

15.15 MUSIC AND THE FILM

A series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley

12: Music for Shakespearean Films

15.45 THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM**1: Jerusalem**

Annunciation of St. John the Baptist
David Lloyd James takes you along the road to Bethlehem, describing the events that led to the birth of Our Lord set against the background of the Holy Land as he saw it during a visit early last year.

Reader, Robert Harris
Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated at 21.00; Thurs., 04.45)

See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS**16.09 COMMENTARY****16.15 BOOKS TO READ****16.30 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'**

Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James Bill Kerr, Hattie Jacques and Kenneth Williams
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**17.10 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND****17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL****17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES****18.00 THE NEWS****18.09 Home News from Britain****18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP****18.30 BACH**

Christmas Oratorio (Parts 1 and 2)

Helen Watts (contralto)
Richard Lewis (tenor)
Hervey Alan (bass)

Roy Massey (organ)
Arnold Goldsbrough (harpsichord)
City of Birmingham Choir
Choristers of Worcester Cathedral
City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra
Conducted by David Willcocks

19.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'

with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge and Pamela Manson
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated on Thursday at 15.15)

20.00 THE NEWS**20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE****20.15 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE**

The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

21.00 THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM
(See 15.45; repeated Thursday, 04.45)**21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE****21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE****22.15 RECITAL**

by Maud Weyhausen (soprano)
and David Martin (violin)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**23.00 THE NEWS****23.09 Home News from Britain****23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**

A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
(repeated Thursday, 11.45)

23.45-00.30 GOLDEN AGE

of popular song (1918-1939)

(See Tuesday, 20.15; repeated Thursday 11.45)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including

15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary

18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary

In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)

01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavaraz Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi

15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)

For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa Sports Diary; West African Diary; A weekly commentary; 'Things to know'

20.45-21.00 'Between the Lines' Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans

16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar

16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Mozart (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an

04.00-04.15 THE NEWS

04.45 Reading from the Qur'an

05.00-05.15 THE NEWS

17.00 News Headlines

17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf

17.30 British Trade: a talk

17.40 Listeners' Forum

18.01 NEWS and News Talk

18.20 Music Programme

18.45 World of Today

18.55 Announcer's Choice

19.15 News Headlines

19.25 Question and Answer

19.45 Music Programme

20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk

16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review

15.45 Radio Magazine

16.05 English by Radio

16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY

DECEMBER 20

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 We See Britain
Britain at work and at play

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Agricultural Magazine
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary

In Portuguese

23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
23.45 Music Programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
A mid-week discussion about sport, and 'Association Football Clubs'

East Africa

11.00-11.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDINIUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Science and Life
17.15 Entertainment
Sheherazade
17.35 With the Doctor
17.45 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Play
18.00 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Sinbad
19.45 Topic of Today
19.55 Announcer's Choice
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Art Magazine
16.00 Musical Interlude
16.05 World Forum
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 BOOKS TO READ

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vera Lynn introduces
YOURS SINCERELY
in which she sings and reminds you of songs you will want to remember with Woolf Phillips and his Orchestra (repeated at 18.30)

01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
and Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Script by
Spike Milligan and Larry Stephens
(repeated on Friday at 07.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated on Friday at 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 THE ROAD
TO BETHLEHEM
1: Jerusalem
Annunciation of St. John the Baptist
(See Wednesday at 15.45)

05.00 BOOKS TO READ

05.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
A programme of gramophone records presented by Steve Race

05.45 CHRISTMAS MUSIC
The Choir of the
Royal School of Church Music
sings hymns and carols in the Chapel at Addington Palace, near London. The items are introduced by Commonwealth students of the College
(repeated Saturday, 00.15 and 16.00)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
with Arthur Sandford (piano)

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SOUTHERN
SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn

10.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport and 'Association Football Clubs' a brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
(repeated at 20.15)

11.45 GOLDEN AGE
of popular song (1918-1939)
(See Tuesday at 20.15)

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 DVORAK
Trio in F minor, Op. 65
played by the Neaman Trio

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 GERALDO'S MUSIC
A programme of popular melodies of yesterday and today played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with singers
Roy Edwards and Margaret Rose

14.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
(See 06.30)

15.15 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'

15.45 THE ROAD
TO BETHLEHEM
2: Nazareth and Ein Karem
Annunciation of Jesus, Visitation, and Nativity of St. John the Baptist
David Lloyd James takes you along the road to Bethlehem describing the events that led to the birth of our Lord, set against the background of the Holy Land as he saw it during a visit early last year.
Reader, Robert Harris
Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated at 21.00; Friday, 04.45)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
Geoffrey Gorer
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

17.10 Report from the
MIDLANDS

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 MEET MEL TORMÉ
as he sings his favourite songs accompanied by Colin Beaton and the Dennis Wilson Sextet

17.45 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 YOURS SINCERELY
(See 01.00)

19.00 CHRISTMAS VERSE
AND MUSIC
A programme arranged
by David Enders
The music sung by
The St. Martin's Singers
with Wilfrid Brown
Conducted by W. D. Kennedy-Bell
The verse read by
Joan Hart, John Glen
David Enders
(See Wed., 10.00; repeated Fri., 06.30)

19.30 ROLAND PEACHEY
and his Hawaiianairs

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'
(See 11.30)

20.30 'THESE
FOOLISH THINGS'
Remind you of what?
Roy Plomley invites a reply from
Nancy Spain, Michael Ayrton
Margaret Rawlings
Sir Brian Horrocks
Wynford Vaughan Thomas
Rene Cutforth
Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
Produced by Pat Dixon
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

21.00 THE ROAD
TO BETHLEHEM
(See 15.45; repeated Friday, 04.45)

21.15 CONCERT CHOICE
Music by Mendelssohn and Rimsky-Korsakov on gramophone records

22.15 Bebe Daniels
and Ben Lyon in
'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
(repeated on Saturday at 06.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
Presented by Steve Race
on gramophone records

23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH
CLUB
(See Tuesday, 10.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

FRIDAY

DECEMBER 21

- GMT**
00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES
 Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
 Speaker: C. A. Joyce
- 00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 THESE RADIO TIMES**
 A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
 Written by Gale Pedrick
(repeated at 17.30)
- 01.30 'THE PROJECTION OF ADDISON'**
(For cast see Monday, 11.30)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 A series of impressions
 Geoffrey Gorer
(repeated at 09.30)
- 02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 02.30 CAROLS**
 Sung by
 The Orpington Junior Singers
 Conductor, Sheila Mossman
(repeated at 14.45)
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM**
2: Nazareth and Ein Karem
 Annunciation of Jesus, Visitation, and Nativity of St. John the Baptist
(See Thursday at 15.45)
- 05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 05.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS**
 A brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
 followed by an interlude at 05.20
- 05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 CHRISTMAS VERSE AND MUSIC**
 A programme arranged by David Enders
 The music sung by The St. Martin's Singers with Wilfred Brown
 Conducted by W. D. Kennedy-Bell
 The verse read by Joan Hart, John Glen, David Enders
(See Wednesday at 10.00)
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE**

- 07.30 THE GOON SHOW**
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Script by
 Spike Milligan and Larry Stephens
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
(See 02.15)
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 DEEP HARMONY**
 Directed by Allen Ford
 with Edward Rubach (piano)
- 10.00 PORTRAIT OF A PRIME MINISTER**
James Ramsay Macdonald
 A programme about the life and work of the first Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain
 Written and narrated by Alan Bullock
 Produced by Gerard Mansell
- 10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD**
 A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt
- 11.45 HENRY HALL'S GUEST NIGHT**
 Highlights of the Show World Stars of the stage, screen, radio, and concert platform
 with the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Produced by John Simmonds
- 12.30 NEW RECORDS**
 (Light music)
 Presented by Ian Stewart
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 TIME FOR OPERA**
 Marion Lowe (soprano)
 Roderick Jones (baritone)
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 ANTHOLOGY**
 6: The York Mystery Plays
- 14.45 CAROLS**
(See 02.30)
- 15.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC**
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
- 15.45 THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM**
3: Bethlehem
 Nativity of Jesus
 David Lloyd James takes you along the road to Bethlehem, describing the events that led to the birth of Our Lord, set against the background of the Holy Land as he saw it during a visit early last year.
 Reader, Robert Harris
 Produced by Harold Rogers
(repeated at 21.00; Saturday, 04.45)

- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 'I REMEMBER'**
 by A. E. Matthews
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 See note on page 19
- 16.30 RECITAL**
 by Beryl Kimber (violin)
 and Edna Graham (soprano)
- 17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 THESE RADIO TIMES**
 A light-hearted history of entertainment by radio, as told by Commonwealth artists and performers who had a hand in the making of it
 Written by Gale Pedrick
 Produced by Alfred Dunning
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB**
 A meeting place where people from the many parts of the Commonwealth exchange news and views, and listen to music provided by their own artists
- 19.00 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Edgar Cree
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 KAY CAVENDISH**
 at the piano
- 20.30 THE CANTERBURY SINGERS**
 Conductor, Alan Mahy
 A programme of Christmas motets
- 21.00 THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM**
(See 15.45; repeated on Saturday, 04.45)
- 21.15 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT**
 Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 with the BBC Men's Chorus
 Conducted by Cyril Gell
 Vanessa Lee
 and John Hauxwell
- 22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
- 22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 From the Third Programme 'MISTLETOE, OR THE BOREDOM OF COMMON SENSE'**
 by Geoffrey Grigson
 followed by an interlude
- 23.45-00.15 Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30 Radio Newsreel
 16.45 Land and Livestock
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary**
 A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 *(See 23.15-00.00 above)*
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 World Affairs
 23.45 Trade and Finance
 by John Whitehouse
 23.52 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

- 20.15 Friday Topic
 20.30 Colonial Questions
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
 AANDNIUS
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Sandy Macpherson
 at the theatre organ

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 Question and Answer
 17.35 Sinbad
 17.55 Programme Parade
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World
(Newsreel)
 18.40 Music Programme
 19.00 Arab Newsletter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.40 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.05 Profile: a talk
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
 16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

DECEMBER 22

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-16.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.05-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Commentary
An end-of-the-week programme reflecting a West Indian viewpoint

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Lanes and Cities of Great Britain
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.30 Literature and the Arts
23.45 Sports Review
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 27)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Melodies of the Moment
The fifth of six programmes by Paul Martin
20.45-21.00 Sandy Macpherson at the theatre organ

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS (News)
16.40-16.45 Sportsverslag (Sports Talk)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 English by Radio
17.20 Talk 'Profile'
17.30 Music Programme
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Listeners' Forum
18.40 Political Question and Answer
18.55 Music Programme
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Is this your problem?
19.50 Listeners' Requests
20.05 British Trade: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Review of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 The Roving Microphone
15.50 Science Notebook
16.00 Tune of the Week
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 CHRISTMAS MUSIC

The Choir of the Royal School of Church Music sings hymns and carols in the Chapel at Addington Palace, near London. The items are introduced by Commonwealth students of the College (repeated at 16.00)

00.30 'I REMEMBER'

by A. E. Matthews (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 'HUGH THE DROVER'

(or 'Love in the Stocks')
An abridged version of the romantic ballad opera (See Tuesday at 19.00)
followed by an interlude at 01.55

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 TOP OF THE POPS

Introducing a popular British singer
This week: Franklyn Boyd
with the BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Introduced by Neil Landor
Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 THE ROAD TO BETHLEHEM

3: Bethlehem
Nativity of Jesus

David Lloyd James takes you along the road to Bethlehem, describing the events that led to the birth of Our Lord, set against the background of the Holy Land as he saw it during a visit early last year.
Reader, Robert Harris
Produced by Harold Rogers

05.00 'I REMEMBER'

by A. E. Matthews

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'

with Barbara Lyon
Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE

Music by Grieg, Rimsky-Korsakov and Borodin on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN

'Children's Christmas'

A miscellany of impressions from the British Isles and Europe brought together by David Franklin and produced by Peggy Bacon

10.25 'Off the Christmas Tree'

Christmas music and carols

10.30 'THESE FOOLISH THINGS'

Remind you of what?
Roy Plomley invites a reply from Nancy Spain, Michael Ayrton, Margaret Rawlings, Sir Brian Horrocks, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Rene Cutforth
Based on an idea by Nancy Spain
Produced by Pat Dixon

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?

Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'

followed by an interlude at 14.45

14.50 Rugby Union Football SCOTTISH DISTRICTS XV

v.

COMBINED SOUTH AFRICAN UNIVERSITIES

A commentary on the second half of the match at Murrayfield

15.30 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

A commentary on the second half of one of the day's Scottish League matches

16.00 CHRISTMAS MUSIC

(See 00.15)

16.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT

(See Wednesday at 05.15)

17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE ARCHERS

A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Vic Oliver introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS

(Concert Music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 Jack Train in 'FIRST CLASS JOURNEY'

Sharing his compartment are Peter Adam, Paul Boyle, Maurice Denham, Lord Hore-Belisha, John Snagge, Anona Winn
Script by Gale Pedrick
Produced by Alfred Dunning

21.30 CAROLS

Sung by the Royal Choral Society
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent from the Royal Albert Hall
See article on page 3

22.00 TRUTH TO TELL

'Unemployed Clubs'
by Wynford Vaughan Thomas
'Three and Sixpence'
by Mabel Constanduros
'The Millionaire and the Tea Urn'
by Godfrey Winn
'Royal Visit'
by Rex Alston

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE

featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and 'Figure It Out'
Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parson (United Kingdom)

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR DECEMBER 16-22

WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

- GMT 08.00 THE NEWS**
08.05 Programme Parade and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

- 09.00 Programmes in Japanese**
09.15 News in English for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoya
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia (On 16.91, 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia**

SUNDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA**
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
 A programme for women The Pioneers: 3—C. Barnett, Founder of Toynbee Hall
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Science Survey
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 'A Christmas Garland'
 A feature programme
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA**
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal (Students' Programme)
 The Legal Ladder: 3—The Judge
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha (Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai (Health and Hygiene)
14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men (Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Sandesaya**
 A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye (Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Angrezi Qanoon aur Azadi** (English Law and Liberty)
14.50 Sala-e-Aam (Brains Trust)
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam (World Forum)
15.15-15.30 News and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar**
 A Marathi magazine programme London Letter: We Discuss—Questions in the Air (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 'What I Believe'**
 Speaker: Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E.
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
 Atomic Radiation Hazards
 Speaker: Dr. A. S. McLean

Monday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events**
13.25 Theme and Variations
 by Patrick Shuldham-Shaw
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living
 The Health Service in Britain

Tuesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events**
13.25 Merit 5
 A Guide to Better Listening by George Graham
13.30-14.00 Drama Programme

Wednesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events**
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time
 Speakers: Sir Robert Boothby M.P., Anthony Crosland, and Frank Byers

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 Chalta Sansar (Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila (Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Anjuman**
 Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk (in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk** (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
 A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; 'Christmas Comes but once a Year'

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Masai-i-Hazira** (Topical Talk)
14.55 Sunne ki Baten
 A question and answer programme presented by Anjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.10 Maktoob-i-London (London Letter)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

Thursday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events**
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International Press Conference
 A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events**
13.25 Editorial Opinion
 Taken from British newspapers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
 A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 Asia and the West**
 A fortnightly discussion
13.40 Programme Parade
 A preview of the week's programmes with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
 A weekly survey of the latest developments

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk**
14.15 Brief Excursion
 2—The Meteorological Office
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat (London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Radio Magazine**
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men (Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk** (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
 A Bengali magazine programme London Letter; Christmas in British Homes

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

- 14.45 Bachehon ki Liye**
 A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi (English by Radio)
 'Listen and Speak' Lesson 113
15.10 Akhhari Iqtibasat (Press Digest)
15.15-15.30 News and News Talk

Asian Club. On Sunday Dr. A. S. McLean will answer questions on atomic radiation hazards. Dr. McLean is the Principal Medical Officer of the Industrial Group of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, and is responsible for the health and safety of those employed at the Calder Hall Atomic Power Station and at Britain's only plutonium processing factory at Windscale in Cumberland.

Standards of Living. Britain's National Health Service will be the subject of discussion on Monday. The speakers will be an eminent London physician, a doctor in general practice, and a housewife who has three children. They will examine the advantages and disadvantages of the Service from their own specialised points of view, and will contrast them with the facilities available before the present system was introduced. Some official facts and figures have been prepared and will be read at intervals during the programme.

Question Time. The team on Wednesday will comprise one Member of Parliament and two former Members. Sir Robert Boothby, Conservative Member for East Aberdeenshire since 1924, is well known as an author, journalist, and broadcaster, and is one of the most independent-minded representatives in the House. Anthony Crosland, former Labour M.P., is the author of a widely-discussed book, *The Future of Socialism*. Frank Byers, a former Liberal M.P., has been Chairman of the Liberal Association since 1946.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for December 16-22

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sat.)</i>		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
<i>(09.15-10.15 Sun.)</i>		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
<i>(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
<i>(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
<i>(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
<i>(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)</i>		
Australia		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

12.30 English Magazine from the West of England
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Vic Oliver introduces 'Variety Playhouse'
15.15 From the Third Programme 'The Mistletoe Custom' by Geoffrey Grigson followed by an interlude
15.45 A Report on the Tour of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Christianity and Race Last of six talks by Philip Mason Principles into Practice
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Tuesday, December 18

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Guitar Music
10.00 Ted Heath and his Music
10.30 Commonwealth Club
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30 Forces' Favourites
12.00 Letter from America by Alistair Cooke
12.15 Meet Mel Tormé as he sings his favourite songs
12.30 Ulster Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Listeners' Choice
14.45 Orchestral Concert By Heart
15.45 Read by Marius Goring
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age A series of talks on the Soviet Union 'Foreign Policy,' by Sir David Kelly
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Wednesday, December 19

09.15 The News
09.30 Science Review
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Kay Cavendish at the piano
10.00 Christmas Verse and Music Programme arranged by David Enders. Music sung by the St. Martin's Singers with Wilfred Brown, conducted by W. D. Kennedy-Bell.
10.30 These Radio Times
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Reports from South-East England Essex
11.30 Music for Dancing
12.15 The Goon Show
12: 'The Sinking of Westminster Pier'
12.45 Work and Worship A Christmas programme from Eltham College, arranged by the sons of missionaries. The programme will in- clude carols and comments on Christ- mas activities
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Brewster Mason and Ursula Howells in 'The Uncivil Servant' A play for radio by Rodney Quest (See page 19)
15.15 Music and the Film 12: Music for Shakespearean Films
15.45 The Road to Bethlehem 1: Jerusalem Annunciation of St. John the Baptist. David Lloyd James takes you along the road to Bethlehem
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 Books to Read
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Thursday, December 20

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 The Southern Serenade Orchestra
10.30 The Archers
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-up

11.25 Report from The North of England
11.30 What's the Form?
11.45 Golden Age of Popular Song (1918-1939)
12.30 Welsh Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Gerardo's Music
14.45 Serious Argument
15.15 Educating Archie
15.45 The Road to Bethlehem 2: Nazareth and Ein Kefen—Annun- ciation of Jesus. Visitation and Nativity of St. John the Baptist
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 This Day and Age
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Friday, December 21

09.15 The News
09.30 Our Way of Life Speaker: Geoffrey Gorer
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 Programme Summary
09.50 Deep Harmony Directed by Allen Ford with Edward Rubach (piano)
10.00 Portrait of a Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald A programme about the life and work of the first Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain
10.30 Music While You Work
11.00 News and Commentary
11.15 Sports Round-Up
11.25 Report from the Midlands
11.30 'God and his World' A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt
11.45 Henry Hall's Guest Night
12.30 New Records Presented by Ian Stewart
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 Anthology—6 York Mystery Plays
14.45 Music for Christmas sung by the London Philharmonic Choir, conductor, Frederick Jackson
15.15 In Search of Music Paul Martin introduces songs and tunes from all over the world
15.45 The Road to Bethlehem 3: Bethlehem—Nativity of Jesus
16.00 News and Commentary
16.15 I Remember by A. E. Matthews
16.30-16.35 Programme Summary

Saturday, December 22

09.15 The News
09.30 This Day and Age
09.40 From the Editorials
09.45 For Children 'Children's Christmas' A miscellany of impressions from the British Isles and Europe, brought together by David Franklin and pro- duced by Peggy Bacon
10.25 app. 'Off the Christmas Tree' Christmas music and carols
10.30 These Foolish Things News and Commentary
11.00 Sports Round-Up
11.15 Report from the West Country
11.25 Forces' Favourites
12.00 From the Weeklies
12.15 'Can I help You?'
12.30 Scottish Magazine
13.00 News and Home News
13.15 London Calling Asia
14.00 Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15 'Ray's a Laugh' followed by an interlude at 14.45
14.50 Rugby Union Football Scottish Districts XV v. Combined South African Universities A commentary on the second half of the match at Murrayfield.
15.30 Association Football A commentary on the second half of one of the day's Scottish League matches
16.00 Christmas Music The Choir of the Royal School of Church Music sings hymns and carols in their Chapel at Addington Palace, near London. The items are intro- duced by Commonwealth students of the College (See page 3)
16.15 Tunes to Delight The London Theatre Orchestra with Vanessa Lee and John Hauxwell
BBC Men's Chorus
17.00 News and Commentary
17.15-17.20 Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China		
Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
03.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11955	25.09
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45.....	11955	25.09
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
<i>(10.15-11.00 Sun.)</i>		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
<i>(14.00-15.30 Sat.)</i>		

Daily

09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio <i>(Sunday only)</i>
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i>
	<i>(Sunday: Wynford Vaughan Thomas Talks—'Something to Talk About' (Saturday: Stars on Parade)</i>
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese <i>(to Burma and Thailand only)</i>
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali <i>(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)</i>
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu <i>(Wednesday in Bengali)</i>
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio <i>(Monday to Friday)</i>
	<i>(Sunday: Wynford Vaughan Thomas Talks—'Something to Talk About'</i>

LONDON CALLING

OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BBC · PRICE SIXPENCE



CHRISTMAS

1956

Don't be Vague

ask for

Haig



NO FINER WHISKY
GOES INTO ANY BOTTLE

BTH 16 MM. SOUND FILM PROJECTORS

'finest in the world'

IN all quarters of the globe, BTH projectors are the first choice for perfect sound and vision.

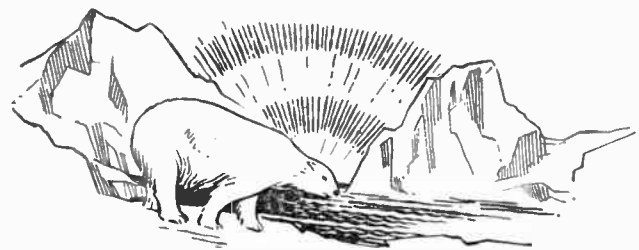
Only BTH projectors have all these special features

- * High-speed, high-inertia flywheel which eliminates 'wow' and 'flutter'.
- * Reverse-running—quick re-wind without interchanging spools.
- * Available with magnetic/optical sound system (Model 451) or optical sound system only (Model 450).
- * New design of take-up mechanism—smooth-acting and trouble-free.

BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON

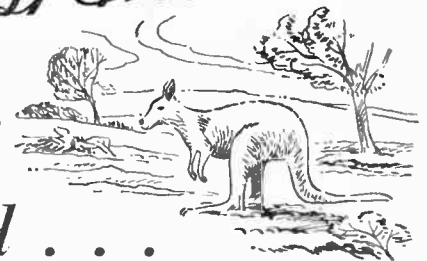
THE BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY ENGLAND

Member of the AEI group of companies



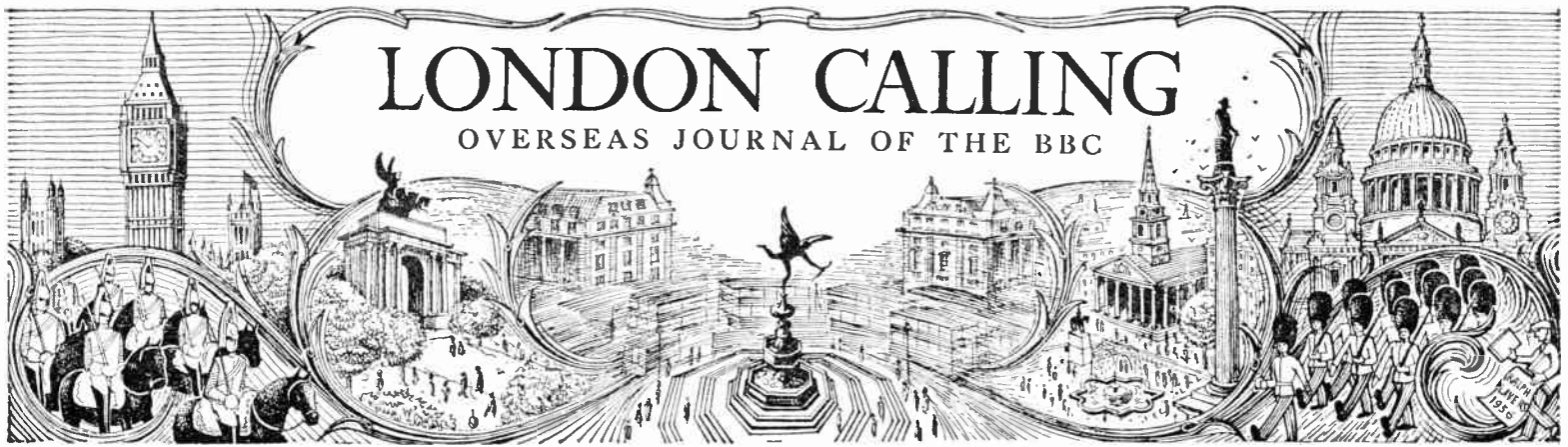
Ernest Turner

All round
the world . . .



. . . From Alaska to Australia, in Stockholm, Singapore and the South Pole, Ernest Turner electrical measuring instruments are serving the needs of radio and telecommunications under all conditions.

ERNEST TURNER ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS LTD
HIGH WYCOMBE BUCKS ENGLAND
Telephone: HIGH WYCOMBE 1301-2-3
Telegrams: GORGEOUS, HIGH WYCOMBE



A Christmas Message

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY will be broadcasting a Christmas message to people overseas on Monday at 19.00 and Tuesday at 00.30. Here we print excerpts from His Grace's broadcast last year

IT is a great privilege to have this opportunity of speaking a Christmas message to many people overseas, and I value it more than ever because I have seen a good bit more of the world during my visits to the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Uganda, and Kenya. It makes the whole difference when I can recall glimpses caught, for however brief a time, of domestic and public life in many countries, and can think of the many friends made.

Travel has two almost contrary excitements. One is to see how greatly countries differ from one another in their scenery, their resources, their manner of life, their communal culture and customs and problems. The other and greater is to find below the differences how alike we all are everywhere. The differences are interesting, instructive, sometimes irritating. The likenesses are the more rewarding, and it is from meeting people and finding in them a common ground of human graces and purposes that we get the deepest satisfaction.

How different Victoria Falls or the Great Rift Valley or the Rockies or the harbours of Sydney or Hobart or Wellington are from anything to be seen in England! But how glorious to discover the kinship of personal friendship, of sympathy and humour, of faith in life and faith in God uniting us all in a living fellowship, irrespective of country or colour or race!

The only altogether fruitful and constructive and redemptive power in the world comes from the discovery of that kind of kinship so that it triumphs over the things that divide. Divisions between men of any kind always diminish the true enjoyments of life and breed discontent, quarrelling, and danger. The discovery of one another in friendship always multiplies the richness of life, spiritual and material.

That is obvious enough. But we men and women care more for the things about which division arises than for the people round us. It takes trouble to care for other people; it means really thinking that they matter as much as we do ourselves; and that means that often enough we should have to give up some freedom of our own, some activity, some profit, some desire in order to help them along the road.

It is better, we may think—and many people do think—because easier and more immediately profitable, to keep others at arm's length, the other side of some dividing barrier of culture or colour or creed or class or country or grade: then we do not owe them anything and can without compunction go our own way. And if we have to use some degree of violence to get our own way, well, they say, what is strength for except to use, and we must always be strong enough to protect what we have and to gain our own ends.

Yes, and in some circumstances the argument seems not only attractive but on quite respectable grounds convincing. And the pressure group, on a small or large scale, goes into action, putting its trust in its power of propaganda or political representation or polemics or physical compulsion. It would matter less if such methods when they must be used for respectable ends were accepted as in themselves regrettable and shameful. But, alas, they are in fact used without shame, boasted of, gloried in.

To love your neighbour is accepted only if by

your neighbour is meant those people you like and can work with anyhow. To bear false witness against your neighbour, by misjudging him, misrepresenting him, by not even examining what there is to be said for him, by exploiting for gain what you can from him—well, one should not do it to a particular person in a mean way, but in public affairs it is all in the game.

This may sound a bit gloomy. But most of the real evils dividing men and parties and peoples grow and flourish simply by this refusal to regard persons and their purposes as having a personal claim upon you and me and everyone for our interest, honest judgement, charity, respect, and championship for the sake of truth.

Where is the cure? None, unless we want to be cured. What will make us want to defeat this end? Look again at the act of God which we commemorate at Christmas. How would you expect God to declare himself to us men? His ways are not our ways, but far more telling. He showed himself to us in a language which every one can understand, simple enough for the least instructed, startling enough to impress the toughest, difficult enough to defeat the self-satisfied and proud.

God came in the person of Jesus Christ, and from birth to death was one of us. He showed God's character and purpose in the fact of his coming at all, in the choice of his humble birth, in the courage of his message to the world, in the authority with which he spoke his message and claimed the allegiance of mankind for it, in the new kind of imperialism which he invented by making his own death on the cross for us his final triumph. Christ brings us the conviction we need—that persons matter most of all. Of course they do: to prove it Christ came from God as a person among persons, and identified himself with every man and woman and child without distinction.

And then he showed us that every person is made or marred by the purpose which he serves, made if it is for God, marred if it is for himself: only one thing can make the best and most of him, and that is to give his loyalty to Christ and to try to break down as Christ did the barriers that divide, so that men may stand in a true brotherhood in the family of Christ, enriching one another in its joys and its sorrows, in its work and its rewards of work, its sacrifices as well as in its rich harvests.

That brotherliness is what in a measure, in a great measure, I find in the Church of Christ wherever I travel—beyond all doubt, far more than can be found outside the churches. But we all need a fresh impetus. God gives it us: nothing else will; and to feel its compelling power we go back to the beginning again at Christmas.

CONTENTS

' VOICES OUT OF THE AIR '	
By Laurence Gilliam.....	4
OUR WAY OF LIFE:	
PARKS AND GARDENS OF BRITAIN	
By Sir Harold Nicolson.....	6
A CHILD'S CHRISTMAS IN WALES	
By Dylan Thomas.....	7
ANOTHER VIEW OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
By Geoffrey Strobe.....	9
ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR THE	
SOUTH AFRICAN TESTS	
By Rex Alston.....	10
BOOKS TO READ	
By John Connell.....	12
THE CHRISTMAS STORY IN PAINTING	
By Basil Taylor.....	13
THE PLEASURES OF OVER-EATING	
By Cyril Ray.....	14
UNDER THE MISTLETOE BOUGH	
By Brian Vesey-FitzGerald.....	14
THE DONKEY CLUB	
By Hugh Driver.....	15
THE FALKLANDS—	
BRITAIN'S REMOTEST COLONY	
By Sir Miles Clifford.....	16
ESSEX AT CHRISTMAS-TIME	
By C. Gordon Glover.....	19
YOUR PROGRAMMES FOR CHRISTMAS.....	20
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	22
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	23-31

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

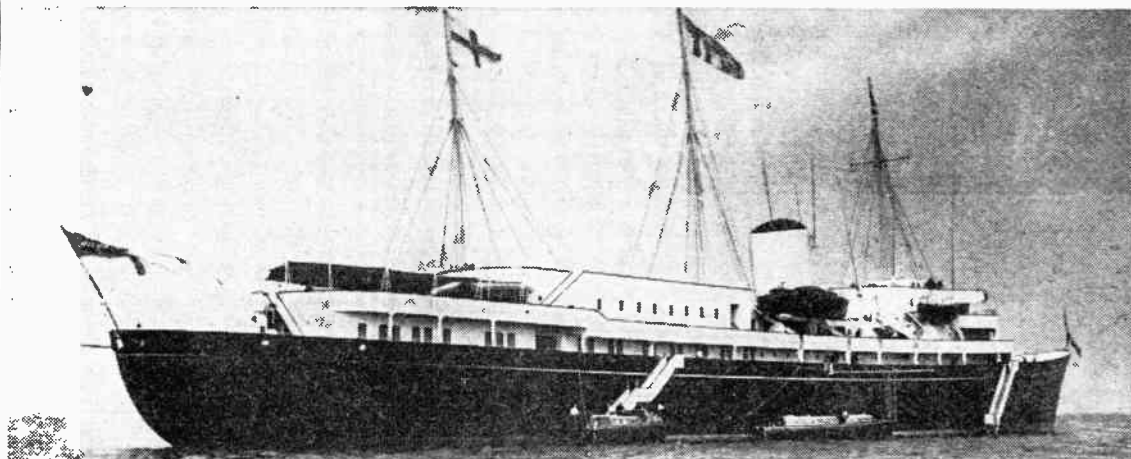
All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates and addresses to which subscriptions should be sent are given on page eighteen

'Voices Out of the Air'



LAURENCE GILLIAM introduces the BBC's world-wide exchange programme for Christmas Day when the vast, scattered community of the Commonwealth—and, this year, the Royal Family itself—will be united by sound radio during the hour before Her Majesty the Queen broadcasts her message to all her peoples from Sandringham

General Overseas Service: Tuesday 14.00 and Wednesday 00.45



The Duke of Edinburgh will conclude the programme in a broadcast from the Royal Yacht 'Britannia,' on which he is touring bases in the Antarctic

THE Christmas Day Commonwealth programme for 1956 takes its cue and its theme from the first royal Christmas message in 1932. King George V ended that first breathtaking link-up by short-wave radio with these words: 'Through one of the marvels of modern science, I am enabled this Christmas Day to speak to all my peoples throughout the Empire. I take it as a good omen that wireless should have reached its present perfection at a time when the Empire has been linked in closer union, for it offers us immense possibilities to make this union closer still . . . I speak now from my home and from my heart to you all; to men and women so cut off by the snows, the desert, or the sea that only voices out of the air can reach them; to those cut off from fuller life by blindness, sickness, or infirmity, and to those who are celebrating this day with their children and their grandchildren—to all, to each, I wish a happy Christmas. God bless you.'

Today, nearly a quarter of a century later, the purpose of the programme remains unchanged. In 1956 it is the Queen who will speak 'from her home and from her heart' to the vast, scattered community of the Commonwealth. In spite of the advance of television it is still a function of sound radio to link this world-wide family of nations.

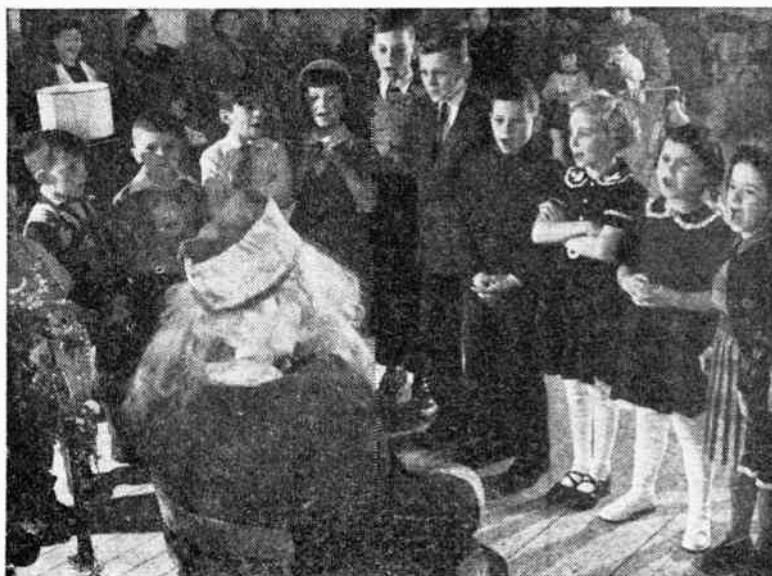
This year's programme is entitled 'Voices Out of the Air.' After the series of experiments which have given this programme a recorded form in the past three years the producers are reverting to a large measure of 'live' ingredients.

The most ambitious and technically most difficult of these 'live' messages will be the concluding part of the programme, the broadcast by the Duke of Edinburgh from the Royal Yacht *Britannia*.

Prince Philip will be on the second and most distant part of his world tour. After opening the Olympic Games in Melbourne he will travel to New Zealand, and then sail on to visit a number of bases in the Antarctic set up by the scientists and explorers who are concentrating



The Duke of Edinburgh saying goodbye to Prince Charles at London Airport shortly before boarding a plane at the start of his tour round the world



The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation will present the songs and celebrations of Christmas in a programme making full use of the new transatlantic cable

a wealth of manpower, equipment, and scientific fact-finding in the giant, co-ordinated enquiry inspired by the International Geophysical Year.

Before we call *Britannia*, making her way from New Zealand to the Antarctic, we shall be in touch with one party of Commonwealth scientists in Antarctic waters. We shall call the m.s. *Magga Dan*, the Danish ship that is carrying Dr. Vivian Fuchs and his team to their bases on the ice shores of the Weddell Sea. BBC commentator Donald Milner will answer our call from the *Magga Dan*, and introduce various Commonwealth members of the team—including, we hope, George Lowe, of New Zealand, the famous companion of Sir Edmund Hillary in the conquest of Everest, Hal Lister, of Yorkshire, Piet du Toit, of South Africa, and Dr. Fuchs himself, the leader of the expedition.

We hope to link each of these Commonwealth explorers with their homeland, to give them a precious moment of contact with home on Christmas Day.

This theme of contact, of human communication made possible by the unending miracle of technical communication, runs through the whole programme. For example, we have asked the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to open the programme with a picture of Canada this Christmas that will make full use of the new transatlantic cable, that triumph of British, Canadian, and American skill in the communications field that has already made its mark in the news reporting of the United Nations proceedings and the United States Presidential elections. On Christmas Day this new link will bring the songs and savour of Canada—from Vancouver to Signal Hill, Newfoundland, where only some fifty years ago Marconi's first faint splutterings from Cornwall foreshadowed the torrent of news and greetings that buzzes across the Atlantic hour by hour and day by day.

Australia, too, will have a story to tell of rapid advance in the communications field. Radio and the aeroplane have made a community out



Donald Milner (left), BBC reporter aboard the m.s. 'Magga Dan,' will introduce Dr. Fuchs (right) and other members of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition

of that vast continent, and we shall hear from Broken Hill something of the way inland Australians use the aeroplane as we use buses.

This year's programme will have its share of travellers' tales, too; and, we hope, a plentiful splash of the varied colour and music of the Commonwealth. Three travellers have been on the move since September gathering material.

Denis Mitchell, formerly of South Africa and now with the BBC's North Region at home, has been on his first visit to the Far East. His observant eye and skill with the tape recorder will be revealed in short vivid cameos of people, places, and music from Hong Kong; from Singapore and the Federation of Malaya; from Sarawak; from the Republics of India and Pakistan.

Another traveller, new to the Christmas programme, is Willy Richardson, a Trinidadian working for the BBC's Overseas Services. Richardson will report on the scene in the West Indies on the eve of the historic step of federation, an advance made possible largely by modern communications. He will bring, too, flashes of the voices and music of Jamaica and Trinidad in fascinating counterpoint to the peoples and rhythms across the Atlantic in West Africa, in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, countries moving fast towards a new destiny in the Commonwealth. Here is a fascinating glimpse of old dependence turning towards independence, and retaining always the rights and benefits of inter-dependence, the hallmark of the new Commonwealth.

The third traveller who will be heard is Alan Burgess, the well-known BBC feature writer. His assignment, a new and exciting one, takes him to Rhodesia with a party of Italian immigrants.

Here is a reminder of another recurring motif in the Commonwealth. The constant flow of new blood from old countries, men and women moving away from war, hunger, and ruin to find new homes, new hope, and new life in the Commonwealth countries. And not infrequently bringing something unique and precious from the old lands that will enrich the new.

So when Prince Philip calls across the world from the Antarctic a few minutes before three o'clock on Christmas Day a vast audience will be listening and waiting. The Queen's broadcast will go out this Christmas to a Commonwealth that commands more clearly than ever before in its strange, tumultuous, and unfinished story the means and the power to hear and understand its fellow-members.



Voices from the Gold Coast will speak with new confidence: the Prime Minister has announced the date—March 6, 1957—of the country's independence



From Australia will come a story of rapid advance in communications, particularly in the use of aeroplanes to link scattered communities in the 'outback'



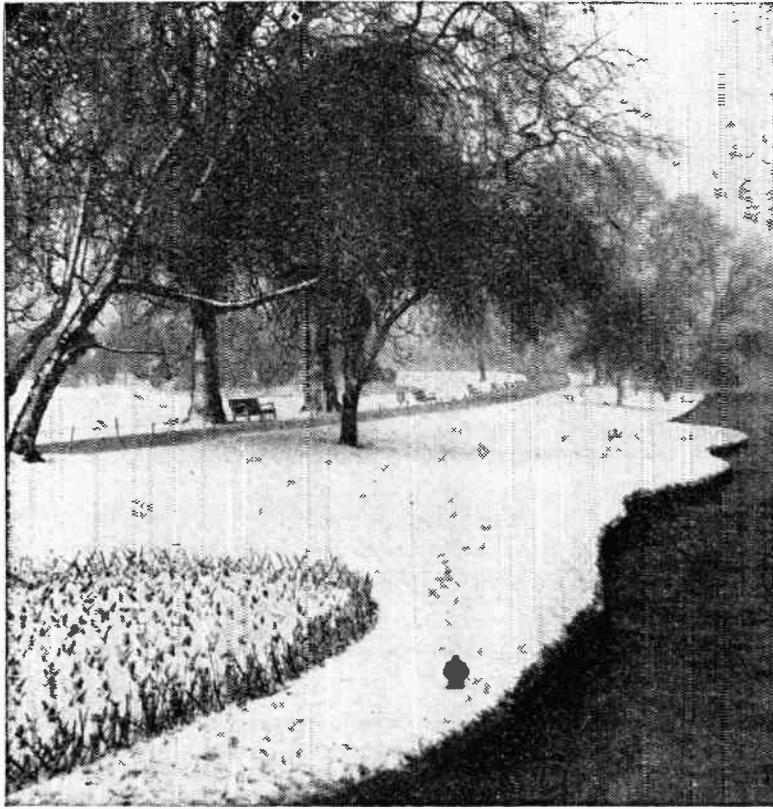
The bells of Sandringham Parish Church will be heard in the programme



Dancers at Port of Spain, Trinidad. In the exchange programme the voices and rhythms of the West Indies will be contrasted with those of West Africa



Laurence Gilliam (right) with Willy Richardson (left) and Denis Mitchell who will introduce, respectively, the West Indian and the Far Eastern items



A view of the lake in St. James's Park, London, on a windy, wintry morning

The Parks and Gardens of Britain

SIR HAROLD NICOLSON shows in this contribution to the G.O.S. 'Our Way of Life' series how two important elements in the British character—a love of privacy and a dislike of noise—find expression in a love of flowers and a talent for arranging landscapes

THERE are two elements in our way of life which foreigners—once they have recovered from the initial shocks dealt to them by our climate and our cooking—regard as specifically British: the first is our love of privacy, the second our dislike of noise. The British do not enjoy confiding their intimate feelings to strangers or eating their meals seated on the pavement, or not drawing the curtains when dusk descends. Other nations such as the Italians and the Chinese actually enjoy noise: they find it agreeable to shout at each other, to allow their motor bicycles to chatter in the streets, and to go clop, clop, clop across the cobbles in wooden clogs. The British love silence and being left to themselves, which often tempts foreigners to regard them as a melancholy people, which assuredly they are not.

It is, I suggest, this love of privacy and silence that renders the normal Britisher averse to town life. We have always been like that. Writing as long ago as the year 1437 the Italian traveller Poggio remarked that 'the nobles of England think themselves above residing in cities. They live in retirement on their country estates among woods and pastures.' Whereas to the French nobleman of the eighteenth century to be ordered to retire to his estates was regarded as a sentence of exile to his English contemporary it was only a sense of duty that forced him to come up to London for the sessions of Parliament and to leave his own beloved fields.

It was for this reason that whereas most of our great cities are ill designed and ugly our country houses, parks, and gardens constitute, as the Duke of Wellington recently observed, 'the most important contribution made by the British to the plastic arts.' Thus a foreigner visiting London, Manchester, or Birmingham for the first time may come to the conclusion that a people who can endure such ugliness without protest or even awareness must be wholly uncultivated. But if he stays long enough in our island to observe the beauty of our country houses and gardens he comes to realise that he has got the whole thing wrong.

We devote to our flower-beds the taste and forethought that we leave out of our city streets: it is in our gardens that the British love of privacy, calm, and peacefulness finds its cultural expression. A foreigner or overseas visitor who has not devoted time to seeing our parks and gardens will return home with a false idea of the most important values in our way of life.

Let him begin by noticing the London parks. In the wide, open spaces

of Hyde Park, assuredly the lung of London, he will observe our love of green fields and our affection for damp, green grass. In St. James's Park and Green Park he will have a perfect example of how much can be done by scientific landscape-gardening in a small space. And if he notices the flower-beds he will observe that the plants are massed for general effect of colour and form and not lined out in horrible stiff patterns of cotton-lavender, artemisia, lobelia, and geranium as they are, let us say, in the Tuileries gardens in Paris, or, I regret to say, in some of the gardens surrounding the town halls of our provincial cities.

The way in which, in London's Green Park, the spring bulbs are planted, the way, a few weeks later, the irises and the tulips are massed by the lakeside, the way, when summer and autumn come, dahlias or asters of every shade and colour are massed in great wide borders in an informal rather than a formal treatment of plants, is less an example of the public way of gardening than an attempt to reproduce in public the private taste for growing plants.

High Standard of Natural Beauty

Then the gardens that surround our country palaces and the great seats of the landed gentry are of a far higher standard of natural beauty than are the *parterres* and water-works of the famous French chateaux.

I know of no more beautiful gardens in the world than the two Savile gardens that are almost lost in the sweeps and curves of Windsor Great Park. Go there in the early summer when the azaleas are out and the lower reaches are covered with wide, long drifts of primula and blue poppy, of rhododendron and coloured primroses. A person who has not visited the Savile gardens at Windsor can have no conception how rich and varied a natural garden can be. They are as much a revelation of what can be done with taste and knowledge to plants and woodlands as the great vistas of Paris are examples of what can be done by intelligent and forceful town-planning.

Then there are the large gardens owned by private people and often planted and nurtured by three or four generations of garden-lovers. There is, for instance, Bodnant, in Wales, which is to my mind the most magnificent example of wild gardening that I know of in Europe. Or go to Nymans or Highdown, in Sussex, where you will see flowering trees and shrubs that have been planted as much as fifty years ago and which have now reached the maturity of their splendour.

Then there are the smaller gardens such as Hidcote, near Broadway, which have been planned with great skill, planted with consummate taste and knowledge, and tended carefully throughout the years. There are clever little gardens scattered throughout the length and the breadth of our island. The Scots are excellent gardeners, and in the north-west of Scotland, where the Gulf Stream swirls to soften the climate, you will find shrubs and trees which you will not find in equal splendour anywhere else in the world.

The advantage is also that many of these gardens are opened to the public on regular dates and on the payment of a small entrance fee. So when next you come to England ask any travel agency to provide you with a list of gardens that will be opened during the season, and take a coach out into the country, where you will find the real Britain, and leave the cities where you will find only a Britain making a poor best of circumstances which the British naturally dislike.

As you motor in coach or car through the countryside you will notice the succession of the smallest gardens of all the cottage gardens. In every English hamlet, in the often tiny space between the house-front and the road, you will see flowers everywhere, daffodils and pinks and roses and the massed Madonna lilies, which although they flourish in cottage gardens are apt to feel unhappy in the grander gardens and to pine and wilt. Compare these gardens with the bleak villages of continental Europe, where scarcely a flower, apart perhaps from a few petunias in cans, is allowed to bloom. It is then that you will recognise that our love of flowers, our love of nature, our love of privacy and silence, is one of the most constant elements in our way of life. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

'Royalty Annual'

THE fifth number of the *Royalty Annual* (Andrew Dakers, Ltd., 12s. 6d.) recalls yet another historic and happy year in the life of the Royal Family. Its authors, Godfrey Talbot, BBC correspondent accredited to Buckingham Palace, and Wynford Vaughan Thomas, who have reported so many royal tours and state occasions, need no introduction to our readers or to listeners to the BBC's General Overseas Service. Many of their broadcasts on these events, as well as specially contributed articles, have been published in 'London Calling.'

Like its predecessors, the annual is necessarily to a large extent pictorial and also includes photographs which may well be unfamiliar even to those who closely follow royal occasions and personalities. In the same way the letterpress strikes an appropriate note of informed authenticity and conveys to the reader that sense of nearness which the authors were in fact privileged to enjoy.



A Child's Christmas in Wales

by
Dylan Thomas

This talk was recorded by the poet in New York shortly before his untimely death on November 9, 1953. Listeners to the General Overseas Service will hear his own incomparable voice reading it on Monday at 14.15 and Tuesday at 21.00

ONE Christmas was so much like the others in those years around the sea-town corner, now out of all sound except the distant speaking of the voices I sometimes hear a moment before sleep. But I can never remember whether it snowed for six days and six nights when I was twelve or whether it snowed for twelve days and twelve nights when I was six. All the Christmases rolled down towards the two-tongued sea like a cold and headlong moon bundling down the sky that was our street. And they stop at the rim of the ice-edged, fish-freezing waves, and I plunge my hands in the snow and bring out whatever I can find. In goes my hand into that wool-white, bell-tongued ball of holidays resting at the rim of the carol-singing sea—and out come Mrs. Protheroe and the firemen.

It was in the afternoon on the day of Christmas Eve, and I was in Mrs. Protheroe's garden, waiting for cats, with her son Jim. It was snowing. It was always snowing at Christmas—December in my memory as white as Lapland, although there were no reindeers. But there were cats. Patient, cold, and callous, our hands wrapped in socks, we waited to snowball the cats. Sleek and long as jaguars and horrible, whiskered, spitting, and snarling they would slide and sidle over the white back-garden walls, and the lynx-eyed hunters, Jim and I, fur-capped and moccasined trappers from Hudson Bay, off Mumbles Road, would hurl our deadly snowballs at the green of their eyes. The wise cats never appeared. We were so still, Eskimo-footed, Arctic marksmen in the muffling silence of the eternal snows—eternal ever since Wednesday—that we never heard Mrs. Protheroe's first cry from her igloo at the bottom of the garden. Or if we heard it at all it was to us like the far-off challenge of our enemy and prey—the neighbour's polar cat. But soon the voice grew louder.

'Fire!' cried Mrs. Protheroe. And she beat the dinner gong. And we ran down the garden, with the snowballs in our arms, towards the house, and smoke indeed was pouring out of the dining room, and the gong was bombulating, and Mrs. Protheroe was announcing ruin like a town crier in Pompeii. This was better than all the cats in Wales standing on the walls in a row. We bounded into the house, laden with snowballs, and stopped at the open door of the smoke-filled room. Something was burning, all right. Perhaps it was Mr. Protheroe, who always slept there after midday dinner with the newspaper over his face. But he was standing in the room smacking at the smoke with a slipper. 'Call the Fire Brigade!', called Mrs. Protheroe, as she beat the gong. 'They won't be here,' said Mr. Protheroe. 'It's Christmas.'

There was no fire to be seen, only clouds of smoke, and Mr. Protheroe, standing in the middle of them waving his slipper as though he were conducting. 'Do something!' he said, and we threw all our snowballs into the smoke—I think we missed Mr. Protheroe—and ran out of the house to the telephone.

'Let's call the police as well,' Jim said, 'and the ambulance. And Ernie Jenkins—he likes fires.' But we called only the Fire Brigade, and

soon the fire engine and three tall men in helmets brought a hose into the house, and Mr. Protheroe got out just in time before they turned it on. Nobody could have had a noisier Christmas Eve. And when the firemen turned off the hose, and were standing in the wet, smoky room, Jim's aunt, Miss Protheroe, came downstairs and peered in at them. Jim and I waited very quietly to hear what she would say to them. She said the right thing—always. She looked at the three tall firemen in their shining helmets, standing among the smoke and cinders and dissolving snowballs, and she said: 'Would you like anything to read?'

Years and years ago when I was a boy—when there were wolves in Wales, and birds the colour of red-flannel petticoats whisked past the heart-shaped hills, when we sang and wallowed all night and day in caves that smelt like Sunday afternoons, in damp front farmhouse parlours, and we chased with the jawbones of deacons the English and the bears, before the motor-car . . . when we rode to the daft and happy hills bare-back—it snowed and it snowed.

But here a small boy says: 'It snowed last year, too. I made a snow man and my brother knocked it down, and I knocked my brother down, and then we had tea.' 'But that was not the same snow,' I say. 'Our snow was not only shaken from white-wash buckets down the sky, it came shoaling out of the ground and swam and drifted out of the arms and hands and bodies of the trees. Snow grew overnight on the roofs of the houses, like a pure and grandfather moss; minutely ivied the walls and settled on the postman opening the gate, like a dumb, numb, thunder-storm of white, torn Christmas cards.'

'Were there postmen then, too?' With sprinkling eyes and wind-cherried noses, on spread, frozen feet, they crunched up to the doors and mittened on them manfully. But all that the children could hear was a ringing of bells. 'You mean that the postman went rat-a-tat-tat and the doors rang?' 'I mean that the bells that the children could hear were inside them.' 'I only hear thunder sometimes, never bells.'

'There were church bells too.' 'Inside them?' 'No, no, no, in the bat-black snow-white belfries tugged by bishops and storks. And they rang their tidings over the bandaged town, over the frozen foam of the powder and ice-cream hills, over the crackling sea. It seemed that all the churches boomed for joy, under my window, and the weathercocks crew for Christmas on our fence.'

'Get back to the postmen.' 'They were just ordinary postmen—fond of walking and dogs and Christmas and the snow. They knocked on the doors with blue knuckles.' 'Ours has got a black knocker.' 'And then they stood on the white "Welcome" mat in the little drifted porches, and huffed and puffed, making ghosts with their breath, and jogged from foot to foot like small boys wanting to go out.'

'And then the presents?' 'And then the presents, after the Christmas box. And the cold postman, with a rose in his button nose, tingled down the tea-tray-slithered run of the chilly, glinting hills. He went in his ice-boned boots,



A portrait of Dylan Thomas by Augustus John, R.A., in the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff

like a man on fishmongers' slabs; he wagged his bag like a frozen camel's hump, dizzily turned the corner on one foot, and—by God—he was gone.'

'Get back to the presents.' 'There were the useful presents, engulfing mufflers of the old coach days, and mittens made for giant sloths, zebra scarves of a substance like silky gum that could be tug-o'-warred down to the goloshes, blinding tam-o'-shanters like patchwork tea-cosies, and bunny-suited busbies and balaclavas for victims of head-shrinking tribes—from aunts who always wore wool next to the skin—and moustached and rasping vests that made you wonder why the aunts had any skin left at all. And once I had a little crocheted nosebag from an aunt—now, alas, no longer whinneying with us.

'And picturesque books in which small boys, though warned with quotations not to, would skate on Farmer Giles's pond, and did, and drowned. And books that told me everything about the wasp—except why.'

'Go on to the useless presents.' 'Bags of moist and many-coloured jelly-babies, and a folded flag and a false nose and a tram-conductor's cap, and a machine that punched tickets and rang a bell—never a catapult. Once, by a mistake that no one could explain, a little hatchet, and a celluloid duck that made when you pressed it a most unduck-like sound—a mewling moo that an ambitious cat might make who wished to be a cow. And a painting book in which I could make the grass, the trees, the sea, and the animals any colour I pleased, and still the dazzling sky-blue sheep were grazing in the red field under the rainbow and pea-green birds.

Breakfast under the Balloons

'Hard boils, toffee, fudge, and all-sorts, crunches, cracknel, humbugs, glaciers, marzipan, and butter Welsh for the Welsh. And troops of bright tin soldiers who, if they could not fight, could always run. And Snakes and Ladders and Happy Families, and easy hobby games for little engineers, complete with instructions—oh, easy for Leonardo! And a whistle to make the dogs bark, to wake up the old man next door, to make him beat on the wall with his stick to shake our picture off the wall. And a packet of cigarettes—you put one in your mouth and you stood at the corner of the street and you waited for hours in vain for an old lady to scold you for smoking a cigarette, and then with a smirk you ate it; and then it was breakfast under the balloons.'

'Were there uncles, like in our house?' 'There are always uncles at Christmas, the same uncles; and on Christmas mornings, with dog-disturbing whistle and sugar fags, I would scour the swathed town for the news of the little world, and find always a dead bird by the post-office or the white, deserted swings—perhaps a robin, all but one of his fires out. Men and women, wading, scooping back from chapel with taproom noses and wind-busked cheeks, all albinos, huddled, their stiff, black, jarring feathers against the irreligious snow. Mistletoe hung from the gas brackets in all the front parlours—there was sherry and walnuts and bottled beer and crackers by the dessert spoons, and cats in their fur-about watched the fires. And the high-heaped fires spat all ready for the chestnuts and the mulling process. Some few large men sat in the front parlour without their collars, uncles almost certainly, trying their new cigars, holding them out judiciously at arm's length, returning them to their mouths, coughing, then holding them out again, as though waiting for the explosion. And some few small aunts, not wanted in the kitchen, or anywhere else for that matter, sat on the very edges of their chair, poised and brittle, afraid to break, like faded cups and saucers.'

'Not Many Trod the Piling Streets'

Not many those mornings trod the piling streets: an old man, always fawn bowlered, yellow gloved, and at this time of year with spats of snow, would take his constitutional to the white bowling green and back, as he would take it wet or fine on Christmas Day, or Domesday. Sometimes two hale young men with big pipes blazing, no overcoats, and wind-blown scarves would trudge unspeaking down to the forlorn sea to work up an appetite, to blow away the fumes, who knows, to walk into the waves until nothing of them was left but the two curling smoke clouds of their inextinguishable briars.

Then I would be slapdashing home, the gravy smell of the dinners of others, the bird smell, the brandy, the pudding and mince coiling up to my nostrils, when out of a snow-clogged side-lane would come a boy, the spit of myself, with a pink-tipped cigarette, and the violet past of a black eye, cocky as a bullfinch, leering all to himself. I hated him on sight and sound, and would be about to put my dog whistle to my lips, and blow him off the face of Christmas when suddenly he, with a violet wink, put *his* whistle to his lips, and blew so stridently, so high, so exquisitely loud, that gobbling faces, their cheek bulging with goose, would press against their tinselled windows, the whole length of the white, echoing street.

For dinner we had turkey and blazing pudding, and after dinner the uncles sat in front of the fire, loosened all buttons, put their large, moist hands over their watch-chains, groaned a little, and slept. Mothers, aunts, and sisters scuttled to and fro bearing tureens. Aunt Bessie, who had already been frightened twice by a clockwork mouse, whimpered at the sideboard, and had some elderberry wine. The dog was sick. Auntie Rosie

had to have three aspirins, but Auntie Hannah, who liked port, stood in the middle of the snow-bound backyard singing like a big-bosomed thrush. I would blow up balloons to see how big they would blow up to, and then when they burst, which they all did, the uncles jumped and rumbled. In the rich and heavy afternoon, the uncles breathing like dolphins and the snow descending, I would sit among festoons and Chinese lanterns, and nibble dates and try to make the model man-o'-war—following the instructions for little engineers, and produce what might be mistaken for a sea-going tramcar. Or I would go out, my bright new boots squeaking, into the white world, on to the seaward hill, to call on Jim and Dan and Jack, and to pad through the still streets, leaving huge, deep footprints on the hidden pavements.

'I bet people will think there have been hippos. What would you do if you saw a hippo coming down our street?' 'I'd go like this—BANG! I'd throw him over the railings and roll him down the hill, and then I'd tickle him under the ear, and he'd wag his tail.'

'What would you do if you saw *two* hippos?' Iron-flanked and bellowing he-hippos clanked and battered through the scudding snow towards us as we passed Mr. Daniel's house. 'Let's post Mr. Daniel a snowball through his letterbox.' 'Let's write things in the snow.' 'Let's write "Mr. Daniel looks like a spaniel" all over his lawn.'

Or we walked on the white shore. Can the fishes see it snowing? The silent, one-clouded heavens drifted on to the sea. Now we were snow-blind travellers lost on the north hills, and vast dewlapped dogs, with flasks round their necks, ambled and shambled up to us baying 'Excelsior.'

We returned home through the poor streets, where only a few children fumbled with bare, red fingers in the wheel-rutted snow and catcalled after us—their voices fading away as we trudged uphill into the cries of the dock birds and the hooting of ships out in the whirling bay. And then the tea—the recovered uncles would be jolly, and the ice cake loomed in the centre of the table like a marble grave, and Auntie Hannah laced her tea with rum, because it was only once a year.

Bring out the tall tales now that we told by the fire as the gaslight bubbled like a diver: ghosts 'who-ed' like owls in the long nights, when I dared not look over my shoulder; animals lurked in the cubby-hole under the stairs where the gas-meter ticked. And I remember that we went singing carols once, when there wasn't a shaving of a moon to light the flying streets. At the end of a long road was a drive that led to a large house, and we stumbled up the darkness of the drive that night, each one of us afraid, each one holding a stone in his hand—in case. And all of us too brave to say a word. The wind through the trees made noises as of old and unpleasant and maybe web-footed men wheezing in caves.

We reached the black bulk of the house. 'What shall we give them? *Hark, the Herald?*' 'No,' Jack said, '*Good King Wenceslas*. I'll count three. One, two, three.' And we began to sing, our voices high and seemingly distant in the snow-felted darkness round the house that was occupied by nobody we knew. We stood close together near the dark door. 'Good King Wenceslas looked out, on the Feast of Stephen.' And then a small dry voice, like the voice of someone who has not spoken for a long time, joined our singing: a small, dry eggshell voice from the other side of the door, a small, dry voice through the keyhole. And when we stopped running we were outside our house.

The front room was lovely, balloons floated under the hot-water bottle gulping gas, everything was good again and shone over the town. 'Perhaps it was a ghost,' Jim said. 'Perhaps it was trolls,' Dan said, who was always reading. 'Let's go in and see if there's any jelly left,' Jack said. And we did that.

BBC Handbook, 1957

THIS current edition of the *BBC Handbook* is a most useful and informative work of reference for those who are interested in any aspect of the BBC's Home (including Television) and External Services, and is, in fact, of interest to anyone who wishes to keep abreast of the latest developments in broadcasting.

It is a basic reference book indicating the range of programmes broadcast in the Corporation's domestic and External Services, and providing facts and statistics which illustrate not only the BBC's importance as a national broadcasting service, but its world-wide significance. The comparative costs of sound and television programmes are included in a detailed analysis of the economics of broadcasting at home and abroad.

In a foreword to the *Handbook* the Director-General of the BBC, Sir Ian Jacob, writes: 'By pursuing its policy of comprehensive service in both sound and television broadcasting the Corporation takes into account the claims of every section of the audience, minorities as well as majorities;' and he concludes by recording 'the happy relations with broadcasting organisations throughout the Commonwealth, and indeed throughout the world, which contribute in no small way to the range and variety of the programmes.'

The *BBC Handbook* can be obtained from BBC Publications, 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1, England, price 5s.



The Bowater paper-mill at Corner Brook is one of the largest in the world: in the foreground are hundreds of thousands of logs waiting to be pulped for newsprint

Another View of NEWFOUNDLAND

In a talk published in 'London Calling' in October the author said: 'It is still unusual to know someone who has been to Newfoundland.' GEOFFREY STRODE, General Manager of BBC Publications, visited the island province of Canada during the summer, and in this article he gives his own impressions of a fascinating country

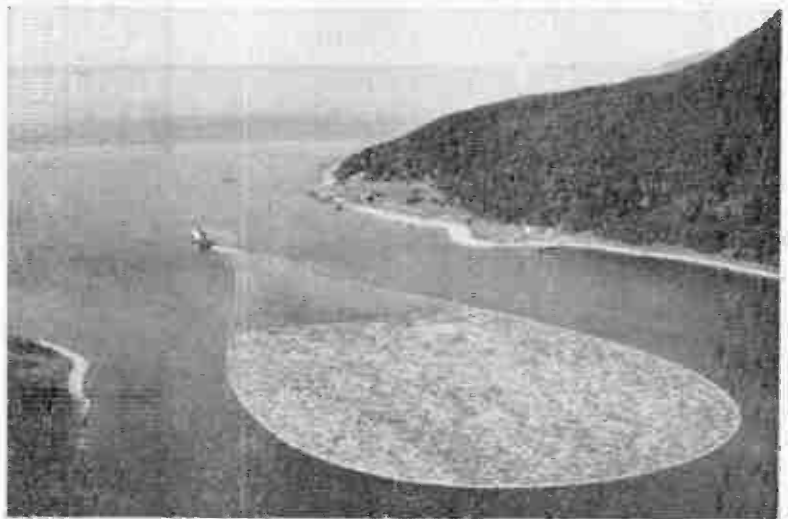
WHEN I boarded the B.O.A.C. Stratocruiser at London Airport to fly to Gander for a two-week visit to the north-west of Newfoundland I had no idea what I would find there. Paper—yes, I knew that there were two large mills, one at Corner Brook in the north-west, and another in Grand Falls, roughly in the centre of the island—but of the people and their country I was quite ignorant.

On arrival at Gander Airport we had to put back our watches by three and a half hours, which meant a seven-hour wait before taking off in a 'local' aircraft for the 200-mile flight to Stephenville, about thirty miles by road from my destination. I spent the period of the wait in the irresistible cosmopolitan atmosphere of the airport. The main reception centre had shops, two large cafeteria-restaurants, and other amenities. Planes of many countries—France, Germany, Scandinavia, Israel, Canada, and the U.S.A.—decanted their passengers for about an hour's stay while both the aircraft and their passengers refuelled. It was fascinating to see the various types, and hear the many languages: the clothes and general appearance of the travellers, even to a large lady who had kept her hair in curlers without bothering to cover them up, made the seven hours' wait pass very rapidly.

It was raining when we reached Stephenville and set off by car for the thirty-mile drive to Corner Brook. The road was the Canadian national highway which runs in an arc from St. John's in the south-east to Port aux Basques in the extreme south-west. It has a dirt surface, and when I commented to the driver on the mud he said he preferred it to the dust of the dry weather. I was to see and inhale plenty of the dust during the next two weeks, for during our stay the weather was hot and sunny.

The terrain is much the same all over the island: forests of spruce, with a few beech trees but hardly any other varieties; beautiful lakes, rivers, gorges, and waterfalls cover a high percentage of the land. There are few birds—apparently birds do not like conifers—and I missed badly the bird song which is so pleasant in Britain.

I hate snakes, and spent quite a time in the rather swampy forests



Logs in a boom being towed along the coast to the mill at Corner Brook

where reptiles would be expected, so it suited me that there are no reptiles of any kind. Bear, moose, caribou, and lynx are in evidence, and in season hunting parties take place to provide moose and caribou for families' winter stocks of meat.

Fishing is a great part of the life of the Newfoundlander. Salmon and trout abound in the rivers and lakes, and fishing for them is strictly controlled. My fishing licence, which covered a period of two weeks, cost twenty dollars (about £6. 10s), and game wardens frequently asked to see it. The main industries of Newfoundland are fishing in the coastal areas for cod and large lobsters, the manufacture of paper and pulp, and mining for gypsum, and I saw a cement works.

For BBC publications we use more than 50,000 tons of paper a year, and consequently my interest was in the paper-mills. The Bowater Paper Corporation mill at Corner Brook has led to a town being built around it. There is a good hotel called Glynn Mill, many beautiful houses with gay gardens, an enormous modern sanatorium, a new hospital, and a grammar school on a beautiful site on a hillside was in course of erection. The other large paper-mill is situated at Grand Falls, where there is a most attractive town, and Grand Falls House, which was built by Lord Northcliffe, commands a beautiful view of the Grand Falls themselves. There is no doubt in my mind that the prosperity of this

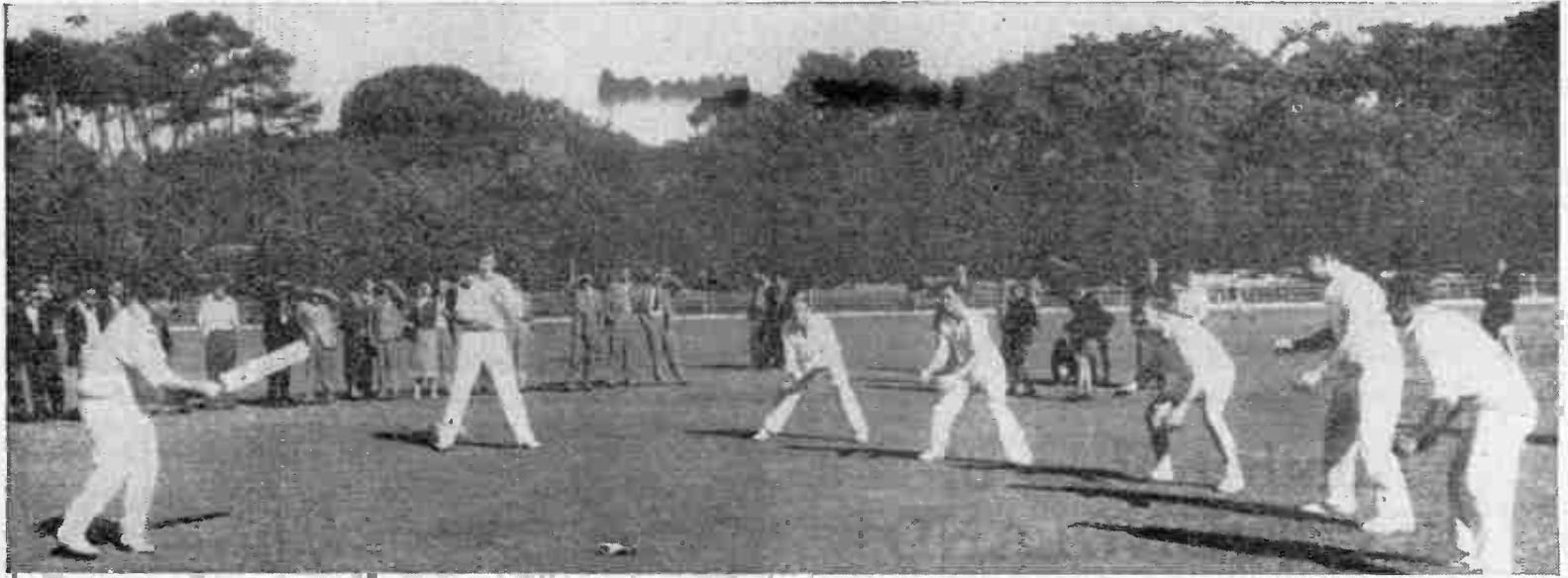
(Continued on page 18)



The author samples the fishing in the Adies river—salmon and trout abound in Newfoundland's inland waters



Strawberry Hill House, where the author stayed, is set in typical Newfoundland country, with forests of spruce clothing the hills, and beautiful lakes, rivers, and gorges



Some of the English side practising in Capetown after their arrival in South Africa: (left to right) Insole, Oakman, Lock, Taylor, Wardle, Cowdrey, Parks

England's Team for the South African Tests



If Denis Compton is fit he can transform the England team from a good to a brilliant batting side: the other main batsman, and captain, is Peter May (left)



P. E. Richardson and Colin Cowdrey (right) will provide a well-tryed opening partnership for England: they are particularly good at snatching quick runs

REX ALSTON, in an article written before he left for Melbourne to cover the Olympic Games, assesses the strength of the M.C.C. touring side in South Africa, where the first Test match opens in Johannesburg this week. Full details of G.O.S. coverage of the match can be found on page 18

AS I write we in England have heard that the M.C.C. team has arrived in Capetown, and that Peter May has already struck a rich vein in his first speech as England's captain in South Africa. May this be a happy augury for a tour which promises much good and exciting cricket in golden sunshine.

The English team was given an encouraging send-off by the critics. Only two of those who had helped to retain the Ashes against Australia were not included in the party: Washbrook, who had informed his fellow-selectors that he did not wish to be considered, and Sheppard, who could not spare the time from his work as a curate in a big London parish.

Many would have liked Graveney—the man with the highest batting aggregate in England—to have been given one more chance to establish himself as a consistent Test player. The fates have been unkind to him. If he had not had to withdraw through injury from the fourth Test he might so easily have made his place secure. None can say that either Oakman or Parks, one of whom must have come in for him, is his equal as a class batsman, though both may ultimately prove to have a better temperament. Trueman is another unlucky cricketer, who for the second time has not found favour as a member of a touring party. Trueman in form is a more dangerous bowler than Loader, and a better field, but Loader is more consistent.

Vital Role for Compton

It is not too much to say that the difference between the two sides may well lie in the performance of Compton. Fit and in form, he can transform the English team from a good to a brilliant batting side. If misfortune overtakes him again, the gap he will leave could not adequately be plugged by the introduction of Insole or Parks, who are only likely to figure in one of the first five batting places in the Test team if injury or complete loss of form should lay aside one of May, Compton, Cowdrey, Richardson, or Oakman.

Presumably the policy will be to persevere with Cowdrey as Richardson's opening partner, leaving Oakman as first reserve or at number three. One of the best features of England's first-wicket partnership last summer was the running between wickets, with Richardson as the prime instigator of short runs and Cowdrey a quick-thinking accomplice. South African crowds will enjoy these two, as they will enjoy Oakman's cover drive and his superb fielding in the leg-trap, where his reactions are almost as quick as those of the dynamic Lock.

The core of the batting will be provided by May and Compton, and a partnership between these two, or between one of them and Cowdrey, could be one of the most satisfying sights of the tour. We must expect to see Bailey once more installed as England's number six. The policy of playing six batsmen, three bowlers, and Bailey and Evans, which proved so successful in a wet summer against Australia, could never be entertained on South African batting wickets. England will hope that Tyson



Godfrey Evans, the English wicket-keeper, in one of his spectacular dives

and Statham, who have only appeared twice together in a Test team since their Australian triumphs, will keep free of the injuries which have dogged them, and thus rebuild their successful partnership.

That other famous pair, Laker and Lock, will not find South African wickets so much to their liking, nor South African batsmen such ready victims as the Australians. Laker's flight and accuracy will be his greatest stand-by, and it may be that Wardle will run Lock close as the slow left-hander.

The new young wicket-keeper, Taylor, bats number three for Essex, and made over 1,000 runs last season. His value is increased by being left-handed, and it could be that he might find a place in the team as a batsman in an emergency. The least satisfactory feature of the team is the fielding. The close catching should be good, but May will have one or two of the prospective Test team to hide, and unless Parks is playing there is no obvious cover-point, nor any fleet-footed out-fielder.

By the time these words are read the team will have played against the bulk of the likely South African Test XI, either in the provincial matches against Western Province, Transvaal, and Natal, or against a South African XI at Pretoria. The majority of those who ran England so close in 1955 are still playing—and playing well. Our bowlers will have to dig out the tenacious McGlew, and his left-handed partner Goddard, and our batsmen will have to evolve a method of countering Goddard's accurate leg-stump bowling.

Endean, studious and watchful, Waite, experienced batsman and wicket-keeper, and McLean, adventurous stroke-maker, are sure to play a big part in the series, as are Tayfield, that patient schemer and phenomenally accurate off-spinner, and the tall Heine, who hurls the ball down from a great height to an array of expectant slips and wicket-keeper standing back. His partner with the new ball could be Adcock, almost as tall and as fast, whose tour of England was spoilt by injury. South Africa is certainly not short of fast bowlers as a counter-blast to Tyson and Statham.

These are some who gave pleasure in England, and whom I look forward to seeing again. To them must be added Van Ryneveld, number-three batsman, brilliant field, and occasional leg-break bowler in Dudley Nourse's team in England in 1951. His return to Test cricket will immensely strengthen South Africa, and if, as is rumoured, off-spinner Athol Rowan is playing well enough to invite selection, England's batsmen will have a formidable array of bowling talent to overcome. South Africans have taken especial pride in their fielding since Cheetham's team took Australia by storm a few years ago, and in their own country they are likely to outshine the Englishmen.

Having committed myself to these random comments before leaving England for the Olympic Games, I am wondering how wide of the mark I shall prove to have been when I speak to you from Johannesburg.



Jim Laker and Tony Lock (right) will probably not find the wickets so much to their liking, nor the batsmen such ready victims as the Australians



The England bowlers will have to dig out the tenacious McGlew and his left-handed partner Goddard (right), who is also an accurate leg-stump bowler



This week's Test in Johannesburg will take place in the new stadium at Kent Park which seats 40,000



Compton and May chatting with the Secretary of the South African Cricket Union (right)

Books from Britain

Pan Books

The Second Ghost Book, ed. by Lady Cynthia Asquith (2/-); *A Book of Strange Stories*, ed. by H. van Thal (2/-); R. H. Thouless' *Straight and Crooked Thinking* (2/-); Wolf Mankowitz's *A Kid for Two Farthings* (with film photos, 2/-); Vaughan Wilkins' historical novel *And So—Victoria* (3/6).

De Valera and the March of a Nation

MARY C. BROMAGE. "Quite the fullest biography yet to appear. It is written dispassionately and with a wealth of detail" Robert Kee (*Observer*). *Illustrated*. 25s. HUTCHINSON

The Arab-Israeli War 1948

EDGAR O'BALLANCE. "Supremely objective . . . a lucid, well-connected, balanced narrative."—John Connell, *Time & Tide*. *With 16 pages of maps*. 25s. FABER AND FABER

Winter's Tales II

Stories by John Bayley, Mary Clive, Gabriel Fielding, Rumer Godden, Maurice Kennedy, Rosamond Lehmann, Olivia Manning, William Plomer, J. D. Scott, Godfrey Smith, Muriel Spark and John Wain. *Illustrated*. 16s. MACMILLAN

Haunted Houses

JOSEPH BRADDOCK. "A rich variety of debatable material for the sceptic, the believer and the plain lover of a good ghost story to mull over" Sir Gerald Barry in the *News Chronicle*. 21s. BATSFORD

The Yorkshire Dales

MARIE HARTLEY AND JOAN INGILBY. The first full-scale book on all the Craven Dales in the West and the dales of Richmondshire in the North, and indeed practically all the Dales National Park—history and people, archaeology, geology, botany, and the social scene. Fully illustrated. 21s. DENT

The Changing Face of England

CHRISTOPHER TRENT. A journey in time and a revelation of the changing of the land and architecture of England, "conveying a clear image of a vanished landscape" Stephen Bone (*Daily Telegraph*). Many fine plates. 21s. PHOENIX HOUSE

Atlas of the Bible

L. H. GROLLENBERG O.P. Translated and edited by Joyce M.H. Reid, B.A., and Professor H.H. Rowley, D.D. The most up-to-date and exhaustive background history-geography to the Bible available. 35 maps in eight colours. 2 end-paper maps in six colours. 408 photographs in gravure. 26 page index. Size 14" x 10½". 70s. NELSON

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples

VOLUME II

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL. THE NEW WORLD ready November 26th. Also Volume I: The Birth of Britain. Each 30s. CASSELL

Obtainable at all good booksellers. In case of difficulty write to the publisher, c/o The Publishers Association, 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. (Prices are net)

Books to Read



Reviewed by
John Connell

ITS author describes my first book under review with commendable candour as a 'romantic biography' of one of the early Labour Party pioneers in Britain—James Keir Hardie. Mr. John Cockburn's *The Hungry Heart* both attracted and exasperated me. Keir Hardie, the centenary of whose birth has been commemorated this year, was a man of integrity, courage, stubborn devotion to what he thought to be his duty, intelligence, and charm. In the fighting pioneer period of the Labour Movement he was a key figure; of recent years his name and his fame have assumed a vague but strong symbolical importance. It is about this symbolical figure that Mr. Cockburn writes, with a gusto, a warm affection, and a sincerity which are all admirable as they are disarming. He has a real understanding of the Scottish industrial background whence Keir Hardie emerged.

Mr. Cockburn tells the story breathlessly, with a wealth of colourful description. His eagerness tumbles over into rather lush sentimentality; he is apt to attribute thoughts and sentiments to his leading character of which there can be no direct or concrete evidence. His picture is painted in strong, simple colours. It deserves to be read by many who take our contemporary Welfare State for granted and know naught of its arduous, heroic, and tumultuous beginnings. But I wish there had been a little more irony, a little less gush.

The second book on my list, which is an autobiography, could not be more different. It is *The Heart Has its Reasons*, the Duchess of Windsor's memoirs. The events in which, just twenty years ago, the Duchess was a central figure, aroused on a different plane as strong passions as any of those that whirled around Keir Hardie's life. The Duchess's account of them—as indeed of her whole life before this climactic episode—is cool, candid, urbane, and in impeccable taste. There is no gush, here, no overflow of sentimentality. The mood throughout is one of discreet sophistication. The Duchess records easily and amiably her memories of her girlhood in Baltimore, her first essays in marriage, her arrival in Britain as Mrs. Ernest Simpson, and as a well-to-do, beautiful and agreeable woman her entry into the small circle of acquaintance and friends of the Prince of Wales. It was as her friendship with the Prince developed that this pleasant, worldly woman was swept into a tangled, intensely dramatic situation to which the rest of her life had given her no guidance at all.

The Duchess's account is extremely important. What it emphasises, in a way which because it is unintentional is all the more valuable, is her own innocence. She did not scheme; she did not adventure; she strove sincerely, to the limit of her power and her understanding, to avert the crisis.

Exactly the same can be said about the two central episodes in the third book on my list, *Home and Abroad*, by Lord Strang. Lord Strang was an extremely eminent member of the Foreign Service during many difficult and critical years; and in 1938 and 1939, though not quite at the top of the tree, he was in a key position, as advisor and official negotiator, in the Czechoslovak crisis which led up to Munich and in the abortive Anglo-Russian discussions in Munich which were the prelude to the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of August, 1939, and the second world war. Lord Strang's account of both these episodes is discreetly informative, even-tempered, and impartial. Lord Strang sets out his own part in these events, and a few observations on them, with modesty and pity, and the firm detachment which is to be expected from a public servant of his calibre. Let there be no mistake about it: that calibre was first-rate.

Extremely important and extremely moving is his portrait of his political chief at the Foreign Office in the years immediately after the second world war, Ernest Bevin. This is drawn not merely with official loyalty and prudence but with warm personal affection and admiration; and he says at the end, with quiet, resigned frankness: 'Bevin succumbed to the killing task of being Foreign Secretary.' Ernest Bevin died for his country, and it is right that his closest advisor should make it quite clear.

I have kept my own favourite to the last. It is called *In a Great Tradition*; its authors describe themselves only as 'the Benedictines of Stanbrook.' Before I attempt to give you some account of it and my own ideas about it, I think I ought to make it clear that I am not a Roman Catholic. I have no hesitation, however, in saying that this is a quite unforgettable work. It is a record of an enclosed order of English nuns, across several centuries, and built around a biographical memoir of the brilliant and saintly woman, Margaret MacLachlan, known in the order as Dame Laurentia, who was its Abbess at Stanbrook in Worcestershire from 1931 to 1953. The book moves on two planes of thought and feeling which are deeply interfused. There is the sense of the order's own passage through history, through tribulation, exile, and return to England, and of the timelessness of the faith sustaining individual members of it, and building up, generation by generation a tradition of worship and meditation. And there is a loving meticulously detailed portrait of Dame Laurentia.

Few books that I have read in recent years have affected me more profoundly, or made me ponder more seriously the great abiding issues of human life, of love, of service, and above all of man's relationship to God. By virtue of this book, by its quiet courtesy, its joy, its candour, its simplicity, and its wisdom, I believe the influence for good of this small enclosed community can and will extend far beyond the quiet cloister.

The Hungry Heart, by John Cockburn (Jarrolds, 18s.)

The Heart Has its Reasons, by the Duchess of Windsor (Michael Joseph, 30s.)

Home and Abroad, by Lord Strang (Andre Deutsch, 21s.)

In a Great Tradition, by the Benedictines of Stanbrook (John Murray, 25s.)



'The most affecting images of Christ's birth have come to us from the fifteenth century': Here is the 'Adoration of the Kings,' ascribed to Gerard David

The Christmas Story in Painting

BASIL TAYLOR speaks of some of the ways in which artists have depicted one of the greatest—and most human—of Christian mysteries

THE picture most of us have in our minds of the first Christmas day, whether we realise it or not, has been provided for us by painters and sculptors who have translated the bare, simple words of the Gospel into a more complicated actuality. The Nativity is one of the great Christian mysteries, but it is also the event in Christ's life which is most domestic, most intimate in its humanity, and so it seems to demand from its interpreters not only faith but a certain modesty and quietness.

I think the most affecting images of Christ's birth have come to us from the fifteenth century, when the humanity of God's incarnation was emphasised. Then, in northern Europe, in the Low Countries especially, the devotion of the Middle Ages was infused with a new realism. Then, in paintings by Hugo van der Goes or Gerard David or Roger van der Weyden, the ox and the ass, the shepherds and the Kings, Mary, Joseph, and the Child are innocently reborn in the faces, in the clothes, in the landscape of that place and time; and so the eternity of the event is established rather than denied. In Italy at this same period painting is not so down to earth or humble. Think of the Nativities by Piero della Francesca or Botticelli in the National Gallery: the same stillness prevails, but in spite of the magpie on the roof of the ruined building, or the shepherd's bare feet in one picture, or the watchful tiredness of Joseph in the other, the accidents of life are absent and an ideal beauty prevails.

If we move back in time from the early renaissance, through the ages of medieval Europe to the first centuries of the Church, we also move further from realism, from the historical substance of the event: the rendering of the scene becomes more and more symbolic. For the first painting of the Nativity we should have to look to the murals in those subterranean cemeteries of Rome, where from the third, fourth, and fifth centuries we find the earliest surviving examples of Christian art.

But—to look forward again—after the fifteenth century the forms of art seemed to grow too grand for the event. In the Baroque painting of the seventeenth century the stable often swells into a palace, the quiet ritual of a child's birth is changed into a pageant. But if that is what we expect from a painter like Rubens, Rembrandt, at the same moment, combine his own dramatic language of light and shade with the spirit of an earlier period. (Broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')



Nativities painted in Italy in the fifteenth century are not so down to earth, and an ideal beauty prevails: 'The Mystic Nativity,' by Sandro Botticelli



'After the fifteenth century the quiet ritual of a child's birth is changed into a pageant': 'Adoration of the Magi,' by Paolo Veronese (1528-1588)

All three pictures are reproduced by courtesy of the Trustees, the National Gallery, London

The Pleasures of Over-Eating

CYRIL RAY gives his reasons for believing that 'the true delight of Christmas is that it gives middle-aged men the chance to do things they would never dare to do at any other time'



Charlie round the houses with the Germans.

And the thing I remember best about it is the colonel pinning a Military Medal on a Canadian private soldier who was a full-blooded Red Indian. First of all the private grunted—the way Red Indians are always supposed to do—and then he remembered his manners, and brought out the politest word he had learned in a winter's campaigning in Italy. The Canadian colonel pinned the medal on his chest, and the Red Indian said 'Grazie.'

But what on earth am I doing, rambling on about Canadian Red Indians in Italy when what I am supposed to be talking about, I imagine, is the pleasures of the English Christmas. Even if that was the most exciting, or the most extraordinary Christmas dinner I have ever eaten, all the same, every Christmas dinner ought to be the best dinner of the year. And so, of course, it is. And the odd thing about it is that it is not necessarily what you eat and what you drink that makes it so.

Take a typical Christmas dinner: turkey, I suppose, or goose—that is the English custom, anyway. Well, there are birds I prefer to either of them: a roast pheasant, for instance, with all the English trimmings; or a baby spring chicken, fried in the American way; or breasts of chicken done like the Russians do them—Kievsky cutlets—rolled into cylinders and stuffed with butter. Same with the puddings and the pies: there are lighter, subtler sweets that I prefer to a mince pie or a great, solid piece of Christmas pudding. Solid is the word: I sometimes think that Christmas pudding must have been specially invented to keep



you firmly anchored into your chair after dinner, so that the children can get at the clockwork train you have given them.

But there is something about a Christmas dinner of the traditional kind, and I am getting old enough to admit—that the true delight of Christmas is that it gives middle-aged men the chance to do things they would never dare to do at any other time because of what people would say. No, no: do not misunderstand me—I am not talking about kissing pretty girls under the mistletoe. That is another story. I am thinking of figs and dates and crystallised plums, and chocolates and almonds and raisins and marrons glacés, especially marrons glacés—mmm!

It is getting on for a couple of years now since I gave up smoking, and there were a couple of weeks then when I could not stop eating sweets. And straight away I was up against the English convention that whilst a gentleman may walk down Piccadilly smoking a cigarette he may not—in any circumstances—be seen walking down Piccadilly guzzling away at a marzipan bar. Bless my soul! The dodges I had to get up to: nipping into a telephone kiosk for a quick bite at my marzipan, or buying three bars at a time, and retiring behind a copy of *The Times* to have a private orgy.

But Christmas dinner brings release from all conventions of that sort: the fiercest-looking retired major-general is not only expected but encouraged to fill his sweet tooth: 'Won't you have another chocolate cream, Uncle George?'

So if you could see me, and notice that I was furtively licking a finger, it is ten to one I would be after the sugar adhering to it from a hunk of Turkish Delight, or the last, fragrant reminiscence of a plump, sticky, golden date, from one of those long, narrow boxes with palm trees and camels on the lid. How delicious! Just excuse me for a moment, I see there are a couple left. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

IN Britain at Christmas time—indeed, I think the custom holds good throughout northern Europe—we hang up a mistletoe bough as part of the decorations. You know the mistletoe is a magical plant: it was sacred to the Norsemen as the instrument of Baldur's death—you may remember the story. After this unfortunate occurrence Baldur's mother, Frigg, took the mistletoe and hung it high upon a tree, never again to touch the earth; and under it enemies were reconciled and gave each other the kiss of peace. That is why we hang mistletoe high.

When the Norsemen came raiding England they brought faith in the mistletoe (now doubly sacred as the instrument of Baldur's death and as the plant of peace). It was soon taken over by the Druids. In Druidical times mistletoe could be gathered only on certain nights and after due ceremony and sacrifice. It was considered—and still is by many countrymen—extremely unlucky to cut down a tree on which mistletoe grew, or to allow mistletoe to touch the ground. And mistletoe upon the roof of a house was considered a sure protection against lightning. This belief is not wholly dead even yet: you may still occasionally see mistletoe upon the roofs of cottages in isolated parts of Britain.

With the advent of Christianity, mistletoe, a pagan plant, went out of religious favour. People continued to hang it in houses, but it was absolutely forbidden to take it into churches, except in York. There, in the centre of a predominantly Norse district, it was treated with great honour, carried by ceremony into the minster, on Christmas Eve, and laid upon the high altar. Then a universal pardon and liberty was proclaimed for malefactors for as long as the mistletoe bough should lie upon the altar. Normally it was removed on Twelfth Night at midnight, for by then it had shrivelled. The custom died when it was discovered that some of the malefactors had a new bough ready for January 7.

Now all belief in the magical powers of the mistletoe has died, for I doubt if the countryman who has it upon his roof really believes that it

Under the Mistletoe Bough

BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD explains the origins of an ancient Christmas custom which is still observed in many British homes

will fend off the lightning. Indeed, mistletoe is now a sadly maligned plant. It is described in encyclopaedias and similar learned works as a parasitic plant, and never a word about the romance that clings about it. And, anyway, it is not a true parasite.

But though the belief in its magical powers has died we still hang up the mistletoe at Christmas, though there is no longer any particular association with Twelfth Night. It was the custom until quite recently not to remove the Christmas decorations before Twelfth Night, which was Christmas until they changed the calendar.

No longer have we faith in the powers of mistletoe. Once it formed the chief ingredient of a love-philtre which was very popular among the young blades of the town, and even more popular among the old ones. I will give you the recipe for this love-philtre: 'Take elecampane, the seed or the flowers, vervain, and twelve berries of mistletoe. Dry well in an oven, and then beat into a powder. Give it to the person you design upon in a glass of wine, and it will work wonderful effect to your advantage.' Richard Burton, who seems to have had some personal experience, says that it is most effective when given in 'red wine of Burgundy.' I pass on the hint. But perhaps I also ought to remind you that Burton wrote the *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Anyway, we still hang the mistletoe bough up high, but I fear that we no longer do so from the purest of motives. I very much doubt if any modern Englishman hangs up the mistletoe at Christmas in order that he may give his enemy the kiss of peace beneath it. But when he hangs it up he has kissing in mind. Oh yes! Also, today in England you hardly ever see mistletoe hung in the right place or used in the right manner. Today, more often than not, it is suspended from the ceiling, from a light bracket or something of that sort, in parlour or kitchen, just anywhere. It should always be hung, as it was in the olden days, outside and exactly over the centre of the front door. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



A donkey paying a visit to a home for handicapped children which has benefited by the club's donations

Some of the 300 donkeys that have been rescued by the club from a sad fate

The Donkey Club

Jacqueline Dinnage, daughter of the farmer who started it, all, grooming a charge

HUGH DRIVER tells how an act of kindness by a Sussex farmer and his wife to a neglected donkey has led through a chain of circumstances to the setting up of a charity which devotes its profits to welfare of animals, handicapped children, and lonely old people

MOST English villages have a charm and beauty not to be found anywhere else in the world, but among the exceptions must be included the village of Wivelsfield Green, in Sussex. It is rather a drab, uninteresting little place and was completely overshadowed by the nearby prosperous and thriving town of Haywards Heath until a few years ago. Then there occurred an incident which appeared, at the time, to have no special significance. It has, however, put Wivelsfield Green very much on the map. More important, it has led to the foundation of a charitable organisation known as the Donkey Club which, beginning this Christmas, is going to bring a great deal of happiness to handicapped children and lonely old people.

On an October day in 1951—a wet and miserable day—a local farmer, Mr. Jim Dinnage, saw tied to a post in the village a forlorn and obviously neglected little donkey. He felt sorry for it, and on making enquiries found that it belonged to a gypsy. After much haggling Mr. Dinnage bought the donkey and took it to his farm, where it was joyfully received by his wife and young son. That started a family interest in the welfare of these animals, and almost at once friends and neighbouring farmers joined in. So the Donkey Club was formed, and the first effect was to save thirteen of them from death in a London slaughter-yard. Since then well over 300 have been found homes.

Before the end of that October a race was held which has now become an annual occasion—the Donkey Derby, with boy jockeys. More than 1,500 people crowded round the tiny village green for that first Derby, all the proceeds going to local charities. Encouraged by this, the club held another Derby on the following Whit Monday, and catered for a possible attendance of 3,000. More than 20,000 turned up—and still do every Whit Monday.

When the club was first formed it had three main objects: to prevent



Under the starter's orders—one of many races run under Donkey Club rules

the import and shipment of donkeys for slaughter under callous and inhuman conditions; to ensure that all donkeys were in good homes and well cared for; and to devote all profits to the welfare of animals and handicapped children.

As the club developed—there are now more than 5,000 members and the number is increasing rapidly—so the charitable work was extended, and many benevolent societies benefited. Now a new venture is being undertaken as a result of a personal tragedy which befell Mr. and Mrs. Dinnage in February of this year. Their thirteen-year-old son Peter died after suffering for two years from an incurable disease.

Mrs. Dinnage, who was a State Registered Nurse before her marriage, went back to a local hospital which caters largely for children who are crippled or handicapped in some other way. It is the custom to send some of them home for short holidays now and then, and Mrs. Dinnage discovered that some of them had nowhere to go. Some had lost both parents, or one of them, some came from bad homes where they would not be properly looked after. This gave Mrs. Dinnage the idea of establishing—in memory of her son—a home at the seaside where not only these unfortunate children but also lonely old people could enjoy a free holiday.

Through the club she and her husband bought a large and lovely house at Lancing. It belonged formerly to the East Sussex County Council and has been fully equipped as a nursery home. It has direct access to the beach, and so there is no danger from traffic. The house is big enough for the old people to be quite apart from the children if they wish, but Mrs. Dinnage sees no reason why they should.

The new home, which is called St. Peter's, is to be opened specially for a house party for old people only from December 23 to January 2. There will be twenty or more of them, selected from various welfare organisations, and the only qualification is that they must be alone in the world.

On this occasion, and in the future, transport will be provided for any guest unable to get there otherwise. During this Christmas party all the staff will give their services free. Afterwards the home will be closed until Easter so that it can be redecorated and preparations made for the work of providing holidays all the year round.



'Farouk'—the original donkey rescued by Farmer Dinnage—being urged into a race

'Savvy' gallantly takes a fence in the Donkey Grand National



The Falklands are divided up into ranches where sheep-farming—the only local industry—is carried on: the wool alone is exported, and that mainly to Britain



The Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey carries out scientific work in near



Shepherds' houses are scattered about the ranches so that the occupants can look after the various flocks of sheep: a typical house with its peat stack and radio-telephone masts



At Christmas people from all over the 'camp' gather at the racecourse in Stanley, the capital, for the annual race-meeting and sports—the great social occasion of the year

The Falklands—Britain

SIR MILES CLIFFORD, a former Governor of the Falkland Islands, is to visit the islands lying in the Atlantic Ocean about 300 miles from the tip of South America. In the month of the Duke of Edinburgh will be visiting the islands in the course of the tour which has taken H

WHILE it is the conviction of every British colony that it is quite unlike any other British colony, of none may this be more aptly said than the Falklands. More than 8,000 miles from England, which their people still regard as home, this group of islands—two large and about 200 small—lies some 350 miles to the east, and a little to the north, of Cape Horn. It is thus the remotest of all Britain's colonial communities, and its relatively brief history is peculiar.

It was entirely unpopulated until French and British posts were established there in 1764 and 1765, and for some time neither party was aware of the existence of the other. The French were induced to withdraw in face of an old Papal treaty which had allocated all lands in this zone to Spain, and the British party was expelled by a superior Spanish force in 1770, only to return the following year after news of this incident had nearly brought the two countries to war. In 1774 Britain vacated the islands once more, due largely to Treasury pressure and lack of interest at home, but a plaque recording British claims to sovereignty was left nailed to the blockhouse at Port Egmont, and the Union flag was left flying; in effect, however, the field was left to Spain, who remained in possession until her South American colonies seceded in 1806.

Claiming to inherit the rights of imperial Spain, the government of the United Province of Rio de la Plata took formal possession of the old French settlement of Fort Louis on the East Falkland in 1820 but made no attempt to develop the islands until some six years later, when a Frenchman from Buenos Aires was granted a concession. He very shortly got himself into difficulties with the United States by impounding three American sealing ships, so a corvette, the *Lexington*, sailed down from the river Plate and destroyed the settlement.

Under British Sovereignty Since 1833

In the following year, 1833, Great Britain reasserted her sovereignty which she has maintained ever since. This has provided a bone of contention for Argentina, who insists that Britain has strong-armed her out of her rights, and that the Falklands, or *Las Islas Malvinas*, as she calls them, are hers. The population is nevertheless entirely British and intensely loyal, as those who were present during the Coronation celebrations of 1953 have occasion to remember. They are a hardy, independent, and resourceful folk, able, of necessity, to turn their hands to anything from shearing a sheep or repairing a boat to building their own houses. They number in all about 2,400, dispersed almost equally between the small township of Stanley, the seat of government, and the outlying farms and smaller island farms which are termed collectively 'the camp' (from the Spanish word *campo*, meaning countryside).

The camp, again, is sub-divided into East and West, as the two main islands and their satellites are known, and the West is fiercely jealous of its own individuality. Withal, the islanders are a friendly and hospitable



Antarctica: people of Port Stanley welcoming the Survey's research ship 'Biscoe'

Stanley, the seat of the Governor, is built on a hillside in the East Falkland, and contains a well-equipped hospital, excellent schools, and a broadcasting station

in's Remotest Colony

of the Falklands, speaks about this group of miles off the east coast of South America. Next up the islands in the Royal Yacht 'Britannia' Royal Highness most of the way round the world

people—a little conservative, perhaps, as is only natural, having regard to the isolation in which they have dwelt so long, but there is no colony in which a visitor will feel so immediately at home.

The total land area is about 4,600 square miles, and the coastline of the two main islands is deeply indented, providing many excellent harbours and anchorages: which is just as well, for the sea outside can be very violent, and with the strong tides and treacherous currents has accounted for more than 130 wrecks around the coast. The climate is dour, with, as its most trying feature, a persistent wind which blows at an average of fifteen knots throughout the year.

A Precarious Economic Balance

The country is hilly, and can be described as wild moorland with peat-stained streams and tarns, with frequent rocky outcrops and, here and there, the strange phenomena known as stone rivers. There are no trees. The soil is mainly peat, and much of it waterlogged; riding over 'the camp' in winter is no joke and was until recent years the only alternative to traveling by sea, which could be even more discouraging.

The colony is divided up into sheep ranches of varying size situated on the two main islands and on certain of the smaller off-lying islands; with negligible exceptions, they are held in freehold, and for the most part by absentee landlords. The farmers are concerned solely with wool production, and since there are no other natural resources their prosperity, enviable at present, depends on a single and a stable market.

There is no doubt that an export of mutton and beef carcasses could be developed on a modest basis. The sheep are mostly Romney Marsh and Corriedale, and over the years have produced wool of a good standard, but pastures are poor, and the weather is often at its worst at lambing and shearing. Labour is insufficient, and there is no real shepherding. One way and another, it is not surprising that the lambing percentage is low and the mortality high. The economic balance is thus precarious.

Many improvements were effected during the post-war years, and the people now enjoy most of the blessings of a welfare state. There is a modern and well-equipped hospital at Stanley, and efficient medical and dental services. Two-way radio-telephone sets are installed on every farm and inhabited island so that the managers, who are also provided with a standard medicine-chest for emergencies, are in daily touch with the hospital and the camp medical officers; an internal air service brings patients to the hospital, or carries the doctor to the patient, and mothers fly in as a matter of course to have their babies in the maternity wing. A former Royal Naval motor fishing vessel is also available for use in emergency when the weather is unfit for flying.

The radio-telephone sets are equipped with a separate wavelength for inter-farm gossip, which all helps to keep the small and widely dispersed

(Continued on page 18)



H.M.S. 'Protector,' a 3,600-ton armed minelayer specially equipped for sailing in icy seas, is stationed in Falkland waters to assist the Governor in maintaining security



Sea-lion bulls basking on the coast of one of the islands, and (below) Gentoo penguins on their nests: they are one of the best known Falkland birds, and their eggs are valued



BROADCASTING THE M.C.C. TOUR

THE majority of cricket enthusiasts will have been following the progress of the M.C.C. tour in South Africa in reports by Rex Alston and E. W. Swanton in 'Sports Review,' and also the detailed news-bulletin reports of 'Sports Round-up.' These will continue until the tour finishes on March 12, with the close of the three-day match at Cape Town against the South African Universities.

For the Test matches coverage in the General Overseas Service will be—to put it quite simply—the broadcasting of the last fifteen minutes of play, followed by a five-minute summary for each day of play. For every Test, with the exception of the third, the commentary will be recorded on the circuit from South Africa, and broadcast at 16.40 to 17.00 GMT.

The third Test match, taking place at Durban, will start and finish earlier than the other four. In this case it is hoped to relay the commentary directly from Durban at 15.15 to 15.35—once again the last fifteen minutes of play and a five-minute summary. If this is not possible the G.O.S. will revert to the other transmission time of 16.40.

All the twenty-minute daily broadcasts of the five Tests will be transmitted to listeners in Australia, who will be receiving them at about 03.00 hours (Australian time) the following day.

On each day of the Tests a five-minute eye-witness account of the day's play will be broadcast between 22.00 and 22.20. This is primarily for listeners in the West Indies who, in view of the tour of Great Britain next summer by their national team, will be closely following the form of the M.C.C.

On the eve of the first Test match, that is on Sunday this week at 18.15 and 22.00, listeners will hear a fifteen-minute discussion programme recorded by the South African Broadcasting Corporation in which well-known cricketing journalists and broadcasters will assess the chances of the two teams; it is also hoped that the two captains, or their team managers, will participate.

G.O.S. Test Match Broadcasts

Commentaries and Summaries	16.40-17.00 GMT, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday
Eye-witness Accounts	22.00-22.05 GMT, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday 22.15-22.20 GMT, Friday

A COPY FOR YOUR FRIEND

We shall be pleased to send a free specimen copy of LONDON CALLING to a friend or relative on receipt of their address. Please write to BBC Publications (11), London, W.1, England.

LONDON CALLING surface mail edition is posted weekly to any address for 25s. a year sterling or pro rata. Remittances should be sent to BBC Publications or any of the following addresses:

AUSTRALIA:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., 111-115 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and branches; BBC, National Building, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney
CANADA:	Messrs Wm. Dawson Ltd., 587 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto, W. H. Smith & Son (Canada) Ltd., 224 Yonge Street, Toronto; Gordon and Gotch, 43 Victoria Street, Toronto
INDIA:	Central Newsagency, 12-90 Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Higginbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
ISRAEL:	The Collective Subscription Agency, 3 Ben-Yehuda Street, Jerusalem
NEW ZEALAND:	Gordon and Gotch, Ltd., Waring-Taylor Street, Wellington
PAKISTAN:	Paradise Book Stall, Shambhu Nath Road, Karachi, 3
SINGAPORE:	BBC Far Eastern Station, P.O. Box 434
CEYLON:	Lakehouse Bookshop, McCallum Road, Colombo
SOUTH AFRICA:	Central Newsagency in Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban, and George Winderley & Co., Parker's Buildings, 1 Burg Street, Capetown
S. RHODESIA:	Kingsons Ltd., Head Office, P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo; P.O. Box 2374, Salisbury
U.S.A.:	British Publications Inc., 30 East 60th Street, New York, 22, N.Y.
WEST INDIES:	BBC, P.O. Box 408, Kingston, Jamaica
LATIN AMERICA:	Branches of the Bank of London & South America

LONDON CALLING World Air Mail Edition is available by subscription for £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates. Specimen rates including cost of copies: India, Hong Kong, £3-12-0, Australia and New Zealand £4-5-0 sterling. Special rate to H.M. Forces (outside Europe) £2-6-0 post free. Full details and specimen copy from BBC Publications, London, W.1, England.

Newfoundland (Continued from page 9)

island province of Canada is due principally to the development of these paper mills, which bring large revenues to the country.

Most of the houses of the Newfoundlanders, dotted about the countryside, are constructed of wood; and on hillsides they look most attractive with their bright colours. But the people seldom lay out a garden, and few vegetables are grown except in the occasional potato patch. Agriculture seemed sadly lacking, and, unless you are in an area near one of the few farms, tinned milk is accepted as a matter of course. The houses themselves are very well equipped, particularly in the kitchen department. No house would be without its refrigerator and washing machine, and many of them have a deep-freeze.

A visit to Woods Island in the Bay of Islands one Sunday afternoon reminded me of a rather remote English village. On this island 300 people live, with boats as the only means of contact with the outside world. Three little girls going to Sunday School with their puppy, and the lads and lasses out for an afternoon stroll in their Sunday best were reminiscent of a Sunday afternoon in England.

The people are grand folk—independent, self-reliant, and friendly. Many of them know Great Britain, having served in the Newfoundland Regiment. They are intensely patriotic, with every home having a picture of Her Majesty the Queen in the place of honour.

When I asked one man his impressions of a visit to the Mother Country he replied: 'Hardly any of the houses had a picture of the Queen.' At a Rotarian luncheon I attended the proceedings were opened by the assembled company standing to sing the Newfoundland song; and, of course, they toasted the Queen.

In the talk which is referred to in the introduction to this article the author said in referring to Newfoundland: 'It has no graces, no elegance, no leisure, and very little luxury.' I cannot agree with this view. On a hillside near Corner Brook the Blomidon Country Club caters for golf, tennis, the social amenities, and has an excellent indoor curling rink. It is one of the most attractive country clubs I have ever visited. The shop assistants appear to have plenty of leisure because no retail businesses are open on Wednesdays, and on Saturdays they have a half-day off. I was amused when I asked one girl in a self-service store what she was going to do the next day, her day off, and she replied: 'Stay in bed until lunchtime, and then go to the show'—meaning the cinema. I was still more amused when in Corner Brook to see that on the Wednesday morning the place was deserted: I imagined everyone in bed!

The men in the logging camps work hard for the period they are there, but they take plenty of time off and enjoy their leisure with the money they have earned by intensive work. Everyone seems to own an American car, big, brightly coloured, and usually covered in dust. I visited the home of a retired power-house manager on the banks of the Humber river where, aged seventy, he was living with his wife in a cosy, comfortable home in a beautiful spot. In season their hobby is salmon fishing, and in three years out of five they had won the silver tankard of the Rod and Gun Club for the biggest fish caught in that area. They winter in Florida!

There is no doubt whatever that the Newfoundlander knows how to make the best of life in a somewhat backward country, surrounded by modern aids to comfort. I want to see more of this grand young country.

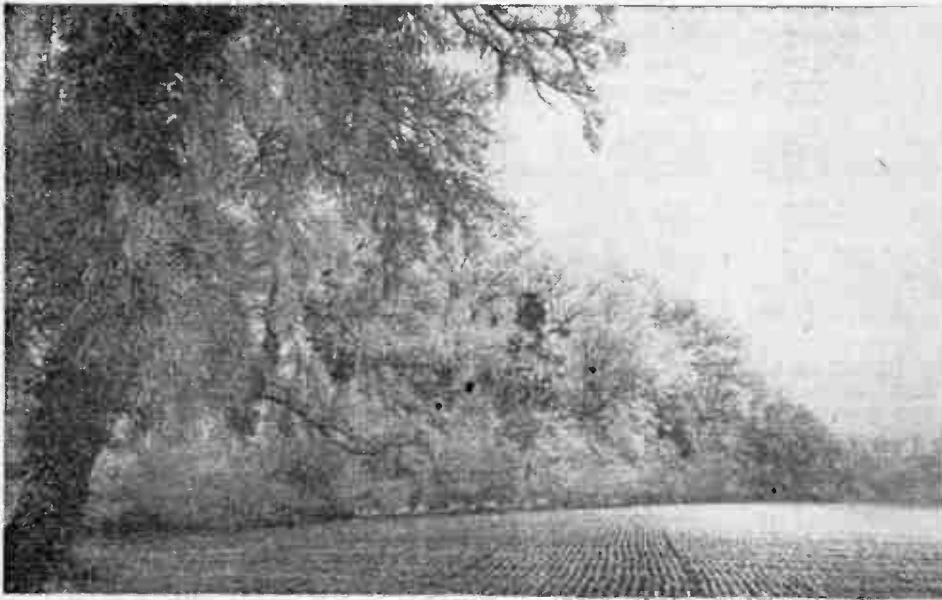
The Falklands (Continued from page 17)

communities in touch with each other. These two measures, alone, have altered the whole way of life and have greatly lessened the former feeling of isolation and the anxiety which this caused in time of illness; a number of lives have already been saved. Mails are delivered promptly by air, and journeys which formerly took days now take an hour and a half.

There are excellent schools in Stanley and—a recent innovation—a boarding school on the East Falkland. For the brightest pupils scholarships are provided each year to secondary schools in Dorset. There is a good broadcasting station and studio which provides entertainment for all and keep the camp and Stanley in constant touch with each other; a cinema, dance hall, and public library in Stanley give a great deal of pleasure, and some of the camp managers have installed sixteen-millimetre cinema-projectors for their workers.

Wages have been substantially increased, and fluctuations in the cost of living catered for; there are non-contributory family allowances on the same scale as in Britain, and a contributory old-age-pension scheme. Where before there was no form of popular representation there are now elected representatives in the Legislature and an unofficial majority. Life, generally, is more comfortable than it was and more rewarding too, perhaps, but it is still tough.

There could be no better stimulation of morale in this lonely outpost than the impending visit of the Duke of Edinburgh in January, 1957.



ESSEX AT CHRISTMAS-TIME

C. GORDON GLOVER, in this broadcast last year, chronicled the approach of the season of rejoicing in the valley where he lives among graceful hills, and fields where the wheat is beginning to turn green

There will be splendid singing at Thaxted when the choir retells 'the midnight winter wonder of the birth of Christ'

IN the northern part of Essex where I live, our graceful hills run as high as the cross of St. Paul's, and of our village which lies among them we say to visiting strangers: 'Welcome to our Alpine valley.' There are Scotch pines about the churchyard, fir-trees round the village hall—where the carol singers have been practising—and along the river soft-berried yew trees where the great grey wings of the wintering fieldfares have been beating from branch to branch these many weeks past.

Some say that if a straight line is drawn roughly eastwards from the top of Hobb's Aerie—our highest hill—the next eminence to be met will be the Ural mountains! Charlie Daw, who lives in his caravan upon that hilltop, does not let this fact trouble him. Not even the fact that the county boundaries of Suffolk, Hertfordshire, and Cambridge lie within ten miles of his abode is of interest to Charlie Daw, for he has never sought to penetrate even these local Iron Curtains.

Charlie is a deeply rooted Essex man. When once in his lifetime he was prevailed upon to visit Southend-on-Sea (and could find nothing to trouble him there) he took good care to travel by Dunmow and Chelmsford in the straightest of possible lines.

We have to climb a couple of hundred feet from our 'Alpine' valley to reach the summit where Charlie dwells with his lurcher dog, looking away and away to the long ridges of cornland that lie towards the Suffolk borders—now folded escarpments of winter brown with the spring-wheat just greening here and there, and the lapwings and gulls still feeding where the last furrows have been drawn.

It is a comely prospect, this, empty of big townships, provident of small villages which live by, and for, the growing of grain. We dwell upon the edge of the wheat-belt of East Anglia, and our farmers, amid the friendly jeers of the community, wax prosperous.



As the festival draws near the regular customers at the Old Bell Inn are beginning to make even the new landlord—a Hampshire man—feel at home



The steeple of St. Mary the Virgin rising above the rooftops of Saffron Walden: on Christmas Eve its twelve bells will ring out over the cold valley

The Old Bell Inn at the bottom of the valley has got the builders in, ripping up the flagstones and putting in plumbing so that the new landlord—a Hampshire man—can have a bath by Christmas. The new landlord in his first Essex autumn has been ill at ease. He finds his Essex customers canny and cautious and unjolly: these are not great rosy men such as grow in the south-west and west. It has been hard to convince the new landlord that because they do not wear their hearts on their sleeves these hearts are not of good gruff gold. He is finding it even now, as the days draw towards Christmas and the Slate Club share-out has been made. He is just beginning to realise it when Charlie Daw, smothered in Farmer Forster's chaff, growls 'You take one along of me, Bert,' to realise that imperceptibly and undemonstrably he is 'in.'

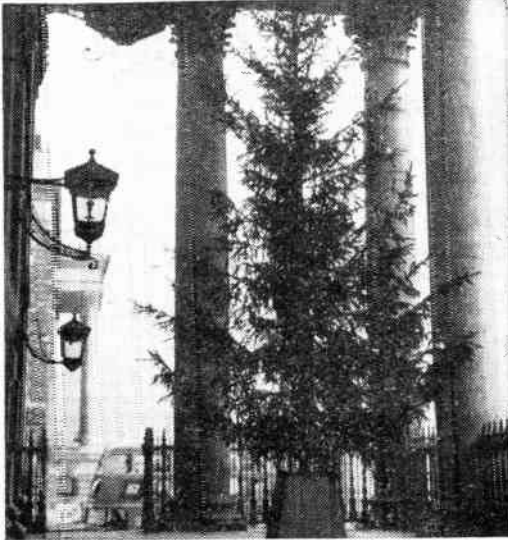
The Christmas fat-stock market in Saffron Walden town has come and gone—Saffron Walden where fields of purple saffron flower grew once to dye half the fabrics in England; where Gabriel Harvey drank with Samuel Pepys in the lordly mansion of Audley End, and Cromwell, riding down from Ely city, stabled his horses in the church of St. Mary the Virgin, almost the largest parish church in England.

Cromwell, Pepys, Harvey, and the autumn crocus have gone, but the twelve great bells that hang in the steeple of St. Mary's will show again that the tradition of campanology runs strong in Saffron Walden. And what ringing will sing out over the cold valley again this Christmas Eve! And splendid ringing—and singing—too, in lovely Thaxted, eight miles to the east, where the Morris Men dance in the streets on Midsummer's Eve, and sing with choir and orchestra the midnight winter wonder of the birth of Christ.

We, for our part, will sing with them, holding our traditional candles, fur-coated and duffle-coated in this oasis of light in the East Anglian darkness. Reborn ourselves, as will be reborn in patient time our late East Anglian aconite. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

Your Programmes for Christmas

DECEMBER 23—29



A Christmas Service will go out from St. Martin-in-the-Fields on Tuesday at 10.30, 16.15, and 23.15

WORSHIP AND SONG

THIS is a season which we all enjoy. The occasion is the birth in a stable of the Son of God: with that birth there is foreshadowed his death upon the cross; that death contains the secret of our joy, for through Christ's death comes his rising again, which is his victory in this world and the next.

All those who came into contact with the Child of Bethlehem stayed to worship in his presence. The shepherds hurried from the fields to see the Child, and when they saw they worshipped. The Wise Men followed the star, and offered their gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

On that night of his coming, in the angels' adoration of the Child, there began a worship which has never ceased. He who was born in Bethlehem is the centre to which all men turn and find themselves of one mind in the house of the world. We share with you this Christmas, in the carols we sing and the religious programmes, the happiness and hope, the worship and the joy of this season.

On Christmas Day in the General Overseas Service there will be a broadcast Service from the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields at 10.30, 16.45 and 23.15, conducted by the Vicar, the Reverend S. Austen Williams. Other religious broadcasts will include Christmas messages by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Canon V. J. Pike, Chaplain-General to the Forces.

The speaker in 'New Every Morning' will be Father Douglas Carter, of Coventry, and in 'God and his World,' the Rev. C. C. Pratt, Rector of Petertavy, in Devon. **W. D. KENNEDY-BELL**

'CARMEN' FROM COVENT GARDEN

THE first and third acts of one of the best-loved of the grand operas, Bizet's *Carmen*, will be broadcast 'live' from the Covent Garden Opera House on Thursday at 19.10 and 21.15. The cast includes the Australian soprano Elsie Morison, who comes from Ballarat, who will be singing the part of Micaela. Carmen is sung by the coloured American singer, Muriel Smith, and other principal parts are taken by Richard Lewis (Don José), Robert Allman (Escamillo), and Joan Carlyle (Frasquita).

The opera, which was first performed in Paris in 1875, tells of the loves of the beautiful gipsy girl, Carmen, and contains some of the most famous arias in the operatic repertoire.

HOLIDAY SPORT

BBROADCASTS on the first Test match between South Africa and the M.C.C. touring side in Johannesburg will be the main subject of sports coverage in the General Overseas Service this week, and details of this coverage are on page 18.

On Boxing Day at 15.00 football enthusiasts can join listeners at home in hearing a commentary on the second half of one of the English League matches. This will be followed by a commentary by Raymond Glendenning on the King George VI Steeplechase, which is being run at Kempton Park. Again, on Saturday at 15.25 there will be a commentary on the last half-hour of one of the Scottish League football matches.

The New Year follows hard upon Christmas, and with it a mood of reminiscence and summing up. On Saturday at 14.45 the Outside Broadcasts Department will cater for this mood by presenting 'Sporting Highlights of 1956.' In a thirty-minute programme Cliff Michelmoré will turn back the clock and bring some of the memorable sporting events of the past year to life again.

Listeners can hear once again the frustrating finish of the Grand National, when the Queen Mother's horse, Devon Loch, which was in the lead, slipped and fell just a few hundred yards from the winning post. Rugby League fans can hear the exciting moments of this year's Cup Final between St. Helens and Halifax. Archie Moore's skilful boxing, when defending his world title against Yolande Pompey in June, will be recaptured.

The review will also include the highlights of the Test matches between England and Australia in the fight for the Ashes; Britain's triumphs and defeats in the Olympic Games at Cortina, Stockholm, and Melbourne; and the Hoad v. Rosewall final at Wimbledon.

Other events? The Football Association Cup Final, Le Mans, the Boat Race . . . but why not tune in and hear for yourselves? **ALEC WEEKS**

WALTER GIESEKING

MMUSIC by Debussy and Ravel—in which he excelled—played by Walter Gieseking can be heard in a recording which the great pianist made for the BBC shortly before his death in a London hospital in October this year. Last year he was injured, and his wife was killed, in a car crash near Stuttgart.

Gieseking was born at Lyons in 1895, the son of a famous doctor, and began to play the piano when he was four: he made his first public appearance when he was fifteen. He won world recognition as an outstanding interpreter of Debussy, Chopin, and Ravel, but did not exclude the exploration of a large repertoire, including modern music.

G.O.S.: Sunday 23.15; Tuesday 16.15; Friday 06.30



Lizbeth Webb stars in 'Bless the Bride'



Muriel Smith sings in Bizet's 'Carmen'



Ruby Miller speaks in 'I Remember'

'A TALE OF TWO SQUARES'

DDURING much of his life Charles Dickens lived in Tavistock Square, London, in what is now Bloomsbury. Not very far from Tavistock Square—a little south and a little west, on the edge of Soho—is Golden Square: a very different quarter of London. This square must, however, have been well known to Dickens in his earlier years; and it was the haunt of many of his characters.

From Dickens's novels, letters, and diaries, Pamela Bower has compiled a contrasting account of the two squares, as they seemed to him at the time. She has also provided a background of their previous and subsequent history. Miss Monica Dickens, the novelist's great-granddaughter, will add to the programme her own comments upon her ancestor's life and works.

G.O.S.: Monday 12.00; Thursday 18.30; Friday 20.30



From 'The Story of Babar' by Jean de Brunhoff (Methuen) 'The Story of Babar the Little Elephant,' set to Poulenc's music, can be heard on Monday and Friday

TOYTOWN PANTOMIME

IN the immortal saga of Toytown, *The Babes in the Wood* pantomime is the only melodrama. 'Cos why?' as Captain Higgins would ask. 'Cos we shan't tell you,' is the reply. 'Tis enough, 'twill serve to say that all ends happily.

The Babes (played by Dennis the Dachshund and Larry the Lamb) are not done in. And how could they be, with His Worship the Mayor as that contradiction in terms, the Good Hired Assassin? Pompous the Mayor may be, but at least he is no murderer. If he had not been cast as the G.H.A., this story would have been different, and not nearly so good.

G.O.S.: Saturday 09.45

NEWS FROM ANTARCTICA

APROGRAMME this week—'Christmas in Antarctica'—will bring news of the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition and of the Royal Society's Expedition which is to make observations in Antarctica during the Geophysical Year.

At present members of both expeditions on board the *Magga Dan* are sailing south from the little island of South Georgia, their last port of call before they reach the Antarctic continent across the Weddell Sea. Donald Milner of the BBC, the only correspondent aboard, will be sending the latest news.

If reception conditions allow, it is hoped to include in the programme a message from the Trans-Antarctic Expedition's advance party at Shackleton Base, and there may be news, too, of Sir Edmund Hillary's party.

G.O.S.: Thursday 20.30; Friday 01.30 and 15.15



Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards (right) are presenting a show from Malta on Tuesday at 15.30



Vera Lynn will sing in 'Yours Sincerely' June Whitfield co-stars in 'Spice of Life'



The Goons—Sellers (left), Secombe, and Milligan (right)—are in two different editions of their show

DYLAN THOMAS

DYLAN THOMAS once said: 'I like very much people telling me about their childhood, but they'll have to be quick or else I'll be telling them about mine.' He does describe some incidents of his boyhood in the talk, 'A Child's Christmas in Wales,' which is to be broadcast in the G.O.S. This talk—also printed on page 7—was recorded by the poet in New York shortly before his death on November 9, 1953.

Dylan Thomas was born in the Welsh seaport of Swansea on October 27, 1914, and went to Swansea Grammar School, where his father was senior English master. He did not speak Welsh. His first book of eighteen poems was published when he was twenty, and he reached his full stature as a poet with the publication in 1946 of *Deaths and Entrances*. In 1952 he won the Foyle Poetry Prize for his *Collected Poems*.

To listeners Thomas is perhaps best known through his radio play, *Under Milk Wood*, which he described as 'a play for voices.' It was begun in 1947 and completed several years later when he had left London and returned to live in Wales. G.O.S.: Monday 14.15; Tuesday 21.00

FOR THRILLER-ADDICTS

TWO plays this week offer a choice of styles to thriller-addicts. Norman Edwards's *Wrong Number* has basically a straightforward and well-worn theme: the elaborately planned robbery of a mail-van, carrying a large sum of money, by a gang of thugs organised by a non-thuggish master mind.

The author's viewpoint—from which to take a novel slant on all this—is that for most of the action we are in the ordinary suburban house from which the respectable-seeming Doctor (of Music) Pole has conceived the daring robbery.

This is the kind of thriller which is adept in using radio's specially dramatic effects—the unexpected knock on the door, the ringing of the telephone, the sudden piano chord, hoarse whispers.

John Dickson Carr, himself a celebrated writer of thrillers, has adapted one of the best-known adventures of Sherlock Holmes, still the doyen of detectives in fiction. This is *The Adventure of the Speckled Band*, in which Holmes and Watson are disturbed one morning by the arrival of a young lady in distress, a Miss Helen Stonor.

There follows a sensational case involving a trip to deepest Sussex, an encounter with a huge half-mad doctor, plus the menagerie he has brought back with him from India, and a murder—all of which strains Holmes's powers of deduction to their uttermost.

PETER FORSTER

* *Wrong Number*: Sunday 01.00, 18.30; Thursday 14.15
* *The Speckled Band*: Monday 17.30; Friday 10.00, 23.45

A GREAT CELLIST

THE cellist Pau Casals is universally regarded as one of the most profound exponents of music for the instrument. His eightieth birthday falls on December 29, and on Friday at 02.30 a programme in celebration of this event, recorded from the Prades Festival, will be broadcast.

Casals comes from Vendrell, Catalonia, and apart from his fame as a cellist he also won renown as a conductor. He founded the Barcelona Orchestra in 1919, and made it a fine instrumental organisation by devoted work.

Variety For Your Entertainment

KINGS of pantomime and the circus take pride in telling us that the moment the curtain has gone down or the 'big top' has been struck on one Christmas show they start thinking about the next. It might not perhaps be true to say that in broadcasting plans are made quite so far ahead. None the less, it is quite clear that the experience gained in spring, summer, and autumn has had a bearing on the choice of programmes to be heard and

enjoyed by overseas listeners this Christmas.



Frankie Howerd 'opens a box of Christmas Crackers'

There is more than the usual touch of Variety and imagination about this year's Christmas shows. The most intriguing of these, for several reasons, is the 'Christmas Goon Show,' of which two special editions are being prepared. This crazy nonsense first took the air in Britain as an experiment. No one knew quite what to expect. At first some thought it was utterly incomprehensible—the product of a quicksilver mind, maybe, but added quicksilver.

Others saw subtlety where none existed. But the impact was made, and when the Goons went overseas—again as an experiment—the listening public took to this zany, verbal clowning, and, to the astonishment of many, even found it endearing.

The General Overseas Service, in the light of experience, has such faith in the follies and fun of our genially lunatic friends that it is originating one edition solely for overseas listeners.

Jimmy Edwards, accompanied by Dick Bentley, and a party of other performers, have been entertaining Forces stationed in Malta. This was a Combined Services Entertainment operation, but the shows have been recorded to provide some hilarious Christmas listening.

One Christmas star whose light seems to glow more clearly year by year is Vera Lynn. Her overseas public is steadfast: and there will be a friendly welcome for this old friend of song not only in her own 'happy memories' programme, 'Yours Sincerely,' but also as the subject of 'Top of the Pops' (in which, with the aid of Paul Fenoulhet and the Variety Orchestra, one famous singer of popular music has been featured week by week).

From the programme pages it would seem that Britain's leading funny men (some of them special favourites with overseas audiences) have conspired to dispense that most precious quality—

laughter. 'Frankie Howerd,' says the billing, 'Opens a Box of Christmas Crackers, and shares them with his listeners.' Fair enough.

Another Dennis Main Wilson production is a Christmas edition of 'Hancock's Half-Hour.' This pleasantly unassuming character is among the more subtle of our younger comedians—he is still in his early thirties—and has grown in stature since that happy 'break' as one of Archie Andrews' tutors.

The adventures of Ted Ray, master of domestic comedy, will have that seasonable flavour—and 'Ray's a Laugh' is even more acceptable this year by reason of Kitty Bluett's return. This charming and unaffected comedienne from Australia is back again in her favourite role as Ted's 'radio wife.'

Incidentally, Ted Ray has another Christmas date in the popular programme, 'Spice of Life.' A feature is the music of the Revue Orchestra, conducted by the gifted South African musician, Harry Rabinowitz.

There has been a real-life upheaval in the domestic life of the Lyon family since last December. Barbara has been married, a situation her family, the producer, and writers of the famous Lyon programmes are unlikely to ignore. Christmas seems to have provided the Lyons with some of their funniest material, and 1956, we shall find, is no exception.

Another laughter-maker with a special overseas appeal is Jack Train, who started as a cadet in the Royal Navy, and eventually became a star of 'Itma' and 'Twenty Questions.'

If the comics are busy, so are the musicians; and there is an imposing list of first-class musical shows. Among them are Charles Chilton's 'Golden Age of Popular Song' (the period is 1918-1939); 'Tip-Top Christmas Tunes,' played by Gerald and his Concert Orchestra; Ken Mackintosh and Vic Lewis with their respective orchestras in 'BBC Ballroom'; and 'In Show Band Style.'

And to strike their own note of happy and friendly entertainment, two old favourites—programmes each with a record of more than twenty years—'Henry Hall's Guest Night' (in a gala edition), and 'Palace of Varieties.' GALE PEDRICK



The Lyon household will celebrate Christmas in force: (left to right) Richard Bellairs, Molly Weir, and Barbara, Ben, Bebe, and Richard Lyon

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 23-29

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11945	25.12
	11750	25.53
Falkland Islands		
Sunday only		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
In Spanish		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	11955	25.09
In Portuguese		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
In Spanish		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday		
10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66
West Africa		
20.15-21.00	15435	19.44
	17715	16.93
Central and South Africa		
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
	(except Wed., Sat.)	
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
	(except Sun., Tues.)	

East Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.
14.00-14.45	21660	13.85
	(except 14.15-14.45 Thurs., Sat.)	
14.45-15.30	21660	13.85
	(except 14.45-15.15 Wed.)	
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
	(Thurs.)	
18.15-18.30	21470	13.97
	(Sun.)	
Arabic		
Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria		
03.45-04.15	6150	48.78
	7135	42.05
	9825	30.53
04.45-05.15	6195	48.43
	7135	42.05
	9825	30.53
12.00-12.15	15260	19.66
	17700	16.95
	17870	16.79
	21660	13.85
17.00-18.15	21660	13.85
17.00-20.30	12040	24.92
	15447.5	19.42
East Africa		
03.45-04.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
04.45-05.15	9825	30.53
	11955	25.09
17.00-20.30	15447.5	19.42
	17790	16.86
North Africa		
04.45-05.15	11750	25.53
17.00-20.30	9825	30.53
Hebrew		
Israel		
16.30-17.00	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	17790	16.86
	21660	13.85
Persian		
Persia		
10.00-10.15	17790	16.86
	17860	16.80
	21530	13.93
	21710	13.82
15.45-16.30	15447.5	19.42
	17715	16.93
	21660	13.85

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 30

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15070	19.91
	17700	16.95
New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
	(Tues., Wed.)	
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86

London Calling Asia		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
South-East Asia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
13.15-14.00	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65
Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	12095	24.80
12.00-12.45	17700	16.95
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey			Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.	GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80	04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91	04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79	06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97	10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87	10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80	18.30-20.15	15435	19.44
16.00-21.00	15070	19.91	17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88	18.30-22.45	12095	24.80
Iraq, Persia			Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80	21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42	21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87	22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91	23.00-03.00	9825	30.53
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80	West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
West Africa			20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
04.30-06.30	11770	25.49	21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85	22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95	23.00-23.15	11945	25.12
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97	23.00-23.15	11750	25.53
06.30-08.00	21710	13.82	23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84	23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	23.45-03.00	9510	31.55
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97	20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
	(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)		21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
18.00-20.15	15070	19.91	23.00-03.00	9410	31.88
18.30-20.15	15435	19.44	South Georgia		
21.00-22.45	12095	24.80	22.15-00.30	12095	24.80
21.00-22.45	15070	19.91	23.00-00.30	9410	31.88
21.00-22.45	15435	19.44	Australia		
North Africa			06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
04.30-06.30	9600	31.25	06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92	09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85	09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
16.00-16.15	21470	13.97	20.00-22.15	9410	31.88
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84	20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91	20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
16.00-20.15	21470	13.97	21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97	New Zealand		
	(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)		06.00-08.00	11955	25.09
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38	09.30-11.30	15110	19.85
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88	09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
Central and South Africa			09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92	20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85	20.00-22.15	15070	19.91
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95	20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97	Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific		
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97	09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66	09.30-14.15	15110	19.85
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91	11.30-14.15	12095	24.80
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97	South-East Asia		
	(Wed., Sat.)		09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97	09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
	(Sun., Tues.)		09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97	16.00-17.15	12095	24.80
	(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)		India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93	02.00-02.15	9510	31.55
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38	02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88	09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
			09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
			09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
			16.00-18.15	12095	24.80

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 23

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 22

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
 followed by an interlude at 00.25
00.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 The last of a series of programmes written and introduced by Roger Manvell assisted by John Huntley
 13: Recapitulation—the range of film music
 (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
01.00 Robert Harris
 with Allan Jeayes and Virginia Winter in **'WRONG NUMBER'**
 A play for broadcasting by Norman Edwards
 Aloysius.....Richard Waring
 Doctor Pole.....Robert Harris
 Max.....John Carol
 Mildred Jones.....Virginia Winter
 An announcer.....Robert Sansom
 Bill Saunders.....Malcolm Graeme
 Jack Bates.....Hamilton Dyce
 Miss Crystal.....Hazel Hughes
 Fat Cyril.....Allan Jeayes
 A Police Sergeant.....Allan McClelland
 Inspector Blake.....Campbell Singer
 Produced by Hugh Stewart
 (repeated at 18.30; Thursday, 14.15)
 Peter Forster writes on page 21
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 CHRISTMAS MUSIC
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra with soloists
 BBC Midland Chorus
 Pastorale (Christmas Concerto).....Corelli
 Christmas Day.....Holst
 Suite: La Nuit de Noël
 Rimsky-Korsakov
 A Carol Symphony.....Hely-Hutchinson
 Three Carols.....Peter Warlock
 (repeated Tuesday, 09.45 and 20.15)
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'
 A thought for the first day of the week by Father Douglas Carter
05.00 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer Franklyn Boyd
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
05.30 HOWARD THOMAS
 at the electronic organ
05.45 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 FROM THE BIBLE
06.30 SPORTS REVIEW
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
 (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Fri., 14.15)
07.45 BALLADS OF YESTERDAY
 Ranken Bushby (baritone)
 Clifton Helliwell (piano)
 sings some sea-songs
08.00 Close down
09.30 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
10.30 CAROL SERVICE
 from Hinde Street Methodist Church, London. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. B. Arthur Shaw. Lessons read by students from overseas
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00)
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.30 Jack Train in 'FIRST CLASS JOURNEY'
 Sharing his compartment are
 Peter Adam, Paul Boyle
 Maurice Denham
 Lord Hore-Belisha
 John Snagge, Anona Winn
12.00 'BLESS THE BRIDE'
 Book and lyrics by A. P. Herbert
 Music by Vivian Ellis
 with Lizbeth Webb and Lucy Willow
 The BBC Chorus
 (Chorus-master, Leslie Woodgate)
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vilem Tausky
 Radio adaptation by Roy Plomley
 Production by
 Michael North and Neil Sutherland
 (repeated Tuesday, 01.00 and 18.30)
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 FOR CHILDREN 'Children's Christmas'
 A miscellany of impressions from the British Isles and Europe brought together and introduced by David Franklin
 and produced by Peggy Bacon
 13.55 app. **'Off the Christmas Tree'**
 Christmas music and carols
 (repeated on Monday at 21.15)
14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 BACH Christmas Oratorio
 (Parts 1 and 2)
 Helen Watts (contralto)
 Richard Lewis (tenor)
 Hervey Alan (bass)
 Roy Massey (organ)
 Arnold Goldsbrough (harpsichord)
 City of Birmingham Choir
 Choristers of Worcester Cathedral
 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra
 Conducted by David Willcocks
15.15 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
 Christmas Edition
 with Barbara Lyon
 Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
 Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers
 (repeated Mon., 07.30; Tues., 22.15)
15.45 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 LONDON FORUM
16.45 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer Vera Lynn
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from Albany Road Baptist Church, Cardiff. Conducted by the Rev. William Davies, Chairman of the Baptist Missionary Society
18.00 THE NEWS
18.15 SOUTH AFRICA v. M.C.C.
 On the eve of the First Test Match between South Africa and the M.C.C. Touring Team, well-known journalists and broadcasters discuss the chances of the respective teams
 Recorded by the South African Broadcasting Corporation
 (repeated at 22.00)
18.30 'WRONG NUMBER'
 (See 01.00; repeated Thursday, 14.15)
19.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring two panel games
'Plot the Spot'
 and **'Figure It Out'**
 (repeated Mon., 06.30; Sat., 23.15)
20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.09
20.15 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'A Medieval Music Drama for Christmas.' by Inglis Gundry
'Musical Profile: Lionel Tertis (born December 29, 1876), by Bernard Shore
 (repeated on Thursday at 15.45)
20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing from Duncairn Presbyterian Church, Belfast
21.00 FROM THE BIBLE
21.10 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day
21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra
22.00 SOUTH AFRICA v. M.C.C.
 (See 18.15)
22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 Christmas Edition
 (repeated on Tuesday at 06.30)
22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 GIESEKING
 (piano)
 Music by Debussy and Ravel
 A recording which this great pianist made for the BBC just before his death last October
 (repeated Tues., 16.15; Fri., 06.30)
23.45-00.30 VARIETY CALLS THE TUNE
 The BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily
GMT
 04.20 on: 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.49, 24.92, 24.80, 19.91, 19.85, 19.42, 16.79 m.
 05.54 on: 25.30, 25.09, 19.46, 16.95, 13.92, 11.65 m.
 09.20 on: 19.91, 19.85, 13.92, 13.87, 13.84 m.
 10.20 on: 13.97, 11.66 m.
 15.54 on: 24.80 m.
 19.54 on: 16.79, 16.77, 13.92 m.
 20.54 on: 24.92, 19.60, 16.77 m.
 22.58 app. on: 25.15, 24.92, 19.91, 19.61, 19.60, 16.70 m.
 A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00.

Special Services
 For wavelengths see page 22
North America
GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel
West Indies
 23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
 Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions
Falkland Islands
 16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands
Latin America
 In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Medical Magazine
 23.30 Feature Programme
 23.50 Music Programme
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
 by J. de Castilla
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.06 Musical Interlude
 23.15 London Chronicle
 23.30 Drama or Music
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS
East Africa
 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 30)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa
West Africa
 20.15 Music Magazine
 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
 Community hymn-singing
Central and South Africa
 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjies
Arabic
 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Question and Answer
 17.25 Variety Programme
 17.55 Political Aside
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Your Favourite Singer
 18.45 Feature Programme
 19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.35 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS
Hebrew
 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
 16.40 Contact Programme
 16.50-17.00 International Commentary
Persian
 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Music Interlude
 16.05 English Law and Liberty
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

DECEMBER 21

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 22

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 22

North America

GMT

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.15 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
 'Hancock's Half-Hour'
 (Christmas Edition)

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 30)
 For details of programmes in Arabic
 see below

West Africa

- 20.15 'CALLING WEST AFRICA'
 'What's the Ending?'—the last of a
 series in which Fielden Hughes tells
 the story of a well-known novel, and
 an African will be asked to guess the
 ending. West African Voices
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the Week
 Mendelssohn (records)
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.37 Persoorsigh
 (Press review)
 16.45-17.00 Piano Music (records)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter
 and Talk

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.35 London Letter
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 'As I See It': a talk
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign
 Literature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

- 00.30 Wavelength Announcements
 for Christmas Day

- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 00.55 COMMENTARY

- 01.00 CAROL SERVICE
 from Hinde Street Methodist Church,
 London. Conducted by the Minister,
 the Rev. B. Arthur Shaw. Lessons
 read by students from overseas

- 01.30 THE STORY OF BABAR
 THE LITTLE ELEPHANT

- Words by Jean de Brunhoff
 Music by Francis Poulenc
 Played by Diana Merrien (piano)
 with Bernard Keefe (narrator)
 (repeated on Friday at 14.45)

- 02.00 THE NEWS

- 02.09 From the Editorials

- 02.15 LONDON FORUM

- 02.45 PIANO PLAYTIME
 David Buchan at the piano

- 03.00 Close down

- 04.30 THE NEWS

- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

- 04.45 Wavelength Announcements
 for Christmas Day

- 05.00 THE ORPINGTON
 JUNIOR SINGERS

- Conductor, Sheila Mossman
 A programme of carols
 of many nations

- 05.30 JAZZ IN THE MAKING
 A programme of gramophone records
 presented by Steve Race

- 06.00 THE NEWS

- 06.09 From the Editorials

- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 06.30 TWO IN ONE
 featuring

- 'Plot the Spot'
 and

- 'Figure It Out'

- Two panel games
 devised and produced by
 John P. Wynn

- The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)

- 07.00 THE NEWS

- 07.09 Home News from Britain

- 07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
 PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

- 07.30 Bebe Daniels
 and Ben Lyon in
 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'
 Christmas Edition
 with Barbara Lyon
 Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
 Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers
 (repeated on Tuesday at 22.15)

- 08.00 Close down

- 09.30 COMPOSER
 OF THE WEEK
 Mendelssohn (records)

- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 09.45 Wavelength Announcements
 for Christmas Day

- 10.00 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Christmas Edition
 Interesting people
 interviewed by John Ellison

- 10.30 MUSIC
 WHILE YOU WORK

- 11.00 THE NEWS

- 11.09 COMMENTARY

- 11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

- 11.30 Tony Hancock in
 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
 Christmas Edition
 Written by
 Alan Simpson and Ray Galton
 and featuring Sidney James
 Bill Kerr and Kenneth Williams
 (repeated at 23.15)

- 12.00 A TALE OF
 TWO SQUARES
 An account of Golden Square and
 Tavistock Square, and of their im-
 portance in the works and London life
 of Charles Dickens

- Written and compiled
 by Pamela Bower
 with the co-operation of
 Monica Dickens
 Programme produced by
 Terence Tiller

- (repeated Thurs., 18.30; Fri., 20.30)

- 12.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE
 presents people and events
 in the Midlands

- 13.00 THE NEWS

- 13.09 Home News from Britain

- 13.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble

- 14.00 Great Tom
 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 14.15 'A CHILD'S CHRISTMAS
 IN WALES'
 This talk by Dylan Thomas was re-
 corded in New York just before his
 death, and was broadcast by the Home
 Service at Christmastime last year
 (repeated on Tuesday at 21.00)
 See note on page 21

- 14.35 Wavelength Announcements
 for Christmas Day

- 14.45 THE CHAMELEONS
 Directed by Ron Peters

- 15.00 FESTIVAL
 OF NINE LESSONS
 AND CAROLS
 from King's College Chapel,
 Cambridge

- 16.15 THE NEWS

- 16.25 We invite you to
 LINGER AWHILE
 with Jean Campbell
 Bill McGuffie
 The Hedley Ward Trio
 Producer, John Simmons
 (repeated Tues., 05.00; Fri., 11.45)

- 16.40 Cricket
 SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 A recorded commentary on the first
 day's play in the First Test Match
 at Johannesburg
 See article on pages 10 and 11

- 17.00 HOWARD THOMAS
 at the electronic organ

- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 17.30 'THE ADVENTURE OF
 THE SPECKLED BAND'

- by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
 Adapted for broadcasting
 by John Dickson Carr
 Dr. Watson.....Godfrey Kenton
 Sherlock Holmes.....Sebastian Shaw
 Helen Stoner.....Elizabeth London
 Mrs. Hudson.....Molly Rankin
 Julia Stoner.....Margaret Butt
 Dr. Roylott.....Eric Anderson
 Produced by David H. Godfrey
 (repeated Friday, 10.00 and 23.45)

- 18.00 THE NEWS

- 18.09 Home News from Britain

- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

- 18.30 PALACE OF VARIETIES
 Christmas Edition
 with Eddie Molloy
 Bertha Willmott, Bert Murray
 Linda Love, Horace Mashford
 Sidney Burchall
 Chairman, Fred Yule
 (repeated on Wednesday at 23.15)

- 19.00 A
 CHRISTMAS MESSAGE
 by the Most Rev. the Rt. Hon.
 Lord Archbishop of Canterbury
 (repeated on Tuesday at 00.30)

- 19.15 BBC
 CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Vilem Tausky

- 20.00 THE NEWS

- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 20.15 Ted Ray
 and June Whitfield in
 'THE SPICE OF LIFE'
 Christmas Edition
 Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
 Deryck Guyler, Gene Crowley
 and Therese Burton
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Produced by Roy Speer
 (repeated on Tuesday at 12.15)

- 21.00 SHORT STORY
 Two Christmas packages
 unfolded by Aidan MacDermot
 'Autumn Cricket'
 Written by Lord Dunsany
 'Christmas Meeting'
 Written by Rosemary Timperley
 (repeated Wed., 05.00; Thurs., 00.30)

- 21.15 FOR CHILDREN
 'Children's Christmas'
 (See Sunday, 13.15)

- 21.55 app. 'Off the
 Christmas Tree'
 Christmas music and carols

- 22.00 Cricket
 SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 An eye-witness account by E. W.
 Swanton of the first day's play in
 the First Test Match at Johannesburg
 followed by an interlude at 22.05

- 22.15 A special Overseas
 Christmas Edition of
 THE GOON SHOW
 Script by Spike Milligan
 Produced by Pat Dixon
 (repeated on Tuesday at 17.30)

- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
 and Programme Parade

- 23.00 THE NEWS

- 23.09 Home News from Britain

- 23.15 'HANCOCK'S
 HALF-HOUR'
 (See 11.30)

- 23.45-00.15 ENGLISH
 MAGAZINE
 presents people and events
 in the Midlands

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 22

Christmas Day

DECEMBER 25

- GMT**
00.15 HOWARD THOMAS
 at the electronic organ
- 00.30 A**
CHRISTMAS MESSAGE
 by the Most Rev. the Rt. Hon. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 'QUEEN SALOTE'**
 by Wynford Vaughan Thomas followed by an interlude
- 01.00 'BLESS THE BRIDE'**
 Book and lyrics by A. P. Herbert Music by Vivian Ellis (repeated at 18.30)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day**
- 02.15 FESTIVAL OF NINE LESSONS AND CAROLS**
 in King's College Chapel, Cambridge (repeated at 07.15)
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 One-Minute Christmas Hymn 'O COME, ALL YE FAITHFUL'**
- 04.31 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Mendelssohn (records)
- 05.00 We invite you to LINGER AWHILE**
 with Jean Campbell Bill McGuffie The Hedley Ward Trio (repeated on Friday at 11.45)
- 05.15 BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Vilem Tausky
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH' (Christmas Edition)**
 with Kitty Bluett, Kenneth Connor Maurice Denham, Laidman Browne Pat Coombs Norman Shelley, David Jacobs
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 FESTIVAL OF NINE LESSONS AND CAROLS**
 in King's College Chapel, Cambridge
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 One-Minute Christmas Hymn 'O COME, ALL YE FAITHFUL'**

- 09.31 Christmas Bells**
- 09.33 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day**
- 09.45 CHRISTMAS MUSIC**
 Pastorale (Christmas Concerto). *Corelli*
 Christmas Day.....*Holst*
 Suite: La Nuit de Noël
Rimsky-Korsakov
 A Carol Symphony...*Hely-Hutchinson*
 Three Carols.....*Peter Warlock*
 (repeated at 20.15)
- 10.30 CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICE**
 from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. Austen Williams (repeated at 16.45 and 23.15)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 'THE SCULPTRESS AND THE SHOP ASSISTANT'**
 by Godfrey Winn
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 FOR THE FORCES**
 A Christmas Message to all Forces serving overseas from the Rev. Canon V. J. Pike, Chaplain-General to the Forces
- 11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 12.15 Ted Ray and June Whitfield in 'THE SPICE OF LIFE' (Christmas Edition)**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Wavelength Announcements for Christmas Day**
- 13.15 LIGHT MUSIC (records)**

- 14.00 'VOICES OUT OF THE AIR'**
 The Christmas Day Commonwealth Reunion
 Produced by Laurence Gilliam and John Bridges
 Christmas Day in Canada
 A Christmas Journey to the West Indies and West Africa
 Traveller: Willie Richardson
 A Christmas Journey to the Far East: India, Pakistan, Malaya, Hong Kong, and Sarawak
 Traveller: Denis Mitchell
 A Christmas Journey to East and Central Africa
 Traveller: Alan Burgess
 Christmas Day in Broken Hill, Australia
 Christmas Day in the Antarctic: Members of the Commonwealth Antarctic Expedition calling home to New Zealand, South Africa, and Yorkshire
 Commentator: Donald Milner
 The Duke of Edinburgh speaking from the Royal Yacht, *Britannia*
 See pages 4 and 5
- 15.00 A Christmas Message to the Commonwealth from Her Majesty THE QUEEN**

- 15.15 app. The Music of HANDEL**
 on gramophone records
- 15.30 VARIETY FROM MALTA**
 with Jimmy Edwards and Dick Bentley

- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 Interlude of Carols**
- 16.15 GIESEKING**
 (piano)
 (See Sun., 23.15; repeated Fri. 06.30)
- 16.45 CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICE**
 (See 10.30; repeated at 23.15)
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 A special Overseas Christmas Edition of THE GOON SHOW**
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 'WARTIME CRICKET'**
 by Rex Alston
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 'BLESS THE BRIDE'**
 (See 01.00)
- 19.30 THE AL READ CHRISTMAS SHOW**
 in which the man who turns life round entertains with some friends in the world of music
 Produced by Ronnie Taylor (repeated Wednesday, 02.15 and 10.30)
- 19.55 'THE SCULPTRESS AND THE SHOP ASSISTANT'**
 by Godfrey Winn
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
 followed by an interlude at 20.09
- 20.15 CHRISTMAS MUSIC**
 (See 09.45)
- 21.00 'A CHILD'S CHRISTMAS IN WALES'**
 This talk by Dylan Thomas was recorded in New York just before his death. In it the poet recalls his childhood Christmases spent in a small Welsh town
- 21.20 'BETWEEN TIMES'**
 with Jerry Allen and his Trio
- 21.30 GOLDEN AGE of popular song (1918-1939) (Christmas Edition)**
 with Benny Lee, Marie Benson
 Narrators, Alan Keith and Guy Kingsley Poynter (repeated Wednesday, 06.15 and 18.45)
- 22.15 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS.'**
 Christmas Edition
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
 followed by an interlude at 23.09
- 23.15 CHRISTMAS DAY SERVICE**
 (See 10.30)
- 23.45-00.30 BBC CONCERT ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Vilem Tausky

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 22

Antarctic

GMT
 22.15-22.45 Calling the Antarctic
 (On 25.09 and 19.43 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Christmas Day Service from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 30)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
 Hymns and their Music
 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Composer of the Week
 Mendelssohn (records)
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40-16.45 Kommentaar

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
 (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sheherazade
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.10 Viewpoint
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

DECEMBER 26

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 22

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 22

Antarctic

GMT
16.15-16.45 Calling the Antarctic
(On 13.86 m.)

North America

15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies
A special Christmas programme from the students centre

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavarez Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
15.15-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 30)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Sports Diary'; West African Diary;
A weekly commentary: 'Things to know'
20.45-21.00 Between the Lines'
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Mendelssohn (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.45 World of Today
18.55 Announcer's Choice
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Question and Answer
19.45 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.45 'VOICES
OUT OF THE AIR'
The Christmas Day
Commonwealth Reunion
Produced by Laurence Gilliam
and John Bridges
(See Tuesday, 14.00)

01.45 A Christmas Message
to the Commonwealth from
Her Majesty
THE QUEEN
(BBC recording)
followed by an interlude

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 'WARTIME CRICKET'
by Rex Alston

02.15 THE AL READ
CHRISTMAS SHOW
in which the man who turns life
round entertains with some friends in
the world of music
including the
BBC Northern Dance Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
Produced by Ronnie Taylor
(repeated at 10.30)
followed by an interlude at 02.40

02.45 SEMPRINI
at the piano

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Mendelssohn (records)

05.00 SHORT STORY
Two Christmas packages
unfolded by Aidan MacDermot
'Autumn Cricket'
Written by Lord Dunsany
'Christmas Meeting'
Written by Rose-mary Timperley
(repeated on Thursday at 00.30)

05.15 GOLDEN AGE
of popular song (1918-1939)
(Christmas Edition)
with Benny Lee, Marie Benson
Narrators: Alan Keith
and Guy Kingsley Poynter
(repeated at 18.45)

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 'THE SCULPTRESS
AND THE SHOP ASSISTANT'
by Godfrey Winn

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 'YOURS SINCERELY'
Vera Lynn
This is the thought for Christmas
of Vera Lynn, a star who sings some
of her happy song memories with
accompaniment from
Woolf Phillips
and his Orchestra
(repeated at 12.15)

07.09 THE NEWS

07.09 'QUEEN SALOTE'
by Wynford Vaughan Thomas
followed by an interlude

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 Interlude

09.35 A Christmas Message
to the Commonwealth from
Her Majesty
THE QUEEN
(BBC recording)

09.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Mendelssohn (records)

10.00 A Christmas Wreath
OF PROSE AND POETRY
woven by John Betjeman
(repeated on Thursday at 01.00)

10.30 THE AL READ
CHRISTMAS SHOW
(See 02.15)
followed by an interlude at 10.55

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 PIANO MUSIC

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 'WARTIME CRICKET'
by Rex Alston

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 'YOURS SINCERELY'
(See 06.30)

12.45 BETWEEN THE LINES
Christian opinion on some
of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

13.00 THE NEWS
followed by an interlude at 13.09

13.15 SOUTHERN
SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Julie Dawn

14.00 Great Tom
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

15.00 ASSOCIATION
FOOTBALL
A commentary on the second half of
one of the English League matches

15.45 Racing
KING GEORGE VI
STEEPLECHASE

A commentary by Raymond Glenden-
ning on the race at Kempton Park

16.00 THE NEWS
followed by an interlude at 16.09

16.15 PETER YORKE
and his Miniature Orchestra

16.40 Cricket
SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
A recorded commentary on the second
day's play in the First Test match at
Johannesburg

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 'QUEEN SALOTE'
by Wynford Vaughan Thomas
followed by an interlude

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Bank Holiday
SPORTS REVIEW

18.45 GOLDEN AGE
of popular song (1918-1939)
(See 05.15)

19.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Christmas Edition
Archie's Guest: Beryl Reid
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge
and Pamela Manson
(repeated Thurs., 15.15; Fri., 01.00)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 VARIETY
CALLS THE TUNE
The BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

21.00 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.00 Cricket
SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
An eye-witness account by E. W.
Swanton of the second day's play

22.05 TIME FOR VERSE
A selection from the poetry
of Robert Frost
Arranged by Patric Dickinson
Reader, Guy Kingsley Poynter
followed by an interlude at 22.15

22.20 BBC BALLROOM
with
Ken Mackintosh and his Orchestra
Patti Forbes, Don Cameron
Kenny Bardell, and the Mackpies
and Vic Lewis and his Orchestra
and Irma Logan

For Fun:
Graham Stark
Master of Ceremonies:
David Jacobs
Produced by John Hooper

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 23.09

23.15 PALACE OF VARIETIES
(Christmas Edition)
with Eddie Molloy
Bertha Willmott, Bert Murray
Linda Love, Horace Mashford
Sidney Burchall
Chairman Fred Yule

23.45-00.00 Bank Holiday
SPORTS REVIEW

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 22

THURSDAY

DECEMBER 27

- GMT 00.00 TIP TOP**
CHRISTMAS TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his Concert Orchestra
 Top of the Christmas Hits
 The Geraldo Glee Club
 (Chorus-master, Bob Brown)
 Composer's Christmas Corner
 (Irving Berlin)
 From the Song Shop
 (Margaret Rose)
 Geraldo's Yuletide Tribute
 Songs with Strings
 with the voice of Roy Edwards
 Dancing through
 with Patricia Baird
 Eric Whitley and David Winnard
 Introduced by Bruce Wyndham
 Produced by David Miller
(repeated on Friday at 17.30)
- 00.30 SHORT STORY**
(For details see Wednesday, 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
 followed by an interlude at 00.55
- 01.00 A Christmas Wreath OF PROSE AND POETRY**
 woven by John Betjeman
- 01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'**
 Christmas Edition
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 and Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Script by
 Spike Milligan and Larry Stephens
(repeated Fri., 07.30; Sat., 10.30)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**
- 02.30 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC**
 Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world
(repeated on Friday at 14.15)
- 03.00 Close Down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 GOD AND HIS WORLD**
 A Christian approach to daily life
 by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt
- 05.00 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Stanford Robinson
The programme will include:
 Suite, La Boutique Fantasque
 Rossini, arr. Respighi
 Overture, At the Tabard Inn....Dyson
(repeated on Friday at 13.15)
- 05.45 A NEW YEAR MESSAGE**
 by the Rt. Hon.
 A. T. Lennox Boyd, M.P.,
 Secretary of State for the Colonies
(repeated on Saturday at 00.15)
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Bank Holiday SPORTS REVIEW**
- 06.45 HOWARD THOMAS**
 at the electronic organ

- 07.00 THE NEWS**
 followed by an interlude at 07.09
- 07.15 MAJESTIC ORCHESTRA**
 Conducted by Lou Whiteson
 with Bruce Trent
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 THE SPA ORCHESTRA**
 Directed by David Wolfsthal
 Donald Edge (piano)
- 10.30 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**
- 11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport and 'Association Football Clubs' a brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League
(repeated at 20.15)
- 11.45 Frankie Howerd**
 opens a box of
 'CHRISTMAS CRACKERS'
 and shares them with his listeners
 Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
- 12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 VIVALDI**
 The Four Seasons, Op. 3
 (original edition 1725)
 played by Luigo Ferre (violin)
 Guido Mozzato (violin)
 and the Virtuosi di Roma
 Conductor, Renato Fasano
- 14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 Robert Harris**
 with Allan Jeayes
 and Virginia Winter in
 'WRONG NUMBER'
(For cast see Sunday, 01.00)
- 15.15 Peter Brough**
 and Archie Andrews in
 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 (Christmas Edition)
(repeated on Friday at 01.00)
- 15.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE**
 'A Medieval Music Drama for Christmas,' by Inglis Gundry
 'Musical Profile: Lionel Tertis (born December 29, 1876),' by Bernard Shore
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
 by Harold Nicolson
- 16.30 BETWEEN TIMES**
 with Jerry Allen and his Trio
- 16.40 Cricket**
- SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.**
 A recorded commentary on the third day's play in the First Test match at Johannesburg
- 17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 A series of impressions
 The Very Rev.
 W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.D.
 Dean of St. Paul's
(repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)

- 17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 SEMPRINI**
 at the piano
- 17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 'A TALE OF TWO SQUARES'**
 An account of Golden Square and Tavistock Square, and of their importance in the works and London life of Charles Dickens
 Written and compiled
 by Pamela Bower
 with the co-operation of
 Monica Dickens
 Programme produced by
 Terence Tiller
(repeated on Friday at 20.30)
 followed by an interlude at 19.00
- 19.10 Act I of CARMEN**
 An opera by Bizet
 Carmen.....Muriel Smith
 Don José.....Richard Lewis
 Micaela.....Elsie Morison
 Escamillo.....Robert Allman
 Fraquita.....Joan Carlyle
 Covent Garden Chorus and Orchestra
 Conductor, John Matheson
 from the Royal Opera House,
 Covent Garden
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
(See 11.30)
- 20.30 CHRISTMAS IN ANTARCTICA**
 A programme giving the latest news about the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition and the Royal Society's Expedition for the International Geophysical Year
(repeated Friday, 01.30 and 15.15)
See note on page 20
 followed by an interlude at 21.00
- 21.10 Introduction to 21.15 Act III of CARMEN**
(See 19.10)
 followed by an interlude at 21.55
- 22.00 Cricket**
- SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.**
 An eye-witness account by E. W. Swanton of the third day's play in the First Test match
 followed by an interlude at 22.05
- 22.15 NEW RECORDS**
 (Light Music)
 Introduced by Ian Stewart
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
 and Programme Parade
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 JAZZ IN THE MAKING**
 Presented by Steve Race
 on gramophone records
- 23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 22

North America

- GMT 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including**
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- 23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk by Joaquim Ferreira
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA**
 West African Opinion
 Talks by West Africans and the weekly newsletter
 20.45-21.00 'What's the Form?'
 A mid-week discussion about sport, and 'Association Football Clubs'

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 30)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Sheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sinbad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Art Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

DECEMBER 28

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 22

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 22

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including:
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30 Radio Newsreel
16.45 Land and Livestock
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including:
18.00-18.15 Round-up of the London Weeklies
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Review of today's papers
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music Programme
23.45 Latin-America in Britain
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Trade and Finance by John Whitehouse
23.52 Musical Interlude
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 30)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

20.15 A New Year Message by the Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P. Secretary of State for the Colonies
20.30 Gramophone records
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNIUS
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week Mendelssohn (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.15 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Sinbad
17.55 Programme Parade
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Round the World (Newsreel)
18.40 Music Programme
19.00 Arab Newsletter
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Music Programme
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.05 Profile: a talk
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 A Documentary Feature
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES
Christian opinion on some of the things we read about
Speaker: C. A. Joyce

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE' (Christmas Edition)
Archie's Guest: Beryl Reid with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge and Pamela Manson

01.30 CHRISTMAS IN ANTARCTICA
A programme giving the latest news about the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition and the Royal Society's Expedition for the International Geophysical Year
(repeated at 15.15)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
A series of impressions
The Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.D. Dean of St. Paul's
(repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

02.30 PAU CASALS
(born December 29, 1876)
A programme in honour of his eightieth birthday
recorded from the Prades Festival

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
Mendelssohn (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
by Harold Nicolson

05.15 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUBS

A brief history of teams playing in the First Division of the English Football League

05.20 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 GIESEKING (piano)

Music by Debussy and Ravel
A recording which this great pianist made for the BBC just before his death last October

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 FOLK TUNES OF MANY LANDS
26: The Argentine
(BBC recordings)

07.30 THE GOON SHOW (Christmas Edition)
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
(repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'
(See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
Directed by Henry Krein

10.00 'THE ADVENTURE OF THE SPECKLED BAND'
by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
Adapted for broadcasting by John Dickson Carr
Dr. Watson.....Godfrey Kenton
Sherlock Holmes.....Sebastian Shaw
Helen Stoner.....Elizabeth London
Mrs. Hudson.....Molly Rankin
Julia Stoner.....Margaret Butt
Dr. Roylott.....Eric Anderson
Produced by David H. Godfrey
(repeated at 23.45)

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
A Christian approach to daily life by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt

11.45 We invite you to LINGER AWHILE
with Jean Campbell
Bill McGuffie
The Hedley Ward Trio
Producer, John Simmons

12.00 NEW RECORDS
(Light music)
Presented by Ian Stewart

12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
A programme for Ulster people overseas, including the news from home, a sports report, topical talks, and interviews

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Stanford Robinson
The programme will include:
Suite, La Boutique; Fantasque
Rossini, arr. Respighi
Overture, At the Tabard Inn...Dyson

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 IN SEARCH OF MUSIC
Paul Martin invites you to join him in listening to songs and tunes collected from all over the world

14.45 THE STORY OF BABAR THE LITTLE ELEPHANT
(See Monday, 01.30)

15.15 CHRISTMAS IN ANTARCTICA
(See 01.30)

15.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'I REMEMBER'
by Ruby Miller
(repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
followed by an interlude at 16.30

16.40 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
A recorded commentary on the fourth day's play in the First Test match at Johannesburg

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 TIP-TOP CHRISTMAS TUNES
played by Gerald and his Concert Orchestra
(For details see Thursday, 00.00)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

19.00 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
Conductor, Ian Whyte
Symphony No. 5 in E minor (From the 'New World').....Dvorak
Symphonic Poem, Don Juan
Richard Strauss

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 SEMPRINI at the piano

20.30 'A TALE OF TWO SQUARES'
An account of Golden Square and Tavistock Square, and of their importance in the works and London life of Charles Dickens

21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT IS MUSIC NIGHT

Tunes to delight played by the London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
Vanessa Lee and John Hauxwell

21.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
(See 12.30)

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Trevor Blore

22.15 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
An eye-witness account by E. W. Swanton of the fourth day's play

22.20 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 IN SHOW BAND STYLE
Eric Jupp and his Players
Produced by John Browell

23.45-00.15 'THE SPECKLED BAND'
(See 01.30)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 22

SATURDAY

DECEMBER 29

GMT
00.15 A NEW YEAR MESSAGE
 by the Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox Boyd,
 M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies

00.30 'I REMEMBER'
 by Ruby Miller
 (repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 CONCERTO
 Denis Wick (trombone)
 Arthur Doyle (tuba)
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conductor, John Hopkins
 Trombone Concerto.....Gordon Jacob
 Tuba Concerto.....Vaughan Williams

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE

02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

02.30 TOP OF THE POPS
 Introducing a popular British singer
 This week: Vera Lynn
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Introduced by Neil Landor
 Produced by John Hooper

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary



**THOSE WHO
 COMMAND -
 DEMAND...**

**QUEEN
 ANNE**

*Scotch
 Whisky*



HILL THOMSON & CO. LTD.
 Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1759

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Mendelssohn (records)

05.00 'I REMEMBER'
 by Ruby Miller

05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 MUSIC AND THE FILM
 A series of programmes
 written and introduced
 by Roger Manvell
 assisted by John Huntley
 13: Recapitulation: the range of
 film music

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 CONCERT CHOICE
 Music by Mozart, Haydn, and Grieg
 on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 FOR CHILDREN
 A Christmas Pantomime from
 the Theatre Royal, Toytown
 'The Babes in the Wood'
 See note on page 20
 followed by
 'For the Very Young'
 'The Noisy Mouse'
 A story read by Julia Lang

10.30 'THE GOON SHOW'
 (Christmas Edition)
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 and Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Script by
 Spike Milligan and Larry Stevens

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 Extracts from editorial comment
 by leading British weekly papers

12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?
 Celia Irving answers listeners' ques-
 tions and talks about some practical
 problems of life in Britain today

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

14.00 Great Tom RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'

14.45 SPORTING HIGHLIGHTS OF 1956

Cliff Michelmore looks back on the
 year's outstanding sporting events
 that were visited by the Outside
 Broadcast microphone
 Edited by Michael Hastings
 followed by an interlude at 15.15

15.25 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

A commentary on the last half-hour
 of one of the day's Scottish League
 matches

16.00 LONDON LIGHT CONCERT ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Michael Krein

16.40 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 A recorded commentary on the fifth
 and last day's play in the First Test
 match at Johannesburg

17.00 THE NEWS

17.09 COMMENTARY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE ARCHERS
 A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 HENRY HALL'S GALA GUEST NIGHT
 Highlights of the Show World
 Stars of the stage, screen, radio
 and concert platform
 with the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Produced by John Simmonds

19.15 COUNTRY DANCING

19.30 SPORTS REVIEW

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble

21.00 MELODY HOUR
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Conductor, Vileni Tausky
 with John Hanson, Shirley Abicair
 and the Sidney Bright Quartet
 Produced by Eric Arden

22.00 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 An eye-witness account by E. W.
 Swanton of the fifth and last day's
 play in the First Test match
 followed by an interlude at 22.05

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 TWO IN ONE
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games
 devised and produced
 by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)

23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 22

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes,
 including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-16.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes,
 including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 Calling the West Indies
 A New Year Message
 by the Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd,
 M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies
 23.30-23.45 Commentary
 A review of the year in the West
 Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Review of today's papers
 23.15 Lanes and Cities
 of Great Britain
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 30)
 For details of programmes in Arabic
 see below

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 Melodies of the Moment
 The last of six programmes
 by Paul Martin
 20.45-21.00 Composer of the Week
 Mendelssohn (records)

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40 Sportsverslag
 16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
 Mendelssohn (records)

Malta

10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Listeners' Forum
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Is this your problem?
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.05 British Trade: a talk
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 The Roving Microphone
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.00 Tune of the Week
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR DECEMBER 23-29 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 22

DAILY

Pacific

- GMT
08.00 Home News from Britain
08.05 Programme Parade and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

- 09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia (On 16.91, 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
The Pioneers: 4—Sir Ian Fraser, the Blind Worker for the Blind
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Science Survey
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 'A Christmas Garland'
A feature programme
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal (Students' Programme)
A Dictionary of Western Meanings: 2—Freedom
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha (Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Sehat aur Safai (Health and Hygiene)
14.50 Behnon Ki Khidmat Men (Women's Programme)
15.05 Mashriq Maghrib Ki Nazar Men (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye (Question and Answer)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Batchit (Talk)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Angrezi Qanoon aur Azadi (English Law and Liberty)
14.50 Sala-e-Aam (Brains Trust)
15.05 Waqiat-i-Alam (World Forum)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

- 13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme London Letter; Jottings from our Diary; Christmas Special Programme (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

- 14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar (Radio Magazine)
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila (Listeners' Letters)
PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Anjuman Magazine programme for East Bengal
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk (in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

- PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; You can't lose anything—a feature on Lost Property office
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Masai-i-Hazira (Topical Talk)
14.55 Sunne ki Baten
A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.10 Maktub-i-London (London Letter)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

- IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Friday Feature Seamen's Welfare
14.30 Music Programme
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat (London Letter)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Radio Magazine
15.05 Ap Ke Jawab Men (Mail Bag)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

- PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme London Letter; Discussion; Goodbye 1956
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.00 Radio Se Angrezi (English by Radio) 'Listen and Speak' Lesson 114
15.10 Akhbari Iqtibasat (Press Digest)
15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

- 13.15 'What I Believe' Speaker
The Rev. Austen Williams
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
Speaker: A. D. C. Peterson

Monday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Theme and Variations by Patrick Shuldham-Shaw
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Merit 5
A Guide to Better Listening by George Graham
13.30-14.00 Personal Call
Stephen Black visits Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks

Wednesday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Think of a Number
13.30-14.00 Question Time

Thursday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 L. A. G. Strong tells a story
13.30-14.00 International Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

- 13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British newspapers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

- 13.15 English Writing
13.40 Programme Parade
A preview of the week's programmes with recorded extracts
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey of the latest developments

'What I Believe.' The speaker on Sunday will be the Rev. Austen Williams, Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, who will explain the festival of Christmas and its place in Christianity. For many years the Rev. Austin Williams worked as a chaplain for Toc H. At the end of the war he became curate in St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where he stayed until 1951, when he moved to Bristol. Mr. Williams has now returned to St. Martin's to become Vicar of the Parish Church of the Commonwealth.

* * *

Asian Club. A. D. C. Peterson, who will be the guest of the Club on Sunday, has been headmaster of Dover College since 1954. During the war he was sent to the Far East where, from 1944 to 1946, he became Lord Mountbatten's Deputy Director of Psychological Warfare. He has always been fascinated by the East, and particularly by Malaya. Mr. Peterson is the author of *The Far East*, a book which became a standard work very shortly after publication.

* * *

'Personal Call.' Stephen Black is the interviewer in Tuesday's programme which was recorded in the small library of Lt.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks's country house in Wiltshire. Sir Brian describes the contrast between his life in the country and that of his work in the House of Lords where he is Black Rod. He also describes his feelings during the war when he was responsible for the lives of thousands of men under his command.

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for December 23-29

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
*14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
*15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96
16.40-17.00.....	11725	25.59
(Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)		
* Closes 17.05 Test Match Days		

Sunday, December 23

09.15	The News
09.30	Christmas Music
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Orchestral Music
10.15	I Well Remember
Elizabeth Findlater recalls some of her memories of London in the 'seventies and 'eighties	
10.30	Carol Service
from Hinde Street Methodist Church, London. Lessons read by Students from Overseas	
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.30	Jack Train in
'First-Class Journey'	
12.00 'Hodie—A Christmas 'cantata' by Vaughan Williams	
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Concert Hour
Excerpts from Bach's Christmas Oratorio (on records)	
15.15	'Life with the Lyons' Christmas Edition
15.45	Light Music
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	London Forum
16.45-16.50	Programme Summary

Monday, December 24

For Australia and Pacific Areas	
Cricket	
South Africa v. M.C.C.	
The First Test Match	
(Mon., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)	
16.40-17.00 on 11725 kc/s, 25.59 m.	
09.15	The News
09.30	Composer of the Week
Mendelssohn (on records)	
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Christmas Music
10.00	In Town Tonight

10.30	Music While You Work
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Review
11.30	Hancock's Half-Hour
12.00	A Tale of Two Squares
by Pamela Bower	
12.30	English Magazine
from the Midlands	
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	A Child's Christmas in Wales
by Dylan Thomas	
(See pages 7 and 8)	
14.35	Piano Music
14.45	The Chameleons
15.00	Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols
in King's College Chapel, Cambridge	
16.15	The News
16.25	Linger Awhile
16.40	South Africa v. The M.C.C.
First day's play	
(See pages 10 and 11)	
17.00-17.05	Programme Summary

Christmas Day Tuesday, December 25

09.15	The News
09.30	One-Minute Christmas Hymn
'O Come, All Ye Faithful'	
09.31	Christmas Bells
09.33	Interlude
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Guitar Music
10.00	Ted Heath and his Music
10.30	Christmas Day Service
from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London	
11.00	The News
11.09	The Sculptress
and the Shop Assistant	
by Godfrey Winn	
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	For the Forces
A Christmas Message to all Forces serving Overseas, from the Rev. Canon V. J. Pike, Chaplain-General to the Forces	
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.15	Ted Ray in
'The Spice of Life'	
13.00	The News
13.09	Interlude
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Round the World Feature
'Voices Out of the Air'	
(See pages 4 and 5)	
15.00	H.M. THE QUEEN
15.15	app. The Music of Handel
(on records)	
15.30	Variety from Malta
with Jimmy Edwards and Dick Bentley	
16.00	The News
16.10	Piano Music
16.30-6.35	Programme Summary

Boxing Day Wednesday, December 26

09.15	The News
09.30	Interlude
09.35	H.M. THE QUEEN
(BBC recording)	
09.45	app. Programme Summary
09.50	Composer of the Week
Mendelssohn (on records)	
10.00	A Christmas Wreath
of Prose and Poetry	
Woven by John Betjeman	
10.30	The Al Read Show
10.55	Interlude
11.00	The News
11.09	Piano Music
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Wartime Cricket
by Rex Alston	
11.30	Music for Dancing
12.15	'Yours Sincerely'
Vera Lynn	
12.45	Between the Lines
Speaker: C. A. Joyce	
13.00	The News
13.09	Interlude
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	Listeners' Choice
15.00	Association Football
A commentary on the second half of one of the English League matches	
15.45	Racing
King George VI Steeplechase	
A commentary by Raymond Glendenning on the race at Kempton Park	
16.00	The News
16.09	Interlude
16.15	Peter Morlee
and his Miniature Orchestra	
16.40	South Africa v. The M.C.C.
Second day's play	
17.00-17.05	Programme Summary

Thursday, December 27

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	The Spa Orchestra
10.30	The Archers
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from
The North of England	
11.30	What's the Form?
11.45	Frankie Howard
opens a box of	
'Christmas Crackers'	
12.30	Welsh Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	'Wrong Number'
A play for broadcasting	
by Norman Edwards	
15.15	Educating Archie
15.45	Music Magazine
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	This Day and Age
by Harold Nicolson	
16.30	Jerry Allen and his Trio
16.40	South Africa v. The M.C.C.
Third day's play	
17.00-17.05	Programme Summary

Friday, December 28

09.15	The News
09.30	Our Way of Life
Speaker: The Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.D., Dean of St. Paul's	
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Light Music
10.00	'The Adventure of the Speckled Band'
by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle	
10.30	Music While You Work
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands
11.30	'God and his World'
by the Rev. B. C. C. Pratt	
11.45	Linger Awhile
12.00	New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart	
12.30	Ulster Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	In Search of Music
Paul Martin introduces songs and tunes from all over the world	
14.45	The Story of Babar the Little Elephant
15.15	Christmas in Antarctica
A programme giving the latest news about the Commonwealth Trans-Antarctic Expedition	
15.45	Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	I Remember
by Ruby Miller	
16.30	Interlude
16.40	South Africa v. The M.C.C.
Fourth day's play	
17.00-17.05	Programme Summary

Saturday, December 29

09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children
A Christmas Pantomime	
'The Babes in the Wood'	
followed by	
For the Very Young	
10.30	The Goon Show
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.00	From the Weeklies
12.15	Can I Help You?
12.30	Scottish Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Great Tom, Radio Newsreel
14.15	'Ray's a Laugh'
14.45	Sporting Highlights of 1956
15.15	Interlude
15.30	Association Football
A commentary on the last half-hour of one of the day's Scottish League matches	
16.00	London Light Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Michael Krein	
16.40	Cricket
South Africa v. The M.C.C.	
A recorded commentary on the fifth and last day's play in the First Test	
17.00	News and Commentary
17.15-17.20	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China

Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11955	25.09
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81

Southern China,

Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

11.30-12.45.....	11955	25.09
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60

Indonesia

10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		

Burma, Thailand

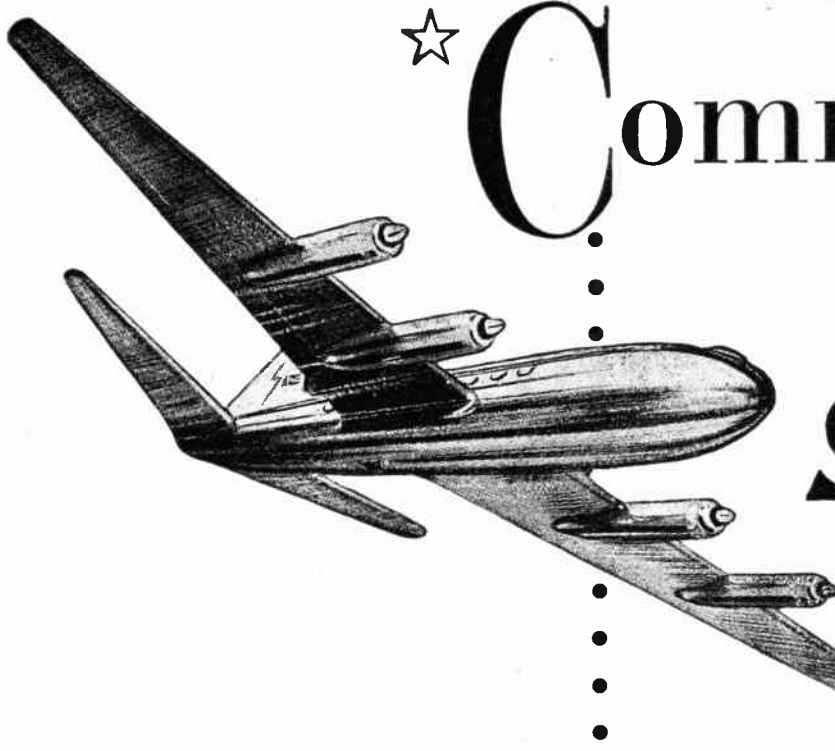
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily

09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio
(Sunday only)	
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)	
(Sunday: Wynford Vaughan Thomas Talks—'Still Talking')	
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)	
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese
(to Burma and Thailand only)	
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
(to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)	
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu
(Wednesday, in Bengali)	
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio
(Monday to Friday)	
(Sunday: Wynford Vaughan Thomas Talks—'Still Talking')	



★ C o m m u n i c a t i o n s

by

Standard

One of the largest telecommunication engineering organisations in the British Commonwealth **Standard Telephones and Cables Limited** is engaged in research and the development, manufacture and installation of all types of communication and control systems. Concerned with every aspect of telecommunications engineering, the Company is in an unrivalled position to undertake, within its own organisation, the co-ordinated planning of complete communication projects involving inter-dependent systems of various types.

'Standard' productions include:—

- **Telecommunication Line Transmission Equipment**
- **Radio Broadcasting Equipment**
- **Radio Communication Equipment**
- **Air Radio Navigational Aids**
- **Supervisory and Remote Control Systems**
- **Railway Communication Apparatus**
- **Railway Control Equipments**
- **Telephone Cable**
- **Sound-Reinforcement Systems**
- **Public and Private Telephone Systems**



"Standard" telecommunication systems serve society on land, at sea, and in the air. In the realm of aviation, "Standard" radio equipment flies in many of the world's leading aircraft, including the Vickers Viscount illustrated above



Standard Telephones and Cables Limited

TELECOMMUNICATION ENGINEERS

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C.2., ENGLAND

Printed in England by WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, Twyford Abbey Road, Park Royal, N.W.10 (November 8, 1956), and published by the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION at 35 Marylebone High Street, London, W.1 (December 20, 1956)

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 895. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



'THE ARCTIC IS FRIENDLY'

Ritchie Calder will broadcast in the G.O.S. this week an account of the advance of civilisation into the remote Arctic, written and narrated by himself and illustrated by recordings made on a journey of 40,000 miles. The programme is edited and produced by John Bridges. Our cover picture shows children from the Eskimo Boarding School at Coppermine among the igloos of the Eskimo quarter (Sunday 01.00 and 18.30, Wednesday 14.15)

THE SOVIET UNION

Max Beloff discusses relations between the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Peoples Republic

WATCHNIGHT SERVICE

New Year's Eve broadcast from Christ Church, Cockfosters, in north London, on Monday at 23.45

COMMONWEALTH OF SONG

Commonwealth artists in London send greetings in song to their folks at home and to listeners in Britain (Sunday 09.45, Wednesday 23.45, Thursday 19.15)

Your New Programmes in the General Overseas Service Outlined on Page 3



It is more than two hundred years since Drambuie was first brought to Scotland by Bonnie Prince Charlie. The pleasant custom of drinking a liqueur becomes, with Drambuie, part of a tradition that has its origin in the colourful days of the eighteenth century.

Drambuie

The Drambuie Liqueur Co Ltd York Place Edinburgh

but only a few... and only by **AIR-INDIA**
SLEEPERS
to Australia



Air-India—and only Air-India—gives you real sleepers on the eastbound Australia route. Genuine, horizontal, recumbent beds! But only a few. So be warned: if you want this latest, most luxurious Air-India innovation—

book your sleeper now for your flight to Australia by

Air-India International

Sleepers are additional to the luxurious slumberettes enjoyed by all first-class passengers
Air-India Super Constellations leave London for Sydney every Thursday

OUR ROUTES NOW SERVE

Paris · Dusseldorf · Geneva · Zurich · Rome · Beirut
Damascus · Cairo · Karachi · Bombay · Calcutta · Delhi
Madras · Bangkok · Tokyo · Darwin · Sydney
Direct service London to Prague

Services from Bombay throughout India and to Aden
Nairobi, Singapore and Hong Kong

YOUR TRAVEL AGENT CHARGES NO BOOKING FEE

AIR-INDIA

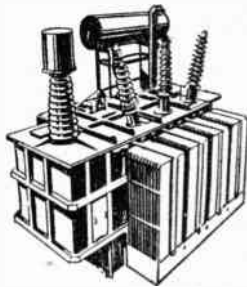
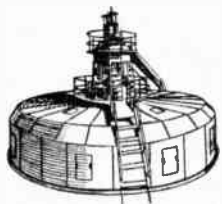
International

66 Haymarket London SW1 Telephone: TR Afalgar 4541

32 Deansgate Manchester 3 Telephone: Blackfriars 2754

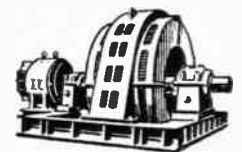
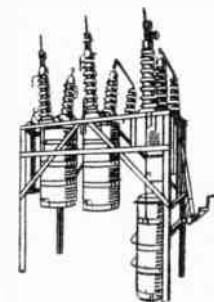
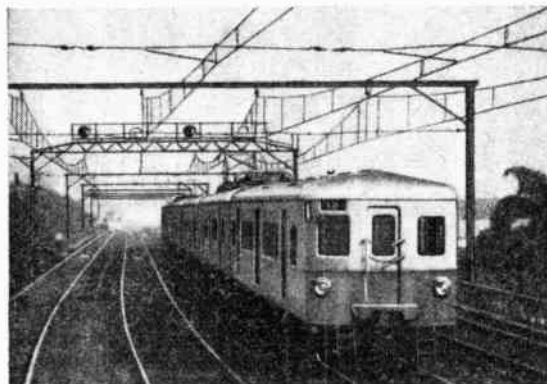
Worcester Chambers 105 Colmore Row Birmingham 3 Telephone: Central 2209

9 North Drive St. Enoch Square Glasgow C1 Telephone: City 7621



POWER

GENERATION • TRANSMISSION
DISTRIBUTION • APPLICATION



New sources of electrical power are bringing warmth and light to home and hospital—power for farm and industry—power for plenty. Throughout the world, wherever are demanded outstanding skill and craftsmanship in things electrical, will be found the products of Metropolitan-Vickers.

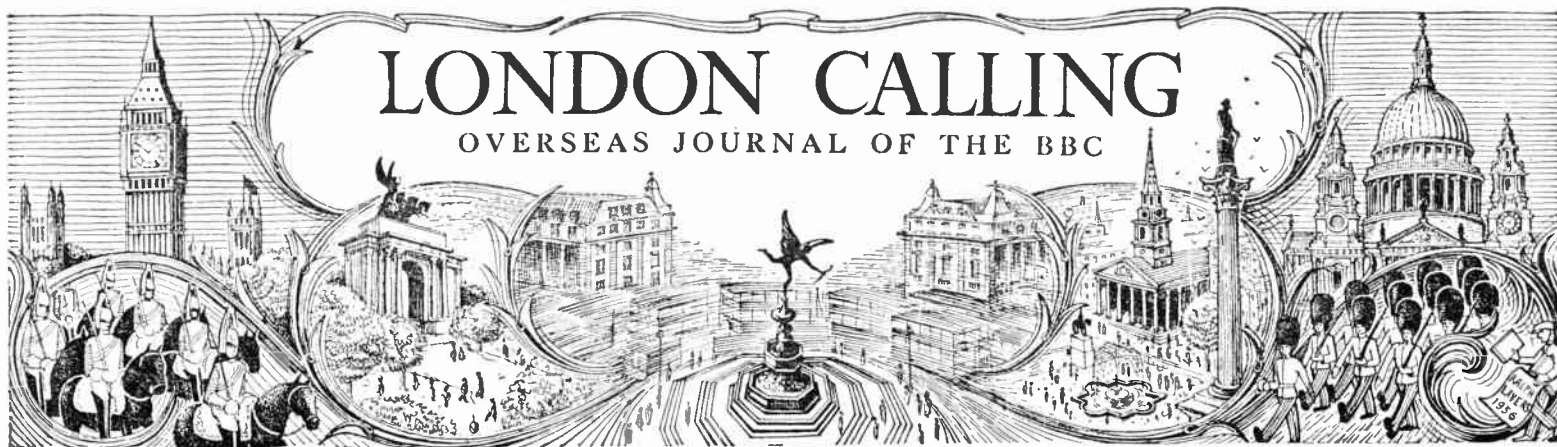
METROPOLITAN-VICKERS

ELECTRICAL CO LTD · TRAFFORD PARK · MANCHESTER, 17

Member of the AEE group of companies

The illustration shows typical M-V products for heavy industries.

AXJA405



Your New Programmes

STUART HOOD, Head of the BBC's General Overseas Service, outlines the new programmes which listeners will be able to hear during the next three months. (Further details of some of these programmes will be found in the notes on page 17)

THE first quarter of 1957 brings two important events in the history of the Commonwealth: in February we shall be celebrating along with the West Indies their first Federation Day; in March the Gold Coast becomes an independent state under the ancient African name of Ghana. Both of these developments will be marked by special programmes.

The General Overseas Service will carry a programme by Louis MacNeice on the Gold Coast, and Willy Richardson, who has been in West Africa to gather material for the Commonwealth Christmas programme, has brought back recordings for a documentary on the new State.

Being a Trinidadian, he will be the obvious choice as writer and narrator of a portrait of the West Indies—a programme which will have as pendant a special Variety programme by West Indian artists.

Cross-Section of Variety

At this time of year most of the main shows are well under way in both the Home and Light programmes of the BBC's domestic services. As usual we shall try to let our listeners hear a good cross-section of them, including 'Take It From Here,' 'The Goons,' 'Ray's a Laugh,' 'Educating Archie,' 'Hancock's Half-Hour,' 'Life with the Lyons,' and 'A Life of Bliss.'

The G.O.S. will continue to run its own parlour game, 'Two in One,' as well as 'Commonwealth of Song,' which listeners to the Light Programme hear simultaneously on Sunday mornings. Edmundo Ros will be back with his Latin-American Music.

In the field of light-orchestral music I should like to mention 'Song and Dance,' with music mainly from ballet, and 'Masters of Melody,' in which you will hear the best of light music from Lehar and Strauss up to the present day.

On the more serious side there is a series called 'Poet and Composer,' an anthology of verse and song which will include settings of Shakespeare, of Scottish poems, and of poems of the sea and of birds and beasts. 'An Intimate Kind of Music' will continue to present one classical work from the chamber-music repertory and one work by a modern composer. Antony Bernard has devised a series of programmes of English dramatic music from Charles I to George I—a period when much interesting music for the theatre was written by Purcell, Blow, and Locke. Every fortnight there will be a recital with Commonwealth artists such as Lois Marshall from Canada, Joan Sutherland and Linda Phillips from Australia, and Joyce Barker and Lionel Bowman from South Africa.

The BBC Gramophone Department is going to present a new programme: 'Sounds and Sweet Airs.' Lilian Duff is returning with her collection of light music from the Continent, and Mark Lubbock is to provide a series of programmes on dramatic characters and dramatic moments from opera.

The year 1957 is an important one in the Indian sub-continent: it is ten years since India and Pakistan became independent; it is a hundred years since that tragic event—the Indian Mutiny.

In the second week in January you will be

able to hear a symposium by distinguished Indian and English historians who will attempt to evaluate the meaning and nature of the great convulsion of 1857. It is hoped that the result will be as correct an assessment of the revolt as it is possible to achieve in the light of modern historical knowledge. Later in the year Philip Mason, who will shortly be setting out for Pakistan and India, will tell you what changes he found in spots he knew well. Philip Mason, a former member of the Indian Civil Service and now Director of Studies on Race Relations at Chatham House, will make notes of conversation in the villages and fields, and will then try to evoke the mood of the ordinary people he has met.

In a talk on the Indian Revolution Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Indian Ambassador-designate to France, will describe the recent changes in Indian society.

Other features specially written for the General Overseas Service will include a study of Stanley Baldwin in the series on great Prime Ministers. There will also be a feature on London University and one on Bloomsbury, which was once but no longer is the literary heart of London.

The Echoing Air

Bertrand Russell will discuss in a series of six talks books which influenced him in his youth. In 'The Echoing Air' David Lloyd James will bring to light some of the recordings of famous voices from the past which he has found when going through the BBC's archives. The progress of the Trans-Antarctic Expedition will be followed in a series of short reports incorporating actuality from the far south.

Early in the year the Duke of Edinburgh will be in Antarctic waters in the royal yacht *Britannia*, and there will be a special programme on Tristan da Cunha and Deception Island to coincide with his visit to these outposts.

For Burns Night, Scottish Region has promised a special edition of 'Scottish Magazine.' For Australia Day we shall broadcast 'I Live as I Please,' in which Bill Hanney tells of his life at Two Fella Creek, Port Darwin, where he has found the art of living without working. For India Day there will be a recital by the famous Indian musician, Ravi Shankar. On St. David's Day we start a series of recitals by Welsh choirs.

For some time it has been apparent that many listeners—particularly in these troubled days—wish to have a chance to hear British editorial opinion some time in the evening. 'From the Editorials' will therefore have a further placing in the G.O.S. at 17.25 GMT.

CONTENTS

WHAT I BELIEVE By Sir Compton Mackenzie.....	4
BREAKING INTO THE DOLLAR MARKET By Reginald Turnill.....	5
MORE BRITISH 'FILMS TO SEE' By Dilys Powell.....	6
RUSSIA'S MOVING FRONTIER By Professor Owen Lattimore.....	8
A DISCUSSION ON LIBERTY By Salvador de Madariaga, Bertrand Russell, Lord Hailsham, and Edgar Lustgarten.....	9
THE DAIRY SHOW By John Tidmarsh.....	11
LITERACY IS NOT ENOUGH By John Wilson.....	12
LONDON PAYS TRIBUTE TO SMUTS By Godfrey Talbot.....	13
'A LEGEND IN HIS OWN LIFETIME' By Stephen Grenfell.....	13
THE 350TH ANNIVERSARY OF REMBRANDT'S BIRTH By Le Roux Smith Le Roux.....	14
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING A Radio Round-Up.....	17
WAVELENGTHS FOR YOUR AREA.....	18
PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK.....	19-27
WORLD TIME CHART.....	28

Copyright in talks printed in 'London Calling' is the property of the authors

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, LONDON CALLING, Broadcasting House, London, W.1. Subscription rates: Surface Mail Edition 25s. a year sterling, single copies 6d.; World Air Mail Edition £1 sterling a year plus newspaper air mail rates



SIR COMPTON MACKENZIE, the well-known author, sets down some of the beliefs which have regulated and inspired his long and fruitful life: 'By the time I was fourteen,' he says, 'I had achieved a point of view which in all essentials I retain today on the edge of seventy-four'

What I Believe

AS a Catholic I believe what myriads of other people in this world believe, and therefore I do not presume to suppose that I am expected to give an exposition of my religious creed. So I shall try to dig down into my consciousness and extract some of the beliefs that have regulated my life—perhaps 'inspired' is a better verb. Now, when I look back through a long life I cannot discover any radical change of belief in my attitude to human beings and human affairs. By the time I was fourteen I had achieved a point of view which in all essentials I retain today on the edge of seventy-four.

In the month of August, 1897, I experienced that sudden revelation of a life larger than oneself which so many who have experienced it have tried vainly to convey in words to those who have passed through their own lives without being granted such a revelation. Naturally, such an experience turns the soul to find an outlet for the expression of it in what may be called the conventional practice of religion, but I do not want to discuss this side of conversion.

Inability to Destroy Life Wantonly

The particular shock of change which happened to me was that from that long-ago instant of enlightenment I have never since been able to take wantonly the life of beast or bird. A moment earlier I would have enjoyed killing a sparrow with my air-gun. A moment later the thought that I could have enjoyed doing this was horrible to me. To this day I cannot understand the pleasure of killing anything for the mere pleasure of killing. Oh yes, I have shot many rabbits in a war against them on behalf of my flowers and shrubs and saplings, but for sport I have not killed bird or beast since that August day close upon sixty years ago. Illogically for a time I continued to fish, but I found such sport impossible after my twenty-second year, and even butterfly-hunting about that time became at first distasteful and presently impossible amusement.

As far as I can ascertain, this inability to destroy life wantonly is an aspect of my most profound belief, which is the obligation upon every Christian to love his neighbour as himself. Our present humanitarian ideas are too often inspired by a sense of guilt in those who feel that their predecessors have abused the privileges of wealth and class. I do not want to say a word against that moral recognition of reparation owed as a duty, but I do wish I did not see in it so often a hint of self-gratification in performing that duty rather than a spontaneous and irresistible manifestation of love.

I believe that whenever we perform what is called a charitable act we must first expel from our minds the slightest sense of being the giver, and must always try to feel that we are being graced by that impulse and favoured by our ability to indulge that impulse. What is more painful than to hear some kind person complain that the object of his kindness has shown no gratitude? In a moment the warmth one felt for his generosity freezes in the realisation that when he gave he was expecting to receive an emotional satisfaction in return.

I have tried all my life—and how often, alas, I have failed!—to put myself within the selves of others. I believe that the spiritual, the mental, and the moral happiness of every Christian in this world depends on his or her ability to strive after doing this.

Relations Between the Races

I believe an aspect of this may be seen in the relationship of one race with another. Many British people are perplexed and hurt by the resentment against Britain among nations and races whom they believe that their rule has benefited, and I reflect sadly that almost the only quality our rule lacked was love of those we were ruling. We were only capable of doing what we thought was best for them because we were convinced of our right to decide what was best. We were never able to be the people we were ruling and to look at ourselves with their eyes.

Yet no empire before our own was ever so earnestly and sincerely anxious to benefit the peoples under its rule. Of course, there has been plenty of obstinate stupidity—the American colonies, Ireland, and, at this moment, Cyprus. Yet no Briton who was in India on that August day nine years ago when his country made the greatest renunciation any nation has made in all recorded history, no Briton could keep back a great surge of pride for the example his country had set to the rest of the world. If only that good will of ours could always have been expressed without conveying the slightest hint of patronage.

While I hope for that day in the future when the nations of this little world of ours, spinning round our little sun amid the immensity of the universe, shall have become one federation I do not believe that such a

federation will ever be achieved by the absorption of smaller states. I view with profound misgiving the direction in which big business is now moving, and I would rather the world remained in confusion than that it should attain order by such methods.

We who fought in and survived that first world war for the rights of small nations, a war that cut down the flower of our race, have had to endure disillusionment in full measure. I am exasperated by those who accuse nationalists of being responsible for the present malaise of humanity, for I believe that effective internationalism can be attained only by preserving and encouraging the fullest growth of nationalism. I believe that the individual of today who feels an instinctive dread of the effect on individual life of vast agglomerations like the British Commonwealth or the United States or the Soviet Union and others now emerging in Asia desires instinctively the background of a smaller state to preserve his own individuality.

Therefore I believe that the individual today bears a heavier weight of responsibility than he ever bore, because if he should succumb to the temptation of the easy way out through Socialism or Communism or totalitarianism, with more and more machinery to promote mass emotion, mass thinking, and mass production, the condition of mankind in the future will gradually approximate more and more closely to that of ants or bees. I believe that automation could ultimately benefit humanity by providing leisure which could be wisely used, but the deadening influence that mechanical progress has exercised so far over the minds of the great majority, and the industrial slavery that has accompanied mechanical progress, makes me wonder apprehensively if it may not be too late.

However, I have no sooner said that than I repent of such pessimism, for I remember the struggle of Ireland to achieve independence, and I am reassured by the spectacle of Cyprus fighting a battle for self-determination against immense odds. It is sad that a great country like Britain should compel a small Greek island to fight with terroristic methods in order to prove that its desire to be united with Greece is genuine. Nevertheless such willingness to fight is evidence that liberty still has power to sway the mind of man; a world-wide surrender of liberty would be a terrifying prospect.

What the World Needs Today

Do not let me suggest that I am referring only to Communism. I believe that in the so-called free world liberty is in every bit as much danger of vanishing. The methods of annihilating liberty may differ, but the ultimate result will not be less disastrous. What the world needs today is a tremendous gesture by a great nation, and I believe that Britain is the only one which could summon the moral courage to make it. I believe that if Britain told the world that she proposed to disarm completely and went on to do so no other nation could stand up against the impact of such moral leadership.

I believe that present talk about the impossibility of another world war because of the means of destruction now available to mankind is a dangerous sedative, for all such talk is merely the expression of a hope that war will be averted because neither side can win. If Britain disarmed completely I do not believe that any nation in the world would dare to take advantage of her material weakness, because her moral strength would be overwhelming. Reduction of armaments and agreement to ban the H-bomb are merely devices to make war less unpleasant than it might be; neither of them allows humanity to believe war is impossible.

I may sound like a foolish dreamer, but I cannot forget the effect of that tremendous gesture by which we gave back to India and to Pakistan their liberty. It was to know again that momentary illumination of my boyhood when, on an August day, I was made aware of a life beyond my own, when for the first time I knew for certain that God was my Creator. I was filled with exultation on that other August day in India fifty years later because I was a Briton, a creature who had been transfigured by what on that morning seemed to every Indian a miracle.

I believe that the tremendous gesture of abdication made by Britain nine years ago saved Asia from a state of affairs infinitely worse than any brought about by the present travail of that mighty continent to shape its future, and my conviction that Britain can save the world from plunging into ruin by a much greater gesture than the renunciation of imperial rule in India grows stronger every year I am still alive.

So, in brief, I believe that every man must try to love his neighbour as himself, and that the smallest nation of whatever colour should be allowed freedom to choose its own way of life, and freedom to follow that way of life. The rest is a dream. But we must have dreams in which to believe, and so I declare my conviction that Britain could save the world by completely disarming herself, and thus, by a blazing act of faith, abolish war. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



The main entrance to the research building of the General Motors Technical Centre in Detroit: air-conditioning for the centre was supplied by Britain

Breaking into the Dollar Market

REGINALD TURNILL describes how a go-ahead Scottish firm which specialises in air-conditioning plant recently won important contracts in the United States in the face of strong local competition

EVERYONE has heard over and over again how important it is that British industries should increase their exports if Britain is to maintain her balance-of-payments position. Some industries have been complaining recently that while there are constant exhortations to this effect they are not accompanied by any practical proposals as to how it is to be done. But it seems to be a problem which each industry, and often each individual manufacturer, must tackle individually.

In business as in battle the best method of defence is often to attack, and the Glasgow firm of Thermotank Limited have recently demonstrated how successful this approach can be. For more than half a century this company, founded by three brothers, have been pioneering and installing the air-conditioning systems in many of Britain's big liners, including the famous *Queens*. But four years ago they found that American competition was threatening to break into their traditional markets in Britain. So three young Scotsmen, John Todd of Clydebank, and Douglas Torry and Jack Meek of Glasgow, were sent off to America to see what could be done about it—to see, in fact, if the battle could be carried right into their competitors' country.

Dollars were scarce, and to conserve them they lived in a small hotel outside Detroit, cooking their own meals and using their bedrooms as their drawing offices. At that time the General Motors Corporation, which is the world's largest industrial organisation, were planning their new £70-million technical centre, and were having difficulty with their highly specialised air-conditioning installation. And, said the Americans, they also wanted a system that would still be modern in twenty years' time.

Todd told them verbally that Britain had the 'know-how' to solve their problems, and the three Scotsmen proved it with a lecture supported by drawings and data. They got the contract—worth 5-million dollars.

A United States company was launched with a nominal capital of 5,000 dollars, and a further 40,000 dollars was borrowed from the Bank of England to cover development outlays. Within five days a factory was found. So that almost no down payment should be needed arrangements were made to buy it in five yearly instalments in cash and salary to the owner, who was taken into the employment of the company. In



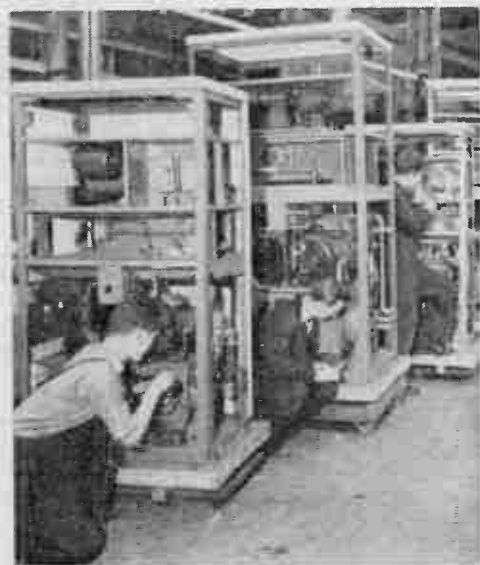
An aluminium-and-steel dome 188 feet in diameter spanning the width of the styling auditorium at the General Motors Technical Centre seen below



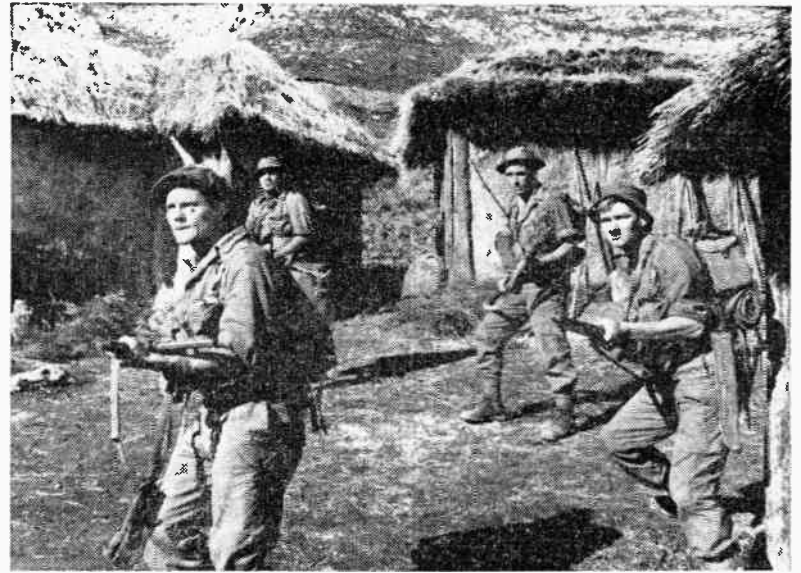
this way the factory was paid for as the money was earned. Back in Glasgow, where the main part of the equipment was made, overtime and night shifts were arranged so that it should be delivered in Detroit several months before it was needed. This was to ensure that progress should not be delayed by the freezing up of the St. Lawrence river.

Within eighteen months the Bank of England loan had been repaid, and the company was established on a sound financial basis. The first contract quickly led to an even bigger one. This was for the mechanical services and air-conditioning in the elaborate new Ford administration building in Detroit. Opened in September, this cost more than £8-million.

Mr. Iain Stewart, the chairman, told me that the company was now in the happy position of having a first-class factory in Detroit, and an impressive list of clients seeking its services. The four largest organisations in the world now appear regularly on its order-book. Apart from that the company has business worth a further million dollars outstanding on its American order-books. (Expanded from a 'Radio Newsreel' report)



Assembling refrigeration units for use on ships at the firm's Glasgow factory



'A Hill in Korea' tells the story of a small patrol of British soldiers, led by a young lieutenant, which is sent to search a village and gets cut off by the enemy

More British 'Films to See'

DILYS POWELL contributed this talk to the G.O.S. monthly review of films newly released in the United Kingdom. (Listeners can hear the latest review on Wednesday at 16.15 and Thursday at 00.30 and 05.00)

THERE is still no sign that people are getting tired of war films; and this month one of the best of the British films—*A Hill in Korea*—is about war. I feel rather handicapped in talking about war films. As a woman I cannot possibly know whether the details of warfare are authentic; and the trouble is there are so many people around who do know, so many people who have the right to expect that a film about war shall be fairly truthful. Since I cannot have the expert knowledge, I have to rely on a feeling that the atmosphere of a film is right or wrong.

With *A Hill in Korea* I fancy that the cinema is giving us something not far off the truth—so far as you can tell the truth about war in a place of entertainment. *A Hill in Korea* is an exciting film. It is also a severe film. I have even heard that the details of reloading the machine-guns are right. But let me get back to what the film is. To begin with, as you might guess, it is about the war in Korea; it is based on a novel by Max Catto.

I suppose it is about time the British made a film about their share in the Korean war. There have been a great many American films on the subject, none of them very good, and most of them too busy with anti-Communist propaganda to bother much with the truth about human nature. The British contribution to the campaign was comparatively small in numbers, but it was marked by a great gallantry: *A Hill in Korea* reminds us of that. And it reminds us of another thing: of the part played by National Servicemen.

It has been the practice for a good many years to make films which pay a tribute to some particular branch of the Services. The Americans are fond of making films about the marines, or the frogmen, or the men of the transport ships; and very well they do them, often enough. In *A Hill in Korea* it is the turn of the raw recruits from Britain who have to go into battle. About twelve years ago Carol Reed made a film—*The Way Ahead*—which was about the training and hardening of an infantry unit drawn from various walks of life. *A Hill in Korea* tells the same kind of story, but from a later stage: when it begins, the men have done their training; they are going into action for the first time. By the end they have become veterans—and all in the space of two or three days.

The film is about a small patrol, with one or two Regular Army men, but all the rest, including the young lieutenant, are National Servicemen. The patrol is sent out to search a village. The village is empty, except for two suspicious-looking peasants who are just leaving with their belongings. Then a member of the patrol is killed by a booby trap; and the whole party find themselves surrounded by Chinese troops. The officer and two men hold the enemy while the rest of the party try to get back to the British lines by another route. But the plan does not work; the patrol reunites, and the whole party take up a position in a deserted temple on a hill-top. The story goes on to describe the stand they make: the waiting, the arrival of an enemy tank, the determination, when escape seems impossible, to give a good account of themselves.

The plot is ordinary enough: we have seen scores of films about the small unit fighting against terrific odds. What distinguishes *A Hill in Korea* from the rest is the austerity with which the story is told. The screen play is by three writers: Ian Dalrymple, Ronald Spencer, and

Anthony Squire, who produces; and the director is Julian Amyes. Mr. Amyes has handled the action with a strong feeling for tension: the silence of the landscape round the British positions, the distant figures of the enemy watched through an officer's field-glasses, the feeling that there are watchers in the innocent-looking woods—all this is extremely well done.

But *A Hill in Korea* is not simply a film of action: it is a film of character. We are asked to look at the patrol and to consider them as men with a background: men who want to be farmers, men who are thinking about dog-racing or a quiet evening in a London pub. The British cinema is often accused of being full of stock types. I do not really know that it is any more full of stock types than, say, the American gangster film. But I see what the criticism means, and it is perfectly true that we have met a good many of the characters in *A Hill in Korea* in other war films, that we have already listened to their talk about beer and girls.

All the same, I do not think the character-drawing is altogether conventional: I think it has a certain truth in it; and the playing is certainly good. As the Regular Army sergeant, Harry Andrews gives a commanding performance; there are lively sketches by Michael Medwin, Harry Landis, and Victor Maddern. Ronald Lewis plays the coward—there always has to be a coward in a war film—and plays him very well; George Baker is sympathetic as the untried young lieutenant; and the inevitable tough who really hates the enemy is given edge by Stanley Baker.

The British have begun making science-fiction films rather late in the day; the Americans have got a good start. But that does not mean American films are necessarily better. A new British one this month, *X The Unknown*, stands up to competition very well. As a matter of fact in some ways I prefer the British type: at its best it is more realistic. I was going to say more down to earth, and I suppose I mean that, too.

A Straightforward Shocker

American science-fiction is always leaving the earth, always taking a trip to Mars or some unknown planet. Unfortunately, outer space always looks much the same, and at the end of the journey the landscape tends to consist of the same plaster hills under the same rather disagreeable ochre light. The excursions have rather monotonous moral objectives, too: always very peace-loving, of course. Personally, I like my science fiction to be in the form of a straightforward shocker, and that is what *X The Unknown* is.

The story is about one of the mysterious visitors to earth who make such frequent appearances in the cinema nowadays. When I say 'visitors to earth' perhaps I am not being quite accurate: the visitor is not a thing from outer space, not a creature which turns up in a flying saucer; it is not one of those popular figures made up of ironmongery. Perhaps it is not fair to tell you exactly what it is, so I will not give the secret away. Let me just say that X turns up when a large crack suddenly appears in the earth in the middle of the Scottish moors.

There are some curious incidents. A little boy is dared by a friend to go at night into a deserted tower on the moors. Half-way there he turns tail and runs in panic; and next day it is discovered that he is badly burned. Two soldiers are left guarding the crack in the earth; and that, I am



At the start of 'X the Unknown' a crack in the earth appears on a Scottish moor: a scientist investigates . . .



Once 'X the Unknown' gets going very mysterious things begin to happen: a small boy is badly burned, and his parents are questioned by a leading scientist (Dean Jagger)—the hunt is on

sorry to say, is the end of them—nothing left except their rifles. A man at a local hospital goes the same way, and he is inside a room. Whatever X is, it has to be nourished, it has to eat. But it does not have to eat people; they are merely incidental. It has to eat radio-activity: in fact, it tries to get into the local atomic-research station and eat the cobalt.

All very absurd, I know; but on the screen the story is told with a certain realism, with attention to commonplace detail; the tension is effectively maintained; and the general effect is enjoyably alarming. The story is by Jimmy Sangster and the director is Leslie Norman. An American, Dean Jagger, plays one of the scientists, but the rest of the cast, including Edward Chapman and Leo McKern, are all British.

The third film I have to talk about is a farce: *The Green Man*, which is based on a stage play by Sidney Gilliat and Frank Launder. The authors have made their own adaptation for the screen, and they are the producers of the piece; the director is Robert Day.

An Artist in Murder

The Green Man is a farce about a professional assassin, an elaborate artist in murder who takes a pride in his work. His quarry is a pompous business-man whose removal needs elaborate planning. First of all the assassin has to scrape up an acquaintance with the man's secretary; he even has to go so far as to get engaged to the girl. The success of the plan depends on careful timing; it also depends on the vanity of the victim. The business-man loves the sound of his own voice; he can be guaranteed to listen to himself broadcasting. So the assassin gets a recording of a speech which is to be broadcast and the recording is incorporated in a fake radio set which contains a bomb. The victim is spending an illicit weekend with a girl in a country pub; the guilty pair are about to withdraw to their bedroom when the assassin, pretending to turn on the radio, sets the duplicate recording in motion; the quarry hesitates, but vanity wins, and the speaker turns back to listen to himself.

The success of all this as farce depends on the playing. It means playing in earnest: the assassin must be completely wrapped up in his absurdly ingenious scheme. Luckily the British cinema has exactly the right actor for the smooth, urbane murderer: Alastair Sim. Mr. Sim makes the whole ridiculous, heartless plan extremely funny; so funny that half the time one's sympathies are with him.

The Green Man, I say, is a farce. Another British film, *The Silken Affair*, wobbles between farce and comedy. It begins promisingly as the story of a law-abiding, rather commonplace professional man, an accountant whose humdrum life is suddenly invaded by adventure. He meets a French girl who urges him to break away from his routine; responding, he falsifies the accounts of two firms—stocking manufacturers—with which he is dealing. As a result the prosperous firm appears to be losing money, and the old-fashioned firm on the point of collapse looks wealthy and go-ahead. This naturally affects the price of the shares on the stock market, and the rest of the story is about the man's struggle to put things right.

Unfortunately the struggle is somehow out of keeping with the rather elegant beginning to the film. The accountant plans to break into his wife's private safe, so he visits a dealer in burglars' tools. The essence of good farce, as I say, is that you in the audience shall believe in it, and that the actors playing it shall appear to believe in it, too. I do not get the sense of conviction in *The Silken Affair*, but there are good moments. David Niven as the accountant does what he can with the part; and the girl is nicely played by a sparkling young person from France called Genevieve Page. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



Jill Adams, Terry-Thomas, and George Cole play supporting roles in 'The Green Man,' a farce written by Gilliat and Launder, and starring Alastair Sim



In 'The Silken Affair' David Niven plays an accountant who is persuaded by a French girl-friend (Genevieve Page) to give up his humdrum way of life

Russia's Moving Frontier

PROFESSOR OWEN LATTIMORE, of Johns Hopkins University in the United States, discusses in a contribution to the 'This Day and Age' series on the Soviet Union the possible effects of that country's drive to open up and colonise its vast territories in Siberia and Central Asia

EXACTLY a hundred years ago in 1856 a young American named Cohens began a long journey through Russia and Siberia to reach the Amur river where he had been appointed commercial agent for the United States. His travels included about 3,400 miles by sled from Moscow to Irkutsk which he covered at the rate of about 100 miles a day. He wrote a report that enthusiastically predicted the development of Siberia, and of Manchuria, too, by the Russians. He described this vast region in his own words as 'lying inert and dormant half the year like one of its own peculiar quadrupeds sucking its paws to sustain animal life. This country, provided by nature with a natural road to the ocean, the Amur river, heretofore closed by barbaric powers, it is hoped will, ere long, awake to the scream of the steam-engine and the lightning flashes of the telegraph and be received in the embrace of commercial states as a worthy, though heretofore rather a 'sleeping, partner.'

There are other accounts of Siberia a century ago that are equally enthusiastic. In those days the United States and Canada also had not yet been crossed by railways, and the traveller who set out by land from the Atlantic coast to reach the Pacific had to count on many days in the saddle. The hardships of the Russian East were not overwhelmingly greater than those of the American West, and it was natural to assume that inland Russia, like inland America, would respond to the 'scream of the steam-engine and the lightning flash of the telegraph' with a burst of the progress and prosperity which the nineteenth century considered desirable everywhere in the world.

There is a reason for bringing up these echoes of a hundred years ago. Every time there is a new dispensation in Russia—after the fall of the Romanovs, after the death of Lenin, after the down-grading of Stalin—there are official declarations that the real future of Russia must be worked out through internal growth and expansion. Thus, when Mr. Krushchev advises the youth of the Soviet Union to seek their destiny by going east or going north he is saying something that catches political attention outside of Russia as well as inside Russia, but he is not saying anything startlingly new. He is re-phrasing, for the collective leadership of the post-Stalin era, a challenge to go out and conquer the wilderness that was an essential theme of Stalin's concept of 'socialism in one land.'

But, more than that, he is invoking a dream of the flowering of the wilderness of which men have been conscious for a century and more. The geography of this dream is the geography of Siberia from the dry but not uncultivable plains of Central Asia to the frozen but not invincible wastes of the Arctic. We all tend to become ideologists, professional or amateur, when we try to speculate on what the Russians intend by what they are doing. It is well, therefore, to keep coming back to the facts of geography, because no matter what the Russians are, and no matter what they want to be, it is the facts of geography that will favour them or hinder them in what they are trying to do.

Increasing Contacts with China

Apart from geographical fact, the most important political fact is that from the Russian revolution to the triumph of the Chinese Communists in 1949 Russia and China were under governments that were suspicious of each other, and limited their contacts with each other; but now they are under governments that want to increase their contacts with each other. They are both engaged in an enormous programme of railway building. First we have the old line of the Trans-Siberian linking up with the Chinese railways in Manchuria. Now we have also a second line of rail which from Siberia crosses Mongolia and enters north China well inland from Peking where it helps to open up, incidentally and significantly, a region of enormous coal-fields and iron deposits.

In addition, we have also to consider a third line much deeper inland on which construction is going ahead rapidly. This line goes from western China into Sinkiang or Chinese Central Asia, and will, perhaps within ten years, link up with the Russian rail net in southern Siberia and the republics of Soviet Central Asia. These triple lines of roughly parallel rail connection obviously have strategic significance. The lines that are deeper in the heart of the continent are more difficult to bomb but much more significant in the long run is the economic and industrial importance of these lines of steel.

A line of rail is a thing that in and of itself causes revolutionary changes. It taps new resources, opens up new markets, and not only brings new populations to new areas but changes the density of the population of old areas and creates new centres of gravity of the population as a whole. I think it is not too much to say that, economically speaking, the United States and Canada ceased to be 'colonial' only after they had built their lines of rail communication from Atlantic to Pacific.

The changes in Russia and also in China will not be less great as a consequence of the railway building that is now going on. It is partly in this context that we must consider the large-scale colonisation of

grain-growing lands that is being carried out in southern Siberia and Soviet Kazakhstan. Regardless of ideology, the Russians have to have more land under the plough because of their growing population and the increasing percentage of their population that lives in cities and works in factories and does not grow its own food.

In the middle of Siberia there is an immensely rich belt of black earth, the kind of soil found also in parts of old Russia, the United States, and Canada, that bears a heavy crop of grain year after year. It extends from Kurgan on the river Tobol eastwards to Barnaul and Vyišk, where begin the highlands that divide Siberia from western Mongolia and Chinese Central Asia. It is about a thousand miles wide from west to east but only about 100 miles deep from north to south. The ancient Siberian town of Omsk stands in the middle of it. Most of this black-earth zone was taken up long ago by Russian peasants with no ideology to guide them but the sure peasant instinct for a good soil to plough.

The margin of new colonisation extends to the south into the grassy plains of Kazakhstan. These plains become drier and more semi-desert the farther south one goes, and this means that the huge new Russian colonisation is not a first wave of settlement driving into the best and most ideal virgin land but a secondary wave spreading into a marginal farming country that may dangerously resemble the dust-bowl areas of the United States and Canada.

The Ancient Gamble with Nature

It is true that the danger can be kept down by good farming practices, such as leaving the stubble in the field over the winter instead of ploughing it under, and planting wind-breaks. But the risk is always there. This is the gamble that the Russians are taking, for no matter how scientifically they may farm it is not likely that they will be able to eliminate entirely the farmers' ancient gamble with nature.

The Russian passion for science is well known. If you are an ardent believer in science and also have an authoritative bureaucracy which carries out the advice of scientists the results can be spectacular. I think there is no doubt that if the Russians had not believed in their scientists and supported them they would not have been able to make the Soviet Union in forty years the second greatest industrial country in the world. On the other hand, the intention to be scientific is not in itself a guarantee that the right scientific decision will always be made, and if a wrong decision is made and backed up by all the authority of a powerful government the results can also be spectacular.

In 1944 I had the good fortune to be a member of an American mission which travelled all the way from the Soviet Arctic down into Soviet Central Asia. That is a long time ago now, but I still have some very vivid memories which involve personal opinions about the difference between the truly scientific and the doubtfully scientific. For example, on the Soviet side of Behring Strait, across from Alaska and very close to the Arctic Circle, they were breeding and fattening pigs. Undoubtedly pig-breeding in the Arctic is a scientific achievement of a sort, and the Russians were immensely proud of it. But when I mentioned this to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, a great authority on life in the Arctic, he was most impatient. 'Why don't they catch seals and fish,' he asked, 'or breed reindeer, or experiment with domesticating the musk dogs?' On this kind of question I must say that I think the Stefansson view is more scientific than the Soviet view.

Goodness knows how much money the Soviets have spent growing tomatoes under glass in the Arctic when they might get their vitamins in some other and more efficient way. These examples are perhaps trivial, but I think they illustrate the reality of what we may expect from the great Russian effort to widen the margins of agriculture in Central Asia, to penetrate the forests of northern Siberia, to make a going concern of the Arctic sea-route from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to bring civilisation into the Arctic itself.

That reality will be a patchwork of wrong decisions and right decisions, of successful and unsuccessful experiments. When they make mistakes, those mistakes are likely to be persisted in longer than if they had been made by venture capitalists risking their own money because of the momentum that a wrong policy acquires when backed by a strong government. Nevertheless, the balance will certainly be one of successful achievement.

Where railways, mines, factories, laboratories, and experimental stations become going concerns man continues to direct them but is also carried along by them in an irresistible way in transforming the face of the earth and making history. As in the opening of the American and Canadian West, the Russian drive into the east and the north will be accompanied by failures, and even individual tragedies, but, as in America and Canada, the outcome will be something new in the world. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

In this edition of the G.O.S. 'London Forum' three distinguished speakers under the chairmanship of Edgar Lustgarten discuss the question of 'liberty.' They are well qualified to do so—Bertrand Russell, Lord Hailsham, and Don Salvador de Madariaga—and they take as their starting point the famous essay by John Stuart Mill

A Discussion on Liberty

LUSTGARTEN: John Stuart Mill was born 150 years ago, and we are going to take as the starting point of our discussion the famous essay he wrote *On Liberty*. He was concerned, he said, with the nature and limits of the power which can be legitimately exercised by society over the individual: a question, he said, which is likely soon to make itself recognised as the vital question of the future.

It is unlikely that Mill had any inkling of the vast political changes which have swept over the world since he wrote, but there can be no doubt about the accuracy of his forecast. I would like to call on Russell, first of all, to make some assessment of Mill's relevance to our own days since, I think, he has some personal connection with him.

RUSSELL: I have this connection with him, that he was an intimate friend of my parents, and they asked him when I was born to act in the capacity of godfather so far as that was possible in the completely non-religious sense, to which he agreed. And so I have that connection with him; and I grew up in a world which greatly respected Mill. I may say that that respect has survived in me more for Mill as a moralist than for Mill as a logician or an abstract philosopher. His essay *On Liberty* is a very admirable piece of work. I think the particular dangers that he is guarding against are not exactly the same as those that we have to guard against, but I think the general principles that he enunciates, the general values that he sets forth, are still just as true, just as important, as they were when he wrote.

LUSTGARTEN: Madariaga, as a diplomat, as a statesman, and as a writer you have taken a very active part in the life of our times. I wonder how you see Mill's contribution to the subject of liberty, in the light of all you have lived through and written about.

MADARIAGA: I was particularly struck by the way in which Mill, in spite of the fact that he wrote so long before our time, has seen points that have come clear in our time. For instance, I see three points in his essay which are today extremely actual. Perhaps the biggest danger to liberty does not come actually from institutions, from the state, as from the tendency to conformity in society, a thing which I have observed to be dangerous in the United States. Another danger is the number of people who today would agree with the saying: 'People nowadays are more interested in ham and eggs than in their own personal liberty.' I always counter that by saying that the cure for that disease is a year in prison with ham and eggs every morning for breakfast. The third danger is that liberty has no sense without a framework of order. But that carries within itself a danger that in this balance between order and liberty, order may take too much importance, and then liberty may be snuffed out. These three points, I think, Mill has seen very clearly, and that is why I join Russell in my admiration for the essay.

In Favour of Non-Conformity

LUSTGARTEN: So far, Mill has been what in less exalted circles would be called 'pulling in the fans.' Are you going to be another one, Hailsham?

HAILSHAM: Fundamentally, yes. I think it is absolutely astonishing how much of present-day political thought was really started between 1840 and 1855—Marx, Mill. Mill was, I think, the first person who really pointed out the radical change in the argument about liberty which took over when people began to talk in terms of self-determination. He was the first person who saw that self-determination could actually menace liberty, because people, instead of regarding the parent as something alien to themselves, came to identify themselves with a sort of gigantic father-figure in Caesar, or Stalin, or whoever it might be, and to persecute the nonconformist minority. This essay *On Liberty* is really an essay in favour of nonconformity; and as such I am a hundred per cent. behind it.

LUSTGARTEN: There, Hailsham, you lead to a point which was in my mind. Mill limited the enjoyment of liberty to those communities which had achieved a degree of development. Do you think, Russell, that that limitation allowed him to be more exacting in his definition of liberty than he would have been otherwise?

RUSSELL: Oh, yes! If he had been speaking about all mankind he would have had to put limitations that he did not bother with. Because it is perfectly clear that liberty, in the sense in which he valued it, is only possible in an ordered and on the whole law-abiding society. Otherwise you cannot get it. If, for example, there was no law against murder and theft there would be much less liberty in the world than there is where there is such a law. In a society where murder and theft are habitual you could not begin to talk about the sort of liberty that Mill is thinking of. So that he had a certain right to limit it. There are certain things that you must get first.

MADARIAGA: Nevertheless, that points to one of the weaknesses I see in his otherwise admirable essay. I find it perhaps a little too individualistic for our day, a little too much like the counsel of perfection, and that explains why he should limit liberty to certain developed societies. In fact, every time we speak about a communal, collective

life we must not forget that we are speaking about something which is happening. While we are thinking, while we are talking, the river of collective life is flowing, and things are happening under our eyes. Therefore less developed societies must also have some use for their liberty, and they are not going to wait until Mill has defined, or we have defined, the conditions by which the liberty is going to be ruled.

Two Very Great Defects

HAILSHAM: I think to a modern reader Mill has two very great defects. In the first place, like most of the Victorian writers he was so discursive as to be dull, which perhaps is a misfortune rather than a defect but none the less is very marked, and so nobody can read him nowadays very easily. And, in the second place, in his exaltation of personal liberty he under-estimated self-determination. For instance, I think he said that despotism is a reasonable form of government, a legitimate form of government when dealing with barbarians; and he overlooked the fact that barbarians will fight for what they call their liberty with every bit as much determination—and, unfortunately, very often with more fanaticism—as an educated and civilised people will defend theirs.

RUSSELL: I think that is true. But of course liberty is a very vague word, and it used to be used primarily of national liberty, that is to say, not being subject to foreign power, which is a very small part of what Mill is thinking of; but it certainly was the habitual use.

MADARIAGA: I wanted merely to point out that in my opinion what Russell has just said is the crux of the matter: that liberty is used in ever so many senses. I should like to make it clear that in my view liberty is the faculty and the power of taking unhindered such decisions as we consider vital for our own personal destiny. That explains why sometimes it has been interpreted from the national point of view, because what we call national sovereignty could also be defined in the same way. A nation has sovereignty—and I believe very few nations have it, if any—when it can take vital decisions unhindered by any other foreign or internal power.

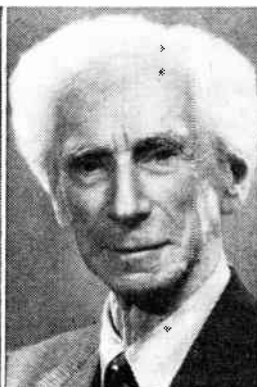
LUSTGARTEN: Madariaga has pointed out that you can have a different 'we' in this question, the 'we' that has the liberty. It might be the community, it might be the individual; and perhaps it is important for us to arrive at this stage at some idea of what the advantages would be if it were either the one or the other. Now, let us take the individual. Supposing it is the individual who has liberty, what are the advantages to him?

HAILSHAM: Fundamentally I think Mill hit the nail on the head when he talked about liberty as one of the factors—elements, I think he called them—in individual well-being. A man cannot really be a man at all in the full and developed sense of the word unless he has liberty in the sort of way that Mill was talking about. He must be able to think his mind and speak his mind and act his own personality, provided he does so within the reasonable limits imposed by other people's right to do the same thing. I feel myself that that is the ultimate defence of liberty: it is the essential element of individual well-being.

RUSSELL: I should like to take an illustration where there is a



Salvador de Madariaga



Bertrand Russell



Lord Hailsham



Edgar Lustgarten

great deal from history to be learnt, and that is religious liberty. For a long time practically all religions considered that it was proper to persecute, and that a man should not have liberty to hold whatever religion seemed to him right. Gradually the world learnt that it was better to let a man have the religion that he believed in because religion is a very serious thing and a matter in which a man with much moral fibre will not readily give away. Therefore you are liable to punish the best people in the community if you do not allow religious freedom.

MADARIAGA: My feeling is that the question that you have put forward depends on what our idea is of the chief aim of man. I will not quote to you the Scottish catechism about it, as it is highly religious. But in my opinion the Jeffersonian view that the aim of man is happiness seems a bit 'moony.' I do not think that happiness can be realised in this world, and therefore it is no good pursuing it. I think that the real aim of the spirit of man is experience, knowledge through experience or experience through knowledge, and that experience can only be had in freedom.

HAILSHAM: Well, I absolutely accept that because I would be in the minority if I pursued the argument any further, I think a minority against both the view and Mill; because I should have maintained that, although you are absolutely right in putting the fullness of personal existence as the ultimate aim of man, Mill went astray when he defined that solely in terms of self-protection, and that he really ought to have invoked the traditional metaphysics of the Christian world in order to support it.

Happiness and Freedom

RUSSELL: I do not think I should agree that happiness—the general happiness—is not a proper aim for one. I think it is a proper aim: not personal happiness but the general happiness. I do not think that many people can be really happy unless they have a certain degree of freedom, and so it comes back to a very small disagreement in practice.

LUSTGARTEN: If we have established that there are these great advantages in liberty, you have got to take other considerations into account, too, and see whether those might possibly outweigh them or counter-balance them. Now, supposing you have a society which is organising itself to achieve power, to achieve economic advantage at the expense of another power: how would you, Madariaga, balance that against liberty in itself?

MADARIAGA: It seems to me that individual freedom has a very considerable advantage for society as well. To begin with, it is accompanied logically by freedom of thought, and society can only know itself in freedom of thought, in freedom of transmission of thought. Secondly, if you do not have what I call the freedom of vertical movements in society, then that society is going to be ill. That is why it seems to me important that society, while organising itself, should not over-organise itself and so prevent the vertical movements, the fall of the inept and the rise of the apt.

HAILSHAM: I entirely agree with that as a comment. I feel myself that the Marxist would say: 'But none of you have really talked about what we call economic freedom.' That is, I think, a fair criticism of Mill: he was writing before the limitations and defects of the capitalist *laissez-faire* system were fully realised. I feel that the modern Millian—if we may describe ourselves as such—would have to defend Mill against the Communist by pointing out the extent to which individual liberty is itself a safeguard of economic freedom and a prerequisite of it.

RUSSELL: I am not sure that I would put it in that way myself. I should say that economic freedom is scarcely possible in a world of really elaborate industrial technique: that that makes the economic freedom that you had in the days of handcraftsmen and peasants a thing which is no longer possible. We have got to try to secure the goods that went with economic freedom in some other way. We have got to find the way of safeguarding freedom of thought, freedom of opinion, freedom of expression, without that same degree of economic freedom that I think Mill designed.

MADARIAGA: In my opinion the chief thing is spiritual freedom. If the technical era is against it, we must consider it as a temporary attack on our spiritual freedom.

RUSSELL: I did not mean to say that there should be limits on spiritual freedom. What I meant to say was that we should find methods of reconciling spiritual freedom with a somewhat rigid economic framework.

HAILSHAM: You are really talking about different things, in a way, because in a sense I accept the Marxist criticism. I would agree with Madariaga that what he calls spiritual freedom is the fundamental thing. But the Marxist is talking sense when he says that you cannot have spiritual freedom without a certain quantity of ham and eggs.

RUSSELL: I would put it this way. The Marxist goes to the man who has no ham and eggs, and he says: 'Put me in power; give me absolute power, and you'll get the ham and eggs.' He is put in absolute power, and the ham and eggs are not there.

LUSTGARTEN: We are talking about liberty and its advantages to this one and to that one, and what possible counter-balance there might be by other advantages. What are the criteria, Madariaga, by which one judges liberty? How does one establish it, by what tests?

MADARIAGA: My way of looking at liberty is to say: 'Am I in a position to take such decisions . . . as are fundamental for my destiny, for my own fate?' For instance, am I able to choose the place where I am going

to work; am I able to choose the woman I am going to marry; am I able to choose the church where I am going to pray; or to ignore the church where I am not going to pray? Am I going to be able to decide things that are important for my life without somebody interfering?

LUSTGARTEN: Hailsham, do you recognise any close relationship between liberty and the legal system?

HAILSHAM: In practice, and historically, an enormous relationship. When we are dealing, of course, with the abstract conception of liberty I do not find any close relationship at all. But in actual practice in Britain we can claim to have grown up as a country in which liberty has almost become a national religion at times. It has been very closely developed in connection with legal processes such as *Habeas Corpus*. I am not by any means saying that they correspond to anything like an abstract ideal of freedom. But I think they were a very relevant means towards obtaining it.

MADARIAGA: Speaking as an exile from a country where all these things existed and were fairly flourishing when they disappeared in recent years, I can add to what you have said, Hailsham, with all of which I agree. All that you have said is as nothing if there is no freedom of the Press.

LUSTGARTEN: May I hold the freedom of the Press for a moment? I have a feeling, Russell, that while you might not differ violently with Hailsham over the question of the relationship between liberty and the legal system you would at least have some gloss to put on what he says.

RUSSELL: I have this gloss: 'What sort of matters should the law concern itself with?' There is a point about liberty that I do not think we have emphasised enough, and that I want to bring out: the average man in any community, while he dislikes very bad things, also and equally dislikes very good things, and very good things can only exist in a community if there is an extraordinarily strong barrier against interference with the best people.

LUSTGARTEN: I understand, Russell, that what you mean is that the best people are interfered with in many cases by the legal system acting on behalf of what you would call not the best people?

HAILSHAM: I think I would accept that. I think Mill makes the point extraordinarily well in his essay because he takes two startling examples—the trial of Socrates and the Crucifixion, which he classes together, and I think rightly—of the ordinary man being the worst tyrant when he enforces conformity with his rather second-rate morality. It is true that he persecutes the worst and wickedest and most profligate of mankind, but also, unfortunately, he persecutes the prophets. What I had in mind was simply the machinery of law which ought to be brought into force in order to prevent the interference by the state with individual freedom.

MADARIAGA: It seems to me that what lies behind what you both have been saying is that there is something in the community, some kind of hidden spirit, some kind of guide or sense which gives life to its institutions, because any amount of judicial machinery is not going to save liberty if there is not behind that machinery a sense that is going to control it in the direction in which we all desire to go.

Freedom of the Press

LUSTGARTEN: Madariaga, you did raise the point about the freedom of the Press, which you exalted. Russell, would you take as high a view of the freedom of the Press in relation to liberty as Madariaga did?

RUSSELL: I should not put it very high. I think *Habeas Corpus*, for instance, is enormously important. That is a liberty which, on the whole, most countries do not have.

LUSTGARTEN: Now, Hailsham, before we conclude, I think it might be worth my while asking each of you in turn to say—after discussing this question of liberty—how you regard the value of liberty, using 'value' in a different sense from advantage? You know what I mean by that: the value of liberty in its spiritual, in its absolute, and in its abstract sense.

HAILSHAM: I put it very nearly at the top. I think that my whole philosophy of man depends upon his having liberty.

LUSTGARTEN: And supposing he has liberty and nothing else, has he therefore achieved his existence, has he achieved the purpose of his life?

HAILSHAM: Well, there it is for him to use it rightly, which is the purpose of his life.

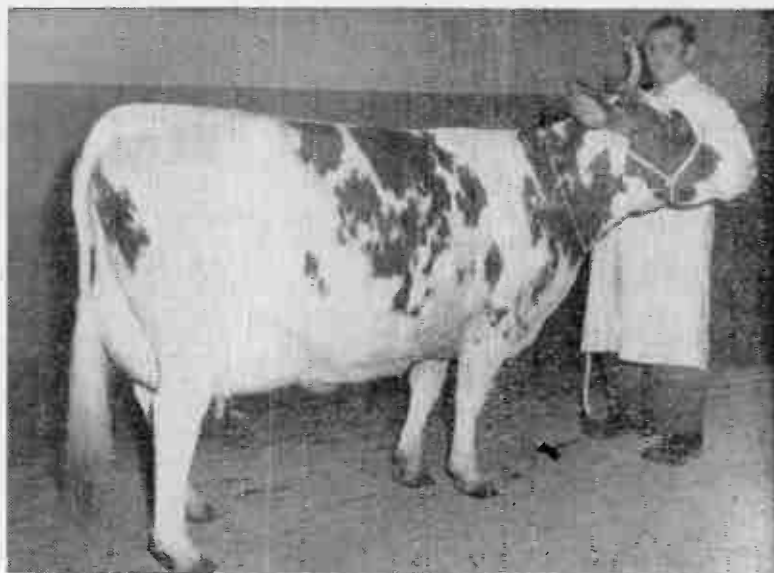
RUSSELL: I think I should agree with Hailsham. I think that without liberty no great good is possible. But, given liberty, you do not necessarily get a great good because, of course, you may misuse your liberty.

MADARIAGA: I shall only add this thing to the two points of view, with both of which I agree: that just as air, for instance, is composed of myriads of myriads of atoms, we can consider history as composed of myriads of myriads of personal decisions taken by human beings at every second or minute of life. The more personal liberty there is the richer will be these decisions, because the wider will be the scope of these decisions. Liberty is the guarantee of a full and rich history of man. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

In this week's 'London Forum' Bertrand Russell is one of the speakers in a discussion on 'Is an Elite Necessary?' (See note on page 17)



Prize Guernsey and Jersey cattle parading in the judging arena at Olympia



The Supreme Champion of the Show—'Carbrook Aerial 17th,' an Ayrshire cow

THE DAIRY SHOW

JOHN TIDMARSH reports on this year's edition of an annual event in London where 300 cattle as well as goats, rabbits, poultry, and other domestic animals competed for dairy farming's great prizes

I BELIEVE 1956 is likely to be remembered for a long time as the year when summer got left out somehow. The British farmer may also look back on it as a difficult time, with wet weather threatening at one point to ruin the harvest. Yet a visitor to Olympia for the opening of the seventieth annual Dairy Show would not have noticed much to suggest the trouble and worry there had been. Despite a recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in certain counties there was still an entry of nearly 300 dairy cattle, representing the pick of British herds.

I stood watching a herdsman preparing a Jersey cow for the show ring: he worked with great attention to detail, and finally he pulled out a brand-new yellow duster and vigorously polished the horns. That was the sort of thing that was going on everywhere I looked: Ayrshires being brushed, Guernseys having their tails plaited, Shorthorns getting a quick trim with clippers, for they were all in fierce competition for one of dairy farming's great prizes: the Supreme Championship of the Dairy Show—the Cow of the Year, you might call it.

But looks alone are not enough to win the individual championship or the breed championship: there are milking trials for yield and quality, and, incidentally, during the show the animals are expected to produce about 10,000 gallons of milk.

The show includes dairy-farming machinery and classes for bacon, cheese, butter, poultry, rabbits, goats, and pigeons, but the emphasis, of course, is on milk. One of the main talking points among visitors to the



Dairy produce also qualifies for prizes: a judge smelling a sample of cheese



Zoe Newton, seen in 'Drink More Milk' posters, with a competitor

show was undoubtedly the problem of getting people to drink more milk. While production has been going up the amount of milk drunk in Britain has remained more or less the same. I talked about this problem to Mr. Trehane, the Vice-Chairman of the Milk Marketing Board: 'For years we have been saying that we want more milk: we want to have the certainty of supplying the consumer with the milk that he or she wants to take into the household and drink, and we want to make sure that we have got enough milk to make the manufactured products—the butter and cheese—that we would like to supply. We think our butter and cheese are as good as any in the world, if not better, and it is really only now for the first time that we can be sure of supplying those throughout the year in the very best of qualities.' (Broadcast in 'Radio Newsreel')



'Forget-Me-Not,' a champion Angora



Two white goats from Yorkshire decide to get acquainted



Judging a Yellow Jacobin pigeon

JOHN WILSON, speaking to listeners in West Africa, drew on his experience as a former Inspector of Schools in the Gold Coast to illustrate the mistakes that arise when people are able to read but cannot understand what they are reading .

Literacy Is Not Enough

I HAVE a confession to make—but wait a moment: before I make my confession, you must share a memory with me. Were you at school before the war? Do you remember those old Standard Six and Standard Seven examinations? It was Standard Six in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, and Standard Seven in the Gold Coast. Do you remember how you used to be examined in reading? You took your school reader, formed a line outside the headmaster's office and took your turn to go into that dreadful place, all alone and friendless.

Inside, sitting behind the desk was a terrible fellow—an Inspector of Schools. He gave you a page number in your reader. You started to turn it up: somehow your fingers had turned into pieces of stick that could not find the right page. This terror behind the desk then asked you to read aloud: your throat felt as if it had swallowed the dust of a whole Harmattan season; your knees had gone weak, your heart was thumping, and the sentence you were trying to read seemed to play hide and seek with you.

Somehow you stumbled on. Then . . . Thank heaven! You had reached the end of the passage. But worse was to come. That terror behind the desk began to ask questions about what you had just read. Not only was he a terrible fellow, he was also a cunning and spiteful fellow, for he had taken down from the office walls all the pictures, charts, maps, and diagrams that might have given you even the slightest clue to an answer.

Trying to Make Things Easy for Pupils

Now here is my confession. If you were at school in the Gold Coast before the war, too often that terrible, cunning, spiteful fellow behind the desk was me. But I am going to confess something further. I was not really spiteful and I was not terrible. I was cunning, but I used my cunning to try to make it easy for you. Now why? Well, I thought the books you had to read could not possibly interest you. Two of them I recall especially: *The Vicar of Wakefield* and *The Mill on the Floss*. There is nothing wrong with these books at the right time and in the right place, but the end of an elementary-school course is not the right time or place for them in the life of any boy. Notice I said any boy, for I am told that the girls liked these books. Apparently all the business of the Vicar's daughters getting themselves paired off and married meant something to these girls.

Now there is an interesting thing: apparently the girls got on better with these books because they meant something to them. I remember a very striking experience about that. In those far-off days in the Gold Coast, twenty-odd years ago, I knew a house steward and a cook. Now the steward was a very ambitious fellow for those far-off days, and he wanted to learn to read. His employer, thinking he was doing a great kindness, gave him a school primer and started him off. Week after week employer and steward ground through words like mat, hat, sat, cat. Laboriously the steward began to read sentences, and after a year of hard trying he could triumphantly read sentences like 'An ant is in a tin.'

Now, while all this was going on the employer found a marked improvement in the food appearing on his dining table. Indeed, from being just passable the food had become really good. Obviously the cook was improving. His employer told him so: he congratulated him and asked him where he was learning to cook all the new dishes? The cook produced a thin battered red book entitled: *Aunt Kate's Cookery Book*. The employer was astonished. He said to the cook: 'But cook, you can't read.' The cook was indignant: he had taught himself to read from *Aunt Kate's Cookery Book*.

And all this began, mark you, by the cook learning to read the names on the tins, jars, and bottles in the stores where he went to do his marketing. It all began at the same time as the steward had begun to learn reading. But all the steward could read was this silly little sentence: 'An ant is in a tin.' The cook could read really useful things such as how to grill steaks and thicken gravy, bake, roast, boil, and broil. The steward was getting nowhere with his reading about the ant in the tin. What ant? What tin? What is it doing there anyhow? Do you care about that ant? I do not think so. I do not care, and the poor steward who was doing the hard work of trying to learn did not care: sentences like these did not mean a thing to him at all.

But the cook! The reading he was doing was full of meaning: it was applied to something in his everyday life. The reading told the cook something that he could understand, he could act sensibly from what he read. Yet, mark you, the words he read were much more difficult than the two- and three-letter words read by the steward. Now I think that is a very interesting thing. When we read, the shortness of the word does not help us much. A word is not simple because it is short or simple to look at or even to say. What really helps us is reading material that means something to us: that has something to do with what we can experience.

A year or two ago I had a very startling reminder of this. It was when there was great talk of the atom bomb and how if scientists were not careful there might be an end to civilisation. Well, at that time I thought it was my duty to learn something about nuclear physics. I got a book about it—a book as simply written as I could find. I started to read it, but I soon got lost. True, I could read the words and sentences, but they did not mean much to me. You see, I had done no regular scientific study for almost thirty years.

The further I went into the book the less I understood, and finally I gave it up altogether. I could not read and understand it. It was just as if I was illiterate. Indeed, in this particular thing I was functionally illiterate: I could say the words and sentences, but I could not understand what they meant.

There was nothing in my daily life to which I could relate my reading about nuclear physics. I am now beginning to be able to read simpler articles about nuclear physics, because in the past two years I have gone to listen to teachers explaining and demonstrating nuclear physics. I have looked at models, pictures, and films about nuclear physics. Until I did that I was quite illiterate in nuclear physics, and although I have tried hard I still am not far along the road of literacy.

Now, of course, if we read about something we do not understand, or only half understand, we can get some very strange, foolish, and even dangerous ideas. Just imagine what could happen if I with my poor literacy attainment in nuclear physics, or half-knowledge, were asked to work in a laboratory.

I remember a very striking case of this kind of semi-literacy and half-knowledge. More than twenty years ago I was learning a certain West African language. Several evenings a week a schoolboy who spoke this language very clearly and very well came to converse with me. One evening he said to me (in his African language) what I took to be a very simple sentence. He asked me if I knew what it meant. I replied that I did, and I translated it thus: 'The river has forced a way into the lagoon.' He laughed very heartily at me and told me that I was wrong and that the sentence meant: 'There is an unwelcome stranger or spy amongst us, be careful what you do and say.'

When we examined this, I found that in the boy's country there was a very large and important lagoon. Flowing near to the lagoon was a river separated from the lagoon by a sandbank. Sometimes, during the great rains, the river forced its way through the sandbank, broke into the lagoon, flooded the surrounding villages, spoilt the fishing, and generally spread disaster. When I learnt this, I then saw how the sentence got its true meaning. You see, I could give a surface meaning to all the words in the boy's sentence, but until I knew something of the geography and tradition of his country I was unable to give the sentence its true meaning. It meant nothing to me: I was functionally illiterate.

The Case of the Cheque-Book

However, my turn came to laugh at the boy. When I was paying him for his help he asked for quite a lot of money. I replied that I could not afford to give him so much. He said that I could get as much money as I wanted if I took my cheque-book and wrote to the bank for it. I found out that he really believed that if you had the right paper—a bank cheque—and knew the right words to write on it, you could get as much money as you wanted. All he knew of cheques was that he had seen me with them and had seen me get money for them. He was looking forward to the day when he had the special trick of literacy that caused such magic to happen. It took me a long time to explain to that boy the full meaning of the few words that appear on a bank cheque. He could read these words all right. He could say them, but to him they meant some sort of magic that produced money. Of course, you see the danger he was in: until he became fully literate about bank cheques he might have tried to get possession of one, fill it up, and try the magic.

I think you can see my drift. All this mass literacy which we all want, I as much as anyone, has got to be thought about. First, have the masses got material to read that means something to them? If not, they are not going to make much progress, no matter how simple and short the words may be in themselves. Second, as people acquire the power of reading, is there any provision for widening their knowledge so that what they read continues to have full meaning for them? We have seen that if reading has no meaning, or even half meaning, it may be very dangerous. Indeed, I think reading with a half meaning is the most dangerous kind of all. If reading has no meaning we soon stop—we are very conscious of our ignorance—but if it has half meaning we often think we know it all. Remember how my half knowledge of an African language caused a boy to laugh at me. Remember, too, how his half knowledge of the words on a bank cheque gave him some very dangerous ideas. (*Broadcast in the 'I Remember Africa' series*)

London Pays Tribute to Smuts

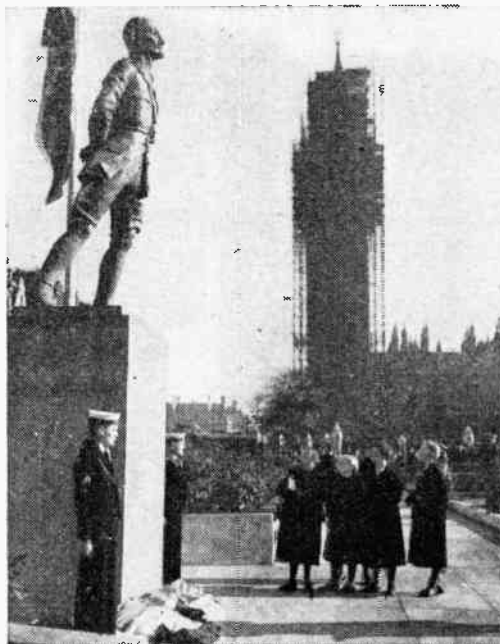
GODFREY TALBOT reports the ceremony which marked the unveiling in London's Parliament Square of Sir Jacob Epstein's strikingly executed statue of the great Commonwealth warrior, statesman and philosopher

MEMBERS of both Houses of Parliament, along with diplomatic representatives and other dignitaries, recently gathered in the big square facing the Palace of Westminster for a special unveiling ceremony. This was performed by the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. W. S. Morrison, and now a great new statue of the late warrior, statesman and philosopher, Field-Marshal Jan Smuts, looks out over London. Sir Winston Churchill was to have unveiled the statue, but did not do so on doctor's orders.

Smuts is shown wearing Service uniform, with breeches and leggings, but hatless, hands clenched behind his back, striding forward with the uplifted face wearing a characteristically keen, indomitable air. But the most striking thing about the statue of the Field-Marshal is the colour, for the sculptor, Sir Jacob Epstein, had had it patinated a light lime green, which will, of course, mellow with the years.

It was a crisp and golden autumn morning for the ceremony, with a sky as blue as the sky of the African veldt, and the London plane trees gently showering their leaves down on the people assembled in front of the statue, among them Government Ministers, Service chiefs, and members of the Smuts family, including a daughter and six grandchildren of the statesman who live in Somerset.

The Speaker read a message from Sir Winston Churchill, who said he was grieved that he could not be there to salute the memory of his old friend who served the Commonwealth and Empire so long and so well. And Mr. Morrison paid his own tribute to the great man: 'I never met a man like him for combining harmoniously two qualities which in other men often fight against each other. He was as much at home in the abstract as in the concrete



Now the Field-Marshal looks out over London within sight of the Palace of Westminster in whose councils he so often participated

sphere of mental activity. He revelled in speculative philosophic discussion. His mind flew on strong pinions in that rarefied atmosphere. He was at the same time an intensely practical man of affairs and a formidable soldier.'

Then the Speaker pulled away the flags of the United Kingdom and the South African Union, and the statue of Jan Smuts stood revealed. (Broadcast in the General Overseas Service)



The statue, seen here in close-up, portrays the uplifted face of Jan Smuts wearing a characteristically keen, indomitable air

something about the country in which I was born. And in subsequent years I often walked out to Irene to look at the house in which he was one day to die.

During the war and after I interviewed him on a number of occasions. One cold morning—I think it was in 1944—I waited for him with a good many other reporters at Northolt airport. The aircraft landed and Smuts stepped down. We surged forward in a free-for-all. Goeie môre, Generael, hoe gaan dit?' I called out. 'Goed dankie,' he replied, 'en hoe gaan dit met jou?' And he came towards me. I told him my name and he immediately asked after my father—a man who had died thirty years before.

The interview he gave was superb. He was fascinated, this world statesman, fascinated by the fact that he had been given a boiled egg for breakfast 30,000 feet up in the clouds over Marseilles. To him it was a matter for wonderment, and his blue eyes twinkled as he told me of the incident. As he spoke he looked like a boy. And then he sent a personal message by radio to his wife 'Ouma,' in South Africa. It was the sort of message millions of Servicemen had sent in the war: laconic, brief, and warm. . . . 'I've arrived safely. Everything is under control, and you're not to worry.'

On another occasion he was being presented in London with the freedom of a Scottish city—Aberdeen, I think it was. He refused to have my microphone on the table. 'If I can't make myself heard in this room without this contraption,' he said to me, 'then I don't deserve the freedom of anywhere.' One of his gifts that day was a beautifully carved box of stinkhout-boom. Now it had an inscription on it which the Lord Provost, at the moment of presentation, found difficulty in reading. Smuts's eyes twinkled. 'You're too old for this job,' he said to the Lord Provost with a smile, 'but my eyes are still good. Let me read it.' And he did.

Well, those are just some of the many memories of this remarkable man that one single South African will always keep shining and untarnished for his children and his grandchildren. And they are memories, anyway, that will always come startlingly alive whenever I stand in Parliament Square and look up into the finely sculpted face and piercing eyes of the 'Oubas.'

(Broadcast in 'Across the Line')

'A Legend in his Own Lifetime'

STEPHEN GRENFELL, who was born in South Africa, recalls some of his many personal memories of a remarkable man

IT did not need the statue in Parliament Square to confirm the place that Jan Christiaan Smuts holds in the hearts of the British public. To the British people not only had he become a legend in his own lifetime: to them he had been a legend most of his lifetime . . . for fifty years, in fact. They had first come to hear of him as the young, steely, unorthodox guerrilla who had led a fabulous long-distance commando raid in the South African war, and for the next half-century the pages of the history of the British Commonwealth and Empire are starred with the name of this man who was to become one of its most remarkable sons.

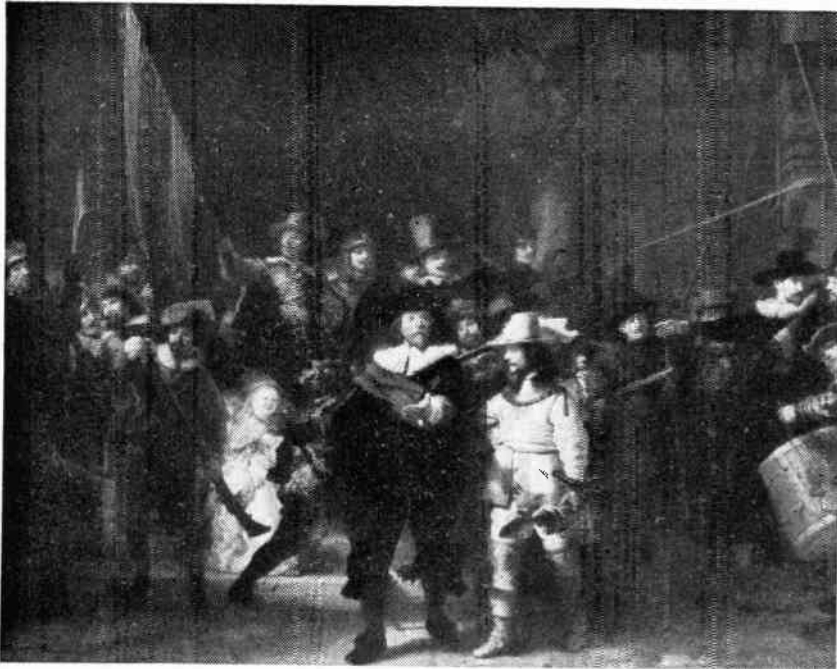
The British forgive easily but they don't forget with equal facility, and Smuts's action and policy after the South African war endeared him to a people who most admire those qualities that were concentrated in his mind and body. If evidence were needed to confirm this it was forthcoming the day he died. The BBC that day commissioned me to take a recording car into the streets of London to find out what the ordinary man and woman felt at the passing of this great Commonwealth figure. Time was short, and on the face of it the assignment looked difficult. Perhaps in those uneasy, hard-up, rationed post-

war years one might have expected a somewhat uninterested: 'General Smuts . . . he's that South African chap, isn't he?' But the legend was alive, strong and living and concrete.

I did not speak to any passer-by that day who did not feel personally affected by the death of the 'Oubas.' A middle-aged Welsh miner who happened to be on holiday in London recalled a moment thirty years before when Smuts had addressed a gathering of Welsh miners who were in ugly mood. Smuts had asked them to sing, because he said he had heard what fine voices the Welsh possessed, and in the lilt of those Welsh voices the moment of trial had passed.

A Yorkshire ex-soldier had heard Smuts address South African troops in the desert during the war, had seen him move among and talk to those troops. It was something, said this ex-infantryman, that he would never forget. The doorman of a London hotel had on more than one occasion opened the door of Smuts's car for him. The crisp 'Thank you,' the brief smile, the straight, appraising look from those clear blue eyes were memories that made the passing of Smuts a personal loss to this man.

You see, I grew up, in a way, under the shadow of General Smuts. I was born in Pretoria in 1913, and spent my boyhood in that city. When I was about six I was taken to General Smuts to be presented, and, the story goes, he lifted me on to his knee to tell me



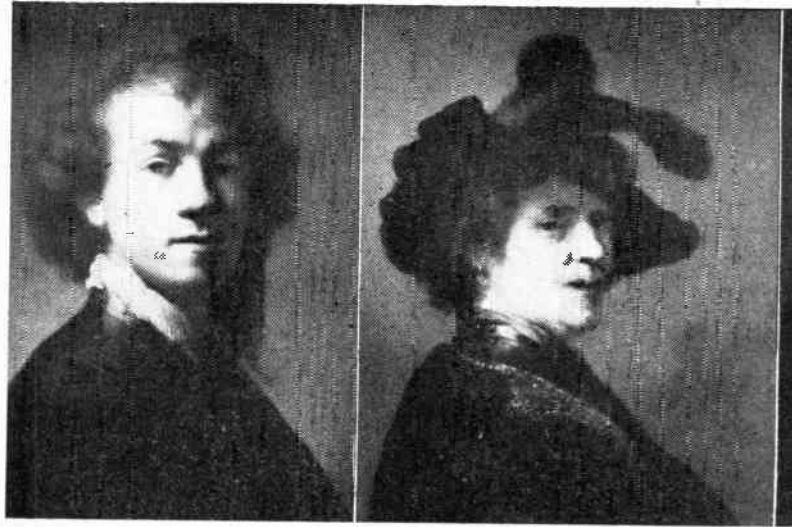
Rembrandt's group-portrait of the Amsterdam Guild of Marksmen—once deemed a failure—has since become world-famous and is now known as 'The Night Watch'



'Portrait of a Family,' painted about 1668. Rembrandt shocked the people of his time by the vigour and coarse texture of his brushwork, and by his refusal to flatter



'The Anatomy Lesson of Professor Tulp' was Rembrandt's first major commission: leading members of the Amsterdam Guild of Surgeons are shown listening to a lecture



Young and vigorous, about 1629 Five years later, in martial uniform

'There is an autobiography of Rembrandt, not written in words but painted in colors'

The 350th Anniversary

LE ROUX SMITH LE ROUX, a South African artist, gave this talk after going to the works of Rembrandt to celebrate the 350th anniversary of his birth. The show that was designed to

THIS particular Rembrandt anniversary is being celebrated by exhibitions all over the world. In spite of the fact that the Dutch authorities could not borrow from abroad every single Rembrandt they would have liked to include, they were nevertheless able to assemble the most comprehensive collection of Rembrandts seen in our time. The exhibition was jointly organised by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, and the Museum Boymans, Rotterdam. It fell into two completely separate parts which the museums then exchanged with each other after the first three months.

The first part, which originally opened in Amsterdam and then went to Rotterdam, consisted of 100 paintings mainly borrowed from countries as far apart as the United States, Australia, Canada, Spain, and Scandinavian countries, France, Ireland, Great Britain, Germany, and Austria. Even Russia lent six Rembrandt masterpieces from the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad—the first time this institution has contributed to a loan exhibition abroad. The second part of the exhibition—and that was moved from Rotterdam to Amsterdam—consisted entirely of a superb selection of the artist's drawings and engravings, without which no show could reflect his full genius.

As it was part of the purpose of this commemorative show to reveal the man as well as the artist the collection of paintings was accompanied by a score of letters and documents relating to Rembrandt. Who was he, this man whose name is familiar and revered to the ends of the earth? Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn—a name which literally means: Rembrandt, the son of Harmen of the Rhine. The father, Harmen van Rijn, was a miller whose mill indeed stood on the edge of that river just outside the town of Leyden. It was a good mill. It provided the means of giving a first-rate education to the miller's fifth and cleverest son, the young Rembrandt.

He Renounced Learning for Painting

The entry of his name on May 20, 1620, in the register of students of Leyden University was the first document in the exhibition. But the fourteen-year-old boy soon renounced the career of learning his ambitious parents had proposed for him. The creative pressure within him had already grown too strong. He wanted to draw and paint, and could not be deflected from this decision. With an understanding doubtless tinged with disappointment they then apprenticed him to the Leyden painter, Jacob van Swanenburg. After three years Rembrandt decided that he could learn no more from his painstaking but rather mediocre artist, and set off to Amsterdam to work under the distinguished painter Pieter Lastman. Six months later, at the age of nineteen, he returned to Leyden convinced that his powers henceforward needed exercise and not training, and set up a working studio jointly with his painter friend, Jan Lievens.

There is an autobiography of Rembrandt in existence, not written in words but painted—painted with self-revealing insight into the most remarkable series of self-portraits any artist ever left behind him. More



the death of his wife, about 1645 In 1661 he saw himself as the Apostle Paul
to the most remarkable series of self-portraits any artist ever left behind him'



In 1634 Rembrandt married Saskia van Uylenburgh, and in the same year he painted this lyrical picture of her as Flora, the Goddess of Spring; Saskia died all too soon

of Rembrandt's Birth

who was formerly Assistant Director of the Tate
Holland to see the commemorative show there of
the anniversary of the famous Dutch painter's birth—a
the man as well as the artist

than sixty of these portraits have come down to us, the earliest painted in 1629, the last in 1669, the year of his death. Eleven of these self-portraits had been borrowed for this exhibition, including one from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. It was not vanity that made him return again and again to his own face: it was the convenience of being his own unpaid but intelligent and co-operative model, instantaneously at hand if the artist was in the mood, and ready to assume any expression or costume.

The mixture of concentration and slightly gauche self-confidence in the expressions of the earliest self-portraits reveal how swiftly the young painter's star rose at first. By the time he was twenty-five his reputation as a painter of portraits, and particularly of biblical scenes, was beginning to spread beyond the borders of his own country, and through his more easily portable engravings his fame and influence travelled far and wide. Rembrandt himself did not travel. His financial success at first enabled him instead to bring together an art collection with a strong classical and Italian Renaissance flavour, the inventory of which—drawn up in 1656 preparatory to his possessions being auctioned to meet his debts—was one of the most significant documents in the exhibition.

Picture that Established his Name

Towards the end of 1631 the twenty-five-year-old painter decided to settle in Amsterdam in order to tackle his first major commission. This was the portrait group for the Guild of Surgeons, well known by its title, *The Anatomy Lesson of Professor Tulp*, rightly accorded a place of honour in this exhibition. Instead of the stilted poses of the fashionable group-portraits, Rembrandt brought the sitters together in completely natural attitudes. Their faces are absorbed in concentration as they watch their distinguished colleague the professor, each painted with great perception. The faces are evenly lit throughout, but already there is the telling use of Rembrandt's dark transparent shadow effects. No wonder this picture established his name for good in the competitive atmosphere of Amsterdam, where he had taken lodgings with Hendrick van Uylenburgh, the art dealer through whom he was to meet many of the leading artists and connoisseurs of the day.

Here, too, he met his friend's niece, Saskia van Uylenburgh, fell passionately in love, and married her in 1634. The portraits he completed of Saskia during her short life show his loving preoccupation with her. She seemed to bring a certain dash and gaiety to his outlook, exemplified by a remarkable and famous double portrait in Dresden—not in the exhibition—in which she sits on his knee while he toasts her with a long glass of wine. Most notable of all is his almost lyrical painting of Saskia as the goddess Flora, from the Hermitage in Leningrad, and once in the collection of Catherine II of Russia. The breath-taking delicacy of the floral elements of her head-dress and staff makes one wish that Rembrandt had painted flowers more often.

But along with much marital happiness some heavy shadows now
(Continued overleaf)



Hendrickje Stoffels, who brought some happiness to the years of sorrow and poverty after Saskia's death



'Titus at the Desk' (1655): this was Rembrandt's fourth son and the only one to survive infancy



'Portrait of a Distinguished Young Lady'—an example of Rembrandt's fashionable style about 1640



A portrait painted in the artist's later years: 'Catrina Hooghsaet,' the wife of a crimson-dyer in Amsterdam

Bellows' New German Dictionary

"By the inclusion of numerous idioms and phrases the dictionary is also to be commended for what it does in extending the user's facility in comprehension and expression. The main work is usefully supplemented by a brief section outlining the main rules in German grammar with the several declensions, conjugations, auxiliaries, etc. In all there are about 700 pages in a compact crown octavo volume." *Investor's Chronicle.* 15s. net.

Critical Approaches to Literature

DAVID DAICHES 25s. net

Dr. Daiches examines the philosophical foundations of criticism and goes on to consider practical criticism. He then considers the relationship between criticism and various spheres of learning, and an epilogue contains a summary of the aims and value of the art. John Holloway has written that the author "is among our major unexpanded reserves as a critic and scholar."

English People in the Eighteenth Century

DOROTHY MARSHALL 30s. net

The author relates the many aspects of society—political, economic, religious and constitutional—to develop her study of this period. Her many references to individual people help to bring the past to life.

LONGMANS

Programmes for West Africa

LISTENERS in West Africa should look carefully this week at the Special Services columns on pages 19-25 where they will find that considerable changes are being introduced into BBC broadcasts to their area.

To ensure better reception the time of transmission of the West African Service has been changed from 20.15 GMT to 09.00 GMT. Difficulties in reception during the evening hours have been reported from many areas, so it was decided to make a change. The new transmission time will mean that even when conditions are generally not good direct listeners should enjoy far better reception. At the same time, local broadcasting services will be able to take advantage of the improved conditions to record the programmes and rebroadcast them later in the day.

Changes have been made also in the programmes themselves. On Tuesday of each week listeners in the Gold Coast will be able to hear their own magazine programme—'London Calling the Gold Coast,' later, of course, to become 'London Calling Ghana.' Nigerian listeners will be able to enjoy 'London Calling Nigeria' on Thursdays, and listeners in Sierra Leone and The Gambia their programme on Saturdays.

These programmes, which can be heard both through direct short-wave listening and through later rebroadcasts by local stations, will be introduced by their own signature tunes, and will contain news interviews, talks, and music of particular interest to listeners in each territory. Each programme will be followed by 'Listeners' Choice'—of gramophone records based on requests from listeners in the territory concerned.

On Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 'Calling West Africa' will continue to provide programmes of interest to West Africa as a whole, covering a wide range of subjects from the set books for the Overseas School Certificate examinations to the popular Sports Diary by John Tully, and a new feature will be a fortnightly programme especially for West African women.

The first two talks in a weekly series on 'Religions of the World' will be given in 'Calling West Africa' on Monday and Friday by Dr. Norman Goodall, Chairman of the Liaison Committee between the International Missionary Council and the World Council of Churches. He will talk first on the history of Christianity and then on the tenets and practices of Christians. Similar talks by speakers of authority on the Muslim, Hindu, Judaic, Buddhist, and Confucian religions will follow in subsequent weeks.

Again with the object of improving reception for both direct listeners and rebroadcasters, the weekly programme 'Calling Rhodesia and Nyasaland' will be transmitted on Fridays at 10.00 GMT instead of 16.15 GMT.

Rembrandt (Continued from preceding page)

began to fall across the path of the painter. Each of their first three children died in infancy. Then in 1641 she gave birth to a fourth, the boy Titus, of whom his father was to paint some exceptionally tender portraits. At this time Rembrandt was immersed in his biggest commission of all, a monumental group-portrait ordered by the Amsterdam Guild of Marksmen of one of its principal companies of civic guards setting forth. Dirt and discoloured varnish darkened it to such an extent that it became known as *The Night Watch*, and by that wrong title it has become one of the most famous works in the history of art.

Protestantism in its most austere form flourished in Holland once the people were released from the oppression of the Roman Catholic Spaniards. So there were no religious murals or great altar-pieces commissioned by the Church in Rembrandt's day. The most sought-after commissions were these large portrait-groups of guilds and corporations. The obvious unpopularity of *The Night Watch* meant that few orders of this kind would come his way in the future. This would have mattered less if Rembrandt were not already in financial difficulties.

When the boy Titus was four, Rembrandt took Hendrickje Stoffels, a young woman-servant, into his household. She brought some new warmth back into his existence. Though he never married her, she filled some of the void left by Saskia's death, and in 1654 she bore him a daughter, Cornelia. He painted Hendrickje Stoffels many times, once even as the goddess Flora, but a humbler, less exuberant Flora. Meanwhile his financial position resulted in the long-drawn-out process of selling up his lovely house and all his belongings. The faithful Hendrickje, with his son Titus, now set up an art-dealer's business to which Rembrandt mortgaged his entire future output to seek some relief from debt. But four years later in 1663 Hendrickje died, followed five years later by Titus. The following year, 1669, Rembrandt himself died.

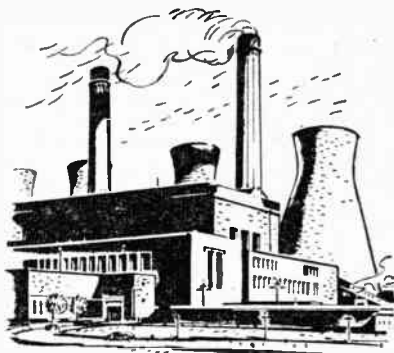
The troubles and sorrows of Rembrandt's life in no way turned him from his chosen course. He brought a new depth of atmosphere to the art of engraving, and gradually became more and more preoccupied with the subtlety of deep shadow from which the principal figure or figures would emerge with great intensity. In this way he began to simplify his picture compositions more and more by the way he divided them into areas of light and areas of shade. He did not sacrifice colour in the process, but made it a glowing, organic element of both light and shade.

While in Holland it became the age of detailed perfection of delineation and of surface, Rembrandt the rebel concentrated on greater simplification, on suppression of detail, and shocked his contemporaries by the bold vigour and coarse texture of his brushwork which alone gave his painting the intensity he wanted, the urgency of his expression making him leave even the imprints of his painting knife, brush handle, and finger-tips in the thick paint. No one had ever handled paint like that before. No wonder it evoked criticism and opposition. It was 300 years ahead of the time. It is, however, as portrait painter that we think of him first of all, because no one has exceeded him in the depth of understanding, the profound compassionate penetration with which he rendered his fellow-men. The passing of time could only emphasise the greatness of his genius. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Self-Portrait of Rembrandt painted in 1645 after the death of his wife is reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen.



ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
Behind the Essential Services



Those on whom the public rely for heat, light, water, or transport, themselves rely on BTH electrical equipment, including generators, switchgear, transformers, motors, and control gear. They specify BTH because the name is a guarantee of unfailing service under all conditions—a fact proved by authorities at home and abroad over the past fifty-three years.

Member of the IEE group of companies

THE
BRITISH THOMSON-HOUSTON
COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND

A.4520

This Week's Listening

December 30—January 5

'BASED ON DECEPTION'

THIS week His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh calls in at Deception Island in the South Shetlands. This remote group of islands lies off the top of Grahamland—the 'finger' of the Antarctic continent pointing north-west towards South America.

From Deception Island a British aero-survey expedition is now at work, mapping 50,000 square miles of Grahamland. The first party went down in December, 1955, for five months, and in the programme 'Based on Deception' eight members of the expedition give an account of their work and of the conditions in this isolated and dangerous part of the world.

The programme also includes an explanation of the purpose of this official survey by Sir Miles Clifford, formerly Governor of the Falkland Islands. The second survey party left Britain for Deception Island some weeks ago.

G.O.S.: Monday 00.30; Tuesday 07.45 and 15.45

BERTRAND RUSSELL

ALTHOUGH Bertrand Russell is known to the world as a mathematician and philosopher, it was for literature that he was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1950. He had earned it by his 'versatile and important writings, in which he has shown himself an apostle of humanity and freedom of thought.'

His writings have indeed been versatile; and his remarkable mind has been brought to bear not only upon the more abstract problems of philosophy but also upon social and international questions and upon the human difficulties of ordinary men and women.

It may be wondered what influences, apart from his own intellectual endowment, have shaped his thinking. Part of the answer may be found in his series of talks which start this week under the title 'Books that Influenced Me.' In these he will discuss some of the great writers in fiction, drama, history, and other fields. His first talk is about poets he found most congenial, Shelley above all.

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.45 and 05.00

'LONDON FORUM'

THIS week also listeners can hear another 'London Forum' discussion in which Bertrand Russell will be joined by Malcolm Muggeridge and Sir Eric James to consider the question: 'Is an Elite Necessary?'

The three speakers will discuss the justice and feasibility of the suggestion as well as the problem of reconciling it with contemporary political ideas.

G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15, Monday 02.15

MUSIC FOR THE NEW YEAR

THE old year ends and the new year begins with musical programmes of varied interest. 'Poet and Composer' is the name of a new series of programmes in which literature and music are com-



Eric Barker (right), Deryck Guyler (left), and Kenneth Connor take part in a new series of 'Just Fancy' (Wed. 12.15, Fri. 17.30)

bined. In the first programme Eileen McLoughlin (soprano) and Philip Hattey (baritone) contribute to this anthology of verse and song a feature on 'Shakespeare settings.'

On Monday at 19.00 comes the first of a new series of 'Music to Remember' programmes. Robert Irwin, who is well known to listeners to these programmes, introduces the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Rudolf Schwarz. The main item is Schubert's *Symphony No. 9 in C*, the 'Great C major'—the 'symphony of 'heavenly length,' as it has been described. Rudolf Schwarz takes up his post as successor to Sir Malcolm Sargent as principal conductor of the BBC Symphony Orchestra towards the end of 1957.

Enesco's *Symphonic Concertante for cello and orchestra* is played by the BBC Symphony Orchestra and soloist William Pleeth in BBC Concert Hall. Enesco, the great Rumanian composer and scholar, was the teacher to whom Yehudi Menuhin has gratefully and enthusiastically said he owed so much.

The first of a series of programmes, 'Masters of Melody,' is to be heard on Wednesday at 20.15, when Vilem Tausky conducts the BBC Concert



Included in the new gramophone-record programmes are Mark Lubbock's 'A Box at the Opera' (Sun. 00.30, Mon. 17.30) and Lillian Buff's 'The Happy Wanderer' (Sun. 07.15, Mon. 01.30)

Orchestra and the BBC Chorus. The two 'masters' in this concert are Eric Coates and Lehar, a most apt association. Lovely tunes flowed from the composer of *The Merry Widow*, and few English musicians have contributed so much delight in the concert hall and on the air, in his particular *métier*, as the brilliantly successful and ever-youthful Eric Coates, the Nottinghamshire composer, who celebrated his seventieth birthday in August of last year.

'Poet and Composer': Sunday 23.15; Tuesday 13.15; Thursday 20.30
BBC Concert Hall: Tuesday 14.45

'RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS'

FOR the final talks on the Soviet Union in 'This Day and Age,' attention turns to Russia's relations with her Communist neighbours. In the first of these, Max Beloff gives the background to the relations between Russia and China, and seeks the answer to various questions. For instance, how far was the Communist revolution in China dependent upon Russian help? What is the present state of the alliance between the two countries: are they friends or foes for the leadership of world Communism? Is there any friction arising out of the common land frontier of the two countries? And how far is Soviet policy in Asia affected by the existence of an independent Communist government in Peking?

Max Beloff is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford. He is the author of a two-volume work on *The Foreign Policy of Soviet Russia*, and also of *Soviet Policy in the Far East 1944-51*.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.30 and 05.00



Members of the British aero-survey team on Deception Island at which H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh will be calling this week (see first note)

SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.

THE Second Test Match between South Africa and the M.C.C. opens on Tuesday, and is being played at Capetown. With play starting each day at 09.00 GMT and finishing at 16.00 GMT the General Overseas Service will broadcast at 16.40 GMT a recorded commentary on the last fifteen minutes of play followed by a five-minute summary. Once again this will be relayed to listeners in Australia. Each evening at 22.10 (Friday at 22.15) Rex Alston will give an eye-witness account of the day's play.

This will be the first time Rex Alston has visited South Africa, but nevertheless he knows the South African cricketers, having covered their tours of England as the BBC commentator in 1947, 1951, and 1955. Other members of the South African Broadcasting Corporation commentating team will be Charles Fortune, Kyrle Roscoe, Patt Tebbutt, and E. W. Swanton.

ALEC WEEKS

THE WEEK'S PLAYS

THE work of the great Italian dramatist, Luigi Pirandello (1867-1936), is usually tortuous in the extreme, full of contrasts between the outer reality of action and the inner reality of thought, often deceptively simple yet packed with meanings which it requires a mind like a geiger counter to detect. At least, so it is in his great plays.

But the play to be broadcast this week, *The Jar*, shows the master in different, less complex mood, and although one effect of Pirandello's idiom is to set you searching for and finding symbolism in his work which he never put there, this seems straightforward enough.

The Jar is in fact a pleasant trifle, artfully contrived, for, whatever the validity of his thought, Pirandello was a superb theatrical craftsman. Here we are on the farm in Sicily of a short-tempered landlord named Don Lollo, who has just acquired the largest earthenware jar in all Sicily for storing his olive oil. But then the great jar breaks, or at least a piece falls out of its side, and Don Lollo cannot believe that his workers have not done this to spite him. He is even so little amenable to reason that he almost refuses to let Zi Dima, the skilled old local plumber, mend the huge jar, and the situation grows more frantic still when Zi Dima, having got into the jar to mend it, cannot get out of it again.

* * *

The Bell Room gets its chillsome atmosphere mainly by suggesting the idea of something unbearably, inexplicably horrible. This was indeed a favourite device of that master of goseflesh effects, Edgar Allen Poe, from one of whose stories Lester Powell has made this play.

The idea here is 'of a human will that was strong enough to defy the grave,' and it tells how the beautiful but evil Eleonora Brandt set out to ruin her husband, Nicholas, and how even when death claimed her before her plans succeeded—she yet proved able to exert her dreadful will.

PETER FORSTER

'The Jar': Tuesday 06.30; Friday 10.00
'The Bell Room': Wednesday 10.00; Friday 01.30 and 20.30

Your Wavelengths

London Calling is published several weeks in advance and we regret that, for reasons beyond our control, it is sometimes necessary to alter wavelengths after we have gone to press. The latest information is always given in Programme Parade

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 19-25

North America		
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico and British Honduras		
GMT	kc/s	m.
15.00-17.15	17700	16.95
18.00-21.00	17700	16.95
West Indies		
23.15-23.45	15070	19.91
	11945	25.12
	11750	25.53
Falkland Islands		
<i>Sunday only</i>		
16.15-16.45	21640	13.86
Latin America		
Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon, including Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	15110	19.85
	12095	24.80
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15260	19.66
	11800	25.42
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
23.00-00.30	15435	19.44
	11955	25.09
<i>In Portuguese</i>		
23.00-00.15	15447.5	19.42
	11860	25.30
Mexico		
<i>In Spanish</i>		
01.00-02.30	11955	25.09
Malta		
<i>Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday</i>		
10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66
Central and South Africa		
10.00-10.15	21470	13.97
	25720	11.66
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
	(Sun., Thurs., Sat.)	
16.30-16.45	21470	13.97
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
	(except Sun., Mon.)	

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 26

Pacific		
Australia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	15070	19.91
	17700	16.95
New Zealand		
08.00-08.45	17860	16.80
	21640	13.86
Eastern		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.45-14.15	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
	(Tues., Wed.)	
14.00-15.30	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86
London Calling Asia		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon, South-East Asia		
GMT	kc/s	m.
13.15-14.00	17740	16.91
	21640	13.86
	25750	11.65
Far Eastern		
China and Japan		
09.00-09.30	21640	13.86
11.00-11.30	12095	24.80
12.00-12.45	17700	16.95
South-East Asia		
09.00-09.30	21710	13.82
	25750	11.65
10.30-13.45	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82
14.15-14.30	17715	16.93
	21710	13.82

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

General Overseas Service

This schedule shows the times during which the Service is directed to your part of the world, and the wavelengths on which it is carried

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15070	19.91
04.30-06.15	17870	16.79
06.00-06.15	21470	13.97
09.30-18.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
16.00-21.00	15070	19.91
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88
Iraq, Persia		
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
04.30-06.15	15447.5	19.42
14.15-17.15	21630	13.87
16.00-18.15	15070	19.91
18.00-20.15	12095	24.80
West Africa		
04.30-06.30	11770	25.49
04.30-06.30	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
06.30-08.00	21710	13.82
09.30-20.15	21675	13.84
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
	(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)	
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.00-22.45	15070	19.91
18.30-22.45	15435	19.44
20.00-22.45	12095	24.80
North Africa		
04.30-06.30	9600	31.25
04.30-07.15	12040	24.92
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
16.00-16.15	21470	13.97
16.00-18.30	21675	13.84
16.00-20.15	15070	19.91
17.15-18.30	21470	13.97
	(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)	
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Central and South Africa		
04.30-06.30	12040	24.92
04.30-07.15	15110	19.85
06.00-08.00	17700	16.95
06.00-08.00	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
16.00-22.45	15070	19.91
16.15-16.30	21470	13.97
	(except Sun., Thurs., Sat.)	
16.45-17.00	21470	13.97
	(Sun., Mon.)	
17.00-18.30	21470	13.97
	(except 18.15-18.30 Sun.)	
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
17.15-22.45	11820	25.38
20.00-22.45	9410	31.88
Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
04.30-07.15	9410	31.88
04.30-07.15	12095	24.80
06.00-07.15	15070	19.91
06.00-07.15	17870	16.79
09.30-16.15	15110	19.85
09.30-17.30	21630	13.87
10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-20.15	15070	19.91
11.00-11.15	9410	31.88
11.00-11.15	12040	24.92
16.00-21.00	12095	24.80
18.30-21.00	9410	31.88
Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-07.15	9770	30.71
04.30-07.15	11770	25.49
06.00-07.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	25720	11.66
10.30-18.30	21675	13.84
10.30-21.00	15070	19.91
18.30-20.15	15435	19.44
17.15-20.15	17715	16.93
18.30-22.45	12095	24.80
Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
21.00-22.15	17700	16.95
21.00-23.15	15310	19.60
22.15-03.00	11930	25.15
23.00-03.00	9825	30.53
West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon, including Peru)		
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-23.15	17890	16.77
22.15-23.15	15070	19.91
23.00-23.15	11945	25.12
23.00-23.15	11750	25.53
23.45-02.15	15070	19.91
23.45-03.00	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55
South America (south of Amazon, excluding Peru)		
20.00-23.15	17870	16.79
21.00-03.00	15300	19.61
21.00-03.00	12040	24.92
23.00-03.00	9410	31.88
South Georgia		
22.15-00.30	12095	24.80
23.00-00.30	9410	31.88
Australia		
06.00-08.00	11860	25.30
06.00-08.00	25750	11.65
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	25750	11.65
20.00-22.15	9410	31.88
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	21550	13.92
21.00-22.15	17890	16.77
New Zealand		
06.00-08.00	11955	25.09
06.00-08.00	15420	19.46
09.30-11.30	15110	19.85
09.30-11.30	21550	13.92
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
20.00-22.15	15070	19.91
20.00-22.15	17870	16.79
Japan, North China, N.W. Pacific		
09.30-11.30	21640	13.86
09.30-14.15	15110	19.85
11.30-14.15	12095	24.80
South-East Asia		
09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	15070	19.91
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
16.00-17.15	12095	24.80
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
02.00-02.15	9510	31.55
02.00-02.15	11750	25.53
09.30-13.15	25750	11.65
09.30-17.15	21550	13.92
09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
16.00-18.15	12095	24.80

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 30

- GMT**
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
followed by an interlude at 00.25
- 00.30 A BOX AT THE OPERA**
A programme of gramophone records presented by Mark Lubbock
- 01.00 THE ARCTIC IS FRIENDLY**
Ritchie Calder's account of the opening up of the frozen frontier and the advance of civilisation into the remote Arctic
Illustrated by recordings made on a journey of 40,000 miles
Written and narrated by Ritchie Calder
Edited and produced by John Bridges
(repeated at 18.30; Wednesday, 14.15)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 ENCORE**
BBC Midland Light Orchestra
Conductor, Gerald Gentry
April Cantelo (soprano)
James Johnston (tenor)
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 'NEW EVERY MORNING'**
A thought for the first day of the week by the Rev. A. M. Campbell
- 05.00 PAU CASALS**
(born December 29, 1876)
A programme in honour of his eightieth birthday
Recorded from the Prades Festival
- 05.30 SPORTING HIGHLIGHTS OF 1956**
Cliff Michelmores looks back on the year's outstanding sporting events that were visited by the Outside Broadcast microphone
Edited by Michael Hastings
(repeated on Monday at 10.00)
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 FROM THE BIBLE**
- 06.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 THE HAPPY WANDERER**
A programme of gramophone records presented by Lillian Duff
- 07.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS**
Directed by Henry Krein
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Benjamin Britten (records)
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
Artists from the Commonwealth gather in London to send greetings in song to their folks at home and to listeners in Britain
The BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Glyn Jones
(repeated Wed., 23.45; Thurs., 19.15)
- 10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**
from St. James's Church, Milton, Portsmouth. Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. W. J. Fletcher-Campbell
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.30 'AS THE COMMENTATOR SAW IT'**
Wynford Vaughan Thomas introduces some of the outside broadcasts of the year as seen by BBC Commentators
(repeated Mon., 18.30; Tues., 02.30)
- 12.00 'THE KING AND THE MERMAID'**
A radio play by L. A. G. Strong with music by Ernest Tomlinson
(repeated Mon., 05.00; Tues., 01.00)
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 FOR CHILDREN**
A Christmas Pantomime from the Theatre Royal, Toytown
'The Babes in the Wood'
13.45 'For the Very Young'
'The Noisy Mouse'
A story read by Julia Lang
(repeated on Monday at 21.30)
- 14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 CONCERTO**
Gordon Watson with the BBC Scottish Orchestra play
Piano Concerto No. 1.....*Rawsthorne*
Serenade and Allegro glorioso
Mendelssohn
(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)
- 15.15 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'**
with Barbara Lyon
Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers
(repeated Thurs., 22.15; Sat., 06.30)
- 15.45 LISTENING POST, LONDON**
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 LONDON FORUM**
'Is an Elite Necessary?'
Bertrand Russell
Malcolm Muggeridge
and Sir Eric James
Chairman: Edgar Lustgarten
(repeated on Monday at 02.15)
See note on page 17
- 16.45 EDMUNDO ROS**
and his Latin-American Orchestra
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.25 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 17.30 SUNDAY SERVICE**
from the West Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. Anderson Nicol
(repeated on Monday at 01.00)

- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 THE CHAMELEONS**
Directed by Ron Peters
- 18.30 THE ARCTIC IS FRIENDLY**
(See 01.00; repeated Wednesday, 14.15)
- 19.30 THE AL READ SHOW**
in which Al Read takes life as he finds it and invites you to meet some friends from the world of music including The Kordites and the BBC Northern Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
(repeated Mon., 23.15; Sat., 10.30)
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
followed by an interlude at 20.09
- 20.15 SEMPRINI**
at the piano
- 20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR**
Community hymn-singing from Aberdeen
- 21.00 FROM THE BIBLE**
followed by an interlude at 21.10
- 21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 22.00 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
Benjamin Britten (records)
- 22.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'**
(repeated on Tuesday at 07.15)
- 22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 POET AND COMPOSER**
An anthology of verse and song
1: Shakespeare settings
Eileen McLoughlin (soprano)
Philip Hattey (baritone)
(repeated Tues., 13.15; Thurs., 20.30)
See note on page 17
- 23.45-00.30 TIME FOR OPERA**
Marjorie Thomas (contralto)
Robert Thomas (tenor)
with the BBC Chorus and BBC Concert Orchestra
Conductor, Václav Tausky

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT	04.20 on:	31.88,	31.25,	30.71,	25.49,
		24.92,	24.80,	19.91,	19.85,
		19.42,	16.79 m.		
	05.54 on:	25.30,	25.09,	19.46,	16.95,
		13.97,	11.65 m.		
	09.20 on:	19.91,	19.85,	13.92,	13.87,
		13.84 m.			
	10.20 on:	13.97,	11.66 m.		
	15.54 on:	24.80 m.			
	19.54 on:	16.79,	13.92 m.		
	20.54 on:	24.92,	19.60,	16.77 m.	
	22.58 app. on:	25.15,	24.92,	19.91,	19.61,
		19.60,	16.79 m.		

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast at 20.35 approx. on 16.95 m. covering programmes for the period 21.00 to 03.00.

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.15-16.30 Religious Talk
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Caribbean Voices
Verse and prose by West Indian writers, and critical discussions

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Musical Interlude
23.15 Medical Magazine
23.30 Feature Programme
23.45 Music Programme
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
by J. de Castilla
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
- In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Musical Interlude
23.15 London Chronicle
23.30 Drama or Music
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below
18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

CALLING WEST AFRICA
09.00 Sunday Topic
09.15-09.45 Hymns and Their Music

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS
16.40-16.45 Afrikaanse Sondag Praatjie

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Question and Answer
17.25 Variety Programme
17.55 Political Aside
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Your Favourite Singer
18.45 Feature Programme
19.15 News Headlines and Commentary
19.25 Music Programme
19.35 English by Radio
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.35 In the Anglo-Jewish Community
16.40 Contact Programme
16.50-17.00 International Commentary

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Question and Answer
16.00 Music Interlude
16.05 English Law and Liberty
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

DECEMBER 31

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.15 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the Caribbean
 'The Al Read Show'

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Musical Interlude
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Cultural Review
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 British Industry
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 British Industry
In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Music Interlude
 23.30 Talk or Commentary
 23.45 Industrial Bulletin
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

09.00-09.45 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 'From the Bookshelf'
 'Religions of the World: 1—Christianity (i)'
 'Prisoner of Zenda': Introductory Talk

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.37-16.45 Persoorsigh
 (Press review)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Newsletter and Talk

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 17.20 Listeners' Requests
 17.35 London Letter
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Light Drama
 18.50 As I See It: a talk
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Listeners' Forum
 19.40 Science and Life
 19.50 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Echoes from the World

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Listeners' Forum
 16.00 Reading: Iran in Foreign Literature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.30 **BASED ON DECEPTION**
 A programme about the work of an expedition which is surveying 50,000 square miles of Antarctic Greenland from the air.
 Written and narrated by Brian Everett
 (repeated Tuesday, 07.45 and 15.45)
 See note on page 17

00.45 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

00.55 **COMMENTARY**

01.00 **RELIGIOUS SERVICE**
 from the West Church of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen. Conducted by the Minister, the Rev. Anderson Nicol

01.30 **THE HAPPY WANDERER**
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Lillian Duff

02.00 **THE NEWS**

02.09 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

02.15 **LONDON FORUM**
 'Is an Elite Necessary?'
 Bertrand Russell
 Malcolm Muggeridge
 and Sir Eric James
 Chairman: Edgar Lustgarten

02.45 **SEMPRINI**
 at the piano

03.00 Close down

04.30 **THE NEWS**

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Benjamin Britten (records)

05.00 **'THE KING AND THE MERMAID'**
 A radio play by L. A. G. Strong with music by Ernest Tomlinson
 (repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

06.00 **THE NEWS**

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

06.25 **THE DAILY SERVICE**

06.30 **SOUNDS AND SWEET AIRS**
 A programme of gramophone records

07.00 **THE NEWS**

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 **MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
 Compiled by Trevor Blore

07.30 **Elton Hayes in 'A TINKER'S TALE'**
 'Swings and Roundabouts'
 with Antony Baird, Felix Felton, Louise Gainsborough, Denis Goacher, Lucia Guillon, Jack Howarth, Myrtle Reed, and Norman Winn
 A section of the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conducted by Harry Rabinowitz
 Script by Felix Felton and Susan Ashman
 Produced by Alfred Dunning
 (repeated Wed., 21.45; Fri., 01.00)
 followed by an interlude at 07.55

08.00 Close down

09.30 **COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Benjamin Britten (records)

09.40 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

09.45 **HAROLD COOMBS**
 at the theatre organ

10.00 **SPORTING HIGHLIGHTS OF 1956**

Cliff Michelmore looks back on the year's outstanding sporting events that were visited by the Outside Broadcast microphone

10.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**

11.00 **THE NEWS**

11.09 **COMMENTARY**

11.15 **SPORTS REVIEW**

11.30 **Tony Hancock in 'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'**
 Written by Alan Simpson and Ray Galton and featuring Sidney James, Bill Kerr and Kenneth Williams
 (repeated Wed., 15.15; Fri., 23.45)

12.00 **DANCE MUSIC (records)**

12.15 **A NEW YEAR MESSAGE**
 by the Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox-Boyd, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies

12.30 **ENGLISH MAGAZINE**
 presents people and events in the North of England

13.00 **THE NEWS**

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 **NEW RECORDS**
 (Concert music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble

14.00 **Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL**

14.15 **Vic Oliver again introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver
 (repeated Wed., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)

15.15 **From the Third Programme THE INDIAN REVOLUTION**
 Can Democracy Survive in India?

by Sardar K. M. Panikkar
 Indian Ambassador Designate to France

'Most observers in the West were at first critical of India's intention to establish a democratic system of government.' The speaker surveys the reasons for this attitude—the strength of the caste system, of monarchical and feudal traditions, eighty per cent. illiteracy—and assesses their weight today against many factors which he believes are strongly favourable to the democracy which has been established.
 (repeated on Friday at 23.15)

followed by an interlude

15.45 **ORGAN MUSIC (records)**

16.00 **THE NEWS**

16.09 **COMMENTARY**

16.15 **'BOOKS THAT INFLUENCED ME'**
 by Bertrand Russell, O.M.
 1: Poetry
 (repeated Tuesday, 00.45 and 05.00)
 See note on page 17

16.30 **LONDON STUDIO PLAYERS**

17.00 **THIS DAY AND AGE**

17.10 **Five Minutes for FARMERS**

17.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

17.25 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**

17.30 **A BOX AT THE OPERA**
 A programme of gramophone records presented by Mark Lubbock

18.00 **THE NEWS**

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**

18.30 **'AS THE COMMENTATOR SAW IT'**

Wynford Vaughan Thomas introduces some of the outside broadcasts of the year as seen by BBC Commentators
 (repeated Tuesday at 02.30)

19.00 **Robert Irwin introduces MUSIC TO REMEMBER**
 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra
 Conducted by Rudolf Schwarz
 The programme will include:
 Symphony No. 9 in C.....Schubert

20.00 **THE NEWS**

20.09 **THE DAILY SERVICE**

20.15 **Ted Ray and June Whitfield in 'THE SPICE OF LIFE'**
 with Leslie A. Hutchinson ('Hutch')
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 (repeated on Friday at 12.15)

21.00 **IN TOWN TONIGHT**
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

21.30 **FOR CHILDREN**
 A Christmas Pantomime from the Theatre Royal, Tootown
 'The Babes in the Wood'

22.00 app. **'For the Very Young'**

'The Noisy Mouse'
 A story read by Julia Lang

22.15 **NEW RECORDS**
 (Light music)
 presented by Ian Stewart

22.45 **SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**

23.00 **THE NEWS**

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 **THE AL READ SHOW**
 in which Al Read takes life as he finds it and invites you to meet some friends from the world of music including The Kordites and the

BBC Northern Variety Orchestra
 Conducted by Alyn Ainsworth
 Produced by Ronnie Taylor
 (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

23.45 **WATCHNIGHT SERVICE**
 from Christ Church, Cockfosters.
 Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. George B. Duncan

23.59 **BIG BEN**

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

TUESDAY

JANUARY 1

GMT
00.01 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.15 SCOTTISH DANCE MUSIC
 Jimmy Shand and his Band
00.45 'BOOKS THAT INFLUENCED ME'
 by Bertrand Russell, o.m.
 1: Poetry
(repeated at 05.00)
01.00 'THE KING AND THE MERMAID'
 A radio play by L. A. G. Strong
 music by Ernest Tomlinson
02.00 THE NEWS
02.09 From the Editorials
02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
02.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS
02.30 'AS THE COMMENTATOR SAW IT'
 Wynford Vaughan Thomas
 introduces some of the outside broadcasts of the year as seen by BBC Commentators
03.00 Close down
04.30 THE NEWS
04.39 Slow Speed News Summary
04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK
 Benjamin Britten (records)
05.00 'BOOKS THAT INFLUENCED ME'
(See 00.45)
05.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra
06.00 THE NEWS
06.09 From the Editorials
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.30 'THE JAR'
 by Luigi Pirandello
 Translated and adapted for radio
 by Michael Hyde
 Pe.....Norman Wynne
 Don Lollo.....Brewster Mason
 Signor Scime.....Hamilton Dyce
 Zi Dima.....Allan McClelland
 Produced by Helena Wood
(repeated on Friday at 10.00)
Peter Forster writes on page 17
07.00 THE NEWS
07.09 Home News from Britain
07.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett, Kenneth Connor
 Maurice Denham, Laidman Browne
 Pat Coombs
 Norman Shelley, David Jacobs
07.45 BASED ON DECEPTION
 A programme about the work of an expedition which is surveying 50,000 square miles of Antarctic Greenland from the air.
 Written and narrated
 by Brian Everett
(repeated at 15.45)
08.00 Close down

09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS
09.45 PAVILION ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
11.00 THE NEWS
11.09 COMMENTARY
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.25 Five Minutes for FARMERS
11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES
12.00 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 by Alistair Cooke
12.15 JACK EMBLOW
(accordion)
12.30 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 A programme for Ulster people overseas including 'The News from Home,' and Irish Rhythms
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15 POET AND COMPOSER
 An anthology of verse and song
 1: Shakespeare Settings
 Eileen McLoughlin (soprano)
 Philip Hattey (baritone)
(repeated on Thursday at 20.30)
13.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein
14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
14.45 BBC Concert Hall BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Sir Eugene Goossens
 William Pleeth (cello)
 Symphonie Concertante for cello and orchestra.....*Enesco*
See note on page 17
15.10 ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
 A commentary on the second half of one of the Scottish League football matches
15.45 BASED ON DECEPTION
(See 07.45)
16.00 THE NEWS
16.09 COMMENTARY
16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE
 A series of talks on the Soviet Union ' Russo-Chinese Relations ' by Max Beloff
(repeated Wednesday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 followed by an interlude at 16.30
16.40 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 A recorded commentary on the first day's play in the Second Test match at Capetown
17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW
17.10 Report from SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.25 FROM THE EDITORIALS

17.30 NEW RECORDS
 (Light music)
 Presented by Ian Stewart
18.00 THE NEWS
18.09 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 MUSIC OF THE BALLET
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry
The programme will include music from:
 Les Petits Riens.....Mozart
 Three-Cornered Hat.....Fallas
(repeated on Thursday at 09.45)
19.15 'THOUGHTS AT THE TURN OF THE YEAR'
 The Rt. Rev. R. F. V. Scott, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, discusses impressions his year of office are making upon him with the Rev. Ronald Falconer, Religious Broadcasting Organiser for Scotland
(repeated at 23.30)
19.30 RECITAL
 Robert Ivan Foster
 (Canadian baritone)
 Bertha Hagart
 (South African pianist)
20.00 THE NEWS
20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 HAROLD COOMBS
 at the theatre organ
20.30 'MY WORD!'
 Isobel Barnett and Frank Muir challenge
 Nancy Spain and Denis Norden in a new panel game
 Devised by
 Tony Shryane and Edward J. Mason
 In the umpire's chair: John Arlott
21.00 HENRY HALL'S GALA GUEST NIGHT
 Highlights of the Show World with the BBC Revue Orchestra
 Produced by John Simmons
21.45 LISTENERS' CHOICE
22.10 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 An eye-witness account by Rex Alston on the first day's play in the Second Test Match
22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
(See 12.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.09 Home News from Britain
23.15 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS
 Directed by Henry Krein
23.30 'THOUGHTS AT THE TURN OF THE YEAR'
(See 19.15)
23.45-00.30 AN INTIMATE KIND OF MUSIC
 The Amadeus String Quartet
 Quartet in E flat, Op. 127....*Beethoven*
 Introduced by Harold Rutland
(repeated on Friday at 13.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15 CALLING THE CARIBBEAN
 The Montmartre Players
 23.30-23.45 Religious Talk

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Musical Interlude
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Science Notebook
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 *(As 23.15-00.00 above)*
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Letter from Britain
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Report from Britain
 by Alan Murray
 23.45 Agriculture and Livestock
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

09.00-09.45 CALLING THE GOLD COAST
 'Magazine Programme' ending with 'Listeners' Choice' for the Gold Coast

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
 Benjamin Britten (records)

Malta

10.00-10.15 Maltese Miscellany
 (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.25 Music from the Films
 17.45 Mirror of the East or West
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World
 (Newsreel)
 18.40 Listeners' Requests
 19.00 Arab News Letter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sheherazade
 19.40 Arab Affairs in the British Press
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 16.40-17.00 Feature Programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Question and Answer
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 Agricultural Notebook
 16.10 Viewpoint
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

JANUARY 2

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
15.00 Programme Summary
15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
17.00 THE NEWS
17.09-17.15 Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the Caribbean
From the West Indian Student Centre

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Musical Interlude
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Music
23.45 Industrial Bulletin
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Commentary
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Science Talk
23.45 The Tavares Family in London
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
14.45-15.00 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

09.00-09.45 Calling West Africa
London Letter; Sports Diary; Things to Know; Colonial Schools Programme

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (News)
16.40 Kommentaar
16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
Benjamin Britten (records)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Music from Southern Arabia and Persian Gulf
17.30 British Trade: a talk
17.40 Listeners' Forum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.20 Music Programme
18.45 World of Today
18.55 Announcer's Choice
19.15 News Headlines
19.25 Question and Answer
19.45 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.05 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE
A series of talks on the Soviet Union
'Russo-Chinese Relations'
by Max Beloff
(repeated at 05.00)

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

01.00 Vic Oliver
again introduces
VARIETY PLAYHOUSE
The George Mitchell Choir
The British Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Vic Oliver
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

02.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'A Tribute to Casals for his Eightieth Birthday,' by Scott Goddard
'Three Centuries of English Opera,' by Michael Hurd
'Classical Piano Music for All,' by John Lade
(repeated on Friday at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Benjamin Britten (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE
(See 00.30)

05.15 TUNES TO DELIGHT
played by the
London Theatre Orchestra
Conducted by Sidney Torch
with the BBC Men's Chorus
Conducted by Cyril Gell
Vanessa Lee
and John Hauxvell
and the Band of the
Royal Artillery
Conducted by Captain S. V. Harp
Director of Music,
Royal Artillery

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.30 TWO IN ONE
featuring
'Plot the Spot'
and 'Figure It Out'
Two panel games
devised and produced
by John P. Wynn
The Panel:
Anona Winn (Australia)
Larry Cross (Canada)
Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
(repeated Thurs., 18.30; Sat., 23.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 NEW RECORDS
(Concert music)
Presented by Jeremy Noble

08.00 Close down

09.30 SCIENCE REVIEW

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.45 SEMPRINI
at the piano

10.00 'THE BELL ROOM'
by Lester Powell
based on a story by Edgar Allan Poe
Narrator.....Robert Sanson
Nicholas Bannister.....David Enders
Eleonora Brandt
Margot van der Burgh
Mrs. Brandt.....Ella Milne
Dr. Landor.....Hamilton Dyce
The maid.....Jane Burberry
Rowena.....Ann Greenland
Produced by Michael Bakewell
(repeated Friday, 01.30 and 20.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 17

10.30 THE GOON SHOW
with Peter Sellers
Harry Secombe
Spike Milligan
The Ray Ellington Quartet
Max Geldray
Script by
Spike Milligan and Larry Stephens
(repeated Thurs., 01.30; Fri., 07.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.25 Report from
SOUTH-EAST ENGLAND

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 Eric Barker in
'JUST FANCY'
with Pearl Hackney, Deryck Guyler
Charlotte Mitchell, Kenneth Connor
(repeated on Friday at 17.30)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
A New Year Message to Missionaries
by the Rev. Dr. Goodall
of the International Missionary Council
Dr. Goodall looks afresh at the
missionary's job at the end of a
turbulent year, and offers some reflections
on the tasks which lie ahead
Messages from Mary Campbell, Rose-
mary Astell, and Jill Sandiser

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUTHERN
SERENADE ORCHESTRA
Directed by Lou Whiteson
with Renata

14.00 Big Ben
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE ARCTIC
IS FRIENDLY
For details see Sunday, 01.00

15.15 Tony Hancock in
'HANCOCK'S HALF-HOUR'
Written by
Alan Simpson and Ray Galton
and featuring Sidney James
Bill Kerr and Kenneth Williams
(repeated on Friday at 23.45)

15.45 BILLY MAYERL
at the piano

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 FILMS TO SEE
This month's review is by
Dilys Powell
followed by an interlude at 16.30

16.40 Cricket
SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
A recorded commentary on the second
day's play in the Second Test match
at Capetown

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the
NORTH OF ENGLAND

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.25 FROM THE EDITORIALS

17.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 BBC Concert Hall
BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Sir Eugene Goossens
BBC Chorus
David Ward (bass)
Excerpts from 'Romeo and Juliet'
(A Dramatic Symphony).....Berlioz

19.30 Peter Brough
and Archie Andrews in
'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
Archie's Guest: Beryl Reid
with Ken Platt
Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge
and Pamela Manson
Produced by Roy Speer
(repeated Friday, 02.30 and 15.15)

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 MASTERS OF MELODY
1: Eric Coates and Lehar
BBC Concert Orchestra
with soloists
and the BBC Chorus
Conductor, Vilen Tausky
See note on page 17

21.00 COMPOSER
OF THE WEEK
Benjamin Britten (records)

21.15 WELSH MAGAZINE

21.45 Elton Hayes in
'A TINKER'S TALE'
'Swings and Roundabouts'
with Antony Baird, Felix Felton
Louise Gainsborough, Denis Goacher
Lucia Guillon, Jack Howarth
Myrtle Reed, and Norman Winn
(repeated on Friday at 01.00)

22.10 Cricket
SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
An eye-witness account by Rex
Alston of the second day's play

22.15 RECITAL
by Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
André Navarra (cello)
Ernest Lush (piano)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
A weekly programme in which a team
of speakers discusses the week's news

23.45-00.30 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG

Artists from the Commonwealth
gather in London to send greetings
in song to their folks at home and
to listeners in Britain
(repeated on Thursday at 19.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

THURSDAY

JANUARY 3

- GMT**
00.30 FILMS TO SEE
 This month's review is by Dilys Powell
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 SOUNDS AND SWEET AIRS**
 A programme of gramophone records
- 01.30 'THE GOON SHOW'**
 with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 and Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 Max Geldray
 Script by Spike Milligan and Larry Stephens
 (repeated on Friday at 07.30)
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**
- 02.30 BAND OF THE ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC**
 Conducted by R. Bashford (School Bandmaster) (Director of Music, Lt.-Col. David McBain)
- 03.00 Close Down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 GOD AND HIS WORLD**
 A Christian approach to daily life by Dr. F. Townley Lord
- 05.00 FILMS TO SEE**
 This month's review is by Dilys Powell
- 05.15 TOM JENKINS ORCHESTRA**
 with Billy Bell (guitar)
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
 A weekly programme in which a team of speakers discusses the week's news
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 BBC SCOTTISH VARIETY ORCHESTRA**
 followed by an interlude at 07.50
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 09.45 MUSIC OF THE BALLET**
 BBC Midland Light Orchestra
 Conductor, Gerald Gentry
 The programme will include music from:
 Les Petits Riens.....Mozart
 Three-Cornered Hat.....Fulla
- 10.30 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
 (repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the NORTH OF ENGLAND**
- 11.30 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
 A mid-week discussion about performances and prospects in sport and 'Association Football Clubs' a brief history of tennis playing in the First Division of the English Football League
 (repeated at 20.15)
- 11.45 PETER KNIGHT and his Orchestra**
- 12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 MOZART**
 Adagio and Fugue in C minor (K.546)
 Concerto in A. for violin and orchestra (K.219)
 played by The Rostal Chamber Ensemble
 (Leader and solo violin: Max Rostal)
- 14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 JAZZ (records)**
- 14.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
 (See 06.30)
 followed by an interlude at 15.00
- 15.03 LIGHT MUSIC**
- 15.45 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 16.00 THE NEWS**
- 16.09 COMMENTARY**
- 16.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
 followed by an interlude at 16.30
- 16.40 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.**
 A recorded commentary on the third day's play in the Second Test Match at Capetown
- 17.00 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'**
 A series of impressions
 Sir Edward Appleton,
 G.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Vice Chancellor
 of Edinburgh University
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 09.30)
- 17.10 Report from the MIDLANDS**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.25 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

- 17.30 JACK EMBLOW (accordion)**
- 17.45 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**
 Compiled by Trevor Blore
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 TWO IN ONE**
 featuring 'Plot the Spot' and 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
 (repeated on Saturday at 23.15)
- 19.00 ORGAN MUSIC (records)**
- 19.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG**
 Artists from the Commonwealth gather in London to send greetings in song to their folks at home and to listeners in Britain
 The BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Produced by Glyn Jones
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 'WHAT'S THE FORM?'**
 (See 11.30)
- 20.30 POET AND COMPOSER**
 An anthology of verse and song
 1: Shakespeare Settings
 Eileen McLoughlin (soprano)
 Philip Hattey (baritone)
- 21.00 JACK EMBLOW (accordion)**
- 21.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
 Music by Bach and Schubert on gramophone records
- 22.10 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.**
 An eye-witness account by Rex Alston of the third day's play
- 22.15 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'**
 (repeated on Saturday at 06.30)
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 DESIGN FOR DANCING**
 Ronnie Aldrich and the Squadronaires with singers
 Joan Baxter, Peter Morton and Ken Kirkham
 and the singing saxophone of Cliff Townshend
 Piano solos and introductions by Ronnie Aldrich
 Producer, John Kingdon
- 23.45-00.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB**
 A meeting place where people from the many parts of the Commonwealth exchange news and views, and listen to music provided by their own artists

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 20.45-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- CALLING THE CARIBBEAN**
 23.15-23.45 We See Britain
 Britain at work and at play

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Musical Interlude
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music
 23.45 Agricultural Magazine
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Commentary
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Commentary
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk
 23.45 Music Programme
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

- 09.00-09.45 CALLING NIGERIA**
 'Magazine Programme'
 ending with 'Listeners' Choice'
 for Nigeria

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Across the Line
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUS (News)
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Science and Life
 17.15 Entertainment
 Sheherazade
 17.35 With the Doctor
 17.45 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Play
 19.00 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Sinbad
 19.45 Topic of Today
 19.55 Announcer's Choice
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk
 18.40-17.00 Week's Feature

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 Art Magazine
 16.00 Musical Interlude
 16.05 World Forum
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

JANUARY 4

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

GMT

- 15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-15.10 From the Editorials
 16.30 Radio Newsreel
 16.45 Land and Livestock
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 Commentary
 18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 18.00-18.15 Round-up
 of the London Weeklies
 20.15-21.00 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- CALLING THE CARIBBEAN
 23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
 A magazine programme

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Musical Interlude
 23.15 Radio Gazette
 23.30 Music Programme
 23.45 Latin-America in Britain
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 This Day and Age
 In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (See 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 This Day and Age
 In Portuguese
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Radio Panorama
 23.20 Musical Interlude
 23.30 Talk on the Soviet Union
 23.45 Trade and Finance
 by John Whitehouse
 23.52 Musical Interlude
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.45 Programmes in Hindi
 14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
 (For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic
 see below

West Africa

- 09.00-09.45 CALLING WEST AFRICA
 'Through West African Eyes'
 'Religions of the World: 2—
 Christianity (ii)
 'West African Voices'

Central and South Africa

- 10.00-10.15 Calling
 Rhodesia and Nyasaland
 In Afrikaans
 16.30 AANDNUUS
 16.40 Kommentaar
 16.45-17.00 Composer of the Week
 Benjamin Britten (records)

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
 17.15 Question and Answer
 17.35 Sinbad
 17.55 Programme Parade
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Round the World
 (Newsreel)
 18.40 Music Programme
 19.00 Arab Newsletter
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Music Programme
 19.40 English by Radio
 19.55 Music Programme
 20.05 Profile: a talk
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 THE NEWS
 16.35 Parliamentary Review
 16.40-17.00 British Album
 A magazine programme

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
 15.45 A Documentary Feature
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT

00.15 BETWEEN THE LINES

Christian opinion on some
 of the things we read about
 Speaker: C. A. Joyce

00.30 THIS DAY AND AGE

00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.55 COMMENTARY

- 01.00 Elton Hayes in
 'A TINKER'S TALE'
 'Swings and Roundabouts'
 with Antony Baird, Felix Felton
 Louise Gainsborough, Denis Gocher
 Lucia Guillon, Jack Howarth
 Myrtle Revd, and Norman Winn
 followed by an interlude at 01.25

01.30 'THE BELL ROOM'

by Lester Powell
 based on a story by Edgar Allan Poe
 Narrator.....Robert Samson
 Nicholas Bannister.....David Enders
 Eleonora Brandt
 Margot van der Burgh
 Mrs. Brandt.....Ella Milne
 Dr. Landor.....Hamilton Dyce
 The maid.....Jane Burberry
 Rowena.....Ann Greenland
 Produced by Michael Bakewell
 (repeated at 20.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.09 From the Editorials

02.15 'OUR WAY OF LIFE'

A series of impressions
 Sir Edward Appleton,
 G.B.E., K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Vice Chancellor
 of Edinburgh University
 (repeated at 09.30)

02.25 Report from the MIDLANDS

- 02.30 Peter Brough
 and Archie Andrews in
 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 Archie's Guest: Beryl Reid
 with Ken Platt
 Dick Emery, Alexander Gauge
 and Pamela Manson
 Produced by Roy Speer
 (repeated at 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 THE NEWS

04.39 Slow Speed News Summary

04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK Benjamin Britten (records)

05.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

- 05.15 ASSOCIATION
FOOTBALL CLUBS
 A brief history of teams playing in
 the First Division of the English
 Football League

05.20 LISTENERS' CHOICE

06.00 THE NEWS

06.09 From the Editorials

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 06.30 EDMUNDO ROS
 and his Latin-American Orchestra

07.00 THE NEWS

07.09 Home News from Britain

07.15 ORGAN MUSIC (records)

07.30 THE GOON SHOW

with Peter Sellers
 Harry Secombe
 Spike Milligan
 The Ray Ellington Quartet

08.00 Close Down

09.30 'OUR WAY OF LIFE' (See 02.15)

09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

- 09.45 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Allen Ford
 with Edward Rubach (piano)

- 10.00 'THE JAR'
 by Luigi Pirandello
 (For cast see Tuesday, 06.30)

10.30 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

11.00 THE NEWS

11.09 COMMENTARY

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

- 11.25 Report from the
MIDLANDS

- 11.30 GOD AND HIS WORLD
 A Christian approach to daily life by
 Dr. F. Townley Lord

- 11.45 NEW RECORDS
 (Light music)
 Presented by Ian Stewart

- 12.15 Ted Ray
 and June Whitfield in
 'THE SPICE OF LIFE'
 (See Monday, 20.15)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.09 Home News from Britain

- 13.15 AN INTIMATE
KIND OF MUSIC
 The Amadeus String Quartet
 Quartet in E flat, Op. 127...Beethoven
 Introduced by Harold Rutland

14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL

- 14.15 COUNTRY DANCING
 Music and songs from a square dance
 party at Stroud in Gloucestershire.
 Dancing to the Jolly Waggoners
 Square Dance Band
 Master of Ceremonies,
 Bernard Fishwick
 Callers: Nibs Matthews and Pat Shaw
 Songs from Pat Shaw
 with Michael Watson (guitar)
 Produced by Brian Patten
 (repeated on Saturday at 05.15)

- 14.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'A Tribute to Casals for his Eightieth
 Birthday,' by Scott Goddard
 'Three Centuries of English Opera,'
 by Michael Hurd
 'Classical Piano Music for All,' by
 John Lade

- 15.15 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 (See 02.30)

15.45 MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK

16.00 THE NEWS

16.09 COMMENTARY

16.15 'I REMEMBER'

by Professor A. M. D. Hughes
 (repeated Saturday, 00.30 and 05.00)
 followed by an interlude at 16.30

- 16.40 Cricket
 SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 A recorded commentary on the fourth
 day's play in the Second Test match
 at Capetown

17.00 THIS DAY AND AGE

17.10 Report from the WEST COUNTRY

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

- 17.30 Eric Barker in
 'JUST FANCY'
 with Pearl Hackney, Deryck Guyler
 Charlotte Mitchell, Kenneth Connor

18.00 THE NEWS

18.09 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB

- 19.00 BBC
 NORTHERN ORCHESTRA
 Conductor, John Hopkins

20.00 THE NEWS

20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 JAZZ (records)

- 20.30 'THE BELL ROOM'
 (See 01.30)

- 21.00 FRIDAY NIGHT
 IS MUSIC NIGHT
 Tunes to delight
 played by the
 London Theatre Orchestra
 Conducted by Sidney Torch
 with the BBC Men's Chorus
 Conducted by Cyril Gell
 Vanessa Lee
 and John Hauxwell

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME Compiled by Trevor Blore

- 22.15 Cricket
 SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.
 An eye-witness account by Rex Alston
 of the fourth day's play

22.20 LISTENERS' CHOICE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.09 Home News from Britain

- 23.15 From the Third Programme
 THE INDIAN REVOLUTION
 Can Democracy Survive
 in India?
 by Sardar K. M. Panikkar
 Indian Ambassador Designate
 to France
 followed by an interlude

- 23.45-00.15 'HANCOCK'S
 HALF-HOUR'
 (See Wednesday, 15.15)

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 18

SATURDAY JANUARY 5

- GMT**
00.15 DEEP HARMONY
 Directed by Allen Ford
- 00.30 'I REMEMBER'**
 by Professor A. M. D. Hughes
(repeated at 05.00)
- 00.45 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.55 COMMENTARY**
- 01.00 CONCERTO**
 Gordon Watson
 with the BBC Scottish Orchestra
 play
 Piano Concerto No. 1.....*Ravesthorne*
 Serenade and Allegro glorioso
Mendelssohn
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.09 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 02.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 02.30 EDMUNDO ROS**
 and his Latin-American Orchestra
- 03.00 Close down**
- 04.30 THE NEWS**
- 04.39 Slow Speed News Summary**
- 04.45 COMPOSER OF THE WEEK**
 Benjamin Britten (records)

- 05.00 'I REMEMBER'**
 by Professor A. M. D. Hughes
- 05.15 COUNTRY DANCING**
 Music and songs from a square dance party at Stroud in Gloucestershire
(See Friday, 14.15)
- 05.45 JAZZ (records)**
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.09 From the Editorials**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.25 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.30 Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon in 'LIFE WITH THE LYONS'**
 with Barbara Lyon
 Richard Lyon, Doris Rogers
 Molly Weir, Richard Bellaers
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.09 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 CONCERT CHOICE**
 Music by Chabrier, Fauré, and Tchaikovsky on gramophone records
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 THIS DAY AND AGE**
- 09.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 09.45 FOR CHILDREN**
 Story from 'The Blue Fairy Book' retold by Andrew Lang
 'Hansel and Gretel'
 read by Eve
- 10.10 app. Music Box
- 10.30 THE AL READ SHOW**
 in which Al Read takes life as he finds it
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.09 COMMENTARY**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.25 Report from the WEST COUNTRY**
- 11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 12.00 FROM THE WEEKLIES**
 Extracts from editorial comment by leading British weekly papers
- 12.15 CAN I HELP YOU?**
 Celia Irving answers listeners' questions and talks about some practical problems of life in Britain today
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.09 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
- 14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'**
- 14.45 DANCE MUSIC (records)**
- 15.00 MILITARY BAND**
- 15.30 SOUTHERN SERENADE ORCHESTRA**
 Directed by Lou Whiteson
 with Julie Dawn

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Between 15.00 and 16.15 it is hoped to broadcast a commentary on the second half of one of the Third Round Football Association Cup Matches
 Times of broadcast will be announced

- 16.15 HAROLD COOMBS**
 at the theatre organ
 followed by an interlude at 16.30
- 16.40 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.**
 A recorded commentary on the fifth and last day's play in the Second Test Match at Capetown
- 17.00 THE NEWS**
- 17.09 COMMENTARY**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.25 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
- 17.30 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.09 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 Vic Oliver again introduces 'VARIETY PLAYHOUSE'**
 The George Mitchell Choir
 The British Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Vic Oliver
 Script by Carey Edwards
 Production by Tom Ronald
- 19.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.09 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 NEW RECORDS**
 (Concert Music)
 Presented by Jeremy Noble
- 21.00 DOWN MELODY LANE**
 A tour through the world of popular music
 with the BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Produced by John Browell
 followed by an interlude at 22.00
- 22.10 Cricket SOUTH AFRICA v. THE M.C.C.**
 An eye-witness account by Rex Alston of the fifth and last day's play in the Second Test Match
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.09 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 TWO IN ONE**
 featuring
 'Plot the Spot'
 and 'Figure It Out'
 Two panel games devised and produced by John P. Wynn
 The Panel:
 Anona Winn (Australia)
 Larry Cross (Canada)
 Nicholas Parsons (United Kingdom)
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 18

North America

- GMT**
15.00-17.15 Special Programmes, including
 15.00 Programme Summary
 15.05-16.10 From the Editorials
 16.30-16.45 Radio Newsreel
 17.00 THE NEWS
 17.09-17.15 News Commentary
18.00-21.00 Special Programmes, including
 19.15-19.30 Listeners' Choice
 20.45 Radio Newsreel

West Indies

- CALLING THE CARIBBEAN**
 23.15-23.45 Commentary
 A weekly current affairs magazine

Latin America

- In Spanish (S. of Amazon)**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.07 Musical Interlude
 23.15 Britain this Week
 23.45 Music
 00.00 THE NEWS
 00.15-00.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)**
 01.00 THE NEWS
 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 02.07 Review of the Press
 02.15-02.30 Talk: Come to Britain
- In Portuguese**
 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
 23.05 Programme Summary
 23.06 Britain Today
 23.30 Literature and the Arts
 23.45 Sports Review
 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

- 14.00-14.15 Programmes in Hindi**
14.45-15.30 Programmes in Urdu
(For details see page 26)
 For details of programmes in Arabic see below

West Africa

- 09.00-09.45 CALLING SIERRA LEONE AND THE GAMBIA**
 'Magazine Programme'
 ending with 'Listeners' Choice' for Sierra Leone and The Gambia

Central and South Africa

- 16.15 Composer of the week**
 Benjamin Britten (records)
- In Afrikaans**
 16.30 AANDNIJ'S
 16.40 Sportsverslag
 16.45-17.00 Organ Music (records)

Malta

- 10.00-10.15 English by Radio**

Arabic

- 03.45 Reading from the Qur'an**
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
 17.00 News Headlines
 17.05 English by Radio
 17.20 Talk 'Profile'
 17.30 Music Programme
 18.00 NEWS and News Talk
 18.20 Listeners' Forum
 18.40 Political Question and Answer
 18.55 Music Programme
 19.15 News Headlines
 19.25 Is this your problem?
 19.50 Listeners' Requests
 20.05 British Trade: a talk
 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

- 16.30 NEWS and News Talk**
 16.40-17.00 Review
 of the British Weekly Press

Persian

- 10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review**
 15.45 The Roving Microphone
 15.50 Science Notebook
 16.00 Tune of the Week
 16.05 'As I See It': a talk
 16.10 English by Radio
 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

Wherever

men

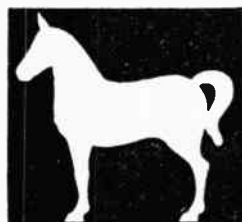
appreciate

whisky



they
prefer

**WHITE HORSE
SCOTCH WHISKY**



Ask for
it by
name!

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR DECEMBER 30—JANUARY 5 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 18

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
08.00 Commentary
08.05 Programme Parade and Interlude
08.15-08.45 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 Programmes in Japanese
09.15 News in English for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down
10.30 News and Programmes in Indonesian
11.00 News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30 News and Programmes in Vietnamese
12.00 News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30 News in Cantonese
12.45 News and Commentary in Malay
13.00 THE NEWS
13.09 Home News from Britain
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia (On 16.91, 13.86, 11.65 m.)
14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women
The Pioneers: 5: Lord Shaftesbury
14.35-14.45 Science Survey
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 NEWS and News Talk
15.15-15.30 Review of the Year

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA
14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal (Students' Programme) Review of 1956
14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Chareha (Indian Affairs in the British Press)
IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN
14.45 NEWS and News Talk
15.00 Behnon Ki Khidmat Mer. (Women's Programme)
15.10 In Se Miliye (Meet the Students)
15.20-15.30 Mashru Maghrib Ki Nazar Men (Eastern Affairs in the British Press)

TUESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesaya
A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by D. P. Welikala (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Ham Se Puchhiye (Question and Answer)
14.35-14.45 Batchit (Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 NEWS and News Talk
15.00 Sehat aur Safai (Health and Hygiene)
15.05 Sala-e-Aam (Brains Trust)
15.20-15.30 World Affairs

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.15 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme London Letter; Youth in Britain: 1—Its Attitude to Life (On 16.93, 13.82 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

11.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Chalta Sansar (Radio Magazine)
14.35-14.45 Ap Ka Patra Mila (Listeners' Letters)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 NEWS and News Talk (in Urdu)
15.00-15.30 Anjuman Magazine programme for East Bengal

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil, including World Survey; Women's Page; Looking Around; A monthly review of Exhibitions in London

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 NEWS and News Talk
15.00 Maktoob-i-London (London Letter)
15.05 Sunne ki Baten
A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.20-15.30 Masail-i-Hazira (Topical Talk)

LONDON CALLING ASIA

Broadcast in the Eastern, Far Eastern, and British Far Eastern Services

Sunday

13.15 What I Believe
Speaker: Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
13.25 Programme Parade
13.30-14.00 Asian Club
Speaker: Audrey Russell

Monday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Lyric Interlude
13.30-14.00 Standards of Living

Tuesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Profiles of Composers
13.30-14.00 Yearly Round-Up Programme

Wednesday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Asian Portrait Sketches Sardar Patel
13.30-14.00 Words and Concepts

Thursday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Discovering London
13.30-14.00 International Press Conference
A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 Ideas and Events
13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British newspapers
13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Asia and the West
13.45-14.00 The World of Science
A weekly survey of the latest developments

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
14.15 Play
14.35-14.45 London Ka Khat (London Letter)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 NEWS and News Talk
15.00 Radio Magazine
15.20-15.30 Ap Ke Jawab Men (Mail Bag)

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk (in Hindi)
14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme London Letter; Students' Forum; Book Review

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 NEWS and News Talk
15.00 Bachchon ki Liye
A programme for children
15.15 Radio Se Angrezi (English by Radio) Listen and Speak Lesson 115
15.25-15.30 From the Weeklies

Yearly Round-Up Programme. Tuesday's programme will be made up of items which the producers consider most interesting out of the 1,000 programmes in which more than 2,000 people have taken part during the past year of LONDON CALLING ASIA broadcasts. Each producer will present short extracts from broadcasts for which he or she has been responsible, giving reasons for his choice. So, at 13.30, you are invited to meet the programme staff—Arthur Russell, Terence Cooper, Philip Daly, Margaret Lyons, Rose-Mary Sands, and Hallam Tennyson—who will bring you New Year greetings.

Profiles of Composers. Patrick Shuldham-Shaw starts a series of weekly programmes on Tuesday which will present profiles in words of outstanding British composers. Each programme which include a highly representative work of the particular composer. The first profile will be that of Sir Arthur Bliss, Master of the Queen's Music, a position which dates back to the time when monarchs had their own private bands of musicians.

Discovering London. An Asian living in London has been invited to choose thirteen places he would most like to visit. Every Thursday a well-known traveller, with a mobile recording machine, will accompany him to one of them, and they will explore it together. The Asian will give his reasons for wanting to visit each particular spot—which will surely include a London pub, a famous street market, and other less obvious places

BBC Far Eastern Station

The output of this station, which broadcasts from transmitters in Malaya to South-East Asia, the Far East, India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, consists largely of relays of BBC programmes and provides a valuable supplement to the BBC's direct transmissions from London

Programmes in English for December 30—January 5

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
09.15-11.00.....	21720	13.81
09.15-14.00.....	17870	16.79
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
Indonesia		
09.15-10.30.....	7120	42.13
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.15-10.30.....	9690	30.96
(09.15-10.15 Sun.)		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
11.00-11.15.....	7120	42.13
11.00-11.15.....	9690	30.96
Burma, Thailand		
13.00-13.15.....	15310	19.60
13.00-16.35.....	11955	25.09
(13.00-16.50 Sun., 13.00-17.20 Sat.)		
14.00-14.15.....	15310	19.60
14.00-16.35.....	9690	30.96
(14.00-16.50 Sun., 14.00-17.20 Sat.)		
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
13.00-14.00.....	21720	13.81
14.15-16.35.....	17755	16.90
(14.15-16.50 Sun., 14.15-17.20 Sat.)		
15.45-16.35.....	21720	13.81
(15.45-16.50 Sun., 15.30-17.20 Sat.)		
Australia		
09.30-11.30.....	11955	25.09
13.00-13.15.....	9690	30.96

10.30	Music While You Work
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Review
11.30	Hancock's Half-Hour
12.00	Dance Music
12.15	New Year Message
by the Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennon-Boyd, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies	
12.30	English Magazine
from the North of England	
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Big Ben. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Variety Playhouse
15.15	From the Third Programme
'The Indian Revolution'	
by Sardar K. M. Panikkar and Interlude	
15.45	Organ Music
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	Books That Influenced Me
by Bertrand Russell, O.M.	
A series of six talks. 1: Poetry	
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

For Australia and Pacific Areas
Cricket
South Africa v. M.C.C.
The Second Test Match
at Capetown
(Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.)
16.40-17.00 on 11725 kc/s. 25.59 m.

Tuesday, January 1	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	The Pavilion Orchestra
10.30	Commonwealth Club
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Five Minutes for Farmers
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.00	Letter from America
by Alistair Cooke	
12.15	Jack Embrow (accordion)
12.30	Ulster Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Big Ben. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Listeners' Choice
14.45	Orchestral Concert
15.10	Association Football
A commentary on the second half of one of the Scottish League Football Matches	
15.45	'Based on Deception'
A programme about the work of an expedition which is surveying 50,000 square miles of Antarctic Grahamland from the air	
Written and narrated by Brian Everett	
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	This Day and Age
A series of talks on the Soviet Union	
'Russo-Chinese Relations,' by Max Beloff	
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Wednesday, January 2	
09.15	The News
09.30	Science Review
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Semprini at the Piano
10.00	The Bell Room
by Lester Powell	
Based on a story by Edgar Allan Poe	
10.30	The Goon Show
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from South-East England
11.30	Music for Dancing
12.15	Eric Barker in 'Just Fancy'
12.45	Work and Worship
A New Year Message to Missionaries by the Rev. Dr. Goddall of the International Missionary Council and messages from Mary Campbell, Rosemary Astell, and Jill Sandiser	
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Big Ben. Radio Newsreel
14.15	The Arctic is Friendly
Ritchie Calder's account of the opening up of the frozen frontier and the advance of civilisation into the remote Arctic	
Written and narrated by Ritchie Calder	
15.15	Hancock's Half-Hour

15.45	Billy Mayerl at the Piano
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	Films to See
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Thursday, January 3	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Music of the Ballet
BBC Midland Light Orchestra	
Conductor, Gerald Gentry	
10.30	The Archers
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from The North of England
11.30	What's the Form?
11.45	Peter Knight and his Orchestra
12.30	Welsh Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Big Ben. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Jazz on Records
14.30	Serious Argument
15.00	Interlude
15.03	Light Music
15.45	Music While You Work
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	This Day and Age
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Friday, January 4	
09.15	The News
09.30	Personality Broadcaster
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	Programme Summary
09.50	Deep Harmony
Directed by Allen Ford with Edward Rubach (piano)	
10.00	The Jar
by Luigi Pirandello	
10.30	Music While You Work
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the Midlands
11.30	'God and his World'
by Dr. F. Townshy-Lord	
11.45	New Records
Presented by Ian Stewart	
12.15	Ted Ray in 'The Spice of Life'
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Big Ben. Radio Newsreel
14.15	Country Dancing
Music and songs from a square dance party at Stroud in Gloucestershire	
14.45	Music Magazine
15.15	Educating Archie
15.45	Music While You Work
16.00	News and Commentary
16.15	I Remember
by Professor A. M. D. Hughes	
16.30-16.35	Programme Summary

Saturday, January 5	
09.15	The News
09.30	This Day and Age
09.40	From the Editorials
09.45	For Children
Story from 'The Blue Fairy Book,' retold by Andrew Lang; 'Hansel and Gretel,' read by Eve	
10.10 app.	Music Box
10.30	The AI Read Show
11.00	News and Commentary
11.15	Sports Round-Up
11.25	Report from the West Country
11.30	Forces' Favourites
12.00	From the Weeklies
12.15	'Can I Help You?'
12.30	Scottish Magazine
13.00	News and Home News
13.15	London Calling Asia
14.00	Big Ben. Radio Newsreel
14.15	'Ray's a Laugh'
14.45	Dance Music
15.00	Military Band
15.30	Southern Serenade Orchestra
Directed by Lou Whiteson	

During the afternoon there will be a commentary on the second half of one of the Third Round Football Association Cup Matches

16.15	Harold Coombs at the theatre organ
16.30	Interlude
16.40	Cricket
South Africa v. the M.C.C.	
A recorded commentary on the fifth and last day's play in the Second Test Match at Capetown	
17.00	News and Commentary
17.15-17.20	Programme Summary

PROGRAMMES IN LANGUAGES OTHER THAN ENGLISH

North and East China Hong Kong, Korea, Japan		
	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15.....	17870	16.79
09.00-09.15.....	21720	13.81
11.00-11.30.....	21720	13.81
12.00-12.45.....	11955	25.09
12.00-12.45.....	15310	19.60
12.00-12.45.....	21720	13.81
Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia		
11.30-12.45.....	11955	25.09
11.30-12.45.....	15310	19.60
11.30-12.45.....	21720	13.81
13.45-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.45-14.00.....	15310	19.60
Indonesia		
10.30-11.00.....	7120	42.13
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
10.30-11.00.....	9690	30.96
(10.15-11.00 Sun.)		
Burma, Thailand		
13.15-14.00.....	9690	30.96
13.15-14.00.....	15310	19.60
14.15-14.30.....	15310	19.60
India, Pakistan, Ceylon		
14.00-15.45.....	21720	13.81
(14.00-15.30 Sat.)		

Daily	
09.00-09.15	Programmes in Japanese
10.15-10.30	English by Radio (Sunday only)
10.30-11.00	News and News Talk in Indonesian
11.00-11.30	News and Programmes in Japanese
11.30-12.00	News and Talks in Vietnamese
12.00-12.30	News and Programmes in Kuoyu
12.30-12.45	News in Cantonese
13.15-13.45	News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'A Trek Across Asia,' a talk by Morgan Philip Price, M.P.)	
(Saturday: Stars on Parade)	
14.00-14.15	News and News Talk in Hindi
14.15-14.30	News and Commentary in Burmese (to Burma and Thailand only)
14.15-14.45	Programmes in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali (to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon only)
14.45-15.15	Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday, in Bengali)
15.15-15.30	News in Urdu
15.30-15.45	English by Radio (Monday to Friday)
(Sunday: 'A Trek Across Asia,' a talk by Morgan Philip Price, M.P.)	

The 'London Calling' World Time Chart

Difference in hours from GMT

ADEN	add 3
AFGHANISTAN	add 4½
ALASKA:	
Ketchikan to Skagway	deduct 8
Skagway to 141 deg. W. long.	deduct 9
141 deg. W. long. to 162 deg. W. long.	deduct 10
162 deg. W. long. to Westernmost point	deduct 11
ALGERIA	add 1
ARGENTINA	deduct 3
ASSAM	add 5½
AUSTRALIA:	
Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania	add 10
N. Territory, S. Australia	add 9½
W. Australia	add 8
AZORES	deduct 2
BELGIAN CONGO:	
Leopoldville, Coquilhatville	add 1
Orientale, Kivu, Katanga, Kasai, Kuanda-Urundi	add 2
BERMUDA	deduct 4
BOLIVIA	deduct 4
BORNEO:	
Brunei, North Borneo, Sarawak	add 8
BRAZIL:	
East, including all Coast	deduct 3
West	deduct 4
BRITISH GUIANA	deduct 3½
BRITISH HONDURAS	deduct 5½
BRITISH NEW GUINEA	add 10
BURMA	add 6½
CAMBODIA	add 7
CANADA:	
Newfoundland	deduct 3½
Atlantic Zone	deduct 4
Eastern Zone	deduct 5
Central Zone	deduct 6
Mountain Zone	deduct 7
Pacific Zone	deduct 8
CEYLON	add 5½
CHILE	deduct 4
CHINA:	
Chang Pei (Mountain), Harbin	add 8
Chung Yuan (Central), Shanghai	add 8
Lungtsu (Szechuen), Chungking, Lanchow	add 8
Sinzang (Tibet), Lhaza, Tihwa	add 8
Kung Lung (Mountain), Suiting	add 8
COLOMBIA	deduct 5
CYPRUS	add 2
DUTCH GUIANA	deduct 3½
DUTCH NEW GUINEA	add 9½
ECUADOR	deduct 5
EGYPT	add 2
ETHIOPIA	add 3
FALKLAND ISLANDS	deduct 4
FIJI ISLANDS	add 12
FORMOSA	add 8
FRENCH CAMEROONS	add 1
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA	add 1
FRENCH GUIANA	deduct 4
FRENCH INDO-CHINA	add 8
FRENCH WEST AFRICA:	
French Guinea, Mauretania, Senegal	GMT
French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Togo, Iau	GMT
Niger Colony	GMT
Dahomey	add 1

The programmes of the BBC's Overseas Services are announced and printed in 'London Calling' in Greenwich Mean Time. This chart shows the hours to be added or subtracted to convert GMT to the clock-time in your part of the world.

The time differences given are those known at the date of going to press—November 15, 1956. A new edition will be published every three months and any intermediate changes will be notified in 'London Calling.'



PLEASE KEEP THIS CHART

GAMBIA	GMT
GIBRALTAR	add 1
GOLD COAST	GMT
GREECE	add 2
GREENLAND:	
Scoresby Sound	deduct 2
Angmagssalik and West-Coast except Thule	deduct 3
Thule Area	deduct 4
GUAM	add 10
GUATEMALA	deduct 6
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS	deduct 10
HONG-KONG	add 8
INDIA	add 5½
INDONESIA:	
North Sumatra	add 6½
South Sumatra	add 7
Java, Indonesian Borneo	add 7½
Celebes	add 8
Molucca Islands	add 8½
IRAQ	add 3
ISRAEL	add 2
ITALY	add 1
JAPAN	add 9
JORDAN	add 2
KENYA	add 3
KOREA	add 8½
LAOS	add 7
LEBANON	add 2
LIBERIA	deduct 3
LIBYA:	
West (Tripolitania)	add 2
East (Cyrenaica)	add 2
MACAO ISLAND	add 9
MADAGASCAR	add 3
MADEIRA	deduct 1
MALAYA	add 7½
MALTA	add 1
MARSHALL ISLANDS	add 12
MAURITIUS	add 4
MEXICO:	
Mexico generally	deduct 6
Lower California and Northern Pacific Coast only	deduct 7
Baja California Norte	deduct 8
MOROCCO	GMT
MOZAMBIQUE	add 2
NEW ZEALAND	add 12
NICARAGUA	deduct 6
NIGERIA	add 1
NYASALAND	add 2

PAKISTAN:	
Western	add 5
Eastern (East Bengal)	add 6
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	deduct 5
PARAGUAY	deduct 4
PERSIA	add 3½
PERU	deduct 5
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	add 8
PORTUGUESE GUINEA	deduct 1
RHODESIA, N. and S.	add 2
RIO DE ORO	GMT
SALVADOR	deduct 6
SAMOAN ISLANDS:	
British (West)	deduct 11
U.S. (East)	deduct 11
SAUDI ARABIA	add 3
SEYHELLES	add 4
SIERRA LEONE	GMT
SOMALILAND	add 3
SOUTH AFRICA	add 2
SPANISH GUINEA	add 1
SUDAN	add 2
SYRIA	add 2
TANGANYIKA	add 3
TANGIER	GMT
THAILAND	add 7
TUNISIA	add 1
TURKEY	add 2
UGANDA	add 3
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:	
Eastern Zone	deduct 5
Central Zone	deduct 6
Mountain Zone	deduct 7
Pacific Zone	deduct 8
URUGUAY	deduct 3
VENEZUELA	deduct 4½
VIETNAM	add 7
WEST INDIES:	
Bahamas	deduct 5
Barbados	deduct 4
Cuba	deduct 5
Curaçao	deduct 4½
Dominican Republic	deduct 5
Haiti	deduct 5
Jamaica	deduct 5
Leeward Islands	deduct 4
Puerto Rico	deduct 4
Trinidad, Tobago	deduct 4
Windward Islands	deduct 4
ZANZIBAR	add 3

