LONDON CALLING, MAY 20, 1954 **BBC PROGRAMMES** REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS & NEWSPAPER MAY 23 to 29 LONDON CALL THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION No. 759. PUBLISHED WEEKLY PRICE SIXPENCE SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR

MUSIC ROUND THE WORLD

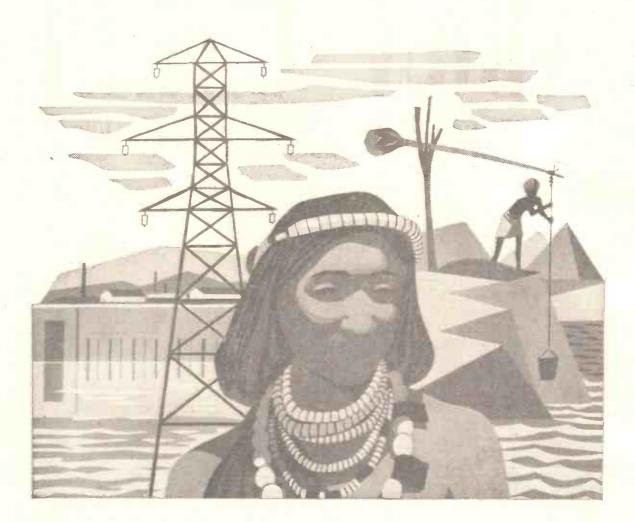
The music of many lands greeted the Queen on her tour of the Commonwealth, music that ranged from the topical calypso of the West Indies, through the age-old rhythms of the South Seas and Ceylon, to the Maori songs and hakas of New Zealand, aboriginal music of Australia, and the warrior dances of Africa. A programme of these musical greetings will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service this week. Our picture shows Maori girls singing one of their traditional songs for the Queen

Igor Stravinsky conducts the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra

'Dear Clara'

Children of Wales Story of Dame Clara Butt Their annual message of goodwill (see p. 3)

The Egyptian Palace Collections: pictorial feature



Power for Uganda: Water for the fellahin

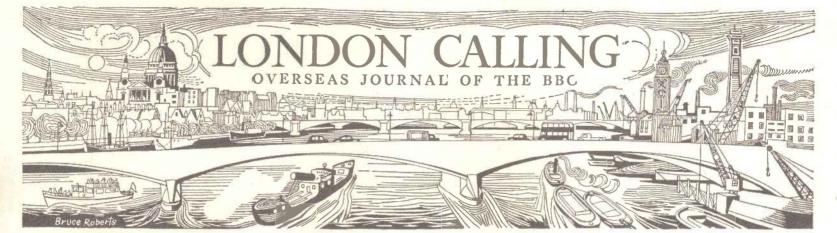
Less than 100 years have passed since Speke hit upon the source of the White Nile in Lake Victoria; only 50 years since completion of the Aswan Dam gave Egypt its first water storage reservoir and made it possible to control irrigation in the Nile Valley for ten months of the year.

The construction of the Owen Falls Dam in Uganda will both provide water for agriculture and make use of it for the creation of hydro-electric power – the installation will have a capacity of 150,000 kilowatts. Already a cement factory near Tororo is in operation and a textile factory and a brewery being built. Abundant power will raise the industrial potential of the whole of this part of Central Africa.

For the Egyptian cultivator the dam in far off Uganda will finally secure regular water supplies by enabling surplus rainfall to be held back in Lake Victoria against exceptionally dry years. The importance of this can be gauged by the fact that the difference between copious and deficient Nile floods is of the order of two hundred million tons a day.

Shell Fuels and Lubricating Oils have been used exclusively throughout the construction of the Owen Falls Dam.





= CONTENTS

THIS CHANGING WORLD	
By Sir Harold Nicolson 4	
BAMBOO RIVER SETTLEMENT	
By Ian McDougall 5	
INDUSTRIES OF THE NEW AGE	
By Howard Marshall	
. By Howard Marshall	
Down into the Atlantic Deeps	
By Thomas Cadett7	
Along the Cliffs to Whitby	
By Charles Gordon	
by churtes obruch	
Commonwealth Exchange?	
By Dr. Eric Ashby 10	
INTO THE VALLEY	
OF THE APATANIS	
By Evan Williams 11	
Books to Read	
By Gerald Bullett	
¢	
PRESIDENT VARGAS:	
A Personal Portrait	
By Allan Murray 13	
SALE OF THE EGYPTIAN	
PALACE COLLECTIONS	
By Tim Clarke 14	
2,000 Oarsmen	
ON THE RIVER THAMES	
By Douglas Brown 16	
THIS WEEK'S LISTENING	
A Radio Round-Up 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, Broad-	

casting House, London, W.1. Subscription

rates and addresses to which subscriptions

should be sent are given on page eighteen

Goodwill from Wales

The Rev. Gwilym Davies explains the meaning of the Goodwill Message he founded in 1922. Every year since then, on May 18, the children of Wales send greetings by radio to the children of the world. The 1954 message and replies from overseas can be heard in the G.O.S. this week

VERY year on May 18 a remarkable international event takes place when the boys and girls of Wales greet by radio the boys and girls of the whole world. For thirty-two years they have sent out their message by wireless, and this 'year, 1954, with as much enthusiasm as ever.

It began in a small way and with great difficulty. The idea was simple. It was to send through the air a greeting of friendship and goodwill from the children of one country to the children of all countries. But how? In the summer of 1922 the message from Wales was first flashed through space by a powerful transmitter of the General Post Office.

Did anyone hear it? We know only of one listener who did. He was the officer in charge of what was then the military Eiffel Tower radio station in Paris. He was so pleased with the enterprise of the boys and girls of Wales that within a few minutes he repeated the greeting from the Eiffel Tower. The message was sent out again in 1923. There was no reply from anywhere. In 1924 the message was broadcast by the BBC and other radio systems. Two replies came: one from Sweden, the other from Poland. In the next few years the message began to win more and more responses from countries in Europe, from the United States, and from all over the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth Support

It was greatly helped by the Ministers of Education in all the States of Australia, in New Zealand, and in the Union of South Africa. In Canada, to give an example, the Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario circulated, one year, an eight-page pamphlet on 'Goodwill Day,' and the origin of the Welsh message, together with programmes for the celebration of international friendship on May 18 in all the schools of Ontario. And from the Education Department of Nova Scotia came the report: 'We always use the Friday before Goodwill Day to tell the children of the Welsh message and to broadcast our reply to it.'

Important happenings in the growth of the Welsh greeting included, in 1935, a goodwill programme in the United States, featuring the message with the American reply. It was sponsored by the American Red Cross and the World Federation of Education Associations on the network of the National Broadcasting Company.

By 1938 the message could be heard in Japanese from Tokyo, in Chinese from Peking, in almost all the European languages from radio stations in the European capitals, in the Americas, North and South, and in all the Dominions. And replies reached Wales from over sixty countries.

The spread of the war of 1939-1945 severely crippled the scope of the message. In volume of the response it suffered much: the broadcasts became very few. To its credit the BBC never failed to transmit the message right through the grim years.

The war over, the Welsh greeting gradually recovered much of its pre-war range, and there were important developments. A Goodwill Festival for Children, which centred in the message, was again broadcast by the Junior Red Cross of Vienna, and by youth organisations in Copenhagen and in other European centres.

The pupils of the International School at Bilthoven in Holland set the admirable precedent of listening to the broadcast of the Welsh message and replying to it within half an hour through Hilversum.

In Hobart, the capital of Tasmania, schools, Girl Guides, and Boy Scouts join in a delightful transmission of music and brief speeches, together with the reading of the Welsh message and the reply to it by the children of Tasmania. The programme is sent out by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and on short waves is heard in Asia and in Europe.

Nothing in the romantic story of the message has more clearly emphasised its radio possibilities than the 'Overseas Postbag' feature originated a few years ago by the organisers of the Welsh Children's Hour. On every 'Goodwill Day' the recitation of the message for the year is followed by actual replies of boys and girls of all the world. Last year voices were heard on records of boys and girls in fifteen different countries, including India and Pakistan.

The task of replying for the children of New Zealand was given to a group of boys and girls of the Maori race.

There never was a more fitting response than a reply which was broadcast in the Goodwill Message of the BBC two years ago. It was by a girl speaking in Durban, in Natal, and she said: 'We, of South Africa, have greatly appreciated your message. We have much in common. We love to travel and we enjoy fun and gaiety. And we should like to follow the example of our young Queen and to serve in some way. Now our job is to prepare ourselves for the work.'

General Overseas Service: Monday 01.15; Tuesday 14.45, and Wednesday 19.30.

May 20, 1954

Sir HAROLD NICOLSON considers some of the implications of the changes in power, as in thought and ideas, that are everywhere taking place today: changes that are more rapid and more universal than in any similar epoch of transition in the world's history

This Changing World

W E are conscious, all of us, that we live in a century of change, but I wonder whether we often realise that the transformation proceeding before our eyes is both more rapid and more universal, than any similar epoch of transition in the known history of the world? A friend of mine—it was my doctor, as a matter of fact—asked me if I could explain why it was that in the past forty years the world had become so terribly restless. 'Nothing,' he said, 'seems to settle down, at any time, anywhere.

'Look at Egypt,' he added, 'now who on earth could have supposed . . .' and off he went upon the really fascinating theme of the permutations of General Neguib, Colonel Nasser, and the Minister of National Guidance, Major Salah Salem.

All I can say is that the Egyptian question, like the Indo-China problem, is astonishingly symptomatic of the uncertainty of our present age. Many of the problems which now assail us are almost incapable of analysis as they deter any man of sense from making any predictions. We no longer know why things happen in the way they do, even as we cannot foresee how, within the next thirty years, they will turn out. But our very perplexity, the very clouds that conceal the stars by which we hope to steer our course, are in themselves matters of deep interest.

Let me, therefore, consider for a moment the changes in power as in thought and ideas that I have myself witnessed during my own life. I was born in the reign of Queen Victoria, so you will agree that I can see things from a great distance, and look back across a fairly wide gulf of years. Yet I am not so interested in changes in things as in changes in ideas. Thus when my doctor asks me to explain why the whole world has become so terribly restless the answer I give is more or less as follows.

Principles We Took for Granted

During the latter half of the nineteenth century, during that rather lamentable period known to historians as 'The Scramble for Africa,' there were certain principles, as I well remember, that were taken for granted. We assumed that God had destined our people to rule over palm and pine and to bring to the peoples of Asia and Africa the benefits of religious instruction, Manchester cotton goods, and alcoholic liquor. I now recognise that even at that distant period there was military and economic imperialism, namely the desire to extend our own boundaries, obtain key strategical positions strung across the seven seas, and secure for ourselves new markets and new sources of raw material.

I can remember that even when I was a little boy at my private school we were taught to gaze with pride upon a large and most misleading map of the world and to glow with proud ecstasy at observing how much of the surface of the map was coloured red. Yet accompanying, and in the end encountering, this current of crude national vanity and vulgarity, there was another far more potent current, which one might loosely call 'the current' of Liberalism.' There were men of intelligence and moral integrity who really did believe in what was called 'the white man's burden' and who really were convinced that it was morally right for a white race to impose, by force if necessary, its own theories of religion, sanitation, administration, and even education upon what were called, and quite sincerely, 'backward races.'

It is easy to accuse such people of hypocrisy. Yet there was in fact little hypocrisy. These men were prepared to sacrifice their lives, not for personal gain or glory but in order to bring justice into areas where no justice had existed before, and to abolish the frightful tragedies of cruelty and disease. I have seen these things happen with my own eyes.

As a boy I lived in Morocco and knew what injustice was, what cruelty was, what torture was. Men who had made their way in life and put by a few savings were suddenly flung into prison in the hope that they would ransom themselves out. I was allowed by my father sometimes to visit these prisons and to bring the prisoners fruit and bread. The whole place stank frightfully and some of the prisoners were chained to the wall and suffered from horrible ulcers. Why my father ever allowed me to witness such horrors, or to run the risk of such infections, passes my comprehension: the Victorians had not our feeble feeling that young people should be protected against all horrible sights and sounds.

I am glad that I was allowed to witness these things, since it enabled me thereafter to understand the Middle Ages, and not to sneer at imperialism when I heard it decried. For I have often been back to Morocco since the French took over, and, remembering what I had seen as a boy, I came to the conclusion that every single Moor was happier, healthier, less hungry, less bullied, given greater opportunity for

⁶ What Is Colonialism? ' is the subject of a discussion in ' London Forum ' this week. General Overseas Service: Sunday 16.15 and Monday 02.15 the pursuit of happiness under French rule than he had ever been under the rule of his own people. I do not agree for a single moment that selfgovernment is better than good government. Bad self-government as I witnessed it in Morocco between 1900 and 1905 is a degrading, brutish, abominable thing.

I am not, therefore, among those who deride imperialism as such and who contend that it must be bad always, everywhere. No sensible person, for instance, could contend that the ordinary. Sudanese was not infinitely happier and better off under the wonderful succession of British civil servants who ruled that vast country for fifty years than he had been, or could ever hope to have been, under the rule of the Mahdi or the Khalifa. Such a contention would be manifestly absurd. Nor was the Egyptian *fellah* himself better off in the days of the Khedive Ismail than he was under the gentle indirect rule of Lord Cromer. Yet there are those who contend that it is not a question of whether imperialism is good or bad (they would admit, for instance, that it worked excellently in the Sudan, say, in 1910 but deplorably in the Belgian Congo at the same date), but who would argue that it is not the virtue or defect of imperialism that is in question but whether it is applicable now.

Such critics would claim that to rule subject-peoples without their consent is something which, in the present age, no country can afford to do. 'But why,' we may then ask, 'should it all have happened so suddenly? Why should a system which was represented to British private schoolboys in 1904 as noble and a source of pride suddenly in 1954 be held up as something of which any right-minded person ought to feel ashamed? Why, again, does the fever of nationalism inflame so many millions of people, separated from each other by continents and oceans, absolutely simultaneously? How comes it that at the same moment of time quite simple people in Indo-China, Kenya, and Puerta Rica should suddenly feel that their honour has been smirched by submitting to foreign domination and that the time has now come when they must rise against what they call their oppressors and rule themselves?'

Those of you who have lived or travelled in some of our Colonial possessions, who have watched veterinary and agricultural experts patiently teaching the people in the villages, who have seen justice administered, or attended classes when, with infinite patience, little black boys are taught to read or write—those of us who have watched or taken part in such good activities can smile at the use of the word 'oppressors.' Yet given certain conditions you can make simple people believe anything: you could make the children in a kindergarten regard their nannies as monsters of an alien domination. With a little propaganda, a few well-directed whispering campaigns the thing can be done with ease. 'Yes,' you may say, 'but you avoid the central question that puzzles us so much—namely, why should it all happen all over the world at the same time?'

The Picture Today

I will not deny that there may be some hidden biological cause, similar to those obscure causes that impel herds or swarms of animals suddenly to behave differently, which sends a spasm across the continents of Asia, Africa, and South America. Some such biological stirring, of which we know nothing, may in fact be the causation of this wide excitement. But if this be so is it not strange that no similar tremor has affected subject populations in past history? The Roman Empire disintegrated very gradually and over many centuries; modern imperialism has crashed suddenly as a building falls amid clouds of dust. Why should this be so?

I am not going to say that it is all the fault of the wicked Russians, since such a statement would be largely untrue. There are other causes that we can detect. On the part of the subject populations there has been. ever since Japan's complete victory over Russia in 1905, a growing belief that the dominance of the white man is by no means a law of nature. The liberation of India, which may loom one day as one of the few really creative events in history, naturally spread new ambitions, higher aspirations, right across the Asian and African world. The creation of institutions such as the League of Nations and the United Nations Organisation, at which all peoples, whatever their colour, have equal rights and status before the law, increased this sense of equality. Education had by then created a new generation of self-confident and rightly ambitious men. And concurrently with this great upsurge of selfconfidence and self-assertion came a decline on the part of the white man in his own self-confidence, in his own sense of mission, in his own desire for power: two streams meeting to create a whirlpool, a vortex of crashing waters, which I at least shall not live to see subside. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The Sungei Buloh Settlement is divided up into individual houses with a central hospital building

Bamboo River Settlement

IAN McDOUGALL describes the work of the twenty-year-old leper settlement in Selangor State, Malaya, where some 2,500 patients of all ages receive the most up-to-date treatment in clinical welfare, convalescence, and rehabilitation

NE of the world's most advanced institutions for the treatment of leprosy celebrates its twentieth anniversary this year. It is the Sungei Buloh—or Bamboo River—Settlement in Selangor State, Malaya, and it is financed by the Malayan Federal Government. The settlement now has some 2,500 patients, although according to the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Molesworth, this figure by no means covers all those in the Federation who suffer from the disease. Of the total of patients a fifth will be discharged as cured in a year, a fifth will never be able to leave, while for the rest the average time needed for treatment will be between three and five years.

Although the incidence of leprosy in the Federation is not nearly as high as that of, for example, tuberculosis, Dr. Molesworth says that in this part of the world it takes a particularly vicious form. None the less, modern treatment by sulphones has brought considerable and increasing success in treating it.

The Sungei Buloh Settlement, as I was able to see during a recent visit, caters not only for the clinical welfare of its patients but also for their human needs. Regular injections for everybody and special attention to the 300 who have to stay in bed all the time are only part of the machinery for healing. So is the constant research work that goes on with equipment built partly by the patients themselves.

An equally important aspect of the settlement's work, however, lies in the long process of convalescence and rehabilitation. Patients who can get about easily—and they are the large majority—are settled in two-roomed

houses which they get free from the Government, as well as food, firewood, water, and light. To make pocket-money they grow food, keep hens, take in washing, and construct excellent furniture. The produce is sold outside as well as inside the settlement. In addition, some 500 patients work as staff, and among their duties is nursing other patients. Cinema shows and social halls see to the recreational side of things, and football is played avidly.

The 250 children go to school under teachers who are themselves patients, and only just recently three of them passed the School Certificate examinations of an English University board.

An unusual feature of the settlement is that patients can marry and have children. The children of parents suffering from leprosy are, according to Dr. Molesworth, invariably perfectly healthy, but they must be taken away from their parents at once and put in charge of foster-parents or child institutions elsewhere. They may then be claimed when or if their parents are discharged. About fifty babies are born in the settlement each year. The children actually under treatment in the settlement were not born there but contracted the disease outside.

Although the patients are allowed visitors, Dr. Molesworth says that ancient and largely unfounded fears of the effects of contact with leprosy still persist. These, however, are breaking down somewhat as knowledge of the disease increases, and recently, for example, patients competed in local sports outside the settlement, winning practically all the first and second prizes. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The 250 children lead a happy, natural life and attend schools where their teachers also are patients



An important part of the work of the settlement is the long process of convalescence and rehabilitation, and sport of all kinds plays its part



In the settlement hospital: much of the nursing is done by fellow patients



On the steps of a home: Chinese housewives exchange the news of the day

May 20, 1954

HOWARD MARSHALL continues his 'Romance of Industry' series with an outline of Britain's post-war progress in the production of jet aircraft, the development of plastics and synthetic fibres, and the raising by more than ten times of the kingdom's oil-refining capacity

Industries of a New Age

I now second talk I referred to some of the big things which such industries as motors, steel, cycles, and shipbuilding had done since the war. Now here are some even bigger stories about aircraft, plastics, and oil. There has been real progress in all these industries, based on research and hard work. Look at aircraft, for instance, since 1945—there has been tremendous expansion here. Aircraft manufacturers in this country have put all they have into building up the industry. They have helped to build up British airlines, too—and during the past year or so they have succeeded in becoming one of the biggest suppliers of equipment to the world's airline operators.

It is the jet and turbo-prop engines—both British ideas—that have done more to give us a lead in the aircraft race than anything else. Many of the world's airline chiefs have placed orders for British jet and turbo-prop transport planes, and exports generally are booming.

It is no use denying the fact that there is a constant fight going on between rival countries for air supremacy, with Britain mainly in the lead. Last year, you may remember, both the Hawker Hunter and the Supermarine Swift set up world speed records over Britain and the North African desert, but these were beaten soon afterwards by the American air force. Last year, though, Britain won the world height record in a Canberra jet bomber, which reached a height of about twelve miles above the earth—and that record has not been beaten yet.

Story of the Comet

But the really big story is the story of the Comet—the graceful blueand-silver jet airliner that is very much the product of British brains and enterprise. It was designed and built at Hatfield, a country town in Hertfordshire, just north of London, whose quiet is now continually broken by the whine of jet engines.

The story of the Comet's development is remarkable, especially when you remember that other countries—America, for instance—were ahead of us in transport aircraft simply because we had been forced during the war to concentrate on the production of fighters. When peace came in 1945, in fact, we had to buy American-made transport planes in order to start our civil aviation lines again. That was not easy, and our manufacturers gambled on beating the Americans in air transport with jet airliners. That is how the Comet was born: it passed through the drawing board and prototype stages very swiftly because we had to produce a civil passenger plane capable of giving us a lead in the world aircraft race.

It was pretty exciting, the first appearance of the Comet. On proving flights alone she showed that here was something new in air transport. Yes, the Comet gamble has come off, but as with all new aircraft there have been tragedies as well. There have been serious crashes—in Rome, India, and over the Mediterranean—but, as two American experts recently stated, the Comet's misfortunes have been no greater than those that have been met by other new aircraft in the early years of their operation.

Meanwhile Britain is not pinning all its hopes on the Comet, however successful it may be. We are also maintaining our lead with turbo-prop engines of the kind that power the Vickers Viscount and the Bristol Britannia, a new big passenger plane that will soon be in service. We have also plans for a new jet plane—in fact, it is being built now, and it is designed to fly at more than 600 miles an hour, carrying 100 to 150 people. We are hoping that it will be able to cross the Atlantic non-stop.

These are just some of the highlights of Britain's aircraft industry today—and as this continual progress takes place in the air so equally impressive developments take place ' on the ground.' Take plastics, for instance, one of the world's newest and biggest industries, rapidly expanding in many directions: a fascinating business in which new materials are being used as substitute for others including wood and steel.

It was British research workers who discovered one of the world's most important plastics, known as polythene, and it was first discovered in this country in 1933 more or less by accident. A well-known chemical company had decided in 1931 to do research on the effect of extremely high pressures on certain combinations of chemicals. It was an important programme, and over a year was spent just learning how to make and handle the complex laboratory apparatus involved. Nothing of value was discovered until one day, during a series of chemical reaction tests, a trace of white solid was found—and that solid was polythene.

When war came polythene proved vital to our war equipment, providing insulators for radar equipment, another triumph of British inventiveness, and today polythene is important in the manufacture of cables all over the world, whether they are used on land or under the sea. It is being used in many other ways, from plastic components in chemical plants to wrapping materials. It is also used for an immense number of everyday things like electric light switches and lampshades. There are not many industries today that do not use plastics in some form or another: in fact, plastics might be said to be the spearhead of the advance in synthetic materials. And in the development of most of these synthetics Britain is again in the lead.

There is another remarkable British invention in this field, known as terylene. It is a textile fibre discovered just over twelve years ago and now being used for the making of all kinds of clothes and furnishing fabrics. It has a beautiful appearance. In fact you cannot always tell the difference between terylene and the traditional materials.

Yet—in Britain, at any rate—the coming of new fibres like terylene has in no way upset the balance of progress in the textile industry. The great mills of Lancashire and the north of England are keeping their output of textiles at roughly the level of 1939. It is true that our cotton mills have had their ups and downs since the war—they are running into competition now with Japan—but they have made progress.

You know the old saying, what Manchester thinks today London will think tomorrow, and that saying really comes from the cotton industry, because they are traditionally a 'live' team of people. And since the war they have certainly justified this reputation for alertness. They have put new and better machines in their mills and they have paid great attention to the need for switching rapidly from one type of product to another—as markets demand. They have managed to cut their costs, and so far as the export trade is concerned they are holding their own. In some cases they are doing much better than that. The famous town of

In some cases they are doing much better than that. The famous town of Hawick, for instance, is exporting a tremendous amount of knitted garments all over the world. This little town, in the border country between England and Scotland, claims the record for the greatest volume of exports in relation to its size of any town in Britain. It is undoubtedly true, for Hawick's industry is producing goods worth more than $\pounds5,000,000$ per year, and of this more than sixty per cent. is being exported. It has been worked out that every worker in Hawick is earning $\pounds868$ a year in foreign currency for Britain.

After aircraft, plastics, and textiles—after the achievements of industries such as these—it is hard to think that they could be bettered by anything else. But there is another British industry with an equally spectacular post-war story to tell, and that is oil. The creation of a big oil-refining industry has been one of the most important features of industrial development in Britain since the war. Within five years—from 1947 to 1953—oil-refining capacity has been raised from 2,500,000 tons to over ten times that figure.

Great New Oil Refineries ·

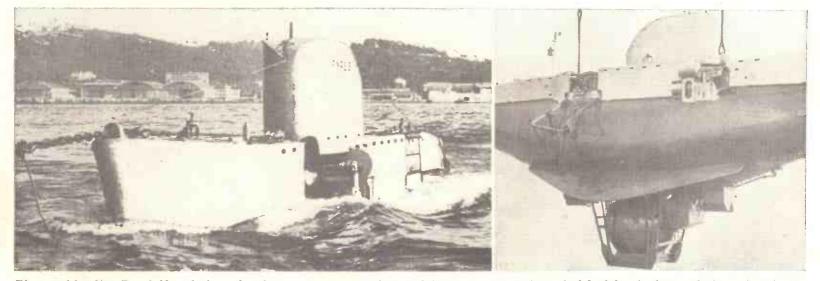
Now that is a tremendous achievement, matched only by steel, perhaps. There is an interesting parallel between the two industries—just as new steel plants have risen rapidly in many parts of Britain since the end of the war, just as they are still rising in places like South Wales, so big new oil refineries have sprung up in various parts of the country.

The day-to-day work of most of our industries rests upon the continuous production of oil at our biggest refineries—like Fawley, near Southampton, Stanlow, in Cheshire, Grangemouth, in Scotland, and Llandarcy, in Wales. These four refineries alone serve industries not only in their immediate areas but throughout the country. They help to keep aircraft, lorries, and trucks moving, and soon another will be completed on the Isle of Grain in Kent. To give you some idea of how tremendous the oil industry's development has been, the smallest of these new refineries alone is capable of producing as much oil as the entire British refining industry could do in 1947.

Oil in Britain today is a giant—still young and still growing. We are in the market for the world-wide shipping of crude oil and refined products as well, for this country owns the second largest tanker fleet in the world, and it has a combined carrying capacity of 6,500,000 tons a big enough industry in itself.

The new British refineries have given us the chance to produce not only petrol for our cars and lorries and spirit for our aircraft, but also many other things from crude oil. They are opening up a whole new way of life, as indeed they are doing all over the world. These byproducts cover a tremendous range of uses—'dopes' for aircraft manufacture, paint removers, photographic film, celluloid, leather cloth, rayon, even transparent paper. They are also used in the making of drugs, perfumes, and some plastics.

Well, once again I have only had time to tell you of a few of Britain's industries that have made a striking contribution to our national recovery effort since 1945, but I think that already the larger picture of industrial progress in Britain is beginning to emerge. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



The record-breaking French Navy bathyscaphe: the upper structure carries petrol for buoyancy and the steel globe below is the actual observation chamber

Down into the Atlantic Deeps

THOMAS CADETT, in this BBC report from Paris, describes how a French Navy bathyscaphe—' a sort of under-water balloon' —recently achieved a new record descent of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of West Africa, reaching a depth of two and a half miles

FRENCH Navy bathyscaphe recently made a record descent into the Atlantic Ocean somewhere between Dakar and the Cape Verde Islands off the coast of West Africa. It went nearly 13,200 feet below the surface, and the entire operation—the descent and return to the surface—took some five hours. The bathyscaphe was designed by the Swiss Professor Piccard, who made a descent of nearly 10,000 feet in the Mediterranean last summer.

It was some twenty years ago that Professor Piccard turned his attention away from stratospheric balloons to study the problems of deep-sea diving. He decided that the best results would be obtained from an apparatus which would be entirely independent, and thus do away with the need for enormous lengths of cable. He and his ballooning companion, Professor Cosyns, set to work designing such an apparatus but the actual construction was held up by the war.

In 1948 the first bathyscaphe was tested with the co-operation of the French Navy, but although it showed that the two professors were on the right track a lot of defects were revealed. It was decided to build another bathyscaphe, and this was done by the French Navy at the Toulon yards with the co-operation of the two professors in the earlier stages. At the beginning of 1952, however, Professor Piccard decided to strike out on his own, and he ordered a similar bathyscaphe from an Italian yard. With this he made his record dive off Capri of 9,525 feet last September.

The French bathyscaphe was first put in the water last June, and it did a certain number of fairly deep test dives in the Mediterranean, but it was necessary to take it to Dakar to find the necessary depths of water if Professor Piccard's record was to be beaten. The French Naval authorities, by the way, insist that they attacked the record not in any spirit of mere competition, but as a matter of scientific research.

The bathyscaphe is really a sort of under-water balloon. It consists of two main elements, an upper structure and a large, hollow, steel ball below it where the two-man crew is installed during the dive. The upper part looks exactly like a small submarine. It is a thin, steel cylinder with tapering ends, and it has a conning tower like a submarine's. This upper part is filled with fifty-nine tons of petrol, and since petrol is lighter than water it gives the necessary buoyancy to the apparatus. It also contains water-ballast tanks which can be used for altering buoyancy.

The balloon idea is again apparent in the provision of steel ballast, which is retained by electro-magnets. When the crew wish to rise they merely turn off the current, the magnets lose their attraction, the metal ballast drops away, and the bathyscaphe moves upwards. The hollow steel globe which forms the cabin is six feet six inches in diameter inside, and it is three and a half inches thick. This is so that it can stand the enormous pressure encountered at great depths. It has a four-inch porthole of plexi-glass, cone-shaped so that the greater the pressure the more leak-proof it becomes.

A special regenerator provides enough fresh air for two men for twentyfour hours. Fixed on the outside of the bathyscaphe are two small propellers driven by electric motors of one horse power each. They enable the machine to be manoeuvred horizontally. A trailing metal guide-rope with weights at the end makes it possible for the crew to keep some distance off the ocean bed if they wish—the balloon idea again. There is, of course, complete darkness at great depths, so the bathyscaphe is equipped with a powerful electric searchlight which gives good visibility up to a distance of thirty feet. Photographs of some very odd creatures were taken on previous dives. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Pierre Willm (left) and Georges Houot (right), the two French naval officers who made the record dive—and the welcome they received on surfacing after five hours



THE WEEKLY LETTER

By CHARLES GORDON

Along the Cliffs to Whitby



Picturesque Staithes is tucked in a fold of high cliffs constantly battered by the North Sea

ONCE set out from London to the Yorkshire coast for the purpose of seeing what a place called Staithes was like. Staithes, where the women wear coloured sun-bonnets reaching half-way down their backs, and where the surrounding cliffs are just about the highest in Britain, is a seaside curiosity of the first magnitude. There is nothing to do in Staithes except look at the North Sea boiling into the tiny, rock-locked bay and dwell upon the curious reflection that the great Captain Cook was once apprenticed to a draper in the village.

Staithes, tucked against the grey-white ocean at the foot of its cliff, has a public-house called 'The Cod and Lobster,' where, as I chatted to an iron-ore miner, I was also able to look out of the window at the children playing a sort of lunatic cricket on the top of the sea-wall. When I entered the 'pub' a spindly urchin with a vicious hook had scored eighty-six. When I left it he was running his 320th!

Vast personal scores such as this are possible in Staithes for the reason that to field any ball from the beach—which means practically every ball —the fielder is obliged to descend the fifteen-foot sea-wall as a first move. No fielder, it appears, is permitted a station on the beach itself. When the tide reaches the foot of the wall the game, for the time being, is ended. Whereupon the kids of Staithes, who all seem to be approximately ten years old, rush in a shricking body from the bay and hurl themselves homeward across the foaming beck

that splits the cliff in twain.

Here in Staithes the fishermen still go forth in cobles after codling, crab,

and lobster, and the bonnets of their

ladies are a refinement of the utili-

tarian headgear worn by their grandmothers when humping halfhundredweights of codfish about on

their backs. Whether the sun-

bonnets are assumed today for the benefit of the tourist who dares

descend into this archaic and briny pit of a place I do not know. But

I know that Staithes is unlike any-

thing else in Britain, and makes no

concession to the curious. You take

it as you find it, a place where everybody is related to everybody else and

the sea bashes the waterfront

object of the impulse. Once you have

seen Staithes you have seen Staithes,

though you may take in such attendant attractions as Runswick

Bay, Sandsend, and Robin Hood's

Well, such was journey's end, the

windows in about once a year.

Yorkshire faces the North Sea with some of Britain's highest cliffs. Along this rocky coast in the bays and inlets are tumble-roofed villages—and Whitby: 'There is a place and a half for you if you are inclined to take a stroll into the nineteenth century'

Bay on the same trip. These, as a matter of fact, though rightly famous and absurdly picturesque, are, as to Staithes, as might be pineapple crush to old rum: sweet, but without much of a kick to them. And about them all spreads the red-roof rash of respectable retirement which dwindles only in the curlew-haunted severity of the rolling Cleveland Moors.

Ah, but if you are up in that part of the world you imust go to Whitby. And you very certainly must, for there is a place and a half for you if you are inclined to take a little stroll into the nineteenth century—a refreshing thing to do. Whitby, of course, like King's Lynn, is a bit of a cult, a collector's piece, almost an esoteric rite. And it is not difficult to wax a little precious about these heaped red roofs tumbling down to the estuary of the Esk, and the ruined arches of the abbey on the cliff-top, and the 199 steps the worshippers of Whitby must ascend of a Sunday morning to the parish church of St. Mary, loved landfall of a whole history of mariners. No, not difficult at all, for the most practical things that may be said about Whitby evoke, each and every one, the spirit of rarity.

Here, for example, lies buried the sweet-voiced Caedman, Father of English sacred song. In Whitby Abbey in the year 663 was held the Synod of Streanaeshalch which worked out for all time the canonical date of Easter.

From Whitby sailed Captain Cook for the seven seas. In the church of St. Mary the nave, aisles, transepts, and galleries are packed with baize-lined box-pews, and there is a three-decker pulpit from which the preacher can rake his congregation from end to end. Strapped to the pulpit is a curious wooden megaphone used by a one-time vicar of Whitby, to ensure that every word of his sermon was heard by his deaf wife seated in her box-pew right below him.

In the immediate vicinity of Whitby is an abundance of that glum substance, jet, whereof is contrived a vast variety of mournful Victoriana in souvenir form. It could be only in Whitby that each year, upon the day before Ascension, there is planted the 'Penny Hedge,' which is to say a row of stakes thrust into the shore one yard apart and 'so firmly fixed that they shall stand three tides, without removing by the force of the water.' The origin of this ceremony is older than the legend of Caedmon, and far more confused.

So much for a few facts about this curious town where you wander in a reek of chimney smoke, a shriek of herring-gulls, and the air of quite

another age. There was once, it is said, an Oxford don more distinguished for his learning than for his conversational graces. He had, indeed, only one remark with which he opened—and presumably closed —the social preliminaries to any new academic business on hand. He would enquire of every undergraduate who came to see him whether he was acquainted with the charms of Whitby. A pity that he would apparently pursue the matter no further, for the variety of such charms is infinite.

On the top of the tide the Whitby 'keel-boats,' which have been eight hours long-line fishing in the North Sea, ride through the harbour piers. There are not many of them now, but the fourteen of these chunky craft which comprise the fleet make a show of convincing capability as they make fast. There can be few pleasanter ways of passing an hour than to seat yourself upon a bollard and gaze at these comely activities.



Keel-boats alongside the quay at Whitby. From these sturdy craft the fishermen gather the harvest of the coastal waters with mussel-baited lines

8



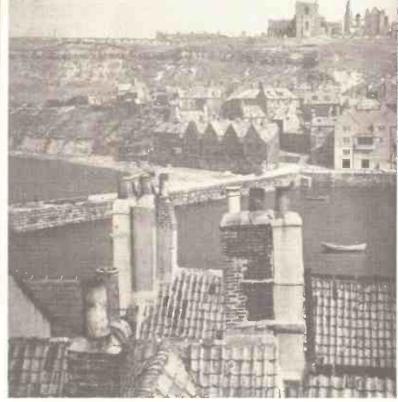
A place of tar, and twine, and bracing, briny wind, a labyrinth of mazy ways with every alley a peep-hole to the sea

Today it has been codling and crabs, and there, cleaned and stretched upon the deck in silver gradation, are the lovely fish. And there, tightpacked in open deck-lockers, is the sad, crustaceous multitude. Poor old crabs, stacked in their tawny hundreds, more crabs than the visiting eye has ever beheld in a single glance before. But the heart must harden before this sorrowful confusion of waving legs and claws clipped up from the ocean bed and basketed aloft to the quayside market. For crabs, let it be admitted, are sweet upon the table, and I swear none ever sweeter than the monster I carried home from Whitby.

The keel-boats do not fish with nets. It is with the long-line that they fetch up the harvest of these coastal waters. And a long-line with full 300 hooks, coiled upon a flat wicker plate, each hook baited with a fresh mussel, is an exercise in the most fantastical ingenuity. It takes a long-line expert just about two hours to bait, coil, and arrange without a knot, a tangle, or one hook out of place this elaborate instrument. As the keel-boats berth, the new-baited lines are hurried across the Staith on their baskets, the used ones hauled from deck to quay. No Whitby fisherman ever spends his precious time in line-baiting. He pays the specialist to do it for him.

In the quayside pubs there are ancient men who will wag their heads and speak darkly of the days when those who ought to have known better joined issue with some who were no better than they ought to be with the result that the great fishing industry of Whitby declined. But get any sense out of this parochial confusion you may not. The fact remains that trawlers and drifters no longer go down to the sea from Whitby, though when the herring run in the North Sea the Scottish fleets from Peterhead, Fraserburgh, and Aberdeen stand in between the piers of Whitby and the Staith becomes a seething jamboree of fish, and gulls,





The tumbled roofs of the old town of Whitby looking across the river Esk to the church of St. Mary and the ruins of the abbey

and fisher-girls; and the pubs are packed, and the people of Whitby find it hard to know themselves in this provident jabber from the North.

Here is a place in which to stand and stare and wander in a labyrinth of mazy ways where every alley is a peep-hole to the sea, and barefoot kids and fish-fed cats possess the sunny *culs-de-sac*. It is a place of tar, and twine, and bracing, briny wind. And often upon this breeze there drifts an air of smoky succulence. 'Curing Now' reads the chalk sign up the alley-way, and there the fresh herring must hang in the oil-black shed while the oak-chips smoke and smoulder on the floor. Home cured!

I fancy that one could go on hanging about and writing about Whitby until the sea-cows come home. But one cannot stay there for ever unlike the spirits of Caedmon and Captain Cook which mount eternal watch over the red roofs and waterfronts of a town which is perhaps just a little bit too good to be true.



The two-hundred steps to church: from the harbour a steep climb of stone steps leads to the cliff top dominated by the broken arches of the ancient abbey and the square tower of the parish church—a landmark far out to sea

THE WORLD OF LEARNING

Dr. ERIC ASHBY, President and Vice-Chancellor of Queen's College, Belfast, concludes this series with a plea for a wider interchange of university students throughout the Commonwealth, instead of the present largely one-way traffic of students flocking to Britain

Commonwealth Exchange?

WOULD like you to come to dinner with me. It is the annual dinner of overseas students at my own University in Belfast. A medical from the Gold Coast, the chairman for the evening, welcomes us at the door. In the dining hall we find more than 100 students, from Trinidad, Nigeria, Sudan, Irak, Pakistan, India, Malaya, New Zealand; even a few from Germany and France and Norway.

Here are students from universities or colleges in twenty different countries, students of different races and colours, speaking different languages, worshipping different gods; yet they all find themselves at home in this university hall. They are united by a common tradition, whether they have received it in Sydney or Singapore or Bombay.

To be a student is to belong to a world-wide movement which extends not only in space but in time. As we look around this dinner-table of overseas students it is good to remember that had we been living 600 years ago at any of the great universities of mediæval Europe—say at Bologna in Italy—we should have seen a very similar sight to this: a dinner of foreign students; not, of course, from Africa or the Far East, but students who had come on foot to Italy from Scotland, Germany, Ireland, France, Holland. And it is not only a European tradition; more than 1,000 years ago Indians and Burmese and Chinese students were living together in the Buddhist university of Nalanda in north India.

Maintaining the Nomadic Tradition

Universities have always been international and students have always travelled from one to another to get fresh ideas and to widen their experience. And this must go on if academic life is to remain healthy. If a university cuts itself off, if it inbreeds its thinking, it becomes useless to the society which supports it. So I will talk about how this nomadic tradition is being maintained among the universities of the British Commonwealth, and what can be done to encourage it.

We have throughout the Commonwealth dozens of universities and university colleges. It is a sobering thought for Englishmen that a century ago, when there were only four universities in England, Australia already had two and Canada had ten. Many of these old Colonial universities (as they then were) owed their inspiration to the universities of Scotland or were modelled on the newly founded University of London. In the early days most of their staff came from Britain, and so the best traditions of European academic life became firmly rooted in these colonies.

The process is still going on. Recently, under the aegis of London University, university colleges have been started (often on foundations laid long ago) in the Sudan and East Africa and West Africa and Jamaica and elsewhere. And they, too, are being shaped not in a tradition which is just British—it would be a mistake to think of it that way—but in the tradition which British universities themselves inherited from France, and Italy, and which goes back six centuries. This means that a technique of higher education which has been evolving in Europe since the fourteenth century has already been carefully transplanted to the older partners of the British Commonwealth and is today being just as carefully transplanted to its younger partners. And the pioneers who made and are still making these transplantations have not forgotten that an essential part of this technique is for students to travel to other universities.

It used to be difficult for, say, a New Zealand or an Australian student to come to study in Britain. Travel was slow. It took weeks or even months to get a reply to a letter. Oxford and Cambridge dons (who had, many of them, forgotten their own need to travel and never ventured farther than the South of France) were very vague about such places as Melbourne (which they pronounced Melbourne) and Dunedin (which they could not pronounce at all) and dubious about accepting students from such 'savage' corners of the earth. And there were no scholarships. But all that has changed. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that any first-class graduate in any Commonwealth university can, if he sets his mind to it, get an opportunity to study in Britain.

The figures speak for themselves. In 1952 there were about 7,000 foreign and overseas students studying at British universities. The tradition is vividly alive. In the thirteenth century the Englishman went across Europe on foot, speaking Latin, to study medicine at Salerno. In the twentieth century the Singalese flies across Asia, speaking English, to study medicine in London.

The tradition is alive; but it could be interpreted with more vision, and certainly with more enterprise. It is not healthy to have only a one-way traffic. It is a very good thing that Commonwealth students flock to Britain. But there should be traffic in other directions, too. Why is there

so little migration of scholars between other Commonwealth countries and from Britain to other parts of the Commonwealth?

I think it is partly the Commonwealth's fault and partly our own. It is our own fault that many of us in British universities are parochial and stuffy and do not realise what splendid opportunities there are for study in the Commonwealth. Australia, for instance, offers the botanist and zoologist and geologist much more than England can: laboratory facilities as good as any we have, and plants and animals and rocks which are still awaiting research. India and Ceylon offer problems in education and medicine, to say nothing of oriental history and religion and languages, which would give some young British scholars a lifetime of inspiration. Singapore and East Africa offer problems in tropical agriculture and social anthropology. Yet, I admit it, we sit here in our foggy, sunless climate, content to work on problems already polished thin by other scholars. Not nearly enough of us go to Commonwealth universities to work.

Of course I have over-simplified the problem, and the position is improving, anyway. Nowadays almost every airliner to Australia brings some scholastic pundit on a lightning tour, and I know some Commonwealth universities are being positively bombarded with distinguished lecturers from the Mother Country. That is excellent so far as it goes. At least these distinguished lecturers come back knowing a few elementary things about the Commonwealth which they did not know before. But it does not go far enough. The future lies with the young, not with the pundits. What is needed is for Britain's students to sit over dinner with Commonwealth students, to go into their homes, to see their political problems at first hand, to live long enough in Benares or Cape Town or Winnipeg to get the feel of it. A distinguished scholar in his fifties does not see a country in the way a research student in his twenties sees it; nor does the experience leave the same profound impression on him; nor at that age does it matter much whether he is impressed or not.

Our Commonwealth is perhaps the most important social experiment the world has ever seen. I believe that it may succeed if the young scholars of the Commonwealth countries learn at first hand about one another while they are still young. So surely it is worth the expenditure of a few pounds from any Dominion or Colonial Government to bring post-graduate students to their universities from Britain and from other Dominions and Colonies. On its lowest terms it is an insurance for the stability of the Commonwealth. Many scholars in the Commonwealth look back on two or three years in a British university as the greatest experience in their lives. I am convinced that British students would be just as profoundly influenced by a stay in the Commonwealth.

A Precious and Essential Process

There is no substitute for this experience. In this age of radio and television and gramophones the personalities of people can be brought into your own home by turning a knob or putting on a record. It is as easy as opening a tin of sardines for supper. But it is still no substitute for the slow ripening of understanding between two people when they live and work together. Science cannot speed up that precious and essential process. There is still only one way for an Englishman to understand an Indian or an African: and that is to go to his country and work there. Of course, mathematics are the same wherever you study—in Cambridge or Calcutta; but mathematicians as well as with mathematics.

I wonder sometimes whether the universities of the Commonwealth -including our own—pay enough attention to this important fact. They do certainly take very seriously their traditional obligation to knowledge. They do this by safeguarding academic standards. In the British universities there is every year a sort of general post of external examiners. and these examiners see to it that there is approximate parity between the degrees of all British universities; and in various ways, but chiefly by preventing the inbreeding of academic staff, the Commonwealth universities take pains to maintain the international currency of their degrees. To do this is the first priority for any university. But universities must provide, too, opportunities for students to civilise one another; and this is best done by bringing together students with widely different experiences, in clubs and societies, at meal-times and in leisure. For this reason no university is worthy of the name which has no overseas staff and students among its members. And so for us in Britain university interchange is essential, just as it is for our sister universities and colleges in the Commonwealth. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

Into the Valley of the Apatanis

EVAN WILLIAMS takes you on a six-day trek from the plains of north-east India to a fertile nearparadise of a valley lying between Assam and Tibet inhabited by the Apatanis, a people of unknown origin whose menfolk wear red tails of split cane



Not an inch of ground is wasted. Even the narrow earthen dams separating each plot of rice in the terraces produce a crop of maize or millet

ETWEEN Tibet and Assam in north-east India lie large areas of unexplored and little-known country. The Balipara Frontier tract is such a place and would provide a happy hunting-ground for anthropologists and explorers. In 1946 I found myself on the edge of this particular territory, but until I made acquaintance with Tim Betts, the new Political Officer, and his wife Ursula (widely known, under the name of Ursula Graham Bower, as the Naga Queen) I was unable to satisfy my curiosity as to what lay beyond those hills. It was they who told me of a little-known valley, inhabited by men called Apatanis, a people of unknown origin who wore scarlet tails made of split cane and who possessed a unique civilisation. Although only thirty-two miles from the plains of India it took six days marching to get there, owing to the precipitous and razor-like hills which guarded the approach. As I was clearly interested in their almost Conan-Doyle-like descriptions, and as they were making their headquarters in the Apatani Valley, I was asked to join them up there for Christmas.

I learned that until 1945 visits by the red-tailed men to the plains were rare, for the way was barred by their hostile neighbours, the Dafflas, a Mongolian people. Savage bamboo spikes and booby traps faced the unwary who ventured through Daffla territory, and on the eastern side lay the natural dangers of high peaks and ravines. When I asked my friend about the red tails I was told that not even the Apatanis knew their origin.

It was not until later that Tim told me the story of the monsters. According to Apatani legend, when they first entered the valley it was inhabited by saurian or dinosaur-type animals. These they had to kill off before they could inhabit the valley.

I made for the jungle base-camp one evening in December to be ready for an early start. It was a shabby little army that finally set off, consisting of five Nepali porters, three Dafflas, three Apatani men, one Apatani woman, an overseer of indeterminate breed, my bearer, and myself.

The Apatani woman was the first I had seen, and certainly no beauty judging by western standards. Her hair was scooped up and tied in a pantomimedame knot on the top of her head. In her ears she wore a collection of brass rings some six inches or more in diameter, reaching almost to her shoulders, and a wooden plug about an inch in



The valley rim is ringed by flowering rhododendrons, and its floor is broken by primula-covered hills which rise from the blinding white rice stubble

diameter was in each nostril. A network of blue tattoo marks on her forehead, down the bridge of her nose, and under her lower lip completed the picture.

* For a while we traced our way through the jungle that was reminiscent more of palm courts and homes for retired gentle-folk than the savagery one expects from such a name. Plants that looked suspiciously like aspidistras grew alongside palms obviously intended to be potted and despatched to respectable London hotels in, say, South Kensington.

This gentle strolling soon ended, however: the change, as a hill apparently from nowhere appeared violently and uncompromisingly ahead of us, was sudden and unexpected. The path was no longer meek but a hard climb up a dried river-bed. The jungle grew thick and high, trees and vines struggled upwards towards the light. Meeting overhead, they shut out the sunshine, leaving us in a bottle-green twilight. Here was one of nature's own transformation scenes, with the Apatanis in their red tails making ideal demon kings.

It was obvious now why these hills are virtually impassable during the monsoon months, for then our path would be a roaring torrent. We climbed up and down this near-vertical helter-skelter of hills, each 1,000 feet or so in height, until well into the afternoon. In the early evening we had come out of the jungle-covered hills into a large area of cleared, steep ground. Felled and charred trees were unmistakable signs that our first village was near. This primitive and wasteful form of agriculture is the hallmark of the Dafflas, a warlike, semi-nomadic tribe. He cuts down trees, sets fire to them, and plants his rice in the mixed earth and ash. When the area is exhausted he moves on.

No one came to greet us as we skirted the long, ramshackle houses, looming high above us on long, bamboo, pier-like constructions. In fact

the whole area was charged with a gloomy and forbidding silence. Perhaps the Daffla belief that if a man fires a gun at you the bullet will follow you around until it catches you might have been one reason. Anyway, I was not sorry when we began our next day's march.

And so we went on through the hills, and on the fifth day we were fast approaching the valley perimeter. The going was easier for the last march, as the knife-like hills and ridges had been left behind, and we now moved rapidly over undulating, bracken-covered hills.

We passed through two large aggressive villages of Dafflas who had for so many years kept the Apatanis virtual prisoners in their own valley. We had before us a final short stiff climb, and then, as answering cries from the top of the hill answered our own call, I knew that my march was over. I found (Continued on page 16)



The red tails of the Apatani men may symbolise their triumph over the original saurian inhabitants of the valley

\$

\$

1

111

~~

\$

\$

55

\$

LONDON CALLING

¥1

Ŵ

1

Ш.

 $\langle\!\!\langle$

iii

"

Ŵ

Ŵ

Ж

Ŵ

KK,

"

śś

Ŵ

Ŵ

"

KK.

śś

\$\$

ίί(

ś

W.

Ŵ

Ж(

λŴ,

K

Ŵ

\$\$

¥K,

W.

Μ.

Ŵ,

Ш

Ж



East-West Passage

A study in literary relationships. DOROTHY BREWSTER, ph.D. A study of how Russian literature came to be known in England and the United States, how it was interpreted, and how it affected the work of English and American writers. About 25s. ALLEN & UNWIN

Shakespeare Survey 7

Edited by ALLARDYCE NICOLL. The main theme of the seventh volume of this international annual of Shakespeare studies is 'Shakespeare's Style and Language.' Ready 23rd April. Hlustrated. 18s. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

The Confidential Clerk

By T. S. ELIOT. The text of Mr. Eliot's new play, at present running in London and New York, in a slightly longer version than that used on the stage. 10s. 6d. FABER

Echoes

COMPTON MACKENZIE is a prince of broadcasters, and here are 28 of his most enchanting talks. He has lived richly, and his reminiscences of Elgar, Henry James, Ellen Terry, old sweets and omnibuses, the Nineties, pantomimes and valentines bring the golden past to life. 10s. 6d. CHATTO & WINDUS

Passage East

By CARLETON MITCHELL. A lively account of the author's participation in the 1952 small-boat race across the Atlantic from Bermuda to England. It is an almost hourly record, as pleasing to the landsman as to the fellow yachtsman. Fully Illustrated 21s. JOHN MURRAY

India and the Awakening East

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. In this book she reports on her journey and the peoples she met in precisely that shrewd, honest, and disarming manner which has made her the most admired and loved woman in world affairs. 34 illus., end paper maps.

15s. HUTCHINSON

Under Milk Wood

By DYLAN THOMAS. "In its proudly irresponsible gaiety, its knowingness and tenderness and rich rhetoric, this play for voices is a fitting epitaph for a man who played in such a masterly way with words."—*The Times Literary Supp.* 3rd Impression. 8s. 6d. DENT

The Dam Busters

PAUL BRICKHILL'S great epic of the R.A.F. squadron which breached the Moehne and Eder dams, smashed Hitler's most alarming secret weapon, and destroyed the battleship *Tirpitz*. Now a PAN Book, illustrated, 2s. 6d. Coming in June: Paul Brickhill's *Escape—or Die* at 2s. PAN BOOKS

One Woman's Year

By STELLA MARTIN CURREY—a beautifully illustrated book for the intelligent housewafe, full of exciting ideas. 12s. 6d. 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 Gerald Bullett

HAVE been reading a book called *Pope Joan*. It is a free translation, by Lawrence Durrell, from the Greek of Emmanuel Royidis. *Papissa Joanna* (its Greek title) was first published in 1886, and was the author's only book. It caused an uproar when it first appeared; Royidis was excommunicated and the book banned. I was only vaguely acquainted with the legend of Pope Joan so I looked her up in an encyclopedia. Here, somewhat abridged, is the entry: 'Joan, a mythical female pope, who is usually placed between Leo IV and Benedict III, both of the ninth century. She was born of English parents and educated in Germany. Fell in love with a Benedictine monk and fled with him to Athens disguised as a man. On his death she went to Rome under the alias of Johannes Anglicus (John of England), and entered the priesthood, eventually receiving a cardinal's hat. She was elected pope under the title of John VIII, and died in childbirth during a papal procession.' Certainly, it is a tall story and too good to be true. But, according to Lawrence Durrell, Emmanuel Royidis was an ardent believer in Joan. He was not, however, a solemn fellow, and in the book itself he is at no pains to convince us of his veracity. He tells his story in an ample, leisurely fashion, with an impudent and most persuasive urbanity. The result is a minor masterpiece of literary art. It is witty, highly irreverent, and more than a little improper; but it can do nobody any harm, and I for one find it delaghtful.

I turn now to a small book of dialogues called *Folly Farm*, by the late C. E. M. Joad. During his last years Dr. Joad became famous in this country as a broadcaster, a Brains Trust oracle, a man who knew all the answers. Though it amused him to play up to the popular idea of him, there was in fact a great deal more to him than that. He was a lecturer in philosophy and had a keen appetite for ideas and a genius for expounding abstruse subjects in clear and relatively simple language. In addition to all this, he was witty, genial, fundamentally good-natured, and cramful of prejudices which he delighted to air. These qualities are well illustrated in this posthumous volume, in which a Mr. Longpast, who is Joad himself very thinly disguised, engages in a series of conversations with a variety of guests. A foreword by John Betjeman and Canon Frederick Hood tells us that the book was written during the final stages of his last illness, when he knew that he had only a few months to live, and that the increasing pain from which he was suffering could not be alleviated. In face of this tragic fact, criticism is silent.

Joad, towards the end of his life, found his way back to the Christianity which he had rejected as a young man. His last serious book was entitled *The Recovery of Belief*. The title, it seems to me, begs rather a large question by implying that 'belief' means acceptance of a specific doctrine, and that everything else is 'unbelief.' This kind of problem is touched on in a very remarkable and exciting book called *Myth and Ritual in Christianity*, by Alan W. Watts. Mr. Watts is an Englishman who now occupies a chair in an American University. He has unique qualifications for the task he has set himself in this book, for by many years of intensive study he has made himself an expert in the field of comparative religion and psychology, and especially in Christian theology and in the religious philosophies of the East. The argument of his book is both subtle and profound, and I believe it must have a decisive effect on the thinking of all who will take the trouble to understand it. This is a long book, illuminated not only with learning but with wisdom. It demands, and will richly reward, the most careful reading.

A single-volume critical biography of *Thomas Hardy* is something that has been long overdue. The want is now supplied by a namesake—who, however, is no relation of the great novelist—Miss Evelyn Hardy, who has already given us admirable studies of John Donne and Jonathan Swift. She has drawn much, inevitably, upon the late Mrs. Thomas Hardy's life of her husband, but has had access as well to much unpublished material and, what is more important, she brings to her task a sensitive, critical intelligence and a mind saturated in the master's works.

Appleby Talking consists of twenty-three detective stories by Michael Innes. They are all neatly turned, but all but one are very short and slight.

Then there is a little book of sixty-three pages, *The Doors of Perception*, in which Aldous Huxley describes the effect on himself of a beneficent, lifeenhancing drug, and discourses in his usual manner on the technique and value of mystical contemplation.

Last of all, that brilliant nightmare of a novel, Nineteen Eighty-Four, by George Orwell, is now available in Penguin Books.

Pope Joan, translated by Lawrence Duarell (Verschoyle, 12s. 6d.) Folly Farm, by C. E. M. Joad (Faber, 9s. 6d.) Myth and Ritual in Christianity, by Alan W. Watts (Thames & Hudson, 25s.) Thomas Hardy, by Evelyn Hardy (Hoganth Press, 25s.) Appleby Talking, by Michael Innes (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.) The Doors of Perception, by Aldous Huxley (Chatto & Windus, 6s.) Nineteen Eighty-Four, by George Orwell (Penguin Books, 2s.)

'Books to Read' is broadcast in the G.O.S. on Tuesday at 06.30 and 23.45

PERSONAL PORTRAIT

President Vargas

ALLAN MURRAY considers the character and career of Senhor Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President of the Republic of Brazil

T might be said of any statesman or politician that he can only be seen whole against the background of his own country's politics. But of some this is much truer than others, and among them is President Vargas of Brazil. In its foreign affairs this immense country, the fourth largest in the world, has a just reputation for tact and sensibility. But there is, too, what I have heard a Brazilian Foreign Minister describe as 'the paradox of sometimes turbulent internal politics.'

And it is against this domestic background that Getulio Vargas emerges as a remarkable figure. For this is a man who governed his country for fifteen years as a dictator. He does not like the appellation, but even his best friends would hardly question it. Then, when the war ended, he was brushed from power by the popular clamour for a democratic regime. The remarkable thing is that after an interval of five years, in which democratic liberties were established, he was swept back into the Presidency by a massive majority of votes at the free elections which he had for so long denied to Brazilians. Once he was a thoroughly democratic constitution not of his own making.

Vargas is now over seventy. He is diminutive and benign, with sparkling brown eyes, a highly infectious smile, and a great deal of personal charm. In his sober, civilian suit, with his firm chin and his aquiline nose, and above all his complete absence of flamboyance, you would put him down as the shrewd but kindly senior partner of a highly respectable firm of solicitors. Nobody could be further from the popular conception of a South American revolutionary leader. Yet that is how he first gained, some twenty-four years ago, the commanding influence in his country's politics which he has never since lost, even during the five post-war years when he was out of office. For the most part the ex-dictator spent those five years living quietly on his ranch in Brazil's southernmost state, Rio Grande do Sul, 1,000 miles from the hub of government in Rio de Janeiro, out of sight, but politically never out of mind.

From the Army to Politics

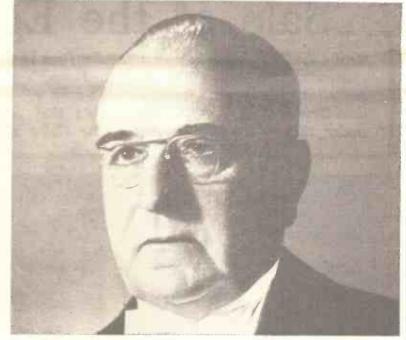
It was on the same southern ranch, almost within sight of the Argentine border, that Getulio Dornelles Vargas was born in 1883. He was the son of a land-owning family, Portuguese by descent, and brought up in the free-and-easy, open-air life of the plains. At sixteen he entered the Army as a private and went on to train for a commission. But the Army did not hold him long. Like so many other South Americans he turned to politics via the law. As a young politician in his native state he took an active part in several local small-scale revolutions. That was a useful apprenticeship for the years that followed.

He was forty when he first appeared in big-time politics as a Congressman in the Federal capital, Rio de Janeiro. Then he rose rapidly to Minister of Finance. And after that he went back to his own state as Governor. There he had a host of able political friends, and with their help it was an experienced and determined Vargas who returned to the capital in 1930 at the head of a victorious revolution.

Here I must say a word about the political pattern which gave him his big chance. For years Brazilian politics had been dominated by the powerful coffee-growing and industrial state of Sao Paulo, the richest in the country. It was the accepted thing that the nominees of Sao Paulo and the neighbouring state of Minas Geraes should hold the Presidency in turns, a state of affairs which virtually froze the southerners of Rio Grande do Sul out of the highest office. In 1930, then, Getulio Vargas a southerner—stood for President. Not only did he lose the election, but the Presidency went, for the second time in succession, to a candidate from Sao Paulo. This prompted an outcry of electoral fraud which Vargas took up as the champion not only of his own state but of the discontented elements in the neighbouring Minas Geraes.

Forming in the south his so-called Liberal Alliance, which promised to end political corruption and economic chaos, he made for Rio de Janeiro. His coup d'état was reminiscent in a way of the beginnings of totalitarianism in Germany and Italy. It was favoured, too, by the world depression, which for Brazil meant a coffee slump, and it had the ready allegiance of idealists so diverse as Oswaldo Aranha, the liberal-minded champion of friendship with the United States who brought Brazil into the war, and Luiz Carlos Prestes, an orthodox Communist leader who professed to speak for the submerged masses of Brazilian labour. Both of these men joined Vargas in his descent on Rio after a train journey reminiscent of Mussolini's 'march to Rome.' But it was not the revolution of which either the staunchly pan-American Aranha or the Marxist Prestes had dreamed. Aranha was later sent by Vargas to the Embassy in Washington and Prestes was gaoled for ten years after a visit to Moscow.

As for Vargas himself, he gradually tightened his hold on the centres



of political power where counter-revolutions might—and on three occasions did—spring up to challenge his authority. His henchmen were firmly entrenched throughout this vast country when, in 1937, he scrapped the republic's original constitution and proclaimed his New State—the Estado Novo, which owed much of its inspiration to Mussolini's Corporate State. Brazil, one of his War Ministers once remarked, is easier to dominate than to govern. But Vargas did both.

Under the Estado Novo, Congress was closed. Political parties—right, left, and centre—were abolished. Censors and propagandists occupied the House of Deputies, where their typewriters echoed ironically. Vargas's power was at last complete, and entirely personal. Yet it was a benevolent dictatorship, not unpopular among the masses of the people. When his enemies spoke out Vargas could be ruthless. But his police state was never so truculently on show as Peron's later model in Argentina. And until he came to power Brazil had never had any effective labour laws. It is thanks to his legislation that Brazilians today enjoy the protection of measures that guarantee them minimum wages, working hours, holidays, and improved working conditions generally—measures which are among the most advanced of their kind.

It was the end of the war—and a broken pledge—that eventually broke up the Estado Novo. The President promised to stand aside for a successor to be chosen at free and honest elections. Then, five weeks before the elections were due, he changed his tune. He appointed his brother chief of police in Rio and made other changes which were taken as a sign that he was about to go back on his promise. To a close friend he is said to have reinarked: 'You see in Argentina how the police and the people settle everything.' But in Brazil Vargas had the Army to reckon with. A group of exasperated Generals who had sworn to uphold the promise of free elections wrung from him his resignation. Public opinion, siding with the newly fledged political parties, was behind the Army.

A Consummate Politician

That was in 1945. Five years later Vargas opposed these new political parties at the polls and won back the Presidency. Why should the Brazilians vote back into power the dictator they had dismissed only a few years before? Basically, I think, the answer is that—like Peron in Argentina—he had a strong appeal for the working-class people. But as his record shows, Getulio Vargas is a consummate politician: so clever that, as the saying goes in Brazil, he can take his socks off without removing his shoes. Like many politicians—not only in Brazil—he speaks in riddles. The Brazilians have a word for this. *Confusionismo* they call it—confusionism. And Getulio Vargas is an adept at confusionism. He is, too, an opportunist.

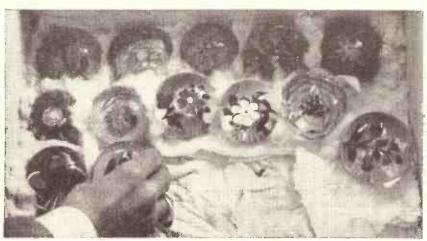
As a man he has many qualities which are admired even by his political opponents. His coolness and courage are proverbial. His personal courage is certainly one source of his political prowess. And another is his ability to keep his own counsel. He listens to everybody but never gives an inkling of what he himself is thinking until he puts his plans into action. He gives the impression of a coiled spring, his mind is so obviously quiet but alert. He is, too, an essentially modest man, and he has a pawky sense of humour.

All these characteristics have made him what he is. Even if, politically, he still speaks in riddles, perhaps the real secret of his remarkable political success is that this friendly, smiling, and sensible man knows his own countrymen so well, better certainly than most of his rivals. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

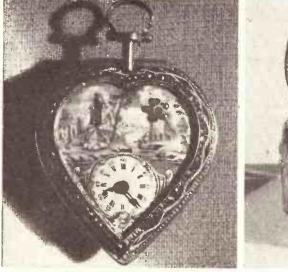
May 20, 1954

Sale of the Egyptian Palace Collec

TIM CLARKE, a partner in a London firm largely responsible for cataloguing ex-King Farouk's vast collections of stamps, coins, and works of art, describes some of the interesting lots that came under the auctioneer's hammer at the Cairo sales



Collectors' pieces in French glass paper-weights fetched more than £11,000



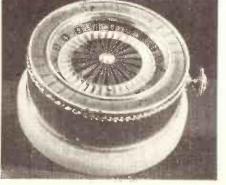
Revolving windmills against an enamelled pastoral scene: one of the many ingenious



automaton watches

A Fabergé salt-box in the shape of a miniature Louise XVI chair: sold for £1,200





Miniature roulette wheel by Fabergé in enamel, chased with gold, on an onyx base

A rare notebook-cover by the Dresden craftsman Neuber: the portrait is surrounded by plaques of semi-precious stones



Stamps to snuff-boxes, coins to clocks: buyers from many coun

ESPITE the somewhat lively political events in Egypt, the programme of sales there went forward as planned. The place of sale was just outside Cairo, at the Royal Palace of Koubbeh. This is a large, yellow, Italianate building set in formal and landscape gardens behind twenty-foot-high walls. It lies between Cairo and the suburb of Heliopolis, not far from the old barracks at Abbasieh, only a few minutes from Egyptian Army headquarters.

This palace was the home of King Farouk, at least for the winter months, and here, in the main reception hall on the first floor, gathered private collectors and dealers from all over the world. They were bidding nearly every day of the week, morning and afternoon, for the thousands of lots into which the collections were divided. The sales began with the dispersal of the stamp collection under the professional advice of another London firm. Then came sales of the coins, and after that perhaps the most interesting of the sales—the eight days devoted to what the catalogue called 'Works of art in precious metals,' about which I will say something later. Finally, there were two comparatively minor sales of palace silver and French glass paperweights.

The total realised for the six days of the stamps was well over £E115,000 (Egyptian pounds), while the first five days of the coins made over £E134,000 and included the fine series of United States gold coins. Considering the circumstances of the sale, prices were remarkably firm. For example, a British Columbia gold piece of 1862, described in the catalogue as 'very fine, but nicked,' fetched £E1,400.

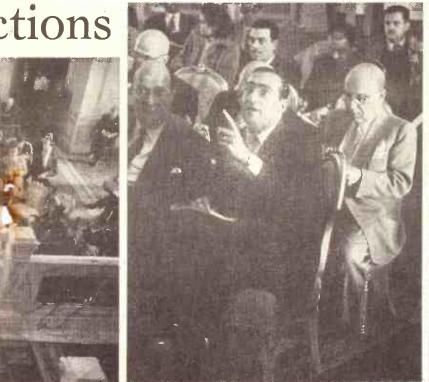
Cataloguing the Palace Treasures

How did this sale come about? Over a year ago, at the end of March, 1953, three of us from Sotheby's flew out to Cairo to begin work on the preparation of the sale catalogues. Koubbeh Palace lay almost deserted behind its great walls, securely guarded and inhabited only in the day by Egyptian officials who were preparing an inventory and valuation of its contents. We entered the palace by a small door. At the end of a long corridor was an iron grille lit from behind to show four large modern safes: in one of these were 8,000 coins in gold and 164 in platinum. In an adjoining room was a line of steel cabinets with the silver and copper coins and the collection of stamps.

Approached only by a lift and guarded by invisible rays was the so-called museum, a series of small rooms with glazed recesses, built in the thickness of the palace walls and lit by electricity. In one of these rooms, packed in numerous small boxes, were the Egyptian antiquities which are to be handed over to the National Museum.

Trestle tables had been arranged down the walls of a long room. As the cases were unpacked the objects were sorted into the various categories. Detailed plans could then be made for the actual work of cataloguing. Until then we had had no more than a rough idea of the task we had been The unpacking and sorting completed, it was possible to send to set. England for the particular specialists-one for the jewellery, another for the watches-and to decide in what order the different objects should appear in the catalogue. There were few reference books on the spot, so that detailed research had to be done when we got back to England.

May 20, 1954



tries gathered at the Koubbeh Palace for this immensely varied sale

During the late summer the catalogue of the objects of vertu with its 1,261 lots and seventy-two plates was sent to the printers, and by the middle of December the catalogue had been distributed all over the world. Dealers and collectors, therefore, had three months in which to make their plans, decide whether to go in person to the sales, or to arrange for someone to bid for them.

The greater part of this magnificent collection was made by King Farouk, the ex-King of Egypt. There is no doubt at all that he has always been a passionate collector. Even as a boy in England attending military courses he paid regular visits to the London salerooms and to dealers. Later, when he became King, he would be sent catalogues of all the principal auction sales from all over the world. These he would scrutinise himself, and ask for reports of the lots that interested him from his representatives in the various capitals. He would then send his bids. He also, of course, would buy in shops when on his travels, and be sent countless offers of the things that were known to interest him.

Although he had the money to gratify most of his tastes it was not money alone that made his collection. There was an individual taste that revelled in craftsmanship allied to precious materials, with an accent on French, Swiss, and English objects of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Perhaps I can best give you an idea of the sort of thing King Farouk collected by running through some typical items in one of the catalogues. I will begin with the objects of vertu. The first hundred lots were of little importance, but the next eighty lots comprised the creations of the celebrated Russian goldsmith, Carl Fabergé. Fabergé supplied the Russian Court and indeed most of Europe with these objects of fantasy and luxury, from 1870 to the outbreak of the Russian Revolution.

By far the most valuable and the most fascinating single lot was the Imperial Easter egg presented by the Tsar Nicholas II to his wife in 1906. Since 1884 Fabergé had been entrusted by the Russian Emperor with the task of creating each year for presentation to the Empress an Easter egg containing inside a small 'surprise' gift. They were by no means ordinary Easter eggs. This one is about four inches high, made of mauve enamel, criss-crossed with diamond latticework. Inside is a large aquamarine encrusted with water lilies in golds of various tones, and seated on the aquamarine, as though swimming in a lake, is a mechanical swan which flaps its wings and arches its neck.

There was another Easter egg containing a miniature folding easel in diamonds and rubies. This was only recently sold to King Farouk, and came from an American collection.

There were also a great number of other (Continued overleaf)

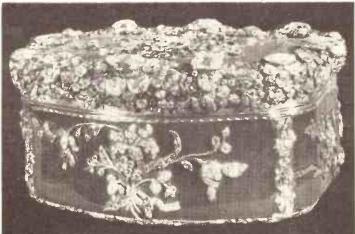


Before the sale: weighing and valuing the vast collection of objects in gold and silver The preparation of the catalogue was in itself a formidable task



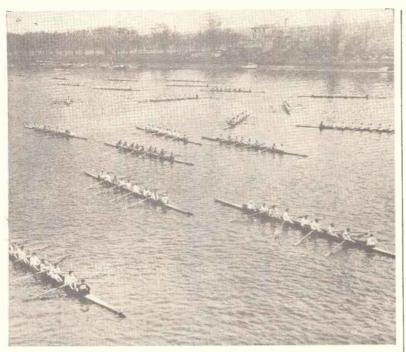
An Easter egg in mauve enamel crisscrossed with diamond lattice-work, fashioned by Fabergé for the Tsar Nicholas II of Russia in 1906

Designed in 1756 for the Chinese market: a fantastically styled architectural clock by James Cox, an English craftsman who was celebrated for his automata



One example from the great collection of snuff-boxes: this piece in mossagate, chased in gold and set with diamonds, was bid up to £15,000





Crews coming up to the start at Putney Bridge: 240 eights were sent off in succession over the four and a half miles of the famous Boat Race course

2,000 Oarsmen on the River Thames

DOUGLAS BROWN describes the 1954 Head of the River Race rowed this year from Putney to Mortlake by a record number of crews: 'The most spectacular race in the history of rowing'

N beautiful spring weather the annual Head of the River Race was rowed this year from Putney to Mortlake instead of in the reverse direction as in previous years. A record number of crews took part —altogether more than 2,000 oarsmen were on view, and big crowds lined the banks for the start. The Royal Air Force Rowing Club won the race for the first time.

From a launch tied up alongside Putney Pier, I watched the scene which more than one famous oarsman summed up as the most spectacular in the history of rowing. This Thames Head of the River Race had an entry of close on 240 crews—fourteen more than last year. And what a sight it was for the dense crowds lining Putney Bridge, packed along the hard, as the foreshore in front of the boathouses of many famous clubs is known, and the thousands of others all along the course!

At a signal from Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roderick McGregor the first eight made its way under Putney Bridge from the assembly point beyond, and drifted slowly to the black barge carrying a banner bearing the word 'Start.' Then came the shout of the starter—the flutter of a white flag, and the race was on. The first eight leapt forward, and the river became noisy with the voices of the coxes setting the time. The spring sunlight gleamed on the flashing blades, bright with club colours, and on the slender craft in which crew after crew sweated and strained along the famous four and a half miles—this arena of the University Boat Races and many another great contest of rowing.

Soon the river was full of the rhythmic pattern of the oars, and the air filled with the shouts of supporters. But a score or so of dirty-looking swans looked on **unperturbed**, or pecked at tit-bits thrown to them by small boys. Apart from the **fact that** this was the first time the race in its present form was rowed from Putney to Mortlake it was a departure from the custom of rowing on the ebb-tide after the University Boat Race. The tide on Boat Race day would not have been suitable.

And what a triumph this year's race was for that great figure of English rowing, Steve Fairbairn! When he started the event in 1926 there was an entry of twenty-two, and that was considered remarkable. It is a bust of Steve Fairbairn that goes to the winner of the race. You could not help feeling a little sad that the tall, portly figure of Fairbairn was not there to see this river crowded with boats, and all the enthusiasm, crews, and spectators—crews from all parts of the country, small clubs rowing alongside the giants of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge and the famous eights from Thameside boathouses—all competing together in this great marathon of rowing. (Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Services)

Into the Unknown Valley

(Continued from page 11)

Tim sitting in a one-room bed-sitter, built, if that is the word, of bamboo and banana leaves. The next day, on a diet of millet beer, presented by the guide who had joined us, we left to join forces with Ursula in the valley. We travelled for an hour through woodland slopes, following our guide, who was leading us to the valley by a previously untravelled path.

The forest ended suddenly, and there the valley lay stretched before us. The rim of it was ringed with flowering rhododendrons, and we looked down on gentle grass and primula-covered hills, which eased off gently towards the flat bottom of the valley. In the sun the bottom was a sea of blinding white rice-stubble from which rose islands of groves and villages. Beyond could be seen the tall, cultivated pine trees growing to a height of some 200 feet or more. The pine trees of the Apatanis are unknown in the Himalayas for a range of-hundreds of miles, yet here was a people who carefully planned and cherished plantations of them.

Here, in an area of six miles by two miles, lived over 20,000 people, and as we threaded our way down I saw proof of an intense form of agriculture not to be found anywhere else between Bhutan and China. Even small, earthen dams which separated each plot of rice had been utilised to grow maize and millet.

Through this Himalayan Eden we passed into the village itself. What a staggering sight it was! House nudged house on both sides of what was evidently a main street. It was Hogarthian with its teeming vitality. Red tails abounded in the streets, and the verandahs appeared to be a solid block of women. Through all this we made our way, and met Ursula coming towards us, surrounded by a laughing, elegant group of Apatani men. Tall, with toga-like robes of many colours swinging from their shoulders, they formed a gay and picturesque party. With their bronzed good looks and easy manners they seemed the perfect cosmopolitan.

I had heard that a sort of near-feudal state existed up here. The people I had met before were, in many cases, slaves. The patricians, to which group Ursula's companions belonged, never left their valley, but dispatched the lower orders to do any work and to face the dangers of the unknown.

I learned that all this intense cultivation had been done without the aid of a plough—hoes and sticks were all the implements they used—and that their basic secret was manpower. Although specialists in agriculture, they are also the only people for many hundreds of miles who can weave.

There is a system of elders who, as a group, hold a certain authority which is far from being absolute. The main ruling force is the valley itself. When the time came for me to leave, regretfully, this near paradise, I knew that I should always remember this small, remote valley, turned into a garden by the strange, red-tailed men who are so passionately devoted to their homeland. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

Egyptian Palace Collections (Continued from page 15)

valuable objects produced in the Fabergé workshops, such as a miniature roulette wheel in blue enamel and gold, rock crystal bonbonnières, paperknives in jade and rhodonite, desk sets, clocks, bell-pushes, cigarette cases, and cane handles, all of them superb in craftsmanship.

The second day illustrated another aspect of Farouk's collecting: the amazing quantity of similar objects acquired in so short a time. The forty lots between them contained more than eighty elaborate scent bottles in gold, enamel, malachite, and bloodstone, most of them made in England or France in the second half of the eighteenth century.

The third day of the sale was devoted entirely to watches, musical boxes, and mechanical toys. This was the most immediately enchanting section of the objects of vertu. A richly enamelled gold snuff-box less than three inches in length had mechanical figures of peasant musicians who moved to the accompaniment of hidden music. Then there was the celebrated magician box which came from a Paris collection. This ingenious toy has a wizard who with a wave of his wand and to the accompaniment of music answers questions put to him. This and all the other objects of the same kind were made for the most part in Switzerland late in the eighteenth or early in the nineteenth century.

There were several hundred watches of every conceivable type, and also one or two clocks. The best of these was made in 1756 by an Englishman, James Cox, of ormolu and agate, fantastic in shape and destined for export to China.

The greatest European interest came on the fourth day of this sale, when Farouk's collection of snuff-boxes was under the hammer. There was a well-known maker of these boxes in Dresden—Johann Christian Neuber. He specialised in patterns of Saxon hardstones set in gold.

The Cairo sales ended on March 28 with the French glass paperweights. The 250 lots of paperweights fetched just over $\pounds E11,000$, an average of over $\pounds E40$ a lot. Full details of the prices at the six weeks of sales have not yet been received in London, but the total realised will be about $\pounds E700,000$. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service) May 20, 1954

LONDON CALLING

This Week's Listening



Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, can be heard in a discussion on colonialism in 'London Forum'

The Problems of Colonialism

DISCUSSION on the problems of colonial-A 1952, will be repeated in 'London Forum' on Sunday and Monday. The distinguished team consists of Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations; Aidan Crawley, a former Parliamentary Private Secretary to successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies in the post-war Labour Government; Ivor Thomas, a former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in the same Government, and afterwards Conservative Member of Parliament from 1949 to 1950; and Sir Frederick Whyte, a former Liberal Member of Parliament, who served at one time as President of the Indian Legislative Assembly. The chairman is Robert McKenzie. General Overseas: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15

American Viewpoint

"THE United States is an interesting country at any time—and I know it well—but I find it especially interesting just now." Those were Aidan Crawley's words when he returned from his extensive fact-finding tour of America, on which he extensive fact-finding tour of America, on which he was accompanied by his American authoress wife, Virginia Cowles. He went to the United States fully conscious that while official and Press views on issues of current political significance are readily available to the world at large, there is little oppor-tunity of knowing how individual Americans feel about such questions as the cold war, isolationism, internationalism, Communism, and McCarthyism. Aidan Crawley will be introducing some of these personal viewpoints when he presents his second programme this week on 'The American People.' The opinions expressed will come from quite different parts of the country and professions. General Overseas: Monday 05.30; Friday 11.30

General Overseas: Monday 05.30 ; Friday 11.30

Cambridge Journal

WHILE new literary journals are born-recent examples-others die. One of these is recent examples—others die. One of these is Scrutiny, the journal of criticism which Dr. F. R. Leavis has published from Cambridge for twenty years. In a valedictory introduction to his last number, Dr. Leavis says: 'The intellectuals of literary journalism will not make public lament for Scrutiny.' That remark may be questioned, but it is certainly true that 'they will not be unaffected by the loss.' One loss will be the literary contro-versies which Scrutiny's critics have evoked, and in his Third Programme talk Frank Kermode, of Reading University, speaks of the last of these, which was concerned with the relevance to criticism of literary history. of literary history. General Overseas: Monday 14.45; Saturday 01.30

Work of the Bible Society

THE Bible in East Africa will be the subject of The Bible in East Africa will be the subject of the Rev. Frank Bedford's talk in the series celebrating the Bible Society's third jubilee. Mr. Bedford is the society's secretary in East Africa, which includes Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and has the tremendous task of providing the Scriptures in all the many languages spoken in this vast area. He has recently been concernd in organising the distribution of the new Union Swahili Bible which has now been supplied to the African Church, and in arranging for the supply of Gospels in Kikuyu for Mau Mau prison camps. General Overgeas: Sunday 18.15; Monday 01.45

Malvern Festival

THE Malvern Festival of the Arts has now established itself as an essential contribution to the series of important musical celebrations that make the English artistic scene between early spring and late summer of fascinating interest.

On Monday Gilbert Vinter conducts the Malvern Choral Society and the BBC Midland Orchestra in a programme which includes works arranged by R. O. Morris and Holst; also familiar works by Tchaikovsky, Gounod, and Glière, and Sir George Dyson's 'Song for a Festival.'

The Malvern Festival originated largely from the joint efforts of two distinguished musical West Countrymen-Julius Harrison, composer and conductor, and Sir Ivor Atkins, who for years was organist and conductor at Worcester Cathedral. General Overseas: Monday 20.15

Portrait of a Singer

THAT great English singer ThAT great English singer, Dame Clara Butt, and 'opera in diamonds,' but her audiences adored her for her simplicity and sincerity. She travelled round the world four times and left behind an indelible memory of her wonderful voice and charm of manner. On the day of her wedding to Kennerly Rumford schools and shops in her native city of Bristol were closed and a special train service was

Rumford schools and shops in her native city of Bristol were closed and a special train service was put into operation between London and Bristol. 'Dear Clara' is a radio portrait of this memor-able personality, in which the distinguished con-tralto, Muriel Brunskill, will sing some of the songs most closely associated with her: G.O.S.: Tuesday 19.00; Wednesday 01.00; Thursday 14.15

A Trek Across Asia

N 'Mid-Week Talk' Morgan Philips Price, one of the few members of the House of Commons

Lot the few members of the House of Commons with a thorough knowledge of Central Asia, tells the story of the great Kazak trek. The Kazaks are a wandering people who in 1948 began to leave their home in the southern part of Chinese Turkestan, in the heart of Asia, where they had lived with their flocks for hundreds of years. They fled before the Chinese Communists south across Tibet. Mr. Philips Price will tell of their adventures before they reached safety in Kashmir, and eventually settlement in India and Turkey and eventually settlement in India and Turkey. G.O.S.: Wednesday 17.00; Thursday 02.15 and 10.15

Programmes for May 23-29

A New Radio Game

IF you saw a tramp in rags sitting on the Em-bankment reading Einstein; or a young girl wait-ing at a bus stop, holding a bunch of flowers and ing at a bus stop, holding a bunch of flowers and crying bitterly; or a young man in shorts and a Tyrolean hat hurrying along with a violin—surely you would ask yourself, 'What's it all about?' John P. Wynn has devised a new radio game based on this interest we all have in something strange, and in the first broadcast of the series on Monday a team made up of Dulcie Gray, Celia Johnson, Lionel Gamlin, and Guy Ramsey, will have to discover what it's all about by questioning the characters around whom John Wynn has built up unusual situations.

up unusual situations. In the first four programmes the characters will be played by John Forde and Charmian Innes; later the actors will be changed from time to time. The chairman is Brian Johnston.

G.O.S.: Monday 05.00; Tuesday 01.00 and 09.45; Thursday 18.30

Dame **Clara Butt**

The story of the great English singer, who was one of the personalities of the Edwardian age, will be told in 'Dear Clara'



Tribute to Old Gabriel

RADIO'S best-loved family, 'The Archers,' has orchestral suite written specially for them by Kenneth Pakeman, which is now being used as incidental music throughout the programme. It is dedicated to the memory of Robert Mawdesley, the original Walter Gabriel, who was a close friend of Pakeman's, and whose death last September touched

millions of homes with a sense of personal loss. 'A Village Suite (The Archers)' is written in four movements, but no fewer than sixteen moods; so that, while it will no doubt be performed in its entirety, it lends itself ideally to the selection of appropriate passages for use as incidental music. The original signature tune of 'The Archers' by Arthur Wood will remain unchanged. In addition to much music for radio and films,

Kenneth Pakeman has written many song settings, an obec concerto, several smaller orchestral works, and an opera of The Land of Heart's Desire by W. B. Yeats.

G.O.S.: Wednesday 09.45 and 22.15; Saturday 17.30



Dulcie Gray Celia Johnson **Charmian Innes** You can hear them in a new radio game 'What's It All About?' which opens in the G.O.S. this week

F DWARD LOCKSPEISER, editor of the recent G.O.S. programmes on Britain's contribution to European music, adds a postscript to the series this week when he talks about the Festival of Twentieth-Century Music held in Rome last month. His talk, which will be illustrated by recordings made at the Festival, will be concerned mainly with the works by British composers represented there. (G.O.S.: Tuesday at 14.15 and Friday at 21.15.)

One of the most celebrated musicians at the Rome Festival was the Russian composer Igor Stravinsky, who is now visiting Britain. On Wed-nesday he conducts the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at a concert in the Royal Finita information of a target of the second state o a performance of his Divertimento, Scènes de Ballet.

The Gifford Lectures

IN 'Work and Worship' on Wednesday the Rev. E. H. Robertson will talk about the published volumes of the Gifford Lectures by Canon C. E. Raven. The first, *Science and Religion*, is a protest Raven. The first, Science and Religion, is a protest against the attempt to discuss the relation between these two as a relation between religion and the mechanical sciences. Canon Raven tells instead the very different story of the relation between religion and the biological sciences. In the second volume, *Experience and Interpretation*, he traces the origin and nature of religious experience and its relation to the imperfect way in which we interpret it.

General Overseas: Wednesday 12.45

A Tradition of Craftsmanship

OVENTRY has always been known for the mechanical skill of its citizens. As far back as the seventeenth century there were skilled watchthe seventeenth century there were skilled watch-makers there, and long before the days of mass production there were a hundred different types of craftsmen recognised from movement-makers to engravers. Today this hereditary skill has led by way of the cycle and motor industry to aircraft and every kind of skilled precision engineering, and Som Pollock visits Coventry, which provides a Sam Pollock visits Coventry, which provides a large share of Britain's exports, when he 'Goes to Town' for listeners on Tuesday. G.O.S.: Tuesday 17.00; Wednesday 02.15 and 10.15

SAM POLLOCK VISITS

COVENTRY

to meet the people and to see over the city and its industries. The centre of Coventry was destroyed by bombing, but its great engineering plants were never put out of action. This picture shows Broadgate, the first development in the long-term plan for the

rebuilding of the city



A Treasure in the House

NE of the remarkable items of 'furniture' in O the home of Kathleen Nott is something which looks like an outsize car dashboard, and which she affectionately calls 'Rumpelstiltskin.' It is, in fact, the control panel of a series of complicated devices invented by her husband, an electronic engineer, and designed to take the sting out of the house-wives' cry 'a woman's work is never done.'

'Rumple' makes the morning tea, switches on lights, selects radio and television programmes, and keeps a friendly eye on the oven. His colleague, the not-so-dumb waiter, operating on the principle of the guided missile, lumbers round the room offering drinks and snacks and meeting any refusal to partake with a loud rude-sounding buzz. Kathleen Nott, who will describe her strange

household companions in a talk, 'Robots as Pets, is a poet, novelist, and philosopher. General Overseas: Wednesday 05.45; Thursday 00.00

Motor Racing at Aintree

THE post-war boom in British motor racing has naturally led to the creation of many new circuits. The latest addition to the list is the three-mile road which has been built to encircle the Grand National course at Aintree.

To men of business this must represent a large To men of business this must represent a large financial venture. To motor racing enthusiasts, the world over, it is a focal point of interest, and the fact that the first meeting will be run by the British Automobile Racing Club ensures that its launching will be in good hands. A varied pro-gramme of events for both sports and racing cars has been drawn up. It may be said that Aintree is to start life as 'the Goodwood of the North.' On Saturday Raymond Baxter and Robin Richards will broadcast a commentary during the final of the main race of the day for formule

final of the main race of the day for formule libre cars.

General Overseas: Saturday 14.55, 15,30, and 16.15

and Catab Tab 111 115 Table Callin

Radio Theatre presents Michael Hordern in

H.M.S. 'MARLBOROUGH' WILL ENTER HARBOUR A radio play from the novel by Nicholas Monsarrat

HEY say that when Nicholas Monsarrat, author and journalist before the war and naval officer during it, completed *The Cruel*

Sea, he had little idea that he had written the best-selling novel for years. But his publishers were in no such doubt, and their immediate jubilant reaction has been abundantly justified by the sales. Mr. Monsarrat now works as an Information Officer in Canada, continuing of course to write novels, though his most recent was not about the sea. But no writer has done more—or anything like as much—to convey to the general public the particular hazards and horrors of the war at sea from 1939-45.

A short novel which followed The Cruel Sea was H.M.S. 'Marlborough' Will Enter Harbour, and this has been adapted for radio by a distinguished regular naval officer, Captain Kenneth Langmaid, p.s.c. We may begin at the end, for the title itself does so: it is mid-winter,

1941, and a naval sloop, crippled by a torpedo attack, with most of its equipment and armament out of order and all but a handful of its crew lost, is limping slowly but triumphantly into harbour in Northern Ireland, Coma message: 'To Flag Officer in Charge, Londonderry, H.M.S. Marlborough will enter harbour'

It is the climax to over fourteen days of desperate danger, ever since the night when the midshipman was saying idly that 'Some of the men feel they're wasting their time; most of them haven't seen a thing on their look-out watches at dawn or dusk '—and the ship was hit by a tonpedo; after which nobody had cause to be bored. It is a miracle that H.M.S. Marlborough

nobody had cause to be bored. It is a miracle that H.M.S. Mariborough survives, and this is due not only to the courage of the men who survive that first explosion, but equally to the attitude of the skipper himself. For what makes this something more than a study of action and heroism, is the relationship between Wainwright and his ship: for it is indeed as though the vessel were human for him. Seventeen years ago he served aboard her when she was first commissioned; at intervals since, when she has been near, he has gone to visit her as he would a dear friend. And now, in the moment of her extramity. Wainwright is determined that she shall not die of her extremity, Wainwright is determined that she shall not die. PETER FORSTER General Overseas: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30

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 for six months, single copies 6d. 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:	Messurs. 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; Higgenbotham's Ltd., Mount Road, Madras; Oxford Book and Stationery Co., 17 Park Street, Calcutta, 16
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., P.O. Box 591, Salisbury; P.O. Box 256, Bulawayo
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 CALLE	NG 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.

May 20, 1954

The Wavelengths for Your Area

General Overseas Service

The week's programmes are presented in full on pages 20-26. 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

A CONTRACTOR OF	
East Africa, Arabia, Egypt,	Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean
Israel, Jordan, Lebanon,	GMT kc/s m.
Sudan, Syria, Turkey	04.30-06.307185 41.75
GMT kc/s m. 04.30-06.15	05.00-07.30
	06.00-07.30
04.30-06.15	10.30-18.30
	18.00-20.15
10.30-16.15	18.30-22.45
10.30-17.30	21.00-22.45
17.15-20.15 15140 19.82 17.15-21.00 11945 25.12	*Canada, U.S.A., Mexico
20.00-21.00	21.15-22.15 19.60
	21.15-00.30
Iraq, Persia	22.15-03.00
04.30-06.15 11930 25.15	23.00-02.15
15.15-18.30 15.180 19.76	00.30-03.00
18.00-20.15	04.30-06.15
	*Went Indian Oratural
West Africa	*West Indies, Central
04.30-06.30	America, South America
04.30-06.30 9600 31.25	(north of Amazon, including Peru)
04.30-06.30	20.00-23.15
05.00-07.30	20.00-23.15 11750 25.53
06.00-08.00	22.15-23.15
07.00-08.00 17700 16.95	23.45-00.30 11750 25.53
09.30-20.15 15110 19.85	23.45-03.00
10.30-16.15	00.30-03.00
11.30-17.30	*Could America
17.15-18.15 17870 16.79	*South America
18.00-20.15	(south of Amazon, excluding Peru)
18.00-20.15	20.00-23.15 15260 19.66
21.00-22.45	20.00-00.30
21.00-22.45	22.15-03.00
21.00-22.45	
	*Between 23.00-03.00 reception may be
North Africa	possible on 7185 kc/s 41.75 m.
04.30-06.30	
04.30-06.30	E. C.
05.00-07.30	Australia
06.00-07.30	06.00-08.00 7150 41.96
16.00-18.30	06.00-08.00
18.00-20.15	09.30-11.15
18.00-22.45	09.30-11.15 11930 25.15
18.30-22.45	09.30-11.15
21.00-22.45	09.30-11.15 15400 19.48
	20.00-21.00
Central and South Africa	20.00-22.15
04.30-06.30	
04.30-06.30	New Zealand
05.00-07.15	06.00-08.00
06.00-08.00 15110 19.85	06.00-08.00
07.00-08.00	09.30-11.15
10.30-16.15	09.30-11.15
10.30-20.15	09.30-11.15 15070 19.91
11.30-17.30	09.30-11.15 15400 19.48
16.15-16.30	20.00-21.00
(Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.)	20.00-22.15
16.15-16.30	20.00-22.15
16.45-17.00 , 100, 15140 19.82	20.00-22.15
(except Thurs., Fri.)	20.00-22.15 12095 24.80
16.45-17.00	21.00-22.15
(except Thurs., Fri.)	Alantha Olaina
17.00-17.15	Japan, North China,
17.00-18.15	North-Western Pacific
18.00-22.45	09.30-11.3015400 19.48
18.00-22.45	09.30-14.15
21.00-22.45	09.30-14.15
	Could Food Asia
	South-East Asia
Malta, Greece, Italy,	09.30-15.15
Central Mediterranean	09.30-15.15
04.30-06.157230 41.49	13.00-15.15
04.30-07.30	I the participation of the
05.00-07.3012095 24.80	India, Pakistan, Ceylon
10.30-16.15 15140 19.82	02.00-02.15
10.30-20.15 15110 19.85	02.00-02.15
10.30-21.00	09.30-17.30
17.15-20.15 15140 19.82	09.30-18.15.
18.00-21.00	13.00-18.15 12095 24.80
	the second second second

Special Services—West

The week's programmes are given on pages 20-26

North America	East Africa
Canada, U.S.A.	GMT kc/s m.
GMT kc/s m.	16.45-17.00 15140 19.82
15.00-16.15	17870 16.79 (Thurs.)
17.00-20.00	18.15-18.30
20.00-20.45	15260 19.66
(Mon to Sat.)	(Sun., Fri.)
20.45-21.15 15310 19.60	West Africa
11930 25.15	20.15-21.00
	15110 19.85
West Indies	
23.15-23.45 11750 25.53	Central and South Africa
9510 31.55	16.15-16.30 15140 19.82
	17870 16.79 (See Theme Eric)
Falkland Islands	(Sun., Thurs., Fri.) 16.30-16.45
Sunday only	17870 16 79
16.15-16.45 17730 16.92	16.45-17.00 15140 19.82
	17870 16.79 (Thurs., Fri.)
Latin America	
Central America,	Arabic '
South Caribbean Area,	Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan,
South America (N. of Amazon,	Lebanon, Sudan, Syria
including Peru)	03.45-04.15 7210 41.61 9760 30.74
In Spanish	04.45-05.15
01.00-02.30	12040 24.92
In Portuguese 6195 48.43	17.00-19.00 12040 24.92 15450 19.42
23.00-00.15 11800 25.42	19.30-20.30
9580 31.32	12040 24.92
Cauth America (C. of America	North Africa
South America (S. of Amazon, excluding Peru)	04.45-05.15
In Spanish	17.00-19.00
23.00-00.30	19.30-20.30
9600 31.25	Hebrew
In Portuguese	Israel
23.00-00.15	16.30-17.00 12040 24.92
9640 31.12	15450 19.42
Mexico	17700 16.95 17740 16.91
In Spanish	17740 16.91
01.00-02.309640 31.12	Persian
	Persia
Malta	10.00-10.15
Monday, Tuesday, Thursday	15180 19.76 15420 19.45
and Saturday	17700 16.95
17.30-17.45	15.45-16.3015450 19.42
11955 25.09	17740 16.91

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Bacific Australia GMT kc/s m. 06.00-07.00 .7200 41.67 9760 30.74 New Zealand 6035 49.71 06.00-07.00 .6035 49.71 7200 41.67 30.82	Far Eastern China and Japan GMT kc/s. m. 09.00-09.15. 12040 24.92 (Mon. to Fri.) 09.15-09.30. 12040 24.92 11.00-11.30. 12040 24.92 11.00-11.30. 12.00-12.45. 12040 24.92 24.92
Eastern India, Pakistan, Ceylon 13.15-15.3012040 24.92 15260 19.66 13.45-14.1515420 19.45 17890 16.77 (<i>Tues.</i> , <i>Wed.</i>) Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas	South-East Asia 09.00-09.15

N.B.-These wavelengths are subject to alteration

SUNDAY MAY 23

Special Services For wavelengths see page 19

North America

20

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes 20.45-21.15 Special Programmes

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 Spani	sh (S. of Amazon)
23.00	NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 V	Veekly News Round-up
23.15	Medical Talk
23.30	Feature Programme
23.50	Music
00.00	THE NEWS
00.15-00	0.30 Commentary
	by J. de Castilla
In Spanis	sh (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00	THE NEWS
01.15-02	2.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00	NEWS SUMMARY
02.07	Beview of the Press
02.15-03	2.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above)
In Portu	guese
23.00	NEWS SUMMARY
23.05	Programme Summary
23.06	Music or Feature
23,30	London Chronicle
23.45	Listeners' Choice
00.00-00	15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Tunes of Everyday Life A programme of gramophone records 20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour Community hymn - singing from Witney Social Service Centre, Oxfordshire

Central and South Africa

16.15 Accord In Afrikaans 16.30 AANDNUUS (News) 16.40-16.45 Sondag Praatjie (Sunday Talk)

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 17.05Reading from the Qur'an17.05Reading from the Qur'an17.15Question and Answer17.35Music Programme18.00NEWS and News Talk 18.25 Discussion 18.55-19.00 News Headlines 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an 19.40 'Tafsir' 19.40 19.50 Your Favourite Singer 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 Listeners' Period 15.45 16,00 Topical Talk 16,00 Topical Talk 16,10 'Law and the Individual in England ': a talk 15,15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

бМТ 00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 Radio Theatre presents Michael Hordern in 'H.M.S. "MARLBOROUGH"

WILL ENTER HARBOUR' by Nicholas Monsavrat

Adapted as a radio play by Captain (E) Kenneth Langmaid, D.S.C., R.N. Cast in order of speaking:

Commander Wainwright Michael Hordern Commander Selby......Donald Gray Leading Seaman Bridger...Basil Lord Lieut. (E) Guthrie (Chief) Lieut. Emery (Guns).....Colin Gordlon Lieut. Haines (Pilot)...Douglas Wilmer Midshipman Wade (Snottie) Nigel Stock Quantermaster......Derek Birch Petty Officer Adams (Chief Bosun's Mate)......Derek Birch Petty Officer Adams (Chief Bosun's Mate)......Derek Birch Signalman......Alan Reid Sungeon Lieut. Donovan Arthur Lawrence Sick Berth Attendant Payton Richard.Waring Chief Engine Room Artificer Harvington.......Michael O'Halloran Stoker Petty Officer Blake Geoffrey Bond Produced by Charles Lofesux oker Petty Officer Blake Geoffrey Bond Produced by Charles Lefeaux (repeated at 18.30) Peter Forster writes on page 18

01.40 ORCHESTRAL MUSIC on gramophone records

THE NEWS 02.00

02.10 **NEWS TALK**

02.15 MELODY MIXTURE Jack Byfield and his Players with Frederic Curzon at the organ

02.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison Edited and produced by Peter Duncan (repeated at 15.30; Monday, at 09.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 FROM THE BIBLE

04.55 News Summarv

05.00 **BB**C SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by Edward van Denne. Three Symphonic Skewches: La Mer Debussy Conducted by Edward van Beinum

Symphony No. 1, Op. 25 Paul Ben-Haim

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
- 06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 PERSONAL PORTRAIT Someone in the news

07.30 TIP-TOP TUNES played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with Jill Day and Roy Edwards introducing Swingstime The String Choir, London Rhapsody All-time Hit Parade and Geraldo at the piano

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS

followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE from the Church of St. Mardin-in-the-Fields, London. Conducted by the Rev. G. Holland (repeated at 16.45 and 23.45)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10

NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

12.00 Alfred Marks in 'THE FORCES' SHOW ' with Sally Rogens Top Tuncs and Request Numbers from Eve Boswell and Dickie Valentine The New Howdunnit David Berglas and a guest star

Peter Yorke and his Orchestra

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 GRAND HOTEL Tom Jenkins and the Palm Count Orchestra with this week's visiting antist, Webster Booth

(repeated Thurs., 05.00; Sat., 20.15)

14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 **CONCERTO** Violan Concerto No. 5, in A (K.219) by Mozart played by Nona Liddell and the BBC Scottish Orchestra

15.15 PERSONAL PORTRAIT Someone in the news

15.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison (repeated on Monday at 09.45)

THE NEWS 16.00

16.10 **NEWS TALK**

16.15 LONDON FORUM What is Colonialism?

A discussion between Dr. Ral Bunche, Aidan Crawley, Ivor Thoma and Sir Frederick Whyte Chairman, Robert McKenzie Ralph (repeated on Monday at 02.15) See note on page 17

16.45 SUNDAY SERVICE from the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London. Conducted by the Rev. G. Holland (repeated at 23.45)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 VARIETY FANFARE High-speed entertainment from the North of England presenting the best in British show busin∈ss with the Kordites and the Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra Conducted by Vilem Tausky (repeated at 21.45)

THE NEWS 18.00

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S THIRD JUBILEE

A series of six talks 3--' The Bible in East Africa' by the Rev. Frank Bedford (repeated on Monday at 01.45)

18.30 Radio Theatre presents Michael Hordern in H.M.S. "MARLBOROUGH " WILL ENTER HARBOUR ' by Nicholas Monsabrat (See 00.30)

19.40 ORCHESTRAL MUSIC on gramophone records

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20,10 20.15 SHORT STORY

'The Jar,' by Rodney Quest Read by Frederick Allen

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR Community hymn-singing from the Witney Social Service Centre, Oxfordshire

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 SOLOIST v. ORCHESTRA The slory of the concento from Bach to Bartok, presented with gramophone records by Julian Henbage 9-' The Climax of Vintuoso-Romanticism: Tchaikovsky' (repeated Monday, 07.30; Sat., 02.30)

21.45 VARIETY FANFARE High-speed entertainment from the North of England (See 17.30)

22.15 WELSH MAGAZINE with items of particular interest to Welsh people abroad including a newsletter, topical and sports reports, modern and traditional music, and an interview with a Welsh personality in the news

(repeated on Monday at 12,30).

THE NEWS

23.15 CONTINENTAL CABARET

A programme of gramophone records presented by Lilian Duff

23.45-00.15 SUNDAY SERVICE from the Church of St. Martin in-the-Fields, London, Conducted by the Rev. G. Holland

PROGRAMME PARADE

and Announcements

broadcast daily

broadcast dauy GMT 04.24 on: 48.43, 41.75, 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.15, 24.80 m. 05.54 on: 42.05, 41.96, 31.12, 19.85 m. 09.24 on: 25.15, 19.91, 19.85, 19.48, 16.93 m. 10.24 on: 25.12, 19.82, 16.84, 16.79 m. 15.09 on: 19.76 m. 19.54 on: 25.53 m. 22.09 on: 30.53 m. 22.53 approx. on: 31.88, 31.55, 30.53, 25.53, 25.15, 24.80, 19.76, 19.66 m.

19.66 m. A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast whenever possible at 20.50 app. on 25.15 and 19.60 m. covering pro-grammes for the period 22.00 to 03.00

23.10 Home News from Britain

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL followed by an interlude at 00.30

00.40 From the Editorials

00.45 BBC

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by John Pritchard Harriet Cohen (piano) Nights in the Gardens of Spain. Falla (repeated on Wednesday at 19.00)

01.15 THE CHILDREN **OF WALES**

exchange greetings with exchange greetings with the children of the world The thirdy-third ennual Message of Goodwill, including greetings in reply from children overseas and a short address by the Rev. Gwilym Davies, the founder of the Message Introduced by Lorraine Davies (repeated Tuesday, 14.45; Wed., 19.30) See article on page 3

01.45 THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S THIRD JUBILEE

A series of six talks by the Rev. Frank Bedford

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

02.15 LONDON FORUM What is Colonialism?

A discussion between Dr. Ralph Bunche, Aidan Crawley, Ivor Thomas, and Sir Frederick Whyte Chairman, Robert McKenzie

02.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'Gustav Holst (1874-1934),' by Ralph Vaughan Williams

'Forgotten Composers of Fame,' by Trevor Harvey (repeated at 16.30; Tuesday, 06.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS! The Rew. John Huxtable Principal of New College, London speaks on 'The Kingdom of God' followed by an interlude at 04.50 app.

04.55 News Summary

05.00 WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? A game of detection. deviaed by John P. Wynn In which the panel tries to solve the odd siduations invented by him (See Tuesday at 01.00 and 09.45; Thursday at 18.30) See note on page 17

THE 05.30

AMERICAN PEOPLE Microphone impressions of people and opinions in the United States today Compiled and presented by Aidan Crawley (repeated on Friday at 11.30) See note on page 17

THE NEWS 06.00

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 STAGE, SCREEN, AND STUDIO A magazine programme introduced by Princess Indira This week includes a film review **06.45 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS** Directed by Henry Krein

THE NEWS 07.00

07.10 Home News from Britain **07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME**

Compiled by Alan J. Villiers

07.30 SOLOIST v. ORCHESTRA The story of the concerto (See Sun., 21.15; repeated Sat., 02.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS

followed by an interlude at 09.40 **09.45 IN TOWN TONIGHT**

Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

10.15 RACE RELATIONS

Fourth of a series of six talks by Phillip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E. (repeated on Friday, 15.15 and 23.30)

10.30 MUSIC **ROUND THE WORLD** Songs. ceremonial, and dance music from the countries visited by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh during their Commonwealth Tour Recorded by the BBC's reporters on the tour, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Audrey Russell, and Godfrey Talbot (repeated at 17.30; Tuesday, 02.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 **NEWS TALK**

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 DANCING TIME

with Syd Dean and his Band Cricket 12.15

M.C.C. v. PAKISTAN A commentary by John Arlott on the second day's play at Lord's

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

THE NEWS 13.00

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 'THE JUDGMENT **OF BORSO'**

A story by Maurice Hewlett dramatised for radio and produced by Wilkind Grantham (repeated Thurs., 01.15; Friday, 20.15) followed by an interlude at 13.55

Big Ben 14.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**

14.15 * A LIFE OF BLISS * Episode 28

(repeated Wed., 17.30; Friday, 07.30)

14.45 From the Third Programme 'SCRUTINY' AND ITS LAST CONTROVERSY

Talk by Frank Kermode (repeated on Saturday at 01.30) See note on page 17 followed by an interlude at 15.05

OVERTURES 15.15 on gramophone records

RECITAL 15.30 Arthur Downes (baritone). John Aronowskiz (piano) From the Hall of India and Pakistan, Over-Seas House, London 16.00 THE NEWS 16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 **INDO-CHINA** A series of talks in which speakers consider past events and present developments in the light of their own experiences in Indo-China (repeated Tuesday, 00.45 and 07.15)

16.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE (See 02.45; repeated Tues., 06.45)

16.45 Cricket M.C.C. v. PAKISTAN

Further commentary from Lord's

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL 17.30 MUSIC **ROUND THE WORLD**

(See 10.30; repeated Tues., 02.30)

THE NEWS 18.00

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Alfred Marks in 'THE FORCES' SHOW ' (See Sunday at 12.00; repeated on Wednesday at 21.15)

19.30 LONDON JAZZ Spotlight on the Tenor Sax The Don Rendall Group The Kenny Graham Afrocubists

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE 20.15 Malvern Festival of Arts

BBC MIDLAND ORCHESTRA Conductor, Gilbert Vinter

Conductor, Gilbert Vinter Robert Easton (bass) Malvern Choral Society Conductor, Leonard Blake Two songs for unaccompanied chorus: Blow away the morning dew arr. Morris Swansea Town.....arr. Holst Suide: The Sleeping Princess Swansea Town......ar Suite: The Sleeping Princess Vulcan's Song (Philémon et Baucis) Dance of the Russian Sailors...Glière Song for a Festival.....George Dyson See note on page 17

21.00 Cricket M.C.C. V. PAKISTAN An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Lord's

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE Concert music

22.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

THE NEWS 23.00

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 PERSONAL PORTRAIT Someone in the news

23.30 STAGE, SCREEN, AND STUDIO

A magazine programme introduced by Princess Indira. This week includes a film review

23.45-00.15 CENTRAL BAND **OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE**

Conducted by Wing-Commander A. E. Sims, o.B.E. Organising Director of Music Royal Air Force with Edith Lewin (mezzo-soprano)

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review 15.45 For Your Consideration: a talk 15.55 'Foens': topical talk 16.00 'By Heart' A poetry programme 16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

MAY 24

North America

West Indies

Latin America

In Portuguese

West Africa

Malta

Arabic

17 50

18.00

18.25

18.40

19.36

19.55

Hebrew

Persian

23.15

21

Special Services For warelengths see page 19

Personal Portrait

23.30-23.45 Stage, Screen, and Studio Introduced by Princess Indira This week includes a film review

In Spanish (S. of Amazon) 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY 23.07 Musical Interlude 23.15 Radio Gazette 23.30 Library of the Air 23.45 Music 00.00 THE NEWS 00.15-00.30 Commentary In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico) 01.00 THE NEWS

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

n Portuguese 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY 23.05 Programme Summary 23.06 Radio Panorama 23.20 Musical Interlude 23.30 How Parliament Works 23.45 Industrial Bulletin 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA

Matters for Discussion 'The Professional and West Africa.' A discussion between Dr. R. J. Harrison-Church and Dr. Irvine on 'The Botanist'

'The History of the Empire Games': last of three talks by Charles Newham

Students' Welfare': six talks by a member of the British Council---3 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

17.30-17.45 English by Radio Presented in Maltese

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 Arab Affairs in the British Press 17.30 Listeners' Requests 17.50 London Letter

London Letter NEWS and News Talk

Music Programme Mirror of the West 'Social Security' by Ishaq Nashashibi

English by Radio Listeners' Forum

18.55-19.00 News Headlines 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an

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

20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

In Afrikaans 16.30 AANDNUUS (News) 16.37-16.45 Uit die Hoofartikels (From the Editorials)

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes 17.00-21.15 Special Programmes



Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

22

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes 17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Recital Arthur Wallington (bass) Cecilia Keating (violin)

Latin America

In Span	ish (S. of Amazon)
23.00	NEWS SUMMARY
23.07	Musical Interlude
23.15	Radio Gazette
23.30	Science Notebook
23.45	Music
00.00	THE NEWS
00.15-0	0.30 International Commentary
In Span	ish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00	THE NEWS
01.15-0	2.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above)
02.00	NEWS SUMMARY
02.07	Review of the Press
02.15-0	2.30 International Commentary
In Port	uguese
23.00	NEWS SUMMARY
23.05	Programme Summary
23.06	Radio Panorama
23.20	Musical Interlude
23.30	
	by Alan Murray

23.45 Agriculture and Livestock 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

0.15 Calling West Africa Far Away and Long Ago,' by W. H. Iudson. Episode 12 20.15 Hudson

Hudson. Episode 12 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

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

Malta

17.30-17.45 Maltese Miscellany (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS 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 Reading from the Qur'an Special Programme for Jordan Day NEWS and News Talk 17.15 18.00 18.25 Music Programme 18.40 Letters from the Arab World 18.55-19.00 News Headlines 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an 19.40 Announcer's Choice 20.00 Arab Affairs in the British Press 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS This England 16.35 16.40-17.00 Treasury of the Mind

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review 15.45Listeners' Period16.00Persian Music Requests 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 19

GMT **00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL** followed by an interlude at 00.30

00.40 From the Editorials

00.45 INDO-CHINA A senies of talks in which speakers consider past events and present developments in the light of their own experiences in Indo-China (repeated at 07.15)

01.00 WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? A game of detection devised by John P. Wynn In which the panel tries to solve the odd situations invented by him Add situations invented by him The Panel: Celia Johnson, Dulcie Gray Lionel Gamlin, Guy Ramsey The 'Characters': Charmian Innes, John Forde Chairman, Brian Johnston Produced by Joan Clark (repeated at 09.45; Thursday, 18.30)

01.30 LONDON JAZZ Highlights from a jazz concert featuring Vic Lewis and his Orchestra Producer, Jimmy Grant (repeated on Saturday at 09.45)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

MUSIC 02.30 **ROUND THE WORLD**

KOUND THE WOKLD Songs, ceremonial, and dance music, from the countries visited by the Queen and the Duke of Edimburgh during their Commonwealth Tour Recorded by the BBC's reporters on the tour, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Audrey Russell, and Godfrey Talbot

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS! The Rev. John Huxtable Principal of New College, London speaks on 'The Kingdom of God ' followed by an interlude at 04.50 app

04.55 News Summary

05.00 DANCING TIME with Syd Dean and his Band

05.45 GENERALLY SPEAKING

THE NEWS! 06.00

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 BOOKS TO READ

06.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE 'Gustav Holst (1874-1934),' by Ralph Vaughan Williams 'Forgotten Composers of Fame,' by Trevor Harvey

THE NEWS 07.00

07.10 Home News from Britain

INDO-CHINA 07.15 (See 00.45)

07.30 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with

A SONG FOR EVERYONE, with his guest artist, Lucille Graham BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Bowman (repeated Wednesday, 02.30 and 15.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS followed by an intenlude at 09.40

09.45 WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT? A game of detection devised by John P. Wynn (See 01.00; repeated Thurs., 18.30)

10.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB The listener's own programme in which views and comments are ex-changed by letters written to the Club (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Friday, 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

DANCE MUSIC 12.00 on gramophone records

12.15 Cricket M.C.C. v. PAKISTAN A commentary by John Arlott on the last day's play at Lord's

12.30 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE For all Ulster folk overseas

THE NEWS 13.00

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUVENIRS OF MUSIC BBC Variety Orchestra Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

14.00 Big Ben **RADIO NEWSREEL**

14.15 FESTIVAL OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY MUSIC at Rome

An illustrated talk by Edward Lockspeiser (repeated on Friday at 21.15) See note on page 18

14.45 THE CHILDREN **OF WALES** exchange greetings with

the children of the world The thirty-third annual Message of Goodwill, including greetings in reply from children overseas and a short address by the Rev. Gwilym Davies, the founder of the Message Introduced by Lorraine Davies (repeated on Wednesday at 19.30)

15.15 ANNOUNCER'S CHOICE

Aidan McDermot presents his selection of gramophone records 15.30

STUDIES IN MUSICAL TASTE A series of six talks by Antony Hopkins 3-- 'Beethoven '

(repeated on Thursday, 06.30 and 23.45) 16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 **NEWS TALK**

16.15 REPORT FROM BRITAIN Chelsea Flower Show ' Talk by Fred Streeter (repeated Wednesday, 00.45 and 07.15)

16.30 MELODY MIXTURE Jack Byfield and his Players with Frederic Curzon at the organ

16.45 Cricket M.C.C. v. PAKISTAN Further commentary from Lord's 17.00 SAM POLLOCK **GOES TO TOWN**

This week: Coventry A series of reports on places, people, and their jobs (repeated Wednesday, 02.15 and 10.15) See note on page 18

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE Concert music

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Peter Jones in *** TALK ABOUT JONES ***

with Lind Joyce Mary Mackenzie, Sydmey Tafler Geoffrey Sumner, and John Jowelt Orchestra conducted by Peter Akister

Whitten by John Jowett and Peter Jones Production by Vennon Harnis (repeated Thurs., 02.30; Sat., 10.30)

19.00 'DEAR CLARA' A radio portrait of Dame Clara Butt by Alma Jones by Alma Jones with Muriel Brunskill (contrahto) Frederick Harvey (baritone) Bournemouth Municipal Choir and Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra Conducted by Charles Groves Storyteller, Ronald Simpson Produced by Desmond Hawkins (repeated Wed., 01.00; Thurs., 14.15), See note on page 17

See note on page 17

THE NEWS 20.00

20.15

21.00

22.30

23.00

23.15

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE NEW RECORDS

Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

Cricket

M.C.C. v. PAKISTAN

An eye-witness account of the last day's play at Lord's

followed by an interlude at 21.05

Light music

Commonwealth Team

Commonwealth leam Gwen Plumb (Australia) Olive Gregg (South Africa) Wally Raeburn (Canada) Frank Pilgrim (Weet Indies) and a guest from Great Britain ask all the questions and. Ted Kawanagh (New Zealand) knows some of the answers (repeated Wed., 14.15; Friday, 18.30)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE

For all Ulster folk overseas

THINK

ON THESE THINGS

Christian hymns, their music, and their meaning

and Programme Parade

THE NEWS

RECITAL

Arthur Wallington (bass) Cecilia Keating (violin)

From the Hall of India and Pakistan, Over-Seas House, London

23.45-00.00 BOOKS TO READ

23.10 Home News from Britain

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

21.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE

21.45 TWENTY QUESTIONS

00.00 SANDY MACPHERSON

at the theatre organ

GMT

LONDON CALLING

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL followed by an interlude at 00.30 00.40 From the Editorials 10.15 **00.45 REPORT FROM BRITAIN** Chelsen Flower Show Talk by Fred Streeter 10.30 (repeated at 07.15) 'DEAR CLARA' 01.00 A radio portrait of Dame Clara Butt by Alma Jones 11.00 (See Thursday at 14.15) 11.10 02.00 THE NEWS 02.10 NEWS TALK SAM POLLOCK 02.15GOES TO TOWN 12.15 This week: Coventry A series of reports on places, people, and their jobs (repeated at 10.15) 02.30 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with A SONG FOR EVERYONE with his guest artist, Lucille Graham BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Bowman (repeated at 15.30) 03.00 Close down 04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary 13.00 04.40 From the Editorials **04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS!** The Rev. John Huxtable Principal of New College, London speaks on 'The Kingdom of God ' 14.00 followed by an interlude at 04.50 app. 04.55 News Summary 05.00 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT BBC Concert Orchestra and the BBC Chorus 05.45 ROBOTS AS PETS Talk by Kathleen Nott (repeated on Thursday at 00.00) See note on page 18 THE NEWS 06.00 06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL 06.30 Jack Buchanan in "HOME AND AWAY " by David Climie and Anthony Armstrong and Anthony Armstrong Daffodil Fuller.....Elsie Randolph Bildie Fuller.....Josephine Crombie Janet Fuller.....Beryl Roques Hyacinth Fuller.....Beryl Roques BBC Revue Orchestra Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz Produced by Jacques Brown (repeated on Friday, 13.15 and 23.45) 15.15 THE NEWS 07.00 07.10 Home News from Britain **07.15 REPORT FROM BRITAIN** Chelsea Flower Show Talk by Fred Streeter 16.00 RECITAL 07.30 16.10 Arthur Wallington (bass) Cecilia Keating (violin) 16.15 From the Hall of India and Pakistan, Over-Seas House, London 08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 THE ARCHERS A story of country folk (repeated at 22.15; Saturday, 17.30)

SAM POLLOCK **GOES TO TOWN** (See 02.15)

RHYTHM IS THEIR BUSINESS Records presented by Denis Preston

THE NEWS

NEWS TALK 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 BBC MIDLAND

LIGHT ORCHESTRA

Cricket SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN A commentary by Rex Alston on the first day's play at Hove

12.30 CENTRAL BAND OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

The Rev. E. H. Robertson talks about the published volumes of the Gifford Lectures by Canon C. E. Raven; and messages from missionaries' children to their parents abroad

THE NEWS

Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 TWENTY QUESTIONS Commonwealth Team Gwen Plumb (Australia) Olive Gregg (South Africa) Wally Reyburn (Canada) Frank Pilgrim (West Indies) and a guest from Great Britain ask all the questions and Ted Kavanagh (New Zealand) knows some of the answers (repeated on Friday at 18.30)

14.45 Robert Eddison in *** DEAD SILENCE ***

* DEAD SILENCE * A serial play, in eight episodes adapted by Ellecton Trevor from the story by Simon Rattray 7—* The Web and the Fly * Gorry......Noel Hood Hugo Bishop.......Robert Eddison Detective-Inspector Frisnay Raf de la Torre Sir Bernard Gregg......Monica Grey Christine Johns......Daphne Maddox (reneated Thursday, 20,15; Fri., 02, 30)

(repeated Thursday, 20.15; Fri., 02.30)

MUSIC FROM THE OPERAS on gramophone records

15.30 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with

A SONG FOR EVERYONE (See 02.30) THE NEWS

NEWS TALK STATEMENT **OF ACCOUNT** An economic commentary by Andrew Shonfield

16.30 TIP-TOP TUNES played by Geraldo.and his Orchestra with Jill Day and Roy Edwards introducing Swingtime The String Choir, London Rhapsody All-time Hit Parade and Geraldo at the piano

Cricket 16.45 SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN Further commentary from Hove

17.00 MID-WEEK TALK ' Trek Across Asia' by Morgan Philips Price, м.Р. (repeated Thursday, 02.15 and 10.15) See note on page 17

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17:30 ' A LIFE OF BLISS ' Episode 28 (See Friday at 07.30)

THE NEWS 18.00

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 CONTINENTAL CABARET A programme of gramophone records presented by Lilian Duff

19.00 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conducted by John Pritchard Harriet Cohen (piano)

Nights in the Gardens of Spain. Falla 19.30 THE CHILDREN

OF WALES exchange greetings with the children of the world (See Monday at 01.15)

THE NEWS 20:00

20.15 CONCERT GRAND Piano music in contrasting styles played by Kendall Taylor, Edward Rubach Edna Haizfeld and Alan Paul The Dennis Wilson Trio Introduced by Harry Isaacs Producer, Jimmy Grant

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

(repeated Thurs., 11.30; Sat., 05.00) **20.45 CHILDREN SINGING**

Hull Orpheus Junior Choir Conductor, Winifred Ashton Cricket 21.00

SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN An eye-witness account of the first day's play at Hove

followed by an interlude at 21.05 Alfred Marks in 21.15

'THE FORCES' SHOW ' with Sally Rogers (See Sunday at 12.00)

22.15 THE ARCHERS A story of country folk (repeated on Saturday at 17.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

THE NEWS 23.00

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 SERIOUS ARGUMENT Questions by members of the Re-search Students' Association, London School of Economics

The Team: Lord Hailsham, Aidan Crawley Chairman, Robert McKenzie (repeated on Thursday, 09.45 and 15.30)

23.45-00.00 JAZZ (records)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

WEDNESDAY

MAY 26

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes 17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)	
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY	
23.07 Musical Interlude	
23.15 Radio Gazette	
23.30 Industrial Bulletin	
23.45 Music	
00.00 THE NEWS	
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain by Alan Murray	
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexic	0)
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 Radio Panorama	
23.20 Musical Interlude	
23.30 Talk or Commentary	
23.45 'The Tavares Family	

in London' A feature programme 00.00-09.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa West African Diary: a weekly com-mentary; West African Voices 20.45-21.00 Think on These Things Christian hymns, their music, and their meaning

Central and South Africa

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

Arabic

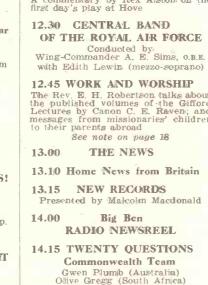
03.45 Reading from the Qur'an 04 00-04.15 THE NEWS 04.45 Reading from the Our'an 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS News Headlines 17.00 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an 17.15 Listeners' Forum 17.30 Music Programme for Ramadan 18.00 NEWS and News Talk 18.25 Music Programme 18.40 ' World of Today ': a talk 18.55-19.00 News Headlines 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an **Question and Answer** 19.40 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 Radio Magazine 15.45 16,15-16,30 NEWS and News Talk



THURSDAY

MAY 27

GMT 00.00 ROBOTS AS PETS Talk by Kathleen Nott

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

followed by an interlude at 00.30 **00.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS**

00.45 STATEMENT **OF ACCOUNT** An economic commentary by Andrew Shonfield

01.00 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS Directed by Henry Krein

01.15 'THE JUDGMENT OF BORSO ' A group by Maurice Hewlett matised for radio and produced by Wilfnid Grantham (See Friday at 20.15) dram

fellowed by an interlude at 01.55

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 **NEWS TALK**

02.15 MID-WEEK TALK ' Trek Across Asia ' by Morgan Philips Price, M.P. (repeated at 10.15)

02.30 Peter Jones in **'TALK ABOUT JONES'** with Lind Joyce Many Mackenzie, Sydney Tafler Geoffrey Sumner, and John Jowett Orchestra conducted by Peter Akister

Written by John Jowett and Peter Jones Production by Vernon Harris (repeated on Saturday at 10.30)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS!

The Rev. John Huxtable Principal of New College, London speaks on 'The Kingdom of God' followed by an interlude at 04.50

04.55 News Summary

GRAND HOTEL 05.00

Tom Jenkins and the Palm Count Orchestra with this week's visiting artist, Webster Booth (repeated on Saturday at 20.15)

05.45 GENERALLY SPEAKING

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL **STUDIES** ' 06.30

IN MUSICAL TASTE A series of six talks by Antiony Hopkins 3-' Beethoven' (repeated at 23.45)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 **STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT** An economic commentary by Andrew Shonfield

07.30 DANCE MUSIC on gramophone records 08.00 Close down

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 19

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT

Questions by members of the Re-search Students' Association, London School of Economics The Team Lord Hailsham Aidan Crawley

Chairman Robert McKerzie (repeated at 15.30)

10.15 MID-WEEK TALK Trek Across Asia by Morgan Phillips Price, M.P.

10.30 THE SPA ORCHESTRA Directed by George French

10.45 SPORTING RECORD

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 CONCERT GRAND Piano music in contrasting styles played by Kendall Taylor, Edward Rubach Edma Harzfeld and Alan Paul The Dennis Wilson Trio (repeated on Saturday at 05.00)

12.00 CHILDREN SINGING Hull Orpheus Junior Choir Conductor, Winifred Ashton

12.15 Cricket SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN A commentary by Rex Alston on the second day's play at Hove

12.30 SHORT STORY The Pianist,' by Florence Maude Read by Geoffrey Matthews

12.45 THINK **ON THESE THINGS** Christian hymns, their music, and their meaning

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT BBC Concert Orchestra and the BBC Chorus

Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL 14.00

14.15 'DEAR CLARA' A radio pontrait of Dame Clara Butt by Alma Jones • with Muniel Brunskill (contralito) Frederick Harvey (barlitone) Bournemouth Municipal Choir Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra Conducted by Charles Groves Storyteller, Ronald Simpson

15.15 Peggy Cochrane at the piano asks you to mee **MY FRIENDS THE COMPOSERS**

15.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT (See 09,45)

THE NEWS 16.00

16.10 **NEWS TALK**

16.15 SPECIAL DISPATCH 16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE Light music

16.45 Cricket SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN Further commentary from Hove

17.00 THE OTHER SIDE

OF THE WALL Bileen Molony interviews Monica Baldwin, author of a book on her twendy-eight years in an enclosed corvent which she left in 1941 to return to the world (repcated on Friday, 02.15 and 10.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME Compiled by Alan J. Villiens

17.45 IAN STEWART at the piano

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

A game of detection devised by John P. Wynn In which the panel tries to solve the odd siduations invented by him The Panel: Celia Johnson, Dulcie Gray L'onel Gamlin, Guy Ramsey

The 'Characters': Charmian Innes, John Forde Chairman, Brian Johnston

19.00 STRAVINSKY Divertilmento: Scènes de Ballet played by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra Conducted by Igor Stravinsky From the Royal Festival Hall, London

19.45 PIANO MUSIC on gramophone records

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Robert Eddison in **'DEAD SILENCE '**

A serial play in eight episodes 7--' The Web and the Flyr' (See Wed., 14.45; repeated Fri., 02.30)

20.45 SPORTING RECORD

21.00 Cricket SUSSEX v: PAKISTAN An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Hove

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA

22.00 ANNOUNCER'S CHOICE Aidam McDermot presents his selection of gramophone records

22.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB The listener's own programme in which views and comments are ex-changed by letters written to the Club (repeated on Friday at 17.30)

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

THE NEWS 23.00

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15NEW

CASINO ORCHESTRA Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

23.45-00.15 STUDIES **IN MUSICAL TASTE** (See 06.30)

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes 17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

West Indies

North America

24

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

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon) n Spanisn (S. 01 Amazon) 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY 23.07 Musical Interlude 23.15 Radio Gazette 23.45 Music 00.00 THE NEWS 00.15-00.30 Rights and Freedoms u Spanish (N of Amazon and Mavi 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 Rights and Freedoms 02.15-02.30 Kights and Freedom In Portuguese 23.00 NEWS SUMMARY 23.05 Programme Summary 23.06 Radio Panorama 23.20 Musical Interlude 23.30 'The Long View': a talk 23.45 Listeners' Choice 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock West Africa

16.15

Malta

Arabic

Hebrew

Persian

15.45

16.00

In Afrikaans

20.15-20.45 CALLING WEST AFRICA

'Building a Healthy Nation in the Tropics': six talks by George Adeyemi Ademola. 6—' Health through Food' 'Newsletter,' by Avice Kelham

'A New Society Evolves': a series of eight talks by Gershon Collier. 2— 'The Patterns of the Old' 20.45-21.00 Sporting Record

Across the Line

16.30 AANDNUUS (News) 16.40 Kommentaar (Commentary) 16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

Central and South Africa

17.30-17.45 English by Radio Presented in Maltese

08.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.35 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 'Tafsir'
17.25 Words in the News
17.30 Fourth Ramadan Play
18.40 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 'As I See It': a talk
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
19.40 A Selected Talk
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

16.30 NEWS and News Talk 16.40-17.00 Curtain Up!

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review

Selections from the British Weekly Press Music Miscellany

16.10 Profile 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 19

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL followed by an interlude at 00.30

00.40 From the Editorials

00.45 SPECIAL DISPATCH

01.00 VARIETY PLAYHOUSE with Cicely Countriedge as host and Mistress of Ceremonies (repeated at 14.15)

02.00 THE NEWS

NEWS TALK 02.10

02.15 THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WALL

Eileen Molony interviews Monica Baldwin, author of a book on her twenty-eight years in an enclosed convent which she left in 1941 to return to the world (repeated at 10.15)

02.30 Robert Eddison in 'DEAD SHENCE' A serial play in eight episodes 7-' The Web and the Fly (See Wednesday at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS! The Rev. John Huxtable Principal of New College, London speaks on 'The Kingdom of God'

04.50 **SPORTSMAN** A portrait of a sporting personality

News Summary 04.55

05.00 CENTRAL BAND **OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE**

Conducted by Wing-Commander A. E. Sims, o.B.E. Organising Director of Music, Royal Air Force

with Edith Lewin (mezzo-soprano)

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE Light music

THE NEWS 06.00

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 RHYTHM **IS THEIR BUSINESS** Records presented by Denis Preston

THE NEWS 07.00

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 SPECIAL DISPATCH

07.30 George Cole Phyllis Calvert, Esmond Knight and Nora Swinburne in 'A LIFE OF BLISS' Episode 28 Script by Godfrey Harrison

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS

followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 CONTINENTAL CABARET A programme of gramophone records presented by Libian Duff

10.15 THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WALL (See 02 15)

NEW 10.30 CASINO ORCHESTRA

Conducted by Reginald Kilibey 11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

THE 11.30 **AMERICAN PEOPLE** Microphone impressions of people and opinions in the United States today Compiled and presented by Aidam Crawley

12.00 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS Directed by Henry Krein

12.15 Cricket SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN A commentary by Rex Alston on the last day's play at Hove

12.30 BBC NORTHERN

IRELAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA in a programme of Irish rhythms

THE NEWS 13.00

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 Jack Buchanan in 'HOME AND AWAY'

by David Climie and Anthony Armstrong and Antinony Arinsthong Daffodil Fuller......Elsie Randolph Billie Fuller.......Elsie Randolph Janet Fuller......Boryl Roques Hyacinth Fuller......Carol Shelley BBC Revue Orchestra Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz Produced by Jacques Brown (concertd et 22 (5))

(repeated at 23.45)

13.45 LETTER FROM AMERICA by Alistair Cooke

Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL 14.00

14.15 VARIETY PLAYHOUSE

with Cicely Countneidge as host and Mistress of Cenenonies who each week invites stars from all branches of the entertainment world

15.15 RACE RELATIONS Fourth of a series of six talks by Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E. (repeated at 23.30)

15.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE Light music

16.00 THE NEWS

NEWS TALK 16.10

16.15 WORLD AFFAIRS

16.30 MONTMARTRE PLAYERS Directed by Henry Krein

Cricket 16.45 SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN Fürther commentary from Hove 17.00 THE DEBATE CONTINUES A parliamentary review by Princess Indira

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB The listeners' own programme in which views and comments are ex-changed by letters written to the Club

THE NEWS 18.00

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 TWENTY OUESTIONS Commonwealth Team Gwen Plumb (Austradia) Olive Gregg (South Africa) Wally Reyburn (Canada) Frank Pilgnim (West Indies) and a guest from Great Britain ask all the questions

and Ted Kavanagh (New Zealand) knows some of the answers

BBC 19.00 **NORTHERN ORCHESTRA**

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'THE JUDGMENT **OF BORSO'**

A story by Maurice Hewlett dramatised for radio and produced by Wilfrid Grantham

by Wilfrid Grantham Storyteller....James Dale Borso.....Robert Farquharson Angioletto.....Sulwen Morgan Mosca.....Alec Mango Olimpia....Janet Burnell Guarini....Richard Bebb

followed by an interlude at 20.55

21.00 Cricket SUSSEX v. PAKISTAN An eye-witness account of the last day's play at Hove

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 FESTIVAL OF TWENTIETH-CENTURY MUSIC

at Rome An illustrated talk by Edward Lockspeiser

21.45 PIANO MUSIC on gramophonę records

22.00 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME Compiled by Alan J. Villiers

22.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE Light music

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

MUSIC 23.15 FROM THE OPERAS

on gramophone records 23.30 RACE RELATIONS

Fourth of a series of six talks by Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E. 23.45-00.15 Jack Buchanan in 'HOME AND AWAY'

(See 13.15)

Special Services

25

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

FRIDAY

MAY 28

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes 17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

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 Musical Interlude
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Review of the Arts
23.45 Music
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 (As 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 InterInde

23 30 World Affairs 23.45 Science Notebook 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS East Africa

18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

World Affairs

Colonial Questions

20.45-21.00 Dance Music (records)

Calling the Rhodesias and Nyasaland

16.40 Kommentaar (Commentary)

16.45-17.00 Announcer's Choice Presented by Aidan McDermot

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS 04.45 Reading from the Qur'an

Reading from the Qur'an

Short Story 'Grandmother Smith' by Rupert Croft-Cooke Tour of the Week

NEWS and News Talk

Music Programme

Reading from the Qur'an

English by Radio

19.55 Listeners' Requests 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

16.30 NEWS and News Talk

16.40-17.00 British Album A magazine programme

15.45 'Wrong Number' Play by Norman Edwards

16,15-16,30 NEWS and News Talk

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review

18.40 Letters from the Arab World 18.55-19.00 News Headlines

05.00-05.15 THE NEWS 17.00 News Headlines

Central and South Africa

16.30 AANDNUUS (News)

West Africa

In Afrikaans

Arabic •

17.05

17.15

17.35

18.00

18.25

19.30

19.40

Hebrew

Persian

20.15

20.30

16.15

SATURDAY **MAY 29**

OMT

02.00

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.40 From the Editorials

00.45 WORLD AFFAIRS

followed by an interlude at 00.30

01.00 From the Third Programme

MENDELSSOHN

Sextet in D, Op. 110

played by the Robert Masters Piano Quartet with Kenneth Essex (viola) and J. Edward Merrett (double-bass)

01.30 From the Third Programme

*** SCRUTENY * AND**

ITS LAST CONTROVERSY

Talk by Frank Kermode followed by an interlude at 01.50

THE NEWS

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19 North America

GMT 15.00-16.15 Special Programmes 20.00-21.15 Special Programmes 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 Musical Interlude 23.15 Britain This Week 23.30 Music 00.00 THE NEWS 00.15-00.30 Show Business A magazine programme In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico) 01.00 THE NEWS 01.00 THE NEWS 01.15-02.00 (As 23.15-00.00 above) 02.00 NEWS SUMMARY Review of the Press 02.07 02.15-02.30 (As 00.15-00.30 above) In Portuguese NEWS SUMMARY 23,00 23.05 Programme Summary 23.06 Britain Today Musical Interlude 23.26 23.30 Talk or Commentary 23.45 Literature and the Arts 00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

20,15 CALLING WEST AFRICA Music for All Records presented by John Akar 20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

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

Malta

17.30-17.45 Newsletter and Talk (in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an 04.00-04.15 THE NEWS 04.45 Reading from the QuP'an 05.00-05.15 THE NEWS 17.00 News Headlines 17.05 Reading from the Qur'an 17.15English by Radio17.30With the Doctor17.40Songs by Farid al-Atrash18.00NEWS and News Tatk 18.25 Where Britain Stands 2--' Britain and Germany '
 18.55-19.00 News Headlines 19.30 Reading from the Qur'an 19.40 From Here and There: a talk 19.55 Music Programme 20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS Parliamentary Review by Guy Eden 16.35 Contact Programme 16.40 16.50-17.00 International Commentary by R. H. S. Crossman, M.P.

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review 15.45The Roving Microphone15.50The British Scene Parliamentary Review 'As I See It': a talk English by Radio 16,00 16.05 16.10 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 19

10.30 Peter Jones in 'TALK ABOUT JONES' with Lind Joyce Mary Mackenzie, Sydney Tafler Geoffrey Summer, and John Jowett 11.00 THE NEWS 11.10 **NEWS TALK** 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP **11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES 12.00 THE MICHAEL KREIN**

SAXOPHONE OUARTET **12.15 GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, 1954 A report with recordings by the Rev. J. Stanley Phitchard

12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain **13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE** Light music

Big Ben 14.00 RADIO NEWSREEL

CRICKET 14.15 Hampshire v. Pakistan

A commentary by John Arlott on the first day's play at Portsmouth 14.30 DANCE MUSIC on gramophone records

14.45 CRICKET Warwickshire v. Yorkshire Surrey v. Kent

Commentaries by Rex Alston at Coventry, and by Brian Johnston at the Oval

14.55 MOTOR RACING B.A.R.C. 200-mile Race Commentaries by Raymond Baxter and Robin Richards on the start of the final. From the circuit at Aintree

15.15 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

15.30 MOTOR RACING B.A.R.C. 200-mile Race Progress report and further commentary

Warwickshire v. Yorkshire Surrey v. Kent Further commentaries

A commentary on the finish

at the theatre organ

Hampshire v. Pakistan

17.00 Warwickshire v. Yorkshire Surrey v. Kent

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE ARCHERS A story of country folk

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 SPORTS REVIEW

19.00 VARIETY PLAYHOUSE with Cicely Courtneidge as host and Mistress of Ceremonies

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 GRAND HOTEL Tom Jenkins and the Palm Court Orchestra with this week's visiting artist, Webster Booth

21.00 GENERAL ASSEMBLY **OF THE**

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, 1954 A report with recordings by the Rev. J. Stanley Pritchard

21.15 DANCING TIME with Syd Dean and his Band

22.00 **OVERTURES** on gnamophone records

22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Listener's Choice..

For those moments of relaxation ... a glass of White Horse. Soft, fragrant, gloriously smooth; here is Scotch at its very best.







for it by name!

Ask



16.15 MOTOR RACING B.A.R.C. 200-mile Race

16.30 SANDY MACPHERSON

CRICKET 16.45

Further commentary

Further commentaries

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

02.10 **NEWS TALK** 02.15 THE DEBATE **CONTINUES** A parliamentary review by Princess Indira 02.30 SOLOIST v. ORCHESTRA The story of the concerto (See Sunday at 21.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS! The Rev. John Huxtable Principal of New College, London speaks on 'The Kingdom of God' followed by an interlude at 04.50 app.

04.55 News Summary

05.00 CONCERT GRAND Piano music in contrasting styles (See Wednesday at 20.15)

05.30 CHILDREN SINGING Hull Orpheus Junior Choir Conductor, Winifred Ashton

05.45 GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, 1954

A report with recordings by the Rev. J. Stanley Pritchard

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE Concept music

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain 07.15 WORLD AFFAIRS

07.30 VARIETY FANFARE

High-speed ententainment from the North of England

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS followed by an interlude at 09.40

Highlights from a jazz concert featuring Vic Lewis and his Orchestra

CONTINUES

A parliamentary review by Princess Indina

THE DEBATE

09.45 LONDON JAZZ

10.15

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR MAY 23-29 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 19

DAILY

Pacific

GMT 06.00-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 News from Home news from European countries for their Forces in Korea Home (Monday to Friday) News in English 09.15 for listeners in the Far East 09.30 Close down 10.30 News and Talks in Indonesian News and Commentary in Japanese 11.00 News and Commentary in Vietnamese 11.30 **News** in French 11.45 12.00 News and Talks in Knovn 12.30 News in Cantonese 12.45 News and Commentary in Malay 13.00 THE NEWS 13.10 Home News from Britain 13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai (On 19.45, 16.77 m.) 13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia (On 24.92, 19.66 m.) 14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese

THESDAY Eastern

13.45-14.15 Sandesava A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by J. V. Fonseka

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

(On 19.45, 16.77 m.)

14.00 NEWS and News Talk

14.15 Mangalwar ka Rupak (Tuesday Feature)

14.35-14.45 A.j ka Vishay

(Topical Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN 14.45 **Badio Magazine**

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.45 Radio Zankar Marathi magazine programme uding 'London Letter': and liscussion on 'Topics of the including 'Londo a discussion on Month

(On 19.45, 16.77 m.) IN HINDI FOR INDIA 14.00 NEWS and News Talk

14.15 Chalta Sansar (Radio Gazette)

14.35-14.45 Ap ka Patra Mila (Mail Bag) 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 'Here in Britain'; and 'National Health Service'

IN URDE FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Bartanwi Idare (British Institutions)

Sunne ki Baten 14.50 A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan

Masail-i-Hazira 15.05 (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 'The Jackson Family' A picture of British family life **Programme** Parade 13.25 Preview of the week's programmes with recorded excerpts 13.30-14.00 Asian Club A weekly audience programme

Monday

A review of current affairs 13.15 Sounds and Noises 13.25 An interlude by Arthur Bush 13.30-14.00 Personal Call A microphone visit to interesting people in their homes Stephen Black visits Lord Beveridge

Tuesday

In the News 13.15 Isla Cameron Sings 13.25 13.30-14.00 English Writing Just Published,' by John Raymond; 'Aspects of my Writing,' by James Hanley; 'Personal Choice,' by Pro-fessor James Sutherland

Wednesday

A review of current affairs 13.15 Students' Guide 13.25 13.30-14.00 Question Time A weekly discussion of questions from listeners

Thursday

13.15 In the News A review of current affairs

13.25 Playback An interlude of recorded history

13.30-14.00 International Press Conference A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Friday

13.15 In the News A review of current affairs

Taken from British and other papers 13.30-14.00 Week-end Review

A radio magazine

Saturday

Asian Affairs A weekly survey

13.15

Music and People 13.30 Well-known people talk of personal memories evoked by music, with illustrations on gramophone records Speaker, Colonel Van der Post

13.40-14.00 The Long View Aspects of coatemporary thought 'Science and Society in Asia' by Professor T. L. Green

FRIDAY

27

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk 14.15 Mahila Samaj

A programme for women including 'Exhibition Review'; 'Marriage Guidance Councils'; and Didi's Personal Column 14.35-14.45 London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Aj ke Mehman (Tonight's Visitor)

14.50 Samundar par ke Murasle (Radio Newsreel)

15.00 Sehat aur Safai (Health and Hygiene)

Ap ke Jawab Men (Mail Bag) replies to listeners' letters 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 14.15-14.45 Bichitra A Bengali magazine programme including 'London Letter'; Ques-tions About Britain Answered; and 'Visitors' Views'

IN URDE FOR PAKISTAN

Bachchon ke Liye A programme for children 14.45

15.05 Radio se Angrezi (English by Radio) Series by Olga Watts. Lesson 44

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

PERSONAL CALL. On Monday Stephen Black will visit Lord Beveridge at Oxford, where he is now CALL. Master of University College.

Sociology and economics have been Lord Beveridge's life work. His report on unemployment led to the establishment of Labour Exchanges, of which he was Director for eight years. He was Director of the London School of Economics for eighteen years, and his report on social insurance, published in 1942, has now largely become law.

ENGLISH WRITING, James Hanley served in the British Merchant Navy for ten years and many of his books are about the sea. On Tuesday he will describe some of the techniques he uses, followed by a reading from one of his books. John Raymond will discuss some books of the month, and James Sutherland, who is the Lord Northeliffe Professor of Modern English Literature at University College, London, will talk about a book he considers outstanding.

THE LONG VIEW, T. L. Green, Professor of Education in the University of Ceylon, will speak on 'Science and Society in Asia' on Saturday. Professor Green believes that there is no inherent conflict between science and ethics, philosophy and religion, and urges the importance of including science in the educational systems of the Asian countries in order to encourage the qualities essential in a healthy society.

Eastern

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA 14.00 NEWS and News Talk 14.15 Vidvarthi Mandal (Students' Programme) Monthly magazine, including a play review and a talk on 'My Thesis' 14.35-14.45 Gyan Vygyan (Science Survey)

SUNDAY

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

IN URDU FOR PARISTAN 14.45 Brains Trust 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA 14.00 NEWS and News Talk 14.15 Ham se Puchhiye (Listeners' Questions Answered) 14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha (Indian Affairs in the British Press) IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

Maktoob-i-London 14,45 (London Letter)

14.50 Behnon ki Khidmat Men A programme for women compiled and presented by Attia Habibullah 15.05 Mashriq Maghrib ki Nazar Men (Eastern Affairs in the British Press) 15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

Editorial Opinion 13.25

British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service

Programmes for May 23-29

Programme ' A '

Daily

09.15-09.30	The News
09.30-09.40	From the Editorials
09.40-09.45	Programme Summary
11.00-11.15	News and News Talk
11.15-11.30	Sports Round-up (except Monday)
13.00-13.15	News and Home News from Britain
13.15-14.00 (for	London Calling Asia details see page 27)
14.00-14.15	Radio Newsreel
16.00-16.15	News and News Taik

Sunday

09.45-10.30 Orchestral Concert 10.30-11.00 Religious Service from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Lon-don, conducted by the Rev. G. Holland 11.30-12.00 English Magazine 12.00-13.00 Alfred Marks in The Forces' Show with Sally Rogers 14.15-15.15 Orchestral Concert 14.15-15.15 Orchestral Concert
15.15-15.30 Personal Portrait Someone in the news
15.30-16.00 In Town Tonight Interesting people Interviewed by John Ellison
16.15-16.45 London Forum What is Colonialism?
Speakers: Dr. Ralph Bunche, Aidan Crawley, Ivor Thomas, and Sir Frederick Whyte Chairman, Robert McKenzie

Monday

09.45-10.15 In Town Tonight

10.15-10.30 Bace Relations Fourth of a series of six talks by Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E. by Philip Mason, c.I.E., 0.B.E. 10.30-11.00 Music Round the World Songs, ceremonial, and dance music from the countries visited by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on their Commonwealth Tour Recorded by the BBC's reporters on the tour, Wynford Vaughan Thomas, Audrey Russell, and Godfrey Talbot 11.26.11.30 Sports Review

11.30-12.15 Dancing Time with Syd Dean and his Band with Syd Dean and ins Dand 12.15-12.30 Cricket: M.C.C. v. Pakistan A commentary by John Arlott on the second day's play at Lord's 12.30-13.00 Welsh Magazine

14.15-14.45 'A Life of Bliss' Episode 28

14.45-15.15 From the Third Programme "Scrutiny' and its Last Controversy Talk by Frank Kermode

followed by an interlude 15.15-15.30 Overtures (records)

15.15-15.30 Overtures (records) 15.30-16.00 Recital Arthur Downes (baritone) John Aronowitz (piano) From the Hall of India and Pakistan Over-Seas House, London

A series of talks in which speakers consider past events and present developments in the light of their own experiences in Indo-China

Tuesday

09.45-10.15 What's It All About? A game of detection dewised by John P. Wynn in which the panel tries to solve odd situations invented by him The Panel: Cella Johnson, Dulcie Gray, Lionel Gamlin, and Guy Hamsey The Characters: Charmian Innes and John Forde Chairman, Brian Johnston

10.15-10.30 Science Review 10.30-11.00 Commonwealth Club 11.30-12.00 Forces' Favourites 12.00-12.15 Dance Music 12.10-12.10 Dance music
 12.15-12.30 Cricket: M.C.C. v. Pakistan A commentary by John Arlott on the last day's play
 12.30-12.45 The Billy Mayerl Bhythm Ensemble
 12.45 Do Ulcar Manual

12.45-13.00 Ulster Magazine

14.15-15.15 Orchestral Concert 15.15-15.30 Announcer's Choice Presented by Aidan McDermot 15.30-16.00 Studies in Musical Taste Six talks by Antony Hopkins 3: 'Beethoven'

16.15-16.30 Report from Britain 'The Chelsea Flower Show by Fred Streeter

Wednesday

09.45-10.15 The Archers A story of country folk 10.15-10.30 Sam Pollock Goes to Town This week: Coventry 10.30-11.00 Rhythm is Their Business Records presented by Denis Preston 11.30-12.00 London Studio Recitals 12.00-12.15 With A Song in Her Heart 12.15-12.30 Cricket: Sussex v. Pakistan A commentary by Rex Alston on the first day's play at Hove 12.30-12.45 The Central Band of the Royal Air Force Conductor, Wing-Commander A. E. Sims, O.B.E. Edith Lewin (mezzo-soprano)

Earth Lewin (mezzo-soprano) 12.45-13.00 Reminiscences of Wickham Steed in conversation with Steven Watson 5—'My First Forty Years: England Before 1914'

14.15-14.45 Twenty Questions Commonwealth Team

14.45-15.15 Robert Eddison in 'Dead Silence' A serial play in eight episodes adapted by Elleston Trevor from the story by Simon Rattray 7: 'The Web and the Fly'

15.15-15.30 English by Radio

15.30-16.00 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with A Song for Everyone with his guest artist, Lucille Graham BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra Conducted by Sidney Bowman

16.15-16.30 Statement of Account

Thursday

09.45-10.15 Serious Argument Questions by members of the Re-search Students' Association, London School of Economics The team: Lord Hailsham and Aidan Crawley Chairman: Robert. McKenzie

10.15-10.30 Mid-Week Talk 'Trek Across Asia' by Morgan Philips Price, M.P. 10.30-10.45 The Spa Orchestra Directed by George French

10.45-11.00 Sporting Becord

11.30-12.00 Concert Grand Piano music in contrasting styles played by Kendall Taylor, Edward Rubach, Edna Hatzfeld and Alan Paul, and The Dennis Wilson Trio Introduced by Harry Isaacs

12.00-12.15 Children Singing Hull Orpheus Junior Choir Conductor, Winifred Ashton

12.15-12.30 Cricket: Sussex v. Pakistan A commentary by Rex Alston on the second day's play at Hove 30-12.45 Short Story The Pianist.' by Florence Maude Read by Geoffrey Matthews 12.30-12.45

12.45-13.00 Think on These Things

12.45-13.00 Think on These Things 14.15-15.15 'Dear Clara' A radio portrait of Dame Clara Butt by Alma Jones with Muriel Brunskill (contraito) Frederick Harvey (baritone) Bournemouth Municipal Choir Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra Conducted by Charles Groves Storyteller, Ronald Simpson Produced by Desmond Hawkins

15.15-15.30 Peggy Cochrane at the piano asks you to meet My Friends the Composers

15.30-16.00 Serious Argument (See 09.45)

16.15-16.30 Special Dispatch

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan Programme ' A ' Programme 'B' kc/s kc/s m. m 09.15-11.00......11820 25.38 09.00-09.15......11820 25.38 (Mon. to Eri.) 19.44 09.00-09.15.....15435 19.44 11.30-14.00......11820 25.38 (Mon. to Fri.) 11.00-11.30.....11820 25.38 **12.00-12.45**......9690 30.96 25.09 12.00-12.45.....15435 19.44 Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia 09.15-11.00......11820 25.38 30.96 09.15-11.30.....15435 19.44 25.09 25.38 19.44 13.15-16.30......7120 42.13 16.30-16.45 (Sun.)......7120 42.13 Indonesia 09.15-10.30.....7120 42.13 42,13 30.96 30.96 42 13 30.96 Burma, Thailand 13.00-13.15......11955 25.09 25.09 13.00-16.30......7120 42.13 14.00-14.15.....11955 25.09 30.96 News and Commentary in Burmese 16.30-16.45 (Sun.)......7120 42.13 broadcast daily at: 16.30-16.45 (Sun.)......9690 30.96 25.09 India, Pakistan, Ceylon **13.**00-**14.**00.....15435 19.44 19.44 25.38 19.44 16.30-16.45 (Sun.)......11820 25.38 16.30-16.45 (Sun.)......15435 19.44

Friday

Friday 09.45-10.15 Continental Cabaret Records presented by Lilian Duff 10.15-10.30 The Other Side of the Wall Eileen Molony interviews Monica Baldwin, author of a book on her twenty-eight years in an enclosed convent which she left in 1941 to return to the world 10.30-11.00 The New Casino Orchestra 11.30-12.15 Wilfred Pickles and Ivor Barnard in 'Aaron's Field' Written and produced by D. G. Bridson 12.15-12.30 Cricket: Sussex v. Pakistan A commentary by Rex Alston on the last day's play at Hove 14.15-15.15 Variety Playhouse with Cicely Courtneidge as host and Mistress of Ceremonies 15.15-30 English by Radio 15.15-15.30 English by Radio 15.30-16.00 Listeners' Choice Light music 16,15-16.30 World Affairs Saturday 45-10.15 London Jazz Highlights from a jazz concert featuring Vic Lewis and his Orchestra
 10.15-10.30 The Debate Continues A parliamentary review by Princess Indira
 10.30.11.00 Peter Jones in 'Talk About Jones' 11.30-12.00 Forces' Favourites 11.30-12.00 Forces' Favourites
12.00-12.15 The Michael Krein Saxophone Quartet
12.15-12.30 The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1954
A report with recordings by the Rev. J. Stanley Pritchard
12.30-13.00 Scottish Magazine

14.15-14.30 Cricket Hampshire v. Pakistan A commentary by John Arlott on the first day's play at Portsmouth 14.30-14.45 Dance Music

14.45-14.55 Cricket Warwickshire v. Yorkshire Surrey v. Kent Commentaries by Rex Alston at Coventry, and by Brian Johnston at the Oval Id. 55-15.15 Motor Racing
 Id. 55-15.15 Motor Racing
 Id. 55-15.15 Motor Racing
 Id. 65-15.15 Motor Racing
 Commentaries by Raymond Baxter and Robin Elichards: on the start of the final, From the circuit at Aintree
 15.15-15.30 The Billy Mayerl
 Id. 600 Racing
 Report and further commentary
 15.40-16.00 Cricket
 Warwickshire v. Yorkshire
 Surrey v. Kent
 Further commentaries
 16.15-16.30 Motor Racing

16.15-16.30 Motor Racing Commentary on the finish

Programme ¹ B ¹ Daily

09.00-09.15 News from Home (Monday to Friday) 10.30-11.00 News and Talks in Indonesian

11.00-11.30 News and Commentary in Japanese

11.30-11.45 News and Commentary in Vietnamese

11.45-12.00 News in French

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

13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00 English by Radio (except Sun., and Sat., when records)
14.00-14.15 News and News Talks in Hindi
14.15-14.45 Programme in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu (Wednesday in Bengali)
14.15-14.20 News in Urdu 15.15-15.30 News in Urdu

Printed in England by WATERLOW & SONS LTD., Twyford Abbey Road, Park Royal, N.W.10 (April 8, 1954), and published by the BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION at 35, Marylebone High Street, London, W.1 (May 20, 1954)