

LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

No. 742. PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PRICE SIXPENCE

SUBSCRIPTION 25s. A YEAR



The Royal Tour

Her Majesty's farewell to the people of New Zealand

'The Queen's Australia'

A radio picture of life in the Commonwealth today

Burns Night

A celebration in music: see article on page 3

'Under Two Flags'

Ouida's novel presented as a radio serial play (see page 18)

'London Forum'

An exchange of views between India, Australia, and Scotland

England v. New Zealand

Commentary on the Rugby International at Twickenham

Somerset Maugham

The distinguished playwright, novelist, and storyteller this week celebrates his eightieth birthday and on this occasion looks back over the years in a talk in the General Overseas Service, which also presents his play 'The Sacred Flame.' Recently Mr. Maugham announced that he had written his last play, and in an interview on page 17 Therese Denny asks him the reasons for this decision



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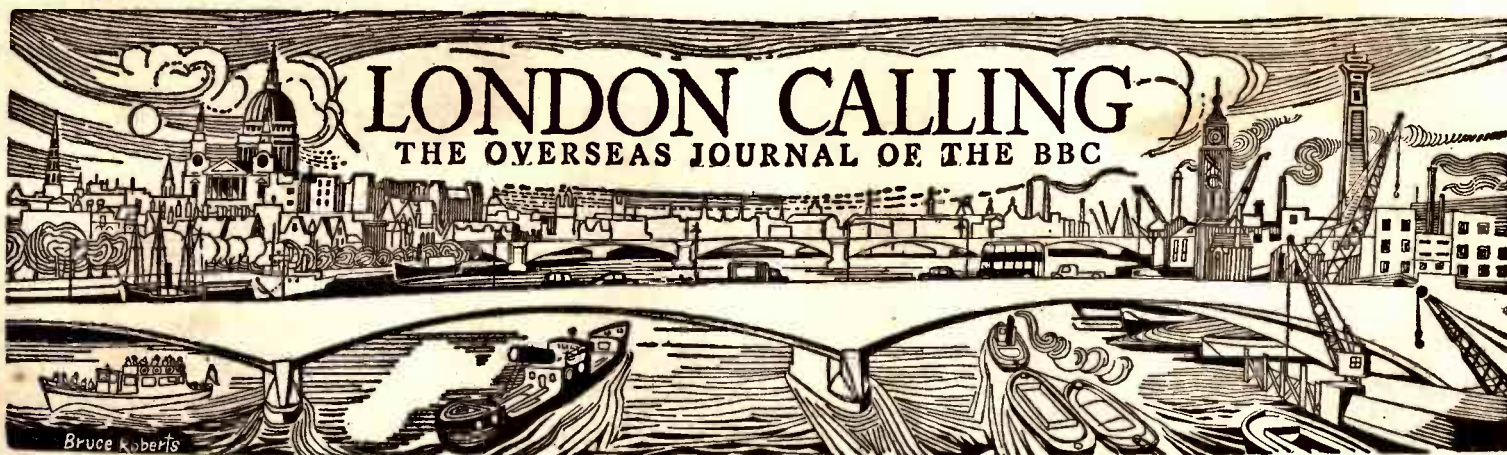
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'The Immortal Memory'

ON Monday of this week the citizens of Dunedin, 'the most Scots city outside Scotland,' will have an embarrassment of good reasons for celebration. Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrive in Dunedin on a further stage of the royal tour of New Zealand; Monday is also the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns—most festive date in the Scots calendar after Hogmanay.

In the Edinburgh of the Antipodes—for the name Dunedin is the Celtic form of Edinburgh—the Loyal Toast will be drunk at Monday's Burns Suppers with the heart-warming knowledge that the Queen and her husband, who derives his title from the parent city, are in their midst, and I imagine few New Zealand Burns orators will resist the temptation to refer to Her Majesty's presence in their land.

It may be that for Dunedin the Queen's visit will solve, in some measure at least, the annual problem of the Burns orator—how to find a new angle on Burns. Everyone who has ever been asked to propose the toast of 'The Immortal Memory' at a Burns supper knows the dilemma only too well. Since the foundation of the first Burns Club in Greenock for honouring the poet's memory on his birthday, it would seem likely that almost everything which can be said about Robert Burns has been said and re-said many times. The most eulogised poet in the world is a formidable subject for the orator who wishes to make an original speech.

Of the Fabric of Scotland

To me, that widespread and understandable attitude seems to miss the point about Burns. The universally accepted facts about this man and his poetry are so remarkable that they can stand repetition as often as occasion offers. It is not just because his birthday is an excuse to have a good dinner of haggis and whisky, and a chance—at a suitable distance from New Year—to get justifiably fu' that his countrymen honour Burns. It is because Burns' work is woven into the fabric of the life of his native country as is that of no other poet in all literature.

I should be sorry to hear that one could meet an Englishman who could not knowingly quote a line of Shakespeare, but if told of such a man's existence I would believe it; but I would be incredulous of any report of a Scotsman who could not quote a line—aye, and more than a line—from a poem by Robert Burns.

Burns was a literary phenomenon in his time, a peasant genius who wrote immortal verse, a man of passions and joys and sufferings and revolt who put frankly into his poems all the stirrings of his great heart. But he was not of his own time alone—the most important thing about his poetry was that it was at once intensely personal and completely universal. He

threw off the conventional forms of verse-making and said angrily and joyously what he thought and felt, and Scotland—from the drawing rooms of Edinburgh to the back-kitchens of Ayrshire—heard itself speak.

He knew poverty and misery and disaster—his farms at Mossgiel and Ellisland nearly broke his heart and finally killed his body—and he knew triumph and joy and glory. He was a man with the magic quality of personality, and the magic got him into trouble, but above all things he was a supremely articulate, thinking, feeling, caring, human being.

The Essential Burns

He cared passionately about things—about love, about liberty, about human rights, about the essential nobility of the creature, man, and like all passionate natures he ran to excesses in the most easily available directions. But he woke an echo in the hearts of men for the things he cared about: they recognised themselves.

Robert Burns is one of the few great figures of literature who would translate as a person from his own time to ours without much strain on either side. The things he cared about so passionately are still with us or still to be achieved. Today we are still striving for his ideals; our popular newspapers are full of the type of criticism which he directed against the communities in which he lived. Enlightened international political thinking still sets as its highest goal the hopes of the last verse of *For A' That and A' That*:

'Then let us pray that come it may
As come it will for a' that
That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree and a' that
For a' that and a' that
It's comin yet for a' that
That man to man, the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that.'

Maker of Fine Songs

Aye, 'Rabbie' was a prophet and a maker of fine songs—there is no more moving love-song in the language than *Ac Fond Kiss*—and as long as there are men who care for life and liberty and love and fine songs he will be honoured as no other poet is honoured.

He was nearly a colonist himself once—only the promise of a second edition of his poems prevented him from taking ship for Jamaica—and it would have pleased him to think that his name meant something in a Scotland beyond the seas. The songs which he loved and left for us which will be sung this Monday in Dunedin and all over the world are his finest epitaph.

IAIN CRAWFORD

Robert Burns: a celebration in music. General Overseas Service: Monday 09.45 and Tuesday 01.00

LORD TWEEDSMUIR explains the developing role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in its defence of the West against the threat of a third world war. NATO is 'the insurance policy we pay, and probably generations after us will pay, for peace'

Western Defence

YOU may remember reading, last September, of a gigantic military manoeuvre called Exercise Mariner. It involved as many as 300 ships, 1,000 planes, and half-a-million men. It ranged from the Arctic to the Azores, and from the coast of America to the Baltic. For such an enormous force to co-operate successfully, particularly on high seas, dark nights, and in adverse weather is a considerable feat, as anyone who has ever been in the Services will know. But it becomes far more remarkable when you realise that these forces were drawn from Belgium, Canada, Denmark, from France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, and from Norway, Portugal, and the U.S.A.: in other words, nine of the fourteen countries which make up the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation—NATO for short. This gigantic manoeuvre is just one out of many examples which show how easily and unselfconsciously the officers and men of these countries of different language and such differing traditions can serve together in peacetime for a common purpose. In achieving this, NATO is almost a latter-day miracle.

NATO involves a vast expenditure of money and the maintenance of hundreds of thousands of troops, some of them serving several thousand miles from their own homes. All this has one object—the prevention of a third world war. I believe that if NATO had existed at the time of the second world war it would not have taken place.

The Only Way to Prevent War

No reasonable being can subscribe to any solution save one for the preservation of peace. That is bitterly simple to state, but mightily difficult to carry out. Experience has taught us that the only way to prevent nations with the light of aggression in their eyes from embarking on war is to make it clear to them that if we are attacked we shall fight, and if we fight we shall win. But separate nation-states merely defending their own borders, in isolation from each other, would be completely ineffective. They must have the full sum-total of their power welded into one unit.

NATO came into being as an answer to the potential threat of Soviet Russia since the war. Ten years ago Russia had about 190-million inhabitants, but the new Soviet empire of today, including as it does the satellite states of Eastern Europe, contains altogether 800-million, compared with only half as many in the NATO countries. The Soviet empire disposes of very large forces, which are being increased—particularly in the air. I am convinced that its policy has not changed one whit, that anyone can prove, since Stalin's death, and that it still aims at gaining the world. It is now technically possible, as it never has been before in history, for one such nation to make itself master of the whole earth.

The leader of Soviet Russia has the great advantage of being able to order, to control, and to standardise throughout its empire by edict. The free nations, because they are free, can achieve the necessary unity only by consultation and agreement at every step.

The task of NATO is, on the face of it, a strategist's nightmare. It is no less than the forging of a chain of countries strung over 4,000 miles, from the north coast of Norway to the eastern frontier of Turkey, strong enough to be able to resist, if need be, the most powerful military empire that the world has ever known. And Russia is that, no less. NATO's fourteen countries not only differ in language and tradition but are heirs to age-old national feuds. They have governments that are for the most part in power by a tiny majority, or that rule by the compromise of a coalition. Their economies are, by all traditional methods, uncombinable, and the three largest members—the U.S.A., Britain, and France—have vast, world-wide commitments in addition, which necessarily distract much of their resources. But if these are influences that would keep them apart, there is a far stronger force to keep them together, and that is their own vested interest in survival.

Soviet propaganda is never tired of describing NATO as an aggressive bloc. It is hardly necessary to say that it is nothing of the sort. But its role is the more difficult because it is purely defensive. And because you cannot consider the provision of forces without considering the economies of the countries that produce them it is necessary to have a minimum number of active troops, backed by a sufficient air force, who can hold the line long enough in the case of attack for the big reserve forces to mobilise. It is beyond the bounds of possibility for us to match the Russians' division for division. If we tried to do so we would lose the cold war in our haste to solve the problems of a possible hot one.

The way NATO works is remarkably simple for so huge an organisation. The governments of the member-countries are, of course, the sovereign power. They hold periodic meetings to lay down the broad lines of policy, and how the burden is to be shared. But they are also

represented the year round on the Atlantic Council, which sits in permanent session in Paris and considers all matters of detail. The council's decisions have to be unanimous to be valid. Each country, whether tiny or large, has the same voice in its deliberations, for NATO, we must remember, is an alliance of independent countries which have not surrendered any of their sovereign rights. The Atlantic Council is the forum of consultation, of negotiation, and of the hammering out of agreement. Under it are the military committee, and then the three commands in Europe, the Atlantic, and the Channel.

The Allied Command in Europe has headquarters near Paris. The Atlantic Command has headquarters at Norfolk, Virginia. And the Channel Commands—one sea, one air—have headquarters in Britain. The European Command is broken down further into Northern Command at Oslo, Central Command at Fontainebleau, Southern Command (which takes in Italy, Turkey, and Greece) at Naples, and Mediterranean Command based on Malta.

Thus we have an army of armies, for each sovereign government does not. We are admittedly better off than we were. To take one example: NATO's disposal. Each country makes its contribution of men and resources according to its size and capabilities.

Have we, then, reached absolute security? The answer is that we have not. We are admittedly better off than we were. To take one example, NATO airfields have been increased in three years from twenty to 125—a remarkable feat. General Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, has said that we are two or three times as strong as when General Eisenhower took matters in hand in 1951. But the Soviet empire is still a long way ahead. General Gruenther put the position very clearly when he said: 'If the enemy plays his cards to perfection his forces could still be irresistible; but our progress is such that the hour will soon come when, with the use of sufficient effectives, air strength, covering forces, and adequate reserves, his attack will be doomed to failure.'

That raises the question: 'When we have reached this pitch of strength how long do we have to maintain it?' The answer, probably is: 'All our lifetime.' It is the insurance policy that we pay, and probably the generations after us will pay, for peace.

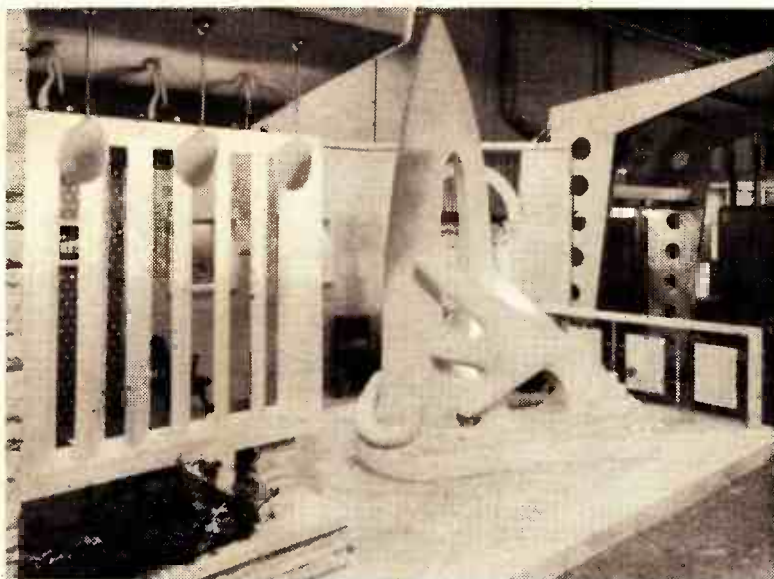
NATO's biggest difficulties lie ahead. If a few years pass without a Soviet attack some may question whether Russia ever will attack. The danger of war will inevitably recede as we grow stronger, but it will only remain in the background as long as we remain strong. NATO came into being in days when our peril was grimly obvious. And danger is the greatest single force in uniting men and nations. NATO's strength is still to a great extent drawn from the impetus of its beginning.

Maintaining 'a Mighty Defensive Union'

But such an impetus must inevitably spend its force and, if we are faced with economic recessions, sunshine speeches from the Kremlin, and signs of unrest among the satellites, the strain will come. It comes, too, from other sources. For the price of peace is a heavy burden to carry, and one thing that all burdens have in common is that the further you carry them the heavier they feel. It makes those people sound all the more persuasive who suggest that perhaps we do not have to carry them any longer, or that we could tip out half of what we have in the sack and make it easier to carry. But there is one thing even more costly than maintaining a mighty defensive union of nations at an even pitch of strength, and that is to let your defence decline during the blinks of sunshine only to have to drop everything else to try desperately to restore them when clouds gather.

The future of NATO lies in the will to preserve it among the peoples of its countries. It cannot survive indefinitely as a purely military union. For a purely military alliance is by itself too brittle a thing to last. It comes about only in moments of dire danger, and when that danger seems to be over it has not much staying power. Lester Pearson, of Canada, said at the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty: 'Threats to peace may bring our union into being—its contribution to welfare and progress will determine how long it is to survive.'

It is in the sphere of economics and politics that we must look to see NATO expand, as well as in the military sphere. It is a thorny problem in view of the economic relationships of a number of the NATO powers to the U.S.A., and of our own firm commitments to, and our understandings with, the countries of the British Commonwealth. Our two allegiances must never clash. There is no reason why they ever should. For both NATO and the British Commonwealth are strengthened by the strength of the other. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



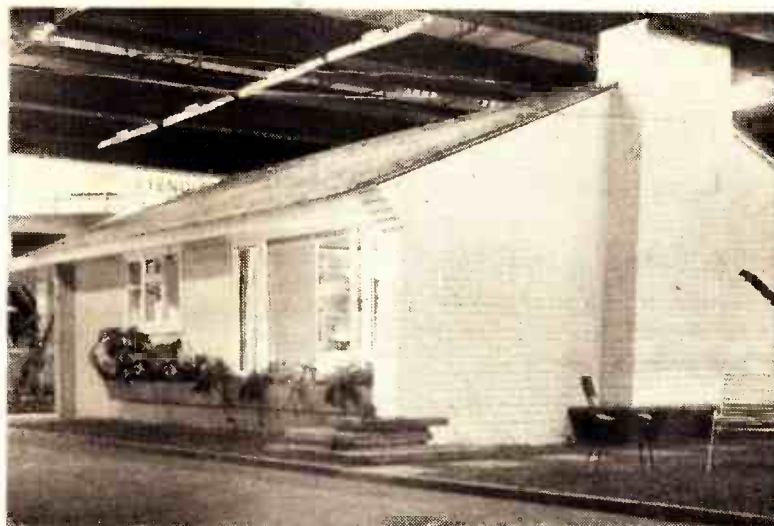
A novel feature of the exhibition was that most of the stands—like these of timber and stone—were built of the very materials which they advertised

BERTRAM MYCOCK describes the Building Exhibition at Olympia, the largest and most comprehensive show of its kind ever to be held. It was staged at a time when house-building in the United Kingdom is reaching a high peak, and new markets are opening up overseas for the prefabricated type of building

New Buildings for Old

SINCE this show was held two years ago a great change has come over the building scene. Materials have become more plentiful and the development charge and the number of restrictions have disappeared. The exhibition was opened by Mr. Harold Macmillan, Minister of Housing, who asked the building industry to bring to its task something of the wartime spirit of a united nation working with full enthusiasm. And going round this show I became aware that anyone who is going to build a house these days has a vastly greater choice of materials and styles and methods of building than I had, for instance, when I built a small, modern house four years ago. You could see at Olympia dozens of kinds of flooring materials, roofing styles, interior treatments, and kitchen and bathroom arrangements.

You could find salesmen arguing that the timber house is now really a practical proposition, or that metal window frames, for example, have certain advantages. Everybody was on tiptoe to sell and to persuade. And



The factory-made 'extendible' house begins as a small home with two rooms, kitchen, and bathroom. By a simple conversion extra rooms can be added later

their efforts are important not only to people who want to build but to the men and women—one in every eight of the working population of this country—who do the job. Perhaps because timber is now free from all restrictions, there was a great emphasis in this exhibition not only on how timber can be used in building but on the machines that are used for shaping it into window frames and doors and joists.

There was an interesting model of a house which shows what can be done with timber for conventional house-building. And on the same stand you could learn how, by clever design, it has been possible to use even the little saplings which are thinned out in the forests planted in the past decade or so. You could see a timber house of the sort which has been exported to distant places like Wagga Wagga in Australia. It begins as a two-roomed house for a young couple, and can be extended by the simple device of removing a few panels and building on a gable roof.

A Ministry of Housing exhibit showed the kind of thing that can be done to modernise old houses: new solid-fuel appliances for old kitchen ranges, the bathroom replacing the hot-water jug and the hip bath, the grimy old kitchen sink and wash copper giving way to modern equipment. All these things can be done with old terrace houses and even country cottages.

But there is an industrial side to all this, and one of the biggest exhibits was that devoted to the technique of pre-stressed concrete. Briefly, this is the idea of running steel wires through beams and stretching them so tight that when they are anchored into position you have an immensely strong girder. The idea is not new. What is new is that the equipment needed to do this job is becoming cheaper and much more portable, so that even the small builder can use this technique in such simple things as building foot-bridges in the country. There were in this exhibition a great many examples of industrial buildings, usually in model form, and covering concrete, steel, various alloys, and timber.

Perhaps the best thing about the exhibition was that most of the stands were built of the very materials they advertised, and you could see just how the job is done and how it would look if you chose one of these materials for your own building job. (Broadcast in the BBC's *General Overseas Service*)



A whole house in one room: this bed-sitting room has a built-in bed and dining-recess, as well as fitted wardrobes and storage cupboards

H. R. CUMMINGS describes how the increasing expectation of life of the average man and woman in Britain has a direct bearing on the national economy. With the resources of the country stretched to their utmost, ways are being sought to make better use of manpower

Not Too Old At Sixty?

WHEN I was staying by the sea a couple of years ago a little lady of eighty who was in my hotel surprised everybody by going out surf-bathing every morning. It was certainly astonishing. But it was in its way an example, though obviously quite exceptional, of one of the many social changes that have occurred in Britain during the past thirty or forty years. In those earlier days this little old lady would probably have spent most of her time by the fireplace or out in the porch, well wrapped up and wearing a lace cap and very sober gown.

People do not retire to the shelf at anything like so early an age as they used to; and today one of the rather urgent problems is how to postpone their relegation to the shelf still further. The place of older people in the social life of the country has altered beyond recognition. At all ages they are much younger than they were, and they live longer. With the advances in medical science and in the social services they are healthier and fitter and more active at a higher age. Among other things this has brought about a more natural mingling of the different age-groups. The gap between them has narrowed; their relations are less stuffy and formal and more tolerant.

It is remarkable how rapidly, in this century, the expectation of life has increased. In England and Wales, during the period from 1891 to 1910, men were given forty-four years of life. Now the average man can expect to live until he is sixty-six, and the average woman four years longer. People differ in their feelings about living to a great or a greater age. It depends on one's taste and temperament. But there can be no difference of opinion about the prospect of spending the latter years in better fitness and health.

Rising Proportion of Older People

All these changes are not only significant in our social life. They also have a very direct bearing on the national economy. The point is, how can the best use be made of this regeneration—for that is what it really amounts to—now that the manpower resources of Britain are stretched to their utmost? At a time when there is much more work to be done, the proportion of older men and women in the population is increasing every year. This is due to the average lengthening of life, and in some degree to the general decline in the size of families since Victorian times.

In 1911, sixty-seven men and women out of every 1,000 of the population of Britain were over the normal retiring age of sixty-five for men and sixty for women. By 1951 this figure had more than doubled, and by 1977 it is expected to rise to 195 per 1,000. In the working population below retiring age the proportion of older people is also rising. If the proportion in employment remains as it is now, it is estimated that by 1977 those over pensionable age who will be consumers and not producers will number two-and-a-half million more than they did in 1951, whereas the number of producers will be only 100,000 more. The implication is that workers will have to provide for a growing number of non-workers.

Can they do this without more help from the elderly, if the standard of life is not to decline all round? The demands on the manpower of the country are enormous. We are engaged on a heavy armaments programme; our defence forces are the biggest we have ever had in peacetime; and large numbers of young people must be kept in these services. We are a highly industrialised and thickly populated country dependent on our trade, and the expansion of our exports is vital if we are to earn enough to keep up our way of life. We have big programmes for expanding and equipping our means of production, and there are many essential social needs still to be provided like new houses, schools, and hospitals.

Then there is the growing number of people qualifying for old-age state pensions—a fact which presents a somewhat staggering financial problem of the future. The money to foot the bill has to be earned. The plain fact of the matter is that our working population, whether it is reinforced by the elderly or not, will have to produce more each year. There are always possibilities of improved mechanical power and inventions that will save manpower, and there is the chance, too, that atomic energy may be applied to industrial production. But these things cannot be counted on. Meanwhile, what is to be done?

The Government is encouraging employers, trade unions, and the general public to consider and put into force the simple remedy, or palliative, of extending the employment of older men and women. It has been clear for a long time that it is more and more necessary to the national economy, and also socially desirable, that older people should not be made to retire at some fixed age. That is a principle which has now been unanimously accepted by an advisory committee set up by the Government to examine the problem. All the main interests are represented on it—employers and workers, Government departments, research and medical services, and voluntary organisations. Its general conclusions

are that there should be no compulsory retirement—that there should be no fixed age at which people should be expected to retire—that capacity and not age should be the test when engaging staff, and that all who can give effective service ought to be allowed to work if they want to, whatever their age.

So far as the older people themselves are concerned a great many of them do not like having to retire at a fixed age. That is partly because they need the money, partly because they resent being thrust aside when they are still fit to carry on. A good many of them feel at a loose end when they have no keen personal interests or hobbies. Lack of regular work is apt to have an ageing and demoralising effect. And people do not like to feel they are not needed. I should certainly say that those who resent having to retire while still fully capable outnumber those who welcome early retirement.

The problem does not lie so much with the elderly themselves, and it is not considered so much from the point of view of their interests as from that of the needs of the community as a whole. There are prejudices against keeping them on, and still stronger prejudices against giving new jobs to middle-aged applicants. This particular difficulty of those between the forties and fifties is a common experience, especially in the professional and executive classes. We do live in an age of fast movement and high tension, best suited to youth. 'Youth at the helm' is an intelligible maxim. But 'too old at forty' is a prejudice which the Government's advisory committee thinks should be finally discarded.

One of the objections to keeping on older workers in executive posts is that they delay the promotion of those in middle life. Those whose promotion would be delayed would get their turn, but it would come later and so would their own retirement when they became older workers. However, it is in middle life as a rule that personal expenditure is at its peak, and there might be less objection to delayed promotion if it did not mean also delay in getting the higher salary that goes with it.

Naturally, cases would vary. It might be advisable, for example, that a senior man should be continued in work of less authority during the years which would otherwise be retirement, or he might be kept on as a consultant, or, in suitable cases, there might be special hours or special working conditions. There is no one answer, and for any of the answers there would no doubt be some individuals who would have to make an effort to adjust themselves to the change.

The Problem of Pensions

An important factor that will probably have to be dealt with before any substantial progress can be made is pensions. There are a great many employers' pension schemes in industry, commerce, and the professions. The number of people covered by them in Britain is between five and seven million, and it is rising by about half a million a year. In many schemes the cost of providing a pension for a worker rises according to the age when he joins the scheme. This tends to limit the opportunities of new employment for older people. It also tends to keep people like those in the forties and fifties glued to their existing jobs where for years they may have been qualifying for a pension, because if they did make a switch in middle life they would suffer a reduction in their pension rights. So they stay on for reasons of financial security—a good thing in many ways, but it can be a handicap to personal enterprise and to the mobility of skill and labour which the national interest may require.

An obvious way to meet this would be to make pension rights transferable, so that when a worker moves to another firm he could take his pension scheme with him, so to speak, without any loss of accumulated rights. The advisory committee is giving further study to this.

On the general question, the Government is already adjusting its own practices as an employer. Its policy is to keep on Government staff as long as they are able and willing, and where a man cannot remain in his job he may be offered some other employment, normally in a lower grade, without affecting his ultimate pension. Pensions are transferable within the different departments of the Civil Service, and there is no problem here about that. The local councils, the nationalised industries, and other public bodies are considering similar measures, and various experimental schemes have been introduced in industry. But these so far are limited.

What the Government wants to do at this stage is to stimulate study and action by all concerned—employers, trade unions, and public. The solution suggested runs rather counter to modern trends of thought about the enjoyment of greater leisure, and it requires a radical change of outlook. There is undoubtedly some way still to go before we shall hear the last of 'too old at sixty' or even of 'too old at forty.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

Bolivia—the 'Republic in the Air'

GEORGE PENDLE, in this fifth talk in the G.O.S. series 'Latin-American Survey,' outlines the history and development of the republic of Bolivia, a country eight times the size of England, landlocked amid the high Andes: where, as he says, not only is the geography as 'mad' as Chile's but everything is remarkable and surprising

THE republic of Bolivia is landlocked amid the Andes. When I say 'amid the Andes' do not imagine that I am referring to a little state such as Andorra amidst its Pyrenees. Bolivia—which is about eight times the size of England—is situated in the region where the Andes attain their greatest width: here, in this fantastic, lunar zone, they are 400 miles wide, and the mountain belt stretches across the entire territory of the republic. La Paz, the real capital (Sucre is the official capital) is perched at an altitude of 12,000 feet and is the highest big city in the world. The La Paz airport and golf-course are also the world's highest: they are on the edge of the vast tableland, the Altiplano, which rises precipitously 1,000 feet above the 12,000-foot city. Also on the Altiplano is Lake Titicaca, the world's highest inland sea, with an area of 4,500 square miles. To the east of this extraordinary plateau there stands a majestic mountain wall with snow-capped peaks that are over 21,000 feet in altitude. (For comparison, Mount Everest, as you know, is some 29,000 feet.) To the west the city of La Paz is separated from the Pacific Ocean by one of the world's driest deserts. Eighty per cent. of the population of three million live at altitudes of more than 10,000 feet. So you will understand that this is 'mad geography' indeed, and you will understand that such a country is most difficult to organise socially and economically.

Transport between the small, widely scattered communities is deficient, difficult, and expensive. The vital roads linking the arid highland settlements with the more fertile eastern valleys—and those valleys with one another—can only be used in good weather, and many of them are so narrow that wheeled traffic is allowed to travel in only one direction during the morning and in the opposite direction in the afternoon. Communications between the inhabitants of the bleak, wind-swept highlands and those of the lower, tropical valleys really is almost non-existent.

Of course, this division of Bolivia into isolated districts creates many social and economic problems, and these problems are aggravated by the racial composition of the population. Bolivia, unlike the River Plate countries of Argentina and Uruguay, has a large Indian population. About fifty-five per cent. are indigenous Indians—mostly farmers, growing just enough food for their own needs; shepherds; and miners of tin and other minerals. About thirty-two per cent. are *mestizo* (a mixture of



La Paz is perched at an altitude of 12,000 feet and is the highest city in the world. Around it is a vast tableland from which grow the peaks of the Andes; Huayna Potosi in the background is 20,000 feet

the European and indigenous races); and about thirteen per cent. are of European (chiefly Spanish) origin. Half of the inhabitants of La Paz are Indians. Only a small non-Indian group is concerned with commerce and politics. The Indians do not yet take part in the political life of their country, and as they are the majority of the population their social isolation is an obstacle to national development just as serious as their geographical division into small and physically isolated units.

Bolivia, with its austere and sterile heights and fertile, tropical valleys, its vast mineral wealth and squalid poverty, its white (or almost white) ruling class and its indigenous Indian masses is an astonishing phenomenon in the modern world. Everything in Bolivia is remarkable and surprising: that supercilious animal, the llama, treading its way disdainfully across its native Altiplano; the local Indian women, wearing their distinctive type of bowler hat (the finest specimens of this headwear come from Italy); and then there is La Paz, the high-set city, with, among the hovels, the modern, white villas and the skyscrapers—these skyscrapers are of moderate height compared with those of Brazil's Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, but, because of the city's altitude, they are nearer the sky!

Perhaps a personal experience of this 'republic up in the air' will convey to you something of its quality. I shall never forget the day when I motored out from La Paz and up the precipice on to the desolate, treeless Altiplano. The sky was overcast, and the whole scene was grey, silent, and eerie. Here and there as we went across the tableland we passed a brown, inscrutable Indian walking beside his brown llama. We overtook a small procession of Indians: it was a funeral. The blanket-covered

(Continued on page 16)



In the isolated villages the disdainful llama is a more familiar road-user than any vehicle



The Indian women, with babies slung on the back, favour a distinctive type of bowler hat



The fishermen on clear, motionless Lake Titicaca use boats made of tightly packed reeds

The Arnolds in the Lake District



Nothing delighted Dr. Arnold more than to set off for the day to walk for miles over the fells with William Wordsworth or with his children

THE English Lake District—a freak of nature that has given us 100 square miles of exquisite beauty in which sixteen lakes snuggle in the mountain valleys with many lesser lakes or tarns near the summits of those mountains—will always be associated with the poets. It was Gray who first drew attention to this district when he described a journey he made through the area in the eighteenth century; Wordsworth, the ‘water-drinking bard,’ who sang its praises so loudly that people began to tour the Lakes. Many poets have lived or stayed in this mountainous scenery at different times: Southey and Coleridge who married two sisters and set up home together at Keswick; Scott, Tennyson, Rossetti, de Quincey, Lamb; and, of course, Wordsworth himself.

But the Lakes have another interesting association often overlooked by the visitor. At a house called Fox How, close by Rydal Water and not far from Wordsworth’s home, lived the Arnold family where father and son both achieved wide fame—Dr. Thomas Arnold as the headmaster of Rugby and the greatest of our educational reformers, and his son, Matthew, the poet, who spent much of his boyhood here. The house was built by Dr. Arnold with the help of Wordsworth, and remains but

The beauties of the English Lake District have been sung by the many poets who made it their home. Less well-known to the visitor is the story of the Arnold family and their holiday home by Rydal Water, where Dr. Thomas Arnold, the educational reformer and headmaster of Rugby School, and his wife and children—among them Matthew, the poet—spent many happy days

little altered since the day in 1834 when the last slate was laid on the roof and the Arnold family moved in for the first time.

Let us turn back the pages of Dr. Arnold’s family scrapbook for a moment to see what brought him to this district. Born in 1795, the son of the Customs Officer for the Isle of Wight, Thomas Arnold went first to Warminster Grammar School and then to Winchester. There he found life anything but easy. His day began at about 5.30 in the morning, and often he and the other pupils were obliged to work in bed by the light of a candle well into the night in order to complete the preparation tasks that had been set them by their masters. What distressed him most, though, was the indescribable bullying. Boys were beaten on the head with a wooden bread platter; locked up in chests; tossed from blankets on to the hard floor; and roasted by fires until they fainted. Bullies were even known to take a red-hot stick from the fire and draw it across the backs of the younger boys’ hands.

Arnold could never forget these things, and when the time came for him to start his career and he eventually decided to become a schoolmaster himself he resolved to abolish such evil practices in his own school.

His first experience in ‘the trade,’ as he called his new profession, was in running a small preparatory school with his brother-in-law at the Thames-side village of Laleham. There he decided to rule by kindness instead of with the rod, as was the custom of most schoolmasters of his time. The results were so successful that when, in 1828—by which time Arnold was married and had six children, of whom Matthew was the second—the headmastership of Rugby became vacant, the Provost of Oriel College, Oxford, Dr. Hawkins, wrote to the Trustees predicting that if they appointed Arnold to the post he would ‘change the face of education everywhere.’

Such glowing testimony from so distinguished a figure could not be ignored. Arnold received the appointment, and within the first few weeks was introducing sweeping reforms at Rugby. He overhauled the prefectorial system so as to give the boys a measure of self-government; he raised the status of the assistant masters, together with their salaries. He waged relentless war against bullying, drinking, and immorality. And at the end of the first term he found himself utterly exhausted.

He did not mind how hard he worked during term-time, but he must be able to get away in the holidays. For the first few years he travelled, but then he decided that he would like a holiday retreat to which he could eventually retire. What more lovely spot for this than the Lake District?



Dr. and Mrs. Arnold and their holiday home, Fox How, which they built in Rydal Valley. Today it remains little altered since 1834, when they moved in



A picnic lunch in the fells

By the boathouse on Rydal Water

Learning to skate on the lakes

These sketches of the Arnold children during their holidays at Fox How were drawn by the eldest girl, Jane.

It was William and Dorothy Wordsworth who eventually made him decide to take this step. The Arnolds were passing through the Lake District in the summer of 1831 on their way back from Scotland. They stayed a night at Keswick, where they called on Southey at Greta Hall, and the next day went to 'drink tea' with the Wordsworths at Rydal Water. 'I am struck by the influence on our future plans and prospects made by that little morning call,' Mrs. Arnold records in her diary. While sipping their tea Dr. Arnold mentioned casually to Wordsworth that one day he would like to bring his family to the Lakes for a holiday; whereupon William made haste to tell him of all the vacant houses in the neighbourhood, and conducted him on a sight-seeing tour.

The following Christmas holidays saw the Arnolds renting one of these houses and the entire family as happy and playful as badgers. 'We are actually here,' wrote Dr. Arnold excitedly. 'The higher mountains that bound our view are all snow-capped, but it is all snug and warm and green in the valley—nowhere on earth have I seen a spot of more perfect and enjoyable beauty.'

It was so enjoyable that they returned many more times. By 1833 the Lakes had become so much their spiritual home that they decided to build their own house; and Dr. Arnold asked William Wordsworth to help him select a suitable spot. The poet recommended a site on the opposite side of the Rydal Valley, just above Ambleside, a delightful position in the heart of the grassy Westmorland Fells, overlooking the four mountains of Fairfield, Loughrigg, Scardale, and Wansfell.

Arnold bought some twenty acres; and thereafter Wordsworth called evening after evening to discuss plans for the new home, 'seating himself on a little three-legged stool by the fire' while he talked, Mrs. Arnold tells us. When the holidays drew to their close and the time arrived for the Arnolds to return to Rugby, Wordsworth superintended the building operations.

By the spring of 1834 Fox How was finished. Built of the local Westmorland greenstone upon the native 'watershot' principle, it contained six bedrooms, two staff bedrooms, and attics, a spacious drawing room, a dining room, a comfortable study for Dr. Arnold, and a schoolroom for the children.

As the summer term of 1834 drew to its close Dorothy Wordsworth busied herself with getting the house spick and span, gave accommodation to the Arnold servants for a few nights, and made a rug for Mrs. Arnold as a 'house-warming' present. On June 24 the Arnolds moved in—and 'how did we walk about and enjoy ourselves.' And they enjoyed themselves more and more as each holiday came and went. The two families became inseparable. One day the Arnolds would trudge up the hill to the Wordsworths,

Mrs. Arnold riding and the doctor walking by her side; the next it was the turn of the Wordsworths to cross the valley to the Arnolds.

At Fox How the holidays were full and varied—and immensely healthy. Shooting snipe with Matthew; sliding on Rydal Water—not skating, for 'I fear I am too old to learn that'—during the frost of winter, or bathing in it during the heat of summer; sailing boats with the children in the tarns at the mountain-tops; gardening in his twenty acres; running, walking: these and many other pursuits kept the Arnold family in the open air for hours at a time in all weathers.

Of neither bathing nor walking could Arnold ever have too much, and probably nothing delighted him more than to set off for the day to walk for miles over the fells with some of his children, or else with Wordsworth, taking with them their picnic lunch, which must always include a supply of oatcakes.

Though Dr. Arnold built his home as a retreat from his work he was generous in inviting the assistant masters and some of his prefects to stay. He even invited boys whom he had expelled—George Hughes, brother of the author of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, for instance.

One of his many visitors described the Arnold children in holiday mood as 'in the highest state of young, vigorous, turbulent life' who swarmed about the house like bees and ants, but with 'no ill-humour or fretfulness.' Indeed, though Arnold became like a boy himself when on holiday he was careful to see that his children always knew how to behave; and on a wall of Fox How he hung a list of rules for his 'dogs,' as he called them.

All 'dogs,' these rules declared, must 'strictly observe hours: to wit, they be downstairs to breakfast by half past 8 o'clock, and in to dinner by 5 o'clock, and in the house to tea at 8 o'clock, not to go out again.'

The two youngest 'dogs' were never to row or sail without a man in attendance; while 'all dogs, unless there is some positive engagement, do stay within doors, and read for their canine edification, from 10 o'clock to 12.' The doctor's eldest daughter, Jane, was to be responsible for good discipline among the children; and among other things she was to see that on no account did her brothers or sisters ever enter the kitchen or larder. The children had their own thoughts, and these they recorded in their own *Fox How Magazine* illustrated by Jane.

As surely as any of the poets the Arnolds have their niche in the Lakeland scene, and it is good to think that the home which Dr. Arnold's children continued to inhabit until 1923 remains virtually as he left it.



Sunshine and shadow on Rydal Water—Wordsworth's 'little gem.' Here among the green hills and the placid waters the Arnolds built their home

Richard Dimbleby gives the fourth of his six talks on 'The Lake District' in the General Overseas Service on Thursday at 17.00; and Friday at 02.15 and 10.15



WHAT NEXT?

Mrs. MARY STOCKS contributed this talk to the recent G.O.S. series in which distinguished speakers read the signposts to the future. Here she discusses the effect on family life of the changed status of women, the reality of voluntary parenthood, and the greater freedom to end marriage ties—'We face the future with a question mark'

Family Life

I THINK that to a very great extent human beings behave as the people round them expect them to behave—or shall we say types of behaviour are highly infectious? We have seen of late a spectacular increase in divorces and separations, and it is likely to be a cumulative increase, because the more people get divorced the more they will get married on the assumption that they can 'chuck it' if they do not like it, and that assumption will cause them to behave quite differently once they are married. From the word 'go' they will take less trouble to adapt themselves to one another's likes and dislikes.

The prospect of a permanent partnership which it is difficult to break does call forth qualities of self-adaptation and self-restraint (exercised quite unconsciously, perhaps) which are not called forth by an easily terminable partnership. And when one reads that one's favourite film star has married as his fifth wife the former third wife of so-and-so who has now married someone else, and when one's national celebrities get married and unmarried and remarried without incurring any social stigma, one naturally assumes that it is the 'done thing' and that one will not have to face the censure of one's neighbours if one should feel disposed to do it too. And what to do about it I just do not know. The Churches seem unable to stand up against it, possibly because they set an impossibly rigid standard. The popular Press revels in it. Modern literature and drama take it for granted. And it is likely to be cumulative. We must, I fear, assume that it is likely.

Temporary Disruptive Factors

Two other disruptive factors—married women's work outside the home and bad housing conditions—should, if we take proper thought, be temporary. They are not unconnected. If you have to share a house or a flat with a lot of other people, if you cannot make a home of your own and accumulate your own property in it and have a place where the children can play, well, the more time you can spend out of it and the sooner the children can get out of it the better. Partly because of the war, partly because large numbers of people have never been decently housed in Britain, family life is made intolerable for thousands of families today.

Nor have we really given our minds to the creation of conditions which will make it easy for women to work outside the home without neglecting their children. Why so many of them want to work outside the home even when not driven out by intolerable housing conditions I will deal with in a moment, but the fact is they do, and the teaching and nursing professions and a good many industries would be in a bad way if they did not. I do not see why all mothers should necessarily want to look after their own children day in, day out. Until recently middle-class mothers did not do that: they employed nurses—and though they did not as a rule work outside the home they did much else outside it. Yet middle-class family life was all that family life should be as regards mutual affection and stability and security. I know, because I was brought up in it. So if industries and professions would be a bit more imaginative and less rigid about part-time work and if more attention were given to the provision of communal day nurseries I do not see why family life should suffer from the work of married women outside the home.

On the contrary. And that brings me to several very large and far-reaching developments during the past half-century which really do affect family life and people's ideas about it for better or for worse: on the whole, I think, for better.

One is the emancipation of women—and this, incidentally, is a factor in the urge of married women to work outside the home. It has 'given them ideas.' They are less content than they were to have no money of their own other than the housekeeping allowance doled out by a husband who need not even disclose what he earns. They like the varied social contacts of industry: even a routine job provides companionship and change. If they are professional women they like the interest of the job and are even less content to be full-time domestic workers while their husbands get out and about. And in Britain the fact that women now constitute a considerable political voting force has meant an important switch of public concern on to the problems of the home. It is one of the fruits of the emancipation of women.

The family has come into its own as an economic category, and motherhood is beginning to be regarded as an occupation which merits as much public consideration as, say, engineering or transport. The result is that apart from housing, which is still a blot on Britain's 'welfare state,' the material conditions of family life are vastly better than they have ever been before—for the great mass of families though not for the professional classes, who bear the brunt of the taxation which makes it all possible, and who have in addition been deprived of their time-honoured comfort of domestic service.

For the rest of the population, thanks largely to full employment and the social services—and something else which I will mention—families have never been so well dressed, so well shod, so wholesomely fed, so adequately entertained, or so healthy. Especially the children. The children of Britain are in remarkably fine fettle, and there seems every prospect that they will remain so. That does not mean that there is no poverty or ill-health. It means there is incomparably less than there was.

Now for the 'something else' which has profoundly affected family life during the past half century—I think not only in Britain but also in Commonwealth countries, in parts of Western Europe, and in the U.S.A. It is the combination of death control and birth control. As regards death control there have been spectacular advances in medical science and practice. In Britain, for instance, maternal mortality has been reduced during the past half-century from over four per thousand to less than one per thousand births; infant mortality has been reduced from round about 150 to twenty-three per thousand. All over the world, indeed, killing diseases are being increasingly met.

But in Britain and in those other areas I have mentioned, hand in hand with death control has gone birth control. Small families are the general rule, and those small families are expected to survive. The human population is now recruited by a much smaller 'turnover' of human life. This means much less wear and tear on the mother's health, much more personal freedom, and much more opportunity, if she chooses so to use it, for attention to the children's individual needs.

We have in fact achieved the reality of voluntary parenthood, and this is a tremendously powerful weapon in the hands of the mother. It is comparable with the industrial worker's right to strike, and can be used with equal potency for good or ill.

Freedom—for Good or Ill?

For good or ill? We face the future with a question mark. Women who have been freed from unrestricted domestic drudgery will not go back to it. And those who have watched the attainment of this freedom will want it, too. A rigid totalitarian government such as the Hitler or Mussolini regimes may secure a reversal of this movement—for military reasons—but it will require an almighty dictatorship to hold it against so strong a tide in human affairs. We are thus unlikely to return to the era of large families, and the progress of death control makes it undesirable that we should, for reasons connected with the limitation of world economic resources.

Nor is there much chance of an effective revival of the old notion that divorce is not a very respectable way to resolve matrimonial discomforts. The social compulsion which caused difficult partners to make the best of a bad job and deterred young people from matrimonial experiments has gone for good. Some alternative compulsion will be needed if family life is not to suffer from the sense of insecurity which this landslide of public opinion will produce. We may achieve it by a revival of religious faith, or by the general acceptance of a rational scientific attitude to cause and effect in human behaviour. With the assistance of psychologists and sociologists we seem to be heading towards the latter alternative. In so far as religion promotes personal altruism and science self-analysis, my own view is that there is more—though not very much—hope to be derived from a revival of religious faith.

But there is hope from other changes and chances. Improved economic conditions, wider opportunities for women's work on a part-time basis, and better housing can make home-keeping and child-rearing a more acceptable job. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

I Was a Tea-Planter in Assam

EVAN WILLIAMS, for seven years a tea-planter in Assam, describes what tea is and how the leaf is plucked from the bush, then withered to remove half the moisture, fermented, dried, and finally sorted into its different grades for the world's markets

BEFORE I went to Assam in north-east India in 1946 I asked a number of questions: 'What is tea? What does a tea planter do, and what is Assam like?' I had some interesting answers: I discovered, for example, that the tea plant has been known in Southern China since very early days. As early as the fourth century it was very popular along the Yangtse-Kiang Valley, and the very word 'char' or 'chey' was actually coined in those days.

Assam tea belongs to the *Camellia* family—as, in fact, does all tea—and large areas were found growing indigenously in Assam in 1837. A year later the first consignment of Indian tea was sent to London at the price of 9s. 5d. per pound. However, even at that fabulous price the new drink became popular, and today Great Britain consumes a larger amount of tea than any other country, while Assam is one of the largest tea-producing provinces.

But I want to tell you something about my work as a planter. Let us try to imagine that you have come out for a visit during the manufacturing season and that I am going to show you the general process of tea-making, at the same time coupling it with my normal working day. Well, tea—appropriately enough, though doubtless rather badly made—is brought in at five o'clock in the morning. At half-past five we go to the offices, which are just across the road. This is a time for checking books, accounts, filling in Government returns, and dealing with correspondence generally. It is also a time for solving, or attempting to solve, some of the problems of the employees, such as arranging marriages, sorting out cases of theft, or what steps to be taken if cattle have been killed by a tiger or a leopard.

The foodstuffs and rice stocks have to be checked, for the planter has to feed his workers at subsidised prices, and usually twice a week he turns himself into a grocer and supervises the distribution of rice to more than 1,000 people. Back to the bungalow at eight o'clock for breakfast; we will have it on the verandah as it is cooler and you can see the garden, not much during the rains I am afraid—you should have been here during the cold weather. That heavy, exotic perfume you can smell is from the grapefruit tree over in the corner. Those four trees in front of you with the scarlet flowers are hibiscus; the orchids are unhappily over, but there is quite a display here in the compound of purple, yellow, and pink orchids during March and April.

And that green stuff over the hedge? That is tea. You see, we are literally right on top of the job—no trains to catch. It is a sea of green: we have 700 acres of it to supervise. Those trees planted in rows about twenty feet apart provide shade for the bushes. It is half-past eight, so we will go out now and I will show you the process of manufacture, from plucking the green leaf up to its final sorting.

Here we are at a section which is being plucked today. The garden is plucked once weekly—that is, each bush has its leaf taken off once every seven days. Let us go into the tea here, where we have about 120 women plucking. Mind your clothes, and watch out for leeches. You are watching particularly good women pluckers at the moment; they are taking off the top of the bush, which means two leaves and a bud. You can almost compare it with your privet hedge at home—yes, that is all you do, keep on taking off the new shoots as they come through. You have to be careful, as some of them get a little enthusiastic and delve down into the heart of a bush and take off next week's growth. It is not only a question of watching and supervising the work, but also looking out for blight and any form of disease that is attacking the tea.

Is this as high as a tea bush grows? No—this height of four feet is kept by artificial means. We prune it during the cold weather to this height when the manufacturing season has closed; left to its own devices, tea will grow into a tree thirty feet or more in height. They pluck the green leaf off the top of the bushes, put it into baskets provided by us, and take it over to the weighing shed to be weighed in. It is essential for the planter to be there to see that both he and the workers get a fair deal—after all, a casual brick dropped into the bottom of a basket can make quite a difference to the weight.

You have seen briefly how the first process—plucking—is done by the thumb and forefinger off the top of the bush. Let us go over now to the factory and have a quick look at the other processes through which this



The garden is plucked once weekly—that is, each bush has its leaf taken off once every seven days. The plucking is a delicate business, only two leaves and a bud being taken from each new shoot (left)



green leaf has to pass before becoming palatable. Those three long buildings you can see towering above everything else are withering sheds, and that is the first process through which this leaf passes. 'Withering' means that the moisture contained in the plucked leaf has, somehow, to be evaporated to approximately fifty per cent.

This is done by spreading the green leaf on racks in these withering houses open to the atmosphere so that they can dry out in a natural manner. It is up to the discretion and experience of the planter to judge when the leaf is ready for removal. A normal time is twenty-four hours.

The green leaf is then swept from the racks, loaded into baskets, and taken into the main body of the factory for 'rolling.' It is during this process that the leaf begins to take on the appearance as we now know it. It is loaded into a series of rather odd-looking contraptions—not unlike gigantic biscuit barrels, with an adjustable pressure weight running through the centre—that rotate on circular tables. What happens now is that the sap cells of the leaf are broken as soon as pressure is brought to bear and gives at the same time that twisted appearance which you should be able to find in your tea packet. It is at this period, too, that fermentation begins.

From the rolling tables they are passed through sifters. This breaks up any balls of leaf that might have formed in the rolling process, and also separates the fine, tippy tea from the coarser leaf. The fermenting room is the next step and is one of the most important, for good-quality tea depends a great deal on correct fermentation. The contents from each rolling table is laid out in this room and left to oxidise for approximately two hours.

From the fermenting room, then, to the 'firing' or 'drying' stage. This is done by another machine. The leaf is loaded on to an endless belt of perforated trays which pass through the body of the machine to be dried by currents of hot, dry air, first stopping the fermentation and finally leaving it dry and brittle without having harmed the essential ingredients of the leaf. This is the finished tea as we know it, and it is then carried away for sorting into its various grades. It is in the sorting room that those romantic-sounding names come into being—all names being of Chinese derivation, and very aesthetic they are, too. Flowery Orange Pekoe—what a glorious name! This is the name of the 'bud' or tip. Orange Pekoe is the tender leaf, and Pekoe the second leaf. Pekoe Souchong is from the third leaf, and Souchong from any other coarser pluckings. To shatter our aesthetic dreams I am sorry to say that all these leaf grades are usually broken up, as the broken grades give a stronger tea and consequently are of higher commercial value.

That, broadly, is tea and how it is made, but a planter's job does not end merely with the manufacture of tea. Everything that comes within the boundary of his estate becomes his responsibility—from building houses to sinking wells, and, of course, trying to solve the personal problems of his employees. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

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PERSONAL PORTRAIT

Viacheslav Molotov

The Right Hon. HECTOR McNEIL, M.P., who was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Minister of State in the last Labour Government, gives his impressions of the character and significance of the Soviet Foreign Minister

THERE are, I should guess, very few characters in international life about whom we know so much on paper and so little in fact: Molotov is sixty-three years old, he was a son of a shop assistant, he married quite late in life and as far as I know he has no children. He was a revolutionary by the age of fifteen, he helped Stalin to found the newspaper *Pravda* in 1911, he was frequently in trouble, arrested several times, exiled twice, escaping both times, and he was pretty well on the run from the Czarist police forces right up to the establishment of the Bolshevik Government in 1917.

But from then on his career is a steady progression from responsible party jobs to more responsible jobs inside the party and inside the Government. And, note, he was never out of step with either Lenin or Stalin. There are no blots on the Molotov party copy-book, and this must be the main reason why he has not only survived but prospered throughout the various liquidations which have taken place in the Soviet hierarchy.

Soviet students point to one mild aberration in his career. In April, 1917, after the first revolt and while the Kerensky Government was theoretically in control, Lenin was not in Russia. So it fell to the young Molotov, editing the newspaper *Pravda*, to consult with Stalin on the line that the paper should take towards the first world war then raging.

The young Molotov argued with the young Stalin that their line should be the ending of the war. He said, as far as Russia was concerned, they should immediately pull out and seek to make peace.

Stalin was not in favour of such a strict, precise line, and Stalin for the moment had his way; but, as everyone will remember, when Lenin got back to Russia he immediately ran the party line and the party slogan of 'Peace and Bread.'

Why He Is Still in Power

Many of my friends, experts on Soviet things, consider that Molotov was very fortunate indeed to have disagreed with Stalin and not subsequently to have been liquidated as Stalin increasingly gained power. I do not think, to be candid, that I am impressed by this argument, because Molotov has always managed to be more Leninist than Lenin and almost always more Stalinist than Stalin. I think that this, together with his terrifying ability, is the reason why Molotov is still in power after thirty-six years of government.

No one who has dealt with the Soviet Foreign Minister has failed to remark upon his cold, high ability and his amazing reserves of energy. Mr. Foster Dulles, the American Secretary of State, writing of the London meeting in 1945 of the Council of Foreign Ministers, said Mr. Molotov 'conducted himself with an adroitness which has seldom been equalled in diplomacy.'

Mr. Walter Durante, the great Soviet expert, writing of that San Francisco meeting, said: 'Molotov could leave America with the feeling that his personal reputation was enhanced, that he had stood up firmly for his country, and shown himself to be an adroit and stubborn diplomat.' Writers and experts like Mr. Deutscher or Mr. Louis Fischer—everyone, indeed, who has observed the man—note his ability; but few on the other hand have much to say about his character or his private habits.

One way and another I suppose I have met most of the Soviet diplomats of the post-war period—Vyshinsky, Gromyko, Malik, Mikoyan, and so on. And in a fashion you begin to think you know a little about the man you are working with and are able, therefore, to have some understanding of their motivation and some ability to predict his reactions. For example, no one except his intimates, I am certain, would pretend to really know Vyshinsky. But I have met his wife, I know his daughter, and I know about Mr. Vyshinsky's love and pride in her, I know something of his intellectual interests, the books he reads, the English and French authors which attract him. I know that he plays chess, as you might expect, and likes occasionally to see a football match at the weekends. I think I even know a little about how he regards some of his colleagues. But about Molotov I must tell you I know less than I think I know about the fellow who showed me into the BBC studio to give this talk.

I sat next to Molotov for week after week during the Paris Peace Conference. I can tell you that he wore finer black cloth than any of his colleagues in the delegation, that his linen was admirable, indeed exquisite, that he was always shaved, and I think when we had a late-night session Mr. Molotov would come from the after-dinner session shaved for the second time in the day. He smokes a lot—those long, heavy, Russian cigarettes.

He has a little stutter when he is reflecting—but not, of course, when he



is doing a propaganda piece. But I have to tell you after all my curiosity and observation that there are only three important things about Molotov that I know. These are that he is quite imperturbable, that he has a massive and meticulous memory, and that he is the only one of all the Soviet diplomats with whom I worked who could take a decision right on the spot.

No one, as far as I could see, opponent or friend, ever managed to disturb or upset Molotov. Of course his colleagues took great care not to: they would keep the usual step or half-step behind him, deferential and correct. And however hard any of his opponents might try—and we have all tried sometimes with success against other people—however hard we might try to upset Molotov, nobody upset the ice-cold Molotov.

Moreover, he is amazingly independent of his brief, and he can remember all the turns and twists of a conference. I have seen him refer almost without hesitation, except for this small stutter, to observations or conclusions of members of the conference made or offered at earlier times. Further, as I said, he alone seems capable of taking a decision. Sometimes you would meet Vyshinsky saying that the situation looked promising, but of course the conference always had to be adjourned so that he could refer back home. But that is not Mr. Molotov.

I remember at the stubborn meeting of Ministers in Paris in 1946 when we had been debating for days what we should do about the Dodecanese Islands. They belonged to Italy, they wanted to give them to Greece, and the Soviet had objected. When, suddenly, after all the argument, one afternoon Mr. Molotov looked up as he might have looked up to say good morning, and he said: 'Well, let us agree that the Dodecanese Islands revert to Greece. What then?'

And of course I have got to tell you that it was the American, British, and French delegations who had to seek an adjournment of the conference so that they could decide upon the next step. Not Mr. Molotov!

His Influence Is Still Considerable

Now what influence has this man on the world in which we live? No one knows for certain—no one on our side of the Iron Curtain. There have been rumours that he has a bad heart condition, and certainly he speaks much less frequently than he used to. But my guess is that his influence is still very considerable.

From the British point of view I am bound to say it may not be so directly felt as it formerly was, in the sense that Molotov is an expert in Europe and not apparently in the Far East, and remember that meantime as far as Russia is concerned the heat is on in the Far East. Molotov, everyone knows, emerges to the outside world as a man who made a pact with Ribbentrop—a pact which unleashed the second world war. But even after Geneva, even after Germany attacked Russia, Molotov still retains his leadership.

Throughout all the turns and twists of war and post-war negotiations Molotov still continues to lead for the Soviet. Why? I am certain that apart altogether from his tremendous abilities it is because Molotov has only one religion—and that religion is to divide the Allies by any device, by any possibility, and having achieved division to further Soviet interests.

Molotov, originally called Scriabin, called himself Molotov because that is Russian for 'the Hammer.' And that is how Molotov wanted to be known. Irreverently I believe he is sometimes called by some of his colleagues 'copper-bottom,' and that is a reference to his ability to sit and wait for the opportunity of the moment. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)



After the parade the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret talked to some of the mannequins, who were still wearing the dresses they had displayed



Black and white elegance: Stiebel's slipper-satin gown, with coat in faille



From left to right: 'Lemon Soufflé'; 'The heart'—three romantic dresses by Hartnell

New Fashions

ATHENA CROSSE gives her impressions of the parade several of whom have made clothes which Her Majesty displayed their latest models to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was held at a private house in Hampstead

QUEEN ELIZABETH the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret recently visited a private house in Hampstead, London, to see an important fashion show. London's top ten designers combined to show the loveliest outfits from their new collections to the royal visitors. The setting was the home of Sir Kenneth and Lady Clark. He is Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain and one of the greatest art collectors in this country, and Lady Clark is President of the Incorporated Society of London Fashion Designers.

Their home is an eighteenth-century red-brick house with a short, stone-flagged path bordered by flower-beds leading to the painted front door. Inside, most of the furniture is antique, but the wallpapers and fabrics are contemporary and the paintings on the walls range from famous old masters to pictures by most of Britain's leading modern artists. The house is so small that the Clarks had to move out to make room for the fashion show, but it provided the most attractive background because Lady Clark's influence on British fashion has been to bring artists and fabrics manufacturers closer together.

Each of the ten designers showed five dresses. Of course, each designer works in a very individual way; but there were certain trends common to all houses. Tweed, for example, is not just a 'countrified' material now; it is used very extensively for all types of day-time clothes, even for formal, fur-lined coats over town dresses. And at this show there was a predominance of 'ensembles' for day and evening rather than the isolated dress or coat. A number of dresses or suits had their own little hip-length top coats, and many of the ballet-length evening dresses also had their own satin coats.

Just as tweed predominated for the day-time, very rich, luxurious materials were shown for evening: wonderful slipper-satins and velvets, with a great deal of glittering embroidery. On the whole the day-time colours were sober and discreet: dark grey, mushroom, combinations of black and brown and black and white, and a number of dark, smoky greens, with here and there a strong dark blue or very dark dull red. Among the evening clothes there was a good deal of white and black, both separately and together. Here again the colours were subtle rather than brilliant—for instance, pale blue-grey, pale topaz,



Michael Sherard's snow-white leather top coat, lined with rose-printed cotton



This dress, worn under the coat (left), is of the same fabric as the lining



Rudolf's 'petal' hat, worn with a Digby Morton coat whose collar of white ermine forms a becoming frame



A wide-sweeping picture hat by Madame Claude St. Cyr, which matches the pink lace suit by Hartnell



'The Flowers of the Field,' and 'Sweet-nell,' master-designer of the ball gown



A John Cavanagh ensemble: dress and jacket in linen piped with black velvet



In white rayon tulle, this gown by Victor Stiebel is trimmed with sprays of flowers in pleated chiffon, highlighted by rhinestone embroidery on the skirt

from London

ade of fashions in which London's leading designers, by the Queen is wearing on her Commonwealth tour, Queen Mother and Princess Margaret. The show, which instead, was later televised by the BBC

and various shades of green from a deep laurel to a very pale sea-green. Nearly all the evening dresses shown had great, sweeping bell-skirts or fullness brought to the back, reminiscent of the 'bustle' line. Among the most striking models was a very formal cocktail outfit by Sherard, remarkable for its unusual combination of material and its colour. A snow-white leather top coat, tent-shaped, was lined with a rose-patterned cotton material and worn over a very formal dress of the same cotton. One of the nicest day outfits was Mattli's classic beige tweed day dress with a matching top coat lined with mink. I always think fur is much more luxurious and elegant as a lining than as a coat on its own.

Original Uses of Fabrics

One of the most original uses of material was a pale-cocoa linen dress and jacket by John Cavanagh—both the jacket and the sheath dress were trimmed with black velvet. Charles Creed showed some beautiful examples of the tailored suits for which he is famous.

But I think my favourite among the day clothes was Digby Morton's 'slip dress,' in which the skirt, in bright blue tweed, is carried above the waist-line like a corselette and topped with a little bodice of matching wool jersey; the same blue wool jersey lines the little tweed top coat. One of the most sparkling examples of the fur trimmings which were popular with all the designers was Michael's pale-grey tweed suit with a high polo-neck of black Persian lamb—just the same line as a sweater.

Two designers who lived up to their reputation for creating the most romantic evening dresses were Worth and Norman Hartnell. Worth showed a beautiful, black velvet evening dress with a strapless bodice and an enormous, stiff skirt. Hartnell's was a glittering, white satin crinoline, embroidered with bright yellow and worn with a yellow bolero with enormous, white fox cuffs.

Of course, these are all the kind of clothes which for most of us are quite literally 'out of this world,' but it is good sometimes to see things which are the best of their kind, even if they are entirely beyond one's reach. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)



Michael's pale-grey classic tweed suit has a high polo-neck of black Persian lamb (Photo: 'Country Life')



The 'slip dress' by Digby Morton, in which the tweed skirt is topped by a matching wool bodice



Grey cocktail dress by Mattli in acetate brocaded taffeta; the bodice is beaded with steel-grey 'raindrops'



Ascot coat by Michael Sherard in rayon and wool ottoman, featuring the shawl collar over a soft shoulder-line

Books to Read

Reviewed by
Geoffrey Boumphrey



I WANT to recommend four books of travel and adventure—all of them uncommonly good. The first is *The Bombard Story*, by Dr. Alain Bombard. This young Frenchman discovered that the world's annual loss of life at sea is no less than 200,000, of whom one quarter—50,000 a year—take safely to the boats only to die an agonising death within a few days. What struck him as significant was for how short a time they seemed able to survive in such conditions, while as a medical man he was convinced that life could persist for very much longer if it were not for the effects of terror and despair. Beyond this, he felt that the sea ought to be capable of yielding nourishment enough to support human life for an indefinite period. Research confirmed his theory. Fish and plankton contain everything necessary for the body except sugar; over half the weight of a sea fish is made up of fresh water, and for a few days, until the catching of fish is successful, there is nothing wrong with sea-water as a drink, in moderation.

As a book, *The Bombard Story* asks to be compared with *Kon-Tiki*, because Alain Bombard, like Thor Heyerdahl, set out to prove the truth of his theory by making a seemingly hopeless voyage across the ocean. Almost any other landlubber would have been daunted when a trial trip across the Mediterranean proved so dreadful that his companion, a tough and experienced yachtsman, backed out. Bombard went on alone. He was towed out of harbour at Las Palmas in the Canaries. His craft was a horseshoe-shaped inflatable dinghy like those used in air-sea rescue work, fifteen feet long. He had virtually no food or water. Sixty-five days later, carried by the trade winds, he reached Barbados on the other side of the Atlantic, weak and ill, but still able to swim through the surf with his anchor, and to walk up the beach. He had been forty-three days at sea before a drop of rain fell. This is an absolutely first-rate book, beautifully written and translated.

Next, *Impossible Adventure* by Alain Gheerbrant, another young Frenchman and another brave man—as were his companions, two French and one Colombian. These four young men succeeded in making their way across thousands of miles of hitherto unexplored country from the Orinoco in Colombia and Venezuela to the Amazon in Brazil. Their intention was to get into touch with the various tribes of Indians in the area and study their customs and history. Some, if not most, of these were known to be dangerous, and some had never been visited by white men before.

I should like to emphasise that this is a most unusual book. It is packed full of the most thrilling experiences and adventures, and the hardships endured are almost incredible. It is well worth reading for the vivid and moving descriptions of all these things and much else. But permeating and transcending the whole story is the spirit of the writer himself, and it was perhaps only the evident possession of this spirit that enabled him and his companions to mix safely with the various tribes whose territory they traversed. In the end the perils of river transport almost finished them, and they only escaped by jettisoning all their precious cinema films and sound-recordings. But at least they saved enough still photographs to make this book strikingly well illustrated.

The scene of my next book, *Jivaro* by Bertrand Flornoy, is also the Amazonian forest. What has given the Jivaro Indians considerable fame (or notoriety) is their practice of shrinking the heads of their dead enemies until they are no bigger than oranges. According to a friend of mine, the last anthropologist who tried to get in contact with this tribe was a German, early in the present century. He failed to return, but some months later the market in shrunk heads was rocked by the offer of a blond head complete with beard. Undaunted by this sort of tale, Dr. Flornoy and two other young Frenchmen (a geographer and a photographer) determined to try again. In the end, after some very tense situations, they were accepted by the Jivaro and were able to make a detailed study of their customs, including that of head-shrinking. If this book has not quite the quality of the previous one that does not mean that it is not absorbing reading—it is.

Lastly—adventure of a very different kind against a very different background—*The Ascent of Everest*, by Sir John Hunt. Brigadier Hunt and his publishers have done an astonishing piece of work in getting this book written and published so soon after the great event that it describes. And I am glad to be able to say that the book shows no sign whatever of haste; it is well written, well put together, and well produced.

As it should be, it is very comprehensive; but never for a moment does the detail get in the way of the reader's enjoyment. There are eight photographs in colour and forty-eight in black and white, all well chosen, some of them breath-taking, and all well reproduced. Hillary himself has written one chapter describing the final climb. I cannot imagine anyone not being thrilled in reading this book.

The Bombard Story, by Dr. Alain Bombard (Andre Deutsch, 12s. 6d.)

Impossible Adventure, by Alain Gheerbrant (Gollancz, 16s.)

Jivaro, by Bertrand Flornoy (Elek, 15s.)

The Ascent of Everest, by John Hunt (Hodder & Stoughton, 25s.)

Books to Read—G.O.S. on Monday at 23.15 and Tuesday at 06.30

Bolivia—the 'Republic in the Air'

(Continued from page 7)

corpse was being carried on a stretcher to the grave (there is no wood for coffins in those regions). Finally we arrived at a *fiesta*. To the primitive music of drum and flute, Indian women in bowler hats were dancing, each with a baby slung in a blanket on her back, and a bottle of crude alcohol (*cana*) in her hand. The men, squatting around, were chewing coca. Beside the village lay the clear, motionless Lake Titicaca, where the Indians go out in boats that are made of tightly packed reeds. It was evident that nothing had changed in the lives of these people for hundreds of years, since the Spanish invaders forced them up into the altitudes.

Social reformers who wish to help the Indians to participate in the modern state usually argue that this cannot be accomplished until the habit of chewing coca has been cured. Attached to their waist the Indians wear a coarse, llama-wool bag which contains a pound or more of the dried coca-leaf, grown in the hot, damp valleys of the lower Andes. They chew this leaf, mixed with cactus ash, during the day, and the cocaine which is released during mastication both deadens the sense of hunger and acts as a stimulant. Thus the Indians remain under-nourished and yet are able to live at heights which, without the aid of the drug, might be beyond human endurance. So long as they continue this habit, it is argued, they will lack the urge to improve their position.

Under-Cultivation of the Land

The present revolutionary Government came to power in April, 1952, with the help of the miners, whose support it has retained by nationalising the principal tin-mines, which were previously in the hands of three multi-millionaires. Tin is the chief export and the source of eighty per cent. of Bolivia's foreign exchange. About half the foreign income is used for the purchasing of food abroad. For Bolivia, although essentially an agricultural country, imports from fifty to seventy-five per cent. of its food: particularly wheat, rice, and sugar for the towns. About eighty per cent. of the population are agricultural workers, but only two per cent. of the land is cultivated.

The chief reasons for this under-cultivation are, firstly, the lack of roads into the fertile eastern districts, and, secondly, the refusal of the highland Indians to move down into the tropical climate. In the high valleys where most of them live the Indians are virtually slaves, working three or four days a week on the large estates in exchange for their own small plots. In general they still use wooden digging sticks to turn the soil, and production of the main crops—potatoes, barley, and maize—is low. Therefore, agricultural reform is a vital feature of the Government's programme. Last August, President Paz Estenssoro signed a decree to expropriate the biggest estates and re-distribute the land among the peasants, but it is too early to know what the results of the decree will be.

The Pro-Indian Movement

The pro-Indian movement is not confined to Bolivia: it operates also in Peru, where conditions are similar, and in the more northern republics. Its champions include poets—such as the Chilean, Pablo Neruda—and leading Mexican artists such as Diego Rivera. The movement is often and quite understandably associated with Communism, for it is easy to prove that the Indians have been shamefully exploited by wealthy absentee landlords, and that their interests have been utterly neglected by unsympathetic governments in the past.

The pro-Indian, anti-Capitalist movements in Latin America are also strongly nationalist. Strange though it may seem, the intellectuals of this wide and diverse group quote the British historian, Professor Arnold Toynbee, in support of their xenophobia. Professor Toynbee, in one of his Reith Lectures, referred to the people of Europe as 'the aggressors of modern times.' And it is certainly true that in the sixteenth century people from Europe did invade and plunder Mexico and South America, and that they then harnessed Latin-America's economy in the service of the Old World. Nationalisation is the Latin-American reaction to this historical fact. Unfortunately, however the expropriation of foreign property discourages the influx of new talent and capital from abroad, and the Latin-American countries do urgently need foreign technical aid and investment. This need is particularly urgent in Bolivia.

Senor Paz Estenssoro is not an orthodox Communist, but he has been driven by his more extreme supporters to the nationalisation of the tin-mines, and the rather drastic agricultural-reform decree. He well knows the risks that he is running. Bolivia depends on her income from tin, but it seems probable that—for a while, at least—the production of tin under state direction will decline. Likewise, it is not certain that the re-distribution of land among the Indian peasants will help the food situation. Indeed, some observers fear that when they possess larger plots of land the farmers will still grow only as much food as they need for their own consumption. If the production of tin falls and no increase occurs in the growing of crops, poverty will continue and dissatisfaction will revive. In which case Senor Paz Estenssoro might be replaced by a real Communist Government. (Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

SOMERSET MAUGHAM

DENNY: Mr. Maugham, you are quoted as saying that you gave up writing for the theatre because you felt that you were out of tune with the times. Yet your plays are still performed, and are still just as successful as ever they were. *Lady Frederick*, for instance, I saw recently on television. Now, how do you account for this?

MAUGHAM: Well, you know, you must not believe everything you read in the paper! You see, I wrote my first play when I was twenty-four, and I wrote my last one when I was sixty. That is a long time: in that time I wrote twenty-six plays, as far as I remember, and by that time I had written all the plays I wanted to; and another reason why I stopped writing for the theatre was that when I went to comedies, for instance, I found the audience were laughing at jokes which did not amuse me at all, and so I came to the conclusion that my form of humour was out of date. You ask me how it is that some of my plays, after all this time, are still produced and that the audiences apparently like them. I take it that although they are necessarily in a way old-fashioned they have a certain dramatic value in themselves, and that always goes down.

DENNY: Do you think that that applies generally to the theatre—do you think, in fact, that any good play does date?

MAUGHAM: I think it dates in a great many ways. You see, so much changes. Think of the telephone. In the old days, if Smith had to receive a piece of important information from Jones, Jones had to be brought on the stage. Now it is far simpler. Smith simply rings up Jones, and from what you hear of the conversation the audience receives the information which it ought to have. And so in that way a lot of time has been saved. Then there is another thing that has changed a good deal, and that makes the plays that are written now rather different from our old plays, and that is servants. Hardly anyone has any servants now. In many plays at the beginning of this century you had a maid and a butler on the stage. The curtain went up, and they would tell you all sorts of things about the people who were going to act in the play, and so you got a good deal of useful information. Now that there aren't butlers or maids that is quite impossible, and the dramatist of today has to give that information in a different way.

DENNY: Mr. Maugham, you know you are a very-much-quoted man, and, as you say, one should not believe all that one reads in the paper; but another thing I have read that you have said is that changed morals have deprived the dramatist of valuable motives.

MAUGHAM: That is perfectly true. Take a very successful play in its day, *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*. The moral situation of that would now be absurd. The fact that Mrs. Tanqueray had led rather a loose life would not necessarily be a sufficient reason to make the poor woman commit suicide at the end of the play.

THERESE DENNY interviews the distinguished playwright, novelist, and storyteller, who is eighty this week. Somerset Maugham can be heard by General Overseas Service listeners on Thursday at 05.45 and on Friday at 19.45

DENNY: But do you think that although moral conventions have changed, new conventions have arisen in their place?

MAUGHAM: I do not know so much about new conventions. I do think that there is another convention which people will not accept any more, and that is jealousy as a foundation for tragedy. I think now jealousy is chiefly a foundation for a comedy.

DENNY: That is very true, indeed. Now, the poor old 'commercial' theatre is always rather attacked. People today say that it prevents young people from getting a hearing, that the whole thing has become a large monopoly and so on. What do you think of that?

MAUGHAM: I think all this talk about the commercial theatre is stuff and nonsense. The fact is that the theatre has to be commercial. After all, they have to pay the rent of the theatre, and the actors, and unless sufficient people can be persuaded to go to the theatre they are going to lose their money and they are going to shut up. I think that the 'play of ideas,' as they call it, is an excellent thing, but there are several things against it: one is that extremely few people have any fresh ideas at all, and a play of stale ideas is intolerable, and another thing is that so many of these people who attempt to write plays of ideas have no dramatic sense. A play, if it is about ideas or anything else, has to be dramatic, and if we can write a play of ideas that is dramatic, as Bernard Shaw was able to do often, it is commercially successful, and therefore it belongs to the commercial theatre. I think that people will accept a play of ideas if it interests them, and an example of that is Graham Greene's play *The Living Room*, just as they will accept a knockabout farce.

DENNY: Of course, at the moment the theatre has got a great deal of competition with films, radio, T.V., and so on. Now, do you think that it is going to survive?

MAUGHAM: I think it will always survive as long as the plays are good enough. After all, there is always a certain amusement in seeing the living people before you, and you are nearer to them, and it is more exciting. But obviously if the plays are dull and the films are interesting or amusing, people will go and see films rather than go and see a bad play. And you cannot blame them. All the dramatists have got to do is to write better plays and the public will rush to see them. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

The Whips—or Parliament's 'Usual Channels'

THERE are dozens of words and phrases in our everyday speech derived from sporting terms. Foxhunting, for example, has even invaded our Parliamentary life—in the word 'whip.' This is a shortened form of 'whipper-in'—that is, the man in the hunting field who cracks his whip at any hound he sees straying from the pack and makes it return to the business of chasing the fox.

Whip is not perhaps a very dignified name for important party officials in both Houses of Parliament, but it certainly indicates one of their functions; and when it was first used in the eighteenth century most Members of Parliament were country gentlemen to whom hunting was a familiar and beloved activity. Broadly speaking, the Whips are responsible for the smooth working of Parliamentary life. Indeed, without them British democracy would not work at all.

Sometimes you hear the Prime Minister or the Leader of the Opposition say: 'Perhaps that could be discussed through the usual channels.' By 'the usual channels' they mean the Whips of the two sides. One of the main tasks of the Whips is to provide a sort of telephone line between the Government and the Opposition so that official but private conversations can be held between them. The kind of thing they discuss and settle is the length of time to be allotted to various items of Parliamentary business, and the days on which they are to be debated. The Government Chief Whip finds out how much opposition the proposed business is likely to meet, and he assesses how long will be needed to complete it. These private talks often involve a little bargaining, with some give and take on both sides.

But the Whips are not only the official representatives of their parties: they are also the organisers of their parties, and the personal lieutenants of the party leaders. And very busy men they are, particularly at times like the present, when the Government has only a small majority. They are responsible for making sure that the maximum number of their own side turn up to vote whenever a division takes place. They keep detailed

lists of where everybody is—those who are sick, those who are away or abroad; and they keep a close check on how each Member votes. If a Member fails to appear in the division lobby on several occasions he will receive a note from the Whips expressing their displeasure.

Another duty of the Whips is to make sure that there are always enough of their own Members sitting in the Chamber. If there are under forty Members altogether the House can be 'counted out,' and the sitting is suspended until the next day, which means time is wasted. They certainly set a very good example themselves. There is always at least one Whip sitting on each front bench, to advise the party leaders and to keep an eye on the way the debate is going.

The two main parties have about a dozen Whips each. The Chief Whip on each side is a man of great experience and influence; and the party leader relies on him for advice and information of all kinds. The Whip tells him what the party is thinking about this or that political issue and also about what individual Members are thinking.

On the Government side the Whips are paid salaries and hold Crown appointments. Thus the Chief Whip is called the Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, although the office has no duties. Under him there are eight other salaried Whips. But the Chief Whip is far more important than the others. He knows all the Members of his party much better than the Prime Minister. He spends all his days and most of his nights mixing with them in the Chamber and in the smoking room. It is his business to know their opinions on all political matters. This means that he is in a good position to advise the Prime Minister about suitable candidates for promotion to ministerial rank; and even to tell the Prime Minister that so-and-so would or would not be popular with the party if he were made a Cabinet Minister. So the Whips are not only links between the rival parties but links between the party leaders and the rank and file. (BARNEY KEELAN, speaking in 'London Calling Asia')

This Week's Listening

Programmes for
January 24—30

'UNDER TWO FLAGS'



Ouida's novel
as a radio serial play

IT is a strange coincidence that the decision to broadcast the General Overseas Service's new serial play should have been taken in the very same building where the author of the book on which it is based—Ouida, the celebrated Victorian writer—once lived. The serial is adapted from her famous novel, *Under Two Flags*; the building is the Langham in London's Portland Place. When Ouida occupied a suite of rooms there, shortly before the publication of *Under Two Flags*, the Langham was a fashionable hotel with an American ex-Colonel of the Confederate Army as its manager; today, nearly a century later, stripped of its sparkling chandeliers and rich carpets, the building serves a rather more sober purpose as the headquarters of the BBC's Overseas Services.

Under Two Flags is the true father-and-mother of all 'man of honour joins Foreign Legion to protect someone else's good name' tales. It appeared for the first time as an adventure serial in a military journal. Then, when it was published as a book, it enjoyed a doubtful reputation for mild naughtiness; demure Victorian maidens, reading it in secret, found themselves deliciously shocked by the goings-on of Madame de la Ramée's fabulous young Guardsmen, with their smoking divans, their outrageous flirtations with gold-digging little *coryphées*, and their more furtive affairs with equally fabulous society beauties.

In adapting *Under Two Flags* as a radio serial, John Keir Cross has set out to tell Ouida's story in a modern idiom while at the same time preserving as much Ouida-esque flavour as may be possible; to reflect the colour not only of the English racing and gambling scenes, but of the Algerian café-and-barrack life when the Hon. Bertie Cecil, the redoubtable hero (known as 'Beauty of the Brigades'), is forced for honour's sake to serve beneath his second flag of France. It is at this point, of course, that the Hon. Bertie meets the character who virtually is the novel in the recollections of most people who have read it—the eternally enchanting little *vivandière*, Cigarette.

So, then, for the next few weeks listeners are invited to join the rips of Queen Victoria's First Life Guards: to race, hunt, and dally with them; and then to march across the burning desert sands with the mysterious Beau-Lion of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, a man who, before his 'death,' may have himself known something of life in the cigar-divans of London.

G.O.S.: Wednesday 14.45; Thursday 20.15; Friday 02.30

Farewell to New Zealand

ON Friday Her Majesty the Queen's farewell message to the people of New Zealand at the end of her five-week tour will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service. Her Majesty will be speaking from Invercargill, centre of the rich Southland province, where earlier in the day she will have visited the Southland Agricultural and Pastoral Show.

The next day the royal party will motor to Bluff, most southerly port in the Commonwealth, where they will embark in the liner *Gothic* for the voyage to Australia.

General Overseas: Friday 15.30 and 21.00

'Pacific Survey'

AS soon as he is born the New Zealander fits into a definite and attractive pattern of living. Most important, perhaps, he has more chance of surviving his first year than any other baby in the world. At a fortnight his expectation of life is sixty-five years, and this may be due partly to the system of social security which started before the last war and consolidated all arrangements for pensions, free hospital treatment, and unemployment relief. In education he has an even chance of secondary education and a better chance of attending a university than anyone except an American citizen. His life after that is likely to be spent in farming, though the manufacturing industries and the growing cities make an increasing claim on him.

In 'Pacific Survey' Dr. W. B. Sutch will clothe these bare facts with flesh and blood in his talk on 'The Pattern of Living in New Zealand.'

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.30 and 07.15

'The Queen's Australia'

ON February 3 Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive at Farm Cove, Sydney, for their two-month tour of Australia. This royal visit brings Australia into prominence in the world picture. Millions who can never hope to see her shores will want to know about this great Pacific continent—her people, her industries, and her way of life.

In 'The Queen's Australia,' a feature programme broadcast on the occasion of Australia Day, listeners can hear how the people of Australia's towns and countryside are preparing to greet their Queen, and a picture of life in some of the places that are making Australian history. The programme was recorded in the studios of the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 14.15; Wednesday 01.00 and 19.00

Australia and India

INDIA Republic Day and Australia Day are both celebrated on January 26. To mark the occasion the two countries will be linked by radio-telephone with Britain for this week's 'London Forum.' Participating in the programme from the Australian end will be Professor Marcus Oliphant, Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University in Canberra. Appropriately enough, as Burns Night is celebrated on January 25, Sir Compton Mackenzie, a Scot, will also be heard in the programme, and he will be speaking from Edinburgh. (G.O.S.: Sunday 16.15; Monday 02.15.)

India Republic Day will also be marked in a special edition of the 'Commonwealth Club' programme. (G.O.S.: Tuesday 10.30; Thursday 22.15; Friday 17.30.)

Lord Stansgate's Memories

LORD STANSGATE, in the second talk of his series, will review some of the changes in our thinking about India that have taken place since 1929, when (as William Wedgwood Benn, M.P.) he was invited to be Secretary of State for India by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Lord Stansgate will illustrate his talk with some reminiscences, not the least exciting of which concerns his actual appointment to office. He was summoned to London from the country and asked by the Prime Minister if he had ever in the House of Commons 'expressed himself about India in the past.' When he heard that he had not, Mr. MacDonald told him to 'get a silk hat,' so that he might travel to Windsor to receive his seals of office.

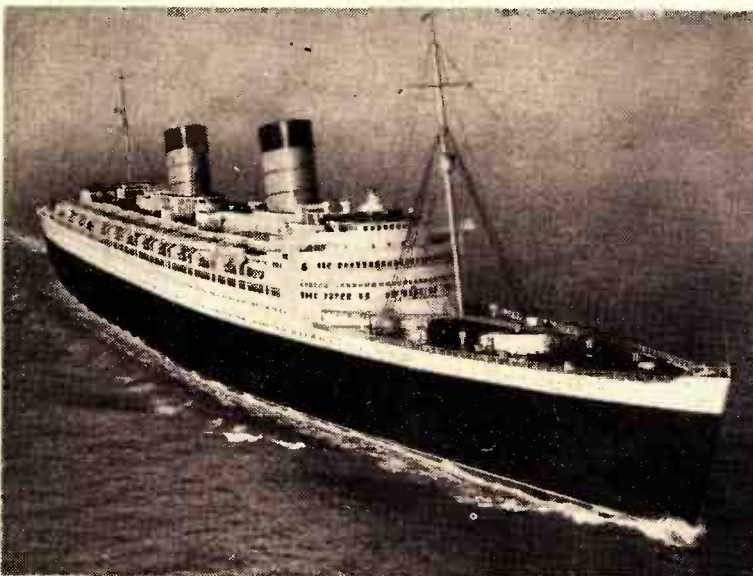
G.O.S.: Tuesday 17.00; Wednesday 02.15 and 10.15

Portrait of a Ship

CAPTAIN GEORGE COVE, who is to give a talk in the series called 'My Ship,' first went to sea as an indentured apprentice aboard a little three-masted barque of 1,100 tons. Little did he then think that he would one day be master of a vessel of 83,673 tons—the *Queen Elizabeth*, the largest ship in the world.

The *Queen Elizabeth* was launched by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at the height of the Munich crisis in 1938, and her maiden voyage two years later was one of the best-kept secrets of the war.

General Overseas: Wednesday, 05.45



Captain George E. Cove, speaking in the series 'My Ship,' will recall the period during which he was Master of the liner 'Queen Elizabeth.' 'For all her size she is a ship of grace; she handles beautifully and is as sensitive as a yacht, responding instantly'

'Serious Argument'

A PROGRAMME which has for long been a favourite with listeners to the General Overseas Service takes on a new and experimental form this week. 'Serious Argument' is well known as a studio discussion and it is now going to get a public airing. The 'questions of the hour' will be put to the speakers by members of Student Movement House in London, where many overseas and particularly Commonwealth students are to be found.

This experiment of holding 'Serious Argument' before an audience will be continued at monthly intervals during the year.

G.O.S.: Wednesday 15.30 and 23.15; Thursday 09.45

The Troubled 'Thirties'

WICKHAM STEED completes his second series of reminiscences this week when he deals with the events leading up to the outbreak of war in 1939. He ranges over the failure of the disarmament conferences, the conflicts in Manchuria and Abyssinia, the Spanish Civil War, and the appeasement of Munich.

Sir Winston Churchill, Neville Chamberlain, Stanley Baldwin, and Franklin D. Roosevelt are among the people he mentions.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 15.30; Thursday 06.30 and 23.45

Radio Theatre presents

'THE SACRED FLAME'

SOMERSET MAUGHAM'S high talents have been spread over several fields, and they may be subdivided within each.

Thus in the drama he has been the concoctor of Edwardian farces, and of those brilliant, ironical, high comedies he wrote in the 'twenties which are the most glittering of their kind since Restoration days. And in this same post-1918 period he wrote also a group of serious, often bitter plays, notable for their masterly, taut construction, and for the revelation of a heart behind Mr. Maugham's realistic, cynical mind. It is to this group that *The Sacred Flame* (1929) belongs.

The situation is inflammatory in its implications from the start. Maurice Tabret had a crash in an aeroplane a few years before; he was dreadfully injured, the base of his spine being broken, with the result that he is incurably paralysed from the waist downwards.

When the accident occurred he had been married barely a year to a beautiful, full-blooded girl named Stella. Since then they have lived in the house with Mrs. Tabret, Maurice's mother, and the invalid has been cared for by the permanent Nurse Wayland. Stella's compassion for Maurice is deep and real; she is loyal and determined to stand by him, for she knows that to him, courageously fighting this continual pain, her loving presence is the most important thing in the world. But then Maurice's brother Colin, comes home, and he and Stella fall in love, and Stella discovers that she is going to have a baby.

Can they tell Maurice? Dare they? But must they for ever hide their feelings for each other? These are the questions that are in their minds when Nurse Wayland interrupts breakfast with the news that Maurice has died in the night. And this is followed up by an even more shocking revelation: the nurse insists that he has been murdered by an overdose of sleeping tablets.

Now this is a hundred miles removed in atmosphere and theme from the ordinary murder-mystery play. There is no villain here, only fate; each of the human beings involved means sincerely well. James Agate said that the sacred flame here was 'a five-branched candelabrum—Maurice's ineffectual desire, Stella's pity, her normal attraction towards Colin, Nurse Wayland's burning chastity, and the mother's all-embracing love.' He added, fairly enough: 'A powerful play.' Certainly nothing could be more skilfully contrived than the way in which Mr. Maugham presents the case for each of his characters whilst gradually, step by step and never allowing us to get ahead of him, reveals to us the solution to the mystery.

PETER FORSTER

G.O.S.: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Friday 11.30

England v. New Zealand

The war-cry of the New Zealand 'All Blacks' Rugby Union team will resound through the Twickenham ground on Saturday when they meet England in one of the great games of their tour. Rex Alston and Winston McCarthy will be there to give a commentary



'All Blacks' at Twickenham

THERE will be more than the usual interest in an International fixture in England when the New Zealand Rugby Union touring team go to Twickenham on Saturday. England were champions of the home tournament last season, and the last time they played the New Zealand team at Twickenham they won their first and only victory over a New Zealand side by thirteen points to nil. That was in January, 1936, a game which was made memorable by the great try by Prince Obolensky which was one of the most brilliant individual feats ever seen anywhere on a Rugby field.

The second half of the match will be broadcast in the General Overseas Service, and listeners in New Zealand will also be able to hear a description of the first half in a special transmission directed to their area.

On the same day Wales play Scotland at Swansea, and as their kick-off is fifteen minutes later it is hoped that it will be possible to go over to the St. Helen's ground for the last few minutes of the game, followed by a summary by Wilfred Wooller.

Good Eating

IN 'Mid-Week Talk' Philip Harben, famous in Britain as the BBC's 'television cook,' will be speaking about the Hotel, Restaurant, and Catering Exhibition held at Olympia in London, where he has been asked by the English Vegetarian Society to judge some of the vegetarian dishes which are being exhibited.

G.O.S.: Wednesday 17.00; Thursday 02.15 and 10.15



The Right Hon. C. R. Attlee, O.M., C.H., M.P., Leader of the Opposition, will be the guest of the 'Asian Club' when it celebrates its second anniversary on Sunday

THIS WEEK IN 'London Calling Asia'

ASIAN CLUB. This month 'Asian Club' celebrates its second anniversary, and to mark the occasion the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee has agreed to answer questions put to him by a full meeting of the Club, with over 200 people present, to be held in the Concert Hall at Broadcasting House, London.

Mr. Attlee last broadcast in 'London Calling Asia' before he went to Rangoon for the Asian Socialist Conference in January, 1953. He was going to broadcast again on his return, but was prevented from doing so by illness.

PERSONAL CALL. Stephen Black, in Monday's programme, will be talking to Cyril and Bernard Mills, managers of the famous Bertram Mills Circus.

Cyril Mills, the elder of the two, is especially interested in the production and direction side of circus management. He travels all over the world (saving time whenever possible by flying his own aeroplane) booking artists and acts. Bernard is particularly interested in horses and the driving of four-in-hands.

The brothers play a more than managerial part in the circus on tour, and may be found in times of emergency driving tractors, towing laden trailers, and assisting in the erection of the 'Big Top.'

READING ALOUD. In Saturday's programme Denis McCarthy will read extracts from the poetry of Alexander Pope, the great English poet of the eighteenth century. Pope suffered all his life from ill-health, and shared the civil disabilities of his fellow Roman Catholics in the England of his day. These two facts probably are a partial explanation of the bitterness of spirit displayed in such satirical poems as *The Dunciad*, which delivered a searing attack on the corruption prevalent in public and private life at that time. Satire is also present in his lovely legend of the Court of Queen Anne, *The Rape of the Lock*, in which the elaborate elegance of Augustan verse is developed with supreme accomplishment.

THE LONG VIEW. Dr. Desmond Curran, who is the psychiatrist to a London hospital, will speak in Saturday's programme on the functions of the psychiatrist in modern society.

The infant science of psychiatry has probably had more nonsense talked and written about it than any since the days of the alchemists. There are those who believe that the psychiatrist is a magician who holds the secret of uninterrupted happiness; there are those who go to the psychiatrist for common-sense advice that they will not accept from a friend or relation; there are, on the other hand, the people who dismiss all psychiatrists as frauds and quacks, if not as destroyers of all moral and religious standards.

There is no doubt that, in a society whose conditions are changing so rapidly, there is much more mental and emotional maladjustment than in the comparatively stable societies of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The psychiatrist has an important part to play in determining the causes and indicating solutions of these conditions, with all the misery and crime to which they contribute.

The Wavelengths for Your Area

General Overseas Service

The week's programmes are presented in full on pages 21-27. 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

Australia			North Africa		
GMT	kc/s	m.	GMT	kc/s	m.
07.00-08.00	7230	41.49	04.30-07.30	6035	49.71
07.00-08.00	9640	31.12	06.00-07.30	7185	41.75
07.00-08.00	11930	25.15	16.00-18.30	9770	30.71
09.30-11.15	15070	19.91	18.30-21.00	7320	40.98
09.30-11.15	15260	19.66	18.30-22.45	6010	49.92
09.30-11.15	17715	16.93			
09.30-11.15	21630	13.87	Central and South Africa		
20.00-21.00	7320	40.98	04.30-06.15	7185	41.75
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88	04.30-06.15	9600	31.25
20.00-22.15	9510	31.55	05.00-06.30	11750	25.53
			06.00-08.00	15110	19.85
			07.00-08.00	17700	16.95
			10.30-16.15	17870	16.79
			10.30-16.15	21470	13.97
			10.30-18.15	15110	19.85
			16.15-16.30	17870	16.79
			(Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.)		
			16.45-17.00	17870	16.79
			(Sun., Mon., Tues., Sat.)		
			17.00-17.15	17870	16.79
			17.15-21.00	11820	25.38
			18.00-22.45	9600	31.25
			21.00-22.45	7320	40.98
			Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean		
			04.30-07.30	6195	48.43
			06.00-07.30	9410	31.88
			10.30-16.15	15110	19.85
			10.30-17.30	11945	25.12
			16.00-18.30	9410	31.88
			17.30-21.00	7320	40.98
			18.30-21.00	6110	49.10
			Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean		
			04.30-07.30	6035	49.71
			06.00-07.30	7185	41.75
			10.30-16.15	15110	19.85
			16.00-18.30	9770	30.71
			18.30-21.00	7320	40.98
			18.30-22.45	6010	49.92
			*Canada, U.S.A., Mexico		
			22.00-02.15	9825	30.53
			22.00-03.00	6195	48.43
			04.30-06.15	6195	48.43
			*West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon)		
			20.00-23.15	9510	31.55
			22.15-23.15	6035	49.71
			23.45-03.00	9510	31.55
			23.45-03.00	6035	49.71
			*South America (south of Amazon)		
			20.00-21.00	15260	19.66
			20.00-22.15	11750	25.53
			21.00-03.00	9410	31.88
			22.15-03.00	6110	49.10
			<small>* Between 23.00-03.00 reception may be possible on: 7320 kc/s 40.98 m. or 7185 kc/s 41.75 m.</small>		

N.B.—These wavelengths are subject to alteration

Special Services

The week's programmes are given on pages 21-27

Pacific			Far Eastern		
Australia			China and Japan		
GMT	kc/s	m.	GMT	kc/s	m.
08.00-08.45	9760	30.74	09.00-09.15	9410	31.88
08.00-08.45	11955	25.09	(Mon. to Fri.)		
			09.15-09.30	9410	31.88
			11.00-11.30	12040	24.92
			12.00-12.45	12040	24.92
			South-East Asia*		
			09.00-09.15	15180	19.76
			(Mon. to Fri.)		
			09.00-09.15	17890	16.77
			(Mon. to Fri.)		
			09.15-09.30	15180	19.76
			09.15-09.30	17890	16.77
			10.30-13.45	15420	19.45
			10.30-13.45	17890	16.77
			13.15-14.00	12040	24.92
			13.15-14.00	15070	19.91
			14.15-14.30	15420	19.45
			14.15-14.30	17890	16.77
			Eastern		
			India, Pakistan, Ceylon*		
			13.15-15.30	12040	24.92
			13.15-15.30	15070	19.91
			†13.45-14.15	15420	19.45
			†13.45-14.15	17890	16.77
			† Tuesday and Wednesday only		
			<small>*Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas</small>		

BY YOUR CLOCK

The programmes are given in GREENWICH MEAN TIME. This table shows the adjustment necessary to convert to your time

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, S.W. PACIFIC

West Australia	add 8 hours
N. Territory, South Australia	add 9½ hours
East Australia	add 10 hours
New Zealand, Fiji	add 12 hours

SOUTH-EAST ASIA AND THE FAR EAST

Burma, North Sumatra	add 6½ hours
South Sumatra, Thailand	add 7 hours
Malaya, Indonesian Borneo, Java	add 7½ hours
Hong Kong, Brunei, Celebes, China, Indo-China, North Borneo, Sarawak	add 8 hours
Japan, Korea	add 9 hours
Dutch New Guinea	add 9½ hours
British New Guinea	add 10 hours

INDIA, PAKISTAN, AND CEYLON

West Pakistan	add 4½ hours
India, Ceylon, Assam	add 5½ hours
East Pakistan	add 6 hours

Wavelengths and Programmes of the
BBC Special Services
for
AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST, WEST INDIES, AMERICA
are given in the
WESTERN EDITION of 'LONDON CALLING'

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 20

SUNDAY

JANUARY 24

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 Radio Theatre
'THE SACRED FLAME'
 by W. Somerset Maugham
 Adapted and produced by Peter Watts
 Maurice Tabret.....Ian Lubbock
 Dr. Harvester.....Eric Anderson
 Mrs. Tabret.....Gladys Boot
 Nurse Wayland.....Joan Hart
 Alice.....Marjorie Henry
 Major Liconda.....Gordon McLeod
 Stella Tabret.....Virginia Winter
 Colin Tabret.....Denis Goacher
 (repeated at 18.30; Friday at 11.30)
 Peter Forster writes on page 19
 followed by an interlude at 01.55 app.

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 From the Editorials

02.15 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR

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

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 Summary

05.00 BBC
SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Alexander Gibson
 Overture: Euryanthe.....Weber
 Pavane on the Death of an Infanta Ravel
 Symphony No. 4, in D minor Schumann
 Italian Caprice.....Tchaikovsky

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 Edmundo Ros and Ray Ellington in 'MR. ROS and MR. RAY'
 with Marion Williams, Dick Katz
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 The Edmundo Ros Latin-American Orchestra

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS
 followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA

10.15 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR

10.30 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.
 Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. L. M. Charles-Edwards, who also gives the address
 (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 Terry-Thomas in 'TOP OF THE TOWN'
 with Joan Sims and Leslie Mitchell
 The George Mitchell Town-Criers Stanley Black,
 his piano, and his Concert Orchestra
 Script edited by Jimmy Grafton
 Produced by Dennis Main Wilson
 (repeated on Tuesday at 19.00)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 Music from the four corners of the Commonwealth of Nations
 Patricia Baird (Australia)
 Marion Williams (Nigeria)
 Edmund Hockridge (Canada)
 George Browne (West Indies)
 The Johnstons Singers (United Kingdom)
 Introduced by Robert Easton (United Kingdom)
 Louis Voss and his Orchestra
 Script by Jimmy Grafton
 Produced by Donald MacLean
 (repeated on Monday at 01.00 and 20.15; Thursday at 05.00)

14.00 Big Ben
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
 A series of weekly programmes
 Oboe Concerto, by Richard Strauss
 and Concerto for oboe and strings by Corelli, arr. Barbirolli
 played by Evelyn Rothwell
 and the BBC Northern Orchestra
 Conductor, John Hopkins

15.15 PERSONAL PORTRAIT
 Someone in the news

15.30 IN TOWN TONIGHT
 Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 LONDON FORUM
 See note on page 18

16.45 SUNDAY SERVICE
 from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London.
 Conducted by the Vicar, the Rev. L. M. Charles-Edwards, who also gives the address
 (repeated at 23.45)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 Richard Murdoch
Kenneth Horne and Sam Costa in 'MUCH-BENDING'
 with Maurice Denham and Dora Bryan
 BBC Men's Chorus
 (Chorus-Master, Leslie Woodgate)
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Script by Richard Murdoch and Kenneth Horne
 Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
 (repeated on Tuesday at 07.30)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR

18.30 Radio Theatre
'THE SACRED FLAME'
 by W. Somerset Maugham
 (See 00.30; repeated Friday, 11.30)
 followed by an interlude at 19.55 app.

20.00 THE NEWS
 followed by an interlude at 20.10

20.15 IMPRESSIONS OF KENYA
 by the Rev. David Steel
 (repeated on Monday at 01.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
 Community hymn-singing from Christ Church, Cloughton, Birkenhead. Introduced by the Rev. F. J. Taylor

21.00 AS I ROVED OUT
 You are invited to listen to folk songs and music still sung and played in the British Isles
 Seamus Ennis goes collecting in Pembroke-shire. Peter Kennedy introduces Frank McPeake, the Singing Piper of Belfast
 Singer, Frances Kitching
 Eugene Pini (violin)
 Carlos Valdez (cello)
 Henry Krein (accordion)
 George Crozier (flute)
 Freddie Phillips (guitar)
 Introduced by Spike Hughes
 Edited by Marie Slocombe
 Produced by Harold Rogers
 (repeated Friday, 09.45; Sat., 01.00)

21.30 Peter Brough and Archie Andrews in 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 with Ronald Shiner
 Harry Secombe, Beryl Reid
 Hattie Jacques, Peter Madden and Ronald Chesney
 BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Produced by Roy Speer
 (repeated on Monday at 19.30)
 followed by an interlude at 22.00

22.05 FROM THE BIBLE

22.15 WELSH MAGAZINE
 from Swansea
 Janet Jones introduces the Arthur E. Davies Singers, Albert Thomas (bass), and 'Newsletter': an account of a ceremony at Nevern
 (repeated on Monday at 12.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 NEW CASINO ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Reginald Kilbey

23.45-00.15 SUNDAY SERVICE
 (See 10.30)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements
 Broadcast daily

GMT
 04.24 on: 49.71, 48.43, 41.75, 41.49, 31.88, 31.25, 30.71 m.
 05.54 on: 25.64 m.
 09.24 on: 25.15 19.91, 19.85, 19.66, 16.93, 13.87 m.
 10.24 on: 25.12, 16.84, 16.79, 13.97 m.
 13.54 on: 24.80 m.
 15.09 on: 31.55 m.
 22.09 on: 49.71, 49.10 m.
 22.58 approx on: 49.71 49.10, 48.43, 31.88, 31.55, 30.53 m.

A programme summary for the Western Hemisphere is broadcast whenever possible at 20.55 on 30.53 m. covering programmes for the period 22.00-03.00

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 20

Pacific

GMT
 08.00-08.45 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Far Eastern

09.15 NEWS IN ENGLISH
 for listeners in the Far East

09.30 Close down

10.30-11.00 PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIAN

10.30 The News

10.40 Programme Parade

10.45 London Letter

11.00 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN JAPANESE

11.30 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN VIETNAMESE

11.45 NEWS IN FRENCH

12.00-12.30 PROGRAMMES IN KUOYU

12.00 The News

12.15 Parliament at Westminster
 A weekly review of events in the British Houses of Parliament

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, 19.91 m.)
 (See below)

14.00 Close down

14.15 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN BURMESE

14.30 Close down

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA

13.15 'The Jackson Family'
 A picture of British family life

13.25 Programme Parade
 Preview of the week's programmes with recorded excerpts

13.30 Asian Club
 A weekly audience programme
 Speaker:
 The Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, O.M., C.H., M.P.
 See note on page 19

Eastern

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA
 (See above)

14.00-14.45 in Hindi for India

14.00 NEWS AND NEWS TALK

14.15 VIDYARTHI MANDAL
 (Students' Programme)
 The British Contribution to Indian Studies—1

14.35 SANSKRITIK CHARCHA
 (Ants Review).

14.45-15.30 in Urdu for Pakistan

14.45 AJ KA KHEL
 (Today's play)
 The New Catacomb
 by R. J. B. Sellar

15.15 NEWS AND NEWS TALK

15.30 Close down

MONDAY

JANUARY 25

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 20

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 20

Pacific

GMT
08.00-08.45 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Far Eastern

09.00 NEWS FROM HOME
Home news from European countries for their Forces in Korea

09.15 NEWS IN ENGLISH
for listeners in the Far East

09.30 Close down

10.30-11.00 PROGRAMMES
IN INDONESIAN

10.30 The News

10.40 Background to Current Affairs

11.00 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
IN JAPANESE

11.30 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
IN VIETNAMESE

11.45 NEWS IN FRENCH

12.00-12.30 PROGRAMMES IN KUOYU

12.00 The News

12.15 Press Review

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, 19.91 m.)
(See below)

14.00 Close down

14.15 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
IN BURMESE

14.30 Close down

13.15-14.00 LONDON
CALLING ASIA

13.15 In the News

A review of current affairs

13.25 Sounds and Noises

An interlude by Arthur Bush

13.30 Personal Call

Stephen Black visits

Cyril and Bernard Mills

See note on page 19

Eastern

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA
(See above)

14.00-14.45 in Hindi for India

14.00 NEWS AND NEWS TALK

14.15 HAM SE PUCHHIYE

(Listeners' Questions Answered)

14.35 BRITISH SAMACHAR PATRON
MEN BHARAT KI CHARCHA
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

14.45-15.30 in Urdu for Pakistan

14.45 MAKTOOB-I-LONDON
(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 NEWS AND NEWS TALK

15.30 Close down

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 COMPOSERS
FOR THE FILM

A series of programmes arranged and introduced by Roger Manvell, assisted by John Huntley, illustrating how music is used in the films of many countries

5—East-West

(repeated at 15.30; Wednesday at 06.30)

01.00 COMMONWEALTH
OF SONG

Music from the four corners of the Commonwealth of Nations
(See Sunday at 13.15; repeated at 20.15 and on Thursday at 05.00)

01.45 IMPRESSIONS OF KENYA
by the Rev. David Steel

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 From the Editorials

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE

'The "Lost" Burns' Melodies,' by Maurice Lindsay

'Orchestral Soloist,' by Malcolm Macdonald

(repeated Tues., 06.45; Wed., 15.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES
and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS

'My Faith and my Job'

A talk by an ambulance driver

followed by an interlude at 04.50

04.55 News Summary

05.00 Dick Bentley
and Jimmy Edwards in
'TAKE IT FROM HERE'

with Wallis Eaton, Alma Cogan
June Whitfield, The Keynotes

(repeated Tues., 09.45; Wed., 23.45)

05.30 WAS IT WORTH IT?

After a term of years working in India and Burma, Philip Nash found himself obliged to answer the question: 'Was it worth it?' Here he explains how he came to the answer

followed by an interlude at 05.50

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 STAGE, SCREEN,
AND STUDIO

A magazine programme introduced by Princess Indira

06.45 MONIA LITER
and the Quartet

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY
PROGRAMME

Compiled by Alan J. Villiers

07.30 BRITAIN IN EUROPE

A series of thirteen programmes edited by Edward Lockspeiser designed to illustrate

The British Contribution to the European Musical Scene

5—Haydn and Mozart in England
(repeated Wed., 02.30; Friday, 16.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS

followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 ROBERT BURNS

(January 25, 1759—July 21, 1796)

Some settings of his poems by Schumann, Coleridge-Taylor and Robert Franz

sung by Ian Blair (baritone) and the BBC Singers

Conductor: Leslie Woodgate

(repeated on Tuesday at 01.00)

10.15 THE
WORLD OF LEARNING

A series of six talks

2—Greek, or Chemistry, or Both?

A talk on the dilemma

of secondary education

(repeated on Friday, 15.15 and 23.30)

10.30 'THE GREUZE'

A play by Freeman Wills Crofts

Adapted for radio by the author

Doris.....Sulwen Morgan

Lumley.....Frank Tickle

Snaith.....Alan Reid

Lord Wentworth.....Rupert Davies

Lady Wentworth.....Audrey Mendes

Dobbs.....Norman Claridge

Superintendent French

Norman Mitchell

Produced by Frederick Bradnum

(repeated Tues., 17.30; Sat., 02.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS REVIEW

11.30 MUSIC FOR DANCING

Victor Silvester

and his Ballroom Orchestra

12.15 RENDEZVOUS PLAYERS

featuring Jack Collings

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE

(See Sunday at 22.15)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 'WILD GEESE CALLING'

A play for radio by Elizabeth Dawson

Ned.....Lance Secretan

Grandad.....Bryan Powley

Charlotte.....Sarah Leigh

Tom.....Geoffrey Lewis

Jack Slater.....Geoffrey Bond

Produced by Archie Campbell

(repeated on Friday at 21.15)

13.45 DANCE MUSIC

on gramophone records

14.00 Big Ben

RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 TWENTY QUESTIONS

Commonwealth Team

Gwen Plumb (Australia)

Olive Gregg (South Africa)

Wally Rebyburn (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 Tuesday, 21.30; Fri., 18.30)

14.45 The Reith Lectures
SCIENCE AND THE
COMMON UNDERSTANDING

by J. Robert Oppenheimer

5—'Uncommon Sense'

(repeated on Saturday at 01.30)

15.15 BRITISH CELEBRITIES

Solomon (piano)

on gramophone records

15.30 COMPOSERS

FOR THE FILM

(See 00.30; repeated Wed., 06.30)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 PACIFIC SURVEY

5—'The Pattern of Living

in New Zealand'

by W. B. Sutch

(repeated Tuesday, 00.45 and 07.15)

See note on page 18

16.30 Edmundo Ros

and Ray Ellington in

'MR. ROS and MR. RAY'

with Marion Williams, Dick Katz

The Ray Ellington Quartet

The Edmundo Ros

Latin-American Orchestra

Script by Jimmy Grafton

Producer, Jimmy Grant

(repeated on Thursday at 23.15)

17.00 SCIENCE REVIEW

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 George Cole, Phyllis Calvert

and James McKechnie in

'A LIFE OF BLISS'

Episode 10

(repeated on Tuesday at 01.30; Wed-

nesday at 14.15; Friday at 07.30)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 British Concert Hall

THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA

Margaret Ritchie (soprano)

Section of the

Croydon Philharmonic Choir

Conducted and presented

by Sir John Barbirolli

Suite: The Mastersingers.....Wagner

Sinfonia Antantica (Symphony No. 7)

Vaughan Williams

(repeated Thurs., 01.00; Fri., 14.15)

19.30 Peter Brough

and Archie Andrews in

'EDUCATING ARCHIE'

with Ronald Shiner

Harry Secombe, Beryl Reid

Hattie Jacques, Peter Madden

and Ronald Chesney

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 COMMONWEALTH

OF SONG

Music from the four corners

of the Commonwealth of Nations

(See Sunday at 13.15; repeated on

Thursday at 05.00)

21.00 LISTENERS' CHOICE

Concert music

22.00 MELODY MIXTURE

Jack Byfield and his Players

with Frederic Curzon (organ)

22.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP

and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 BOOKS TO READ

23.30 STAGE, SCREEN,

AND STUDIO

A magazine programme

introduced by Princess Indira

23.45-00.15 CONTINENTAL

CABARET

Presented by Lillian Duff

on gramophone records

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 20

TUESDAY

JANUARY 26

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 THE MONTE CARLO RALLY
 A final report
 (repeated at 05.45)

00.45 PACIFIC SURVEY
 5— The Pattern of Living in New Zealand
 by W. B. Sutch
 (repeated at 07.15)

01.00 ROBERT BURNS
 (January 25, 1759—July 21, 1796)
 Some settings of his poems by Schumann, Coleridge-Taylor and Robert Franz
 sung by Ian Blair (baritone) with the BBC Singers
 Conductor, Leslie Woodgate

01.30 George Cole, Phyllis Calvert and James McKechnie in 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
 Episode 10
 (repeated Wed., 14.15; Friday, 07.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 From the Editorials

02.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

02.30 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett, Peter Sellers, Patricia Hayes, Charles Hawtrey and Kenneth Connor
 (repeated on Thursday at 19.15)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS:
 'My Faith and my Job'
 A talk by a fisherman
 followed by an interlude at 04.50

04.55 News Summary

05.00 SHOW BAND SHOW
 Spotlighting the world of popular music
 Hit Parade
 'Fireside Melody' with Bill McGuffie
 The Stargazers' Music Shop
 'I Hear a Violin'
 Soloist, Louis Stevens
 Just for You
 Tunes you have asked for
 BBC Show Band
 Directed by Cyril Stapleton
 Julie Dawn, Harold Smart
 The Show Band Singers
 Introduced by Rikki Fulton
 Production by Johnnie Stewart
 (repeated Wednesday, 11.30 and 21.15)

05.45 THE MONTE CARLO RALLY
 A final report

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 BOOKS TO READ

06.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
 'The "Lost" Burns' Melodies,' by Maurice Lindsay
 'Orchestral Soloist,' by Malcolm Macdonald
 (repeated on Wednesday at 15.15)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 PACIFIC SURVEY
 5— The Pattern of Living in New Zealand
 by W. B. Sutch

07.30 Richard Murdoch Kenneth Horne and Sam Costa in 'MUCH-BINDING'
 with Maurice Denham and Dora Bryan

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS
 followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards in 'TAKE IT FROM HERE'
 with Wallas Eaton, Alma Cogan, June Whitfield, The Keynotes
 Augmented BBC Revue Orchestra
 Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
 Script by Frank Muir and Denis Norden
 Produced by Charles Maxwell
 (repeated on Wednesday at 23.45)

10.15 SCIENCE REVIEW

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Special programme for India's Republic Day
 (repeated Thurs., 22.15; Fri., 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 SOUVENIRS OF MUSIC
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 For all Ulster folk overseas

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
 Presented by Roy Bradford

14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 THE QUEEN'S AUSTRALIA
 by Mungo McCallum
 A picture of life in some of the places that are making current Australian history
 (Recorded in the studios of the Australian Broadcasting Commission)
 (repeated Wed., 01.00 and 19.00)
 See note on page 18

14.45 BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Alexander Gibson
 Suite from Pineapple Poll
 Sullivan, arr. Mackerras
 (repeated on Wednesday at 01.30)

15.15 ROOM FOR TWO MORE
 as well as Tony Fayne and David Evans
 The Ivor Raymonde Six
 This week: Sylvia Vowles, Nat Pearn
 Produced by Michael Bowen
 (repeated Friday, 21.45; Sat., 00.30)

15.30 BETWEEN THE WARS
 Further reminiscences of Wickham Steed
 5— The Troubled 'Thirties'
 (repeated Thursday, 06.30 and 23.45)
 See note on page 19

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 REPORT FROM BRITAIN

16.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with Jill Day and Roy Edwards

17.00 INDIA IN THE COMMONWEALTH
 Second of three reminiscent talks by Viscount Stansgate, P.C., D.S.O.
 (repeated Wednesday, 02.15 and 10.15)
 See note on page 18

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 'THE GREUZE'
 A play by Freeman Wills Crofts
 Adapted for radio by the author
 Cast in order of speaking:
 Doris.....Sulwen Morgan-Lumley.....Frank Tickle
 Snaith.....Alan Reid
 Lord Wentworth.....Rupert Davies
 Lady Wentworth.....Audrey Mendes Dobbs.....Norman Claridge
 Superintendent French.....Norman Mitchell
 Produced by Frederick Bradnum
 (repeated on Saturday at 02.30)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 CONTINENTAL CABARET
 Presented by Lillian Duff on gramophone records

19.00 Terry-Thomas in 'TOP OF THE TOWN'
 with Joan Sims and Leslie Mitchell
 The George Mitchell Town Criers
 Stanley Black, his piano, and his Concert Orchestra

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 SOUVENIRS OF MUSIC
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

21.00 LISTENERS' CHOICE
 Light music

21.30 TWENTY QUESTIONS Commonwealth Team
 Gwen Plumb (Australia)
 Olive Gregg (South Africa)
 Wally Reburn (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)

22.00 THE SPA ORCHESTRA
 Directed by George French

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
 For all Ulster folk overseas

22.30 COLONIAL COMMENTARY

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 RECITAL
 Helen McKinnon (contralto)
 Wilfred Simenauer (cello)
 Emily Jean Mair (piano)
 From the Hall of India and Pakistan, Over-Seas House, London
 (repeated on Wednesday at 07.30)

23.45-00.00 PERSONAL PORTRAIT
 Someone in the news

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 20

Pacific

GMT
08.00-08.45 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Far Eastern

09.00 NEWS FROM HOME
 Home news from European countries for their Forces in Korea

09.15 NEWS IN ENGLISH
 for listeners in the Far East

09.30 Close down

10.30-11.00 PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIAN

10.30 The News

10.40 Some Aspects of Britain

11.00 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN JAPANESE

11.30 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN VIETNAMESE

11.45 NEWS IN FRENCH

12.00-12.30 PROGRAMMES IN KUOYU

12.00 The News

12.15 London Magazine

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, 19.91 m.)
 (See below)

14.00 Close down

14.15 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN BURMESE

14.30 Close down

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA

13.15 In the News
 A review of current affairs

13.25 Isla Cameron Sings

13.30 Brief Excursions
 Round and about Britain with a BBC mobile recording unit

Eastern

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA
 (See above)

13.45-14.15 SANDESAYA
 A Sinhalese magazine programme compiled and presented by J. V. Fonseka
 (On 19.45, 16.77 m.)

14.00-14.45 in Hindi for India

14.00 NEWS AND NEWS TALK

14.15 INDIA REPUBLIC DAY
 A special programme

14.35 AJ KA VISHAY
 (Topical Talk)

14.45-15.30 in Urdu for Pakistan

14.45 RADIO MAGAZINE

15.15 NEWS AND NEWS TALK

15.30 Close down

WEDNESDAY

JANUARY 27

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 20

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 20

PacificGMT
08.00-08.45 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES**Far Eastern**

- 09.00 **NEWS FROM HOME**
Home news from European countries for their Forces in Korea
- 09.15 **NEWS IN ENGLISH**
for listeners in the Far East
- 09.30 Close down
- 10.30-11.00 **PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIAN**
- 10.30 **The News**
- 10.40 **This Week in Britain**
- 11.00 **NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN JAPANESE**
- 11.30 **NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN VIETNAMESE**
- 11.45 **NEWS IN FRENCH**
- 12.00-12.30 **PROGRAMMES IN KUOYU**
- 12.00 **The News**
- 12.15 **Far Eastern Affairs**
A weekly commentary
- 12.30 **NEWS IN CANTONESE**
- 12.45 **NEWS AND RADIO NEWSREEL (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 21.92, 19.91 m.)
(See below)
- 14.00 Close down
- 14.15 **NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN BURMESE**
- 14.30 Close down

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA

- 13.15 **In the News**
A review of current affairs
- 13.25 **Princess Indira's Notebook**
- 13.30 **Question Time**
A weekly discussion of questions from listeners

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 **LONDON CALLING ASIA**
(See above)
- 13.45-14.15 **RADIO ZANKAR**
A Marathi magazine programme including 'Letter from London', Topics of the Month, and Indian Republic Day ceremonies
(On 19.45, 16.77 m.)
- 14.00-14.45 **in Hindi for India**
- 14.00 **NEWS AND NEWS TALK**
- 14.15 **CHALTA SANSAR**
(Radio Gazette)
- 14.35 **AP KA PATRA MILA**
(Mail Bag)
- 14.45-15.30 **Programmes for Pakistan**
- 14.45 **ANJUMAN**
Magazine programme for East Bengal
- 15.15 **NEWS AND NEWS TALK (in Urdu)**
- 15.30 Close down

- GMT
00.00 **SANDY MACPHERSON**
at the theatre organ
- 00.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.30 **VOICES IN HARMONY**
on gramophone records
- 00.45 **REPORT FROM BRITAIN**
- 01.00 **THE QUEEN'S AUSTRALIA**
by Mungo McCullum
A picture of life in some of the places that are making current Australian history
(Recorded in the studios of the Australian Broadcasting Commission)
(repeated at 19.00)
- 01.30 **BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA**
Conducted by Alexander Gibson
Suite from Pineapple Poll
Sullivan—Mackerras
- 02.00 **THE NEWS**
- 02.10 **From the Editorials**
- 02.15 **INDIA IN THE COMMONWEALTH**
Second of three reminiscence talks by Viscount Stansgate, P.C., D.S.O.
(repeated at 10.15)
- 02.30 **BRITAIN IN EUROPE**
A series of thirteen programmes edited by Edward Lockspeiser designed to illustrate
The British Contribution to the European Musical Scene
5—Haydn and Mozart in England
(repeated on Friday at 16.30)
- 03.00 Close down
- 04.30 **NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary**
- 04.40 **From the Editorials**
- 04.45 **LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS!**
'My Faith and my Job'
A talk by a tool-maker
followed by an interlude at 04.50
- 04.55 **News Summary**
- 05.00 **MUSIC FOR DANCING**
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 05.45 **MY SHIP**
R.M.S. 'Queen Elizabeth'
Captain George E. Cove, C.B.E., describes the ship of which he was, for a time, Master
See note on page 18
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.30 **COMPOSERS FOR THE FILM**
A series of programmes arranged and introduced by Roger Manvell
5—East-West
- 07.00 **THE NEWS**
- 07.10 **Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 **REPORT FROM BRITAIN**
- 07.30 **RECITAL**
Helen McKinnon (contralto)
Wilfred Simenauer (cello)
Emily Jean Mair (piano)
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)
- 10.15 **INDIA IN THE COMMONWEALTH**
Second of three reminiscence talks by Viscount Stansgate, P.C., D.S.O.
- 10.30 **RHYTHM IS THEIR BUSINESS**
Records presented by Denis Preston
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.10 **NEWS TALK**
- 11.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.30 **SHOW BAND SHOW**
(See Tues., 05.00; repeated at 21.15)
- 12.15 **BAND OF THE SCOTS GUARDS**
Conducted by
Lieut.-Col. S. Rhodes, M.B.E.
Director of Music
with Norman Walker (bass)
- 12.45 **COLONIAL COMMENTARY**
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 **BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA**
- 14.00 **Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **George Cole, Phyllis Calvert and James McKechnie in 'A LIFE OF BLISS'**
Episode 10
(See Friday at 07.30)
- 14.45 **David Peel in 'UNDER TWO FLAGS'**
by Ouida
(Marie Louise de la Ramée)
A radio serial play in eleven parts by John Keir Cross
Production by Raymond Raikes
1—'Beauty of the Brigades'
Characters in order of speaking:
The Duke of Lyonesse, as raconteur Cyril Shaps
Guardsmen of the Household:
The Marquis of Rockingham, the Duke as a young man ('Rock' or 'The Seraph').....Cyril Shaps
Lady Kergenvin ('Ker').....Gavin Doyle
The Hon. Bertie Cecil ('Beauty').....David Peel
The Marquis of Bellingham (Vere or 'Severe').....T. St. John Barry
The Hon. Arthur Chesterfield ('Tommy').....John Clarke-Smith
The Hon. Christopher Charteris ('The Dauphin').....Richard Waring
Rake.....Charles Leno
Berkeley Cecil.....David Enders
Lady Guenevere.....Mary Wimbush
Ben Davis.....Stanley Groome
(repeated Thurs., 20.15; Fri., 02.30)
See page 18
- 15.15 **MUSIC MAGAZINE**
'The "Lost" Burns' Melodies,' by Maurice Lindsay
'Orchestral Soloist,' by Malcolm Macdonald
- 15.30 **SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
Questions by an audience at Student Movement House, London
(repeated at 23.15; Thursday, 09.45)
See note on page 19

- 16.00 **THE NEWS**
- 16.10 **NEWS TALK**
- 16.15 **STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT**
An economic commentary by Andrew Shonfield
- 16.30 **LISTENERS' CHOICE**
Concert music
- 17.00 **MID-WEEK TALK**
'Good Old Roast Beef'
A talk by Philip Harben, the British television cook
(repeated Thursday, 02.15 and 10.15)
See note on page 19
- 17.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 **NEW CASINO ORCHESTRA**
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
- 18.00 **THE NEWS**
- 18.10 **Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 **THE QUEEN'S AUSTRALIA**
(See 01.00)
- 19.00 **RHYTHM IS THEIR BUSINESS**
A programme of gramophone records presented by Denis Preston
- 19.30 **'A GREAT MAN'**
A play by J. G. James
Nigel Trafford.....William Fox
Frank Arden.....Alan Reid
Stella Trafford.....Monica Grey
Hugh Watchett.....Rupert Davies
Produced by Frederick Bradnum
- 20.00 **THE NEWS**
- 20.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 **BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
Conducted by Walter Goehr
Berceuse elegiaque.....Busoni
Variations and fugue on a theme of Mozart.....Reger
(repeated on Thursday at 13.15)
- 21.00 **BRITISH CELEBRITIES**
Solomon (piano)
on gramophone records
- 21.15 **SHOW BAND SHOW**
Spotlighting the world of popular music
(See Tuesday at 05.00)
- 22.00 **WALTZ-TIME**
on gramophone records
- 22.15 **THE ARCHERS**
A story of country folk
(repeated on Saturday at 17.30)
- 22.45 **SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade**
- 23.00 **THE NEWS**
- 23.10 **Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 **SERIOUS ARGUMENT**
Questions by an audience at Student Movement House, London
(repeated on Thursday at 09.45)
- 23.45-00.15 **Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards in 'TAKE IT FROM HERE'**
with Wallas Eaton, Alma Cogan
June Whitfield, The Keynotes

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 20

THURSDAY

JANUARY 28

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.30 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR
00.45 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
 An economic commentary by Andrew Shonfield
01.00 British Concert Hall THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA
 Margaret Ritchie (soprano)
 Section of the Croydon Philharmonic Choir
 Conducted and presented by Sir John Barbirolli
 Suite: The Mastersingers.....Wagner
 Sinfonia Antartica (Symphony No. 7) Vaughan Williams
 (repeated on Friday at 14.15)
02.00 THE NEWS
02.10 From the Editorials
02.15 MID-WEEK TALK
 'Good Old Roast Beef'
 A talk by Philip Harben, the British television cook
 (repeated at 07.15)
02.30 BAND OF THE SCOTS GUARDS
 Conducted by Lieut.-Col. S. Rhodes, M.B.E.
 Director of Music with Norman Walker (bass)
03.00 Close down
04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary
04.40 From the Editorials
04.45 LIFT UP YOUR HEARTS!
 'My Faith and my Job'
 A talk by a town councillor in a Scottish industrial burgh followed by an interlude at 04.50
04.55 News Summary
05.00 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
 Music from the four corners of the Commonwealth of Nations
 (See Sunday at 13.15)
05.45 SOMERSET MAUGHAM
 speaks on the occasion of his eightieth birthday
 (repeated on Friday at 19.45)
06.00 THE NEWS
06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE
06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
06.30 BETWEEN THE WARS
 Further reminiscences of Wickham Steed
 5—'The Troubled 'Thirties'
 (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 TIP-TOP TUNES
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with Jill Day and Roy Edwards
08.00 Close down
09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS
 followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
 Questions by an audience at Student Movement House, London
10.15 MID-WEEK TALK
 'Good Old Roast Beef'
 A talk by Philip Harben, the British television cook
10.30 SANDY MACPHERSON
 at the theatre organ
10.45 SPORTING RECORD
11.00 THE NEWS
11.10 NEWS TALK
11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.30 VARIETY PLAYHOUSE
 with Vic Oliver as host and Master of Ceremonies who each week invites stars from all branches of the entertainment world
 The George Mitchell Choir
 Variety Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Philip Martell and Vic Oliver
 Continuity by Carey Edwards
 Production by Tom Ronald
 (repeated Fri., 01.00; Sat., 18.30)
12.30 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR
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 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
 Conducted by Walter Goehr
 Berceuse elegiaque.....Busoni
 Variations and fugue on a theme of Mozart.....Reger
14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15 'DR. MARGARET'
 A play by H. Montague Jackson
 Dr. Margaret Broxby.....Joy Shelton
 Sir Edward Bencroft.....Norman Claridge
 Dr. Alan Mervyn.....Rowland Hill
 Dr. Noel Richards.....Derek Hart
 Nurse Babs Matthews.....Jenny Lovelace
 Dr. Douglas.....Arthur Lawrence
 Haines.....Wyndham Milligan
 Sister Marston.....Hester Paton Brown
 A stranger.....Mary Williams
 Produced by Hugh Stewart
 followed by an interlude at 15.10
15.15 VOICES IN HARMONY
 on gramophone records
15.30 RECITAL
 Noreen Berry (mezzo-soprano)
 Margerie Few (piano)
 From the Hall of India and Pakistan, Over-Seas House, London
16.00 THE NEWS
16.10 NEWS TALK
16.15 SPECIAL DISPATCH
16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
 Light music
17.00 LAKELAND JOURNEY
 A series of programmes in which Richard Dumbleby describes a tour of the English Lake District, and introduces people who live in this famous beauty spot
 4—Ullswater and the East
 (repeated Friday, 02.15 and 10.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
 Compiled by Alan J. Villiers
17.45 BILL MCGUFFIE
 in reflections at the piano with Marie Korchinska (harp)
18.00 THE NEWS
18.10 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT
 A variety of musical entertainment provided by the BBC Concert Orchestra
 Produced by Harold Neden
19.15 Ted Ray in 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett, Peter Sellers
 Patricia Hayes, Charles Hawtrey and Kenneth Connor
 BBC Variety Orchestra
 Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
 Script by Eddie Maguire
 George Wadmore, and Ted Ray
 Produced by George Inns
19.45 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR
20.00 THE NEWS
20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 David Peel in 'UNDER TWO FLAGS'
 by Ouida
 (Marie Louise de la Ramée)
 A radio serial play in eleven parts by John Keir Cross
 1—'Beauty of the Brigades'
 (See Wed., 14.45; repeated Fri., 02.30)
20.45 SPORTING RECORD
21.00 DANCE MUSIC
 on gramophone records
21.15 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA
22.00 ANNOUNCER'S CHOICE
 Robert Finigan presents his selection of gramophone records
22.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
 Special programme for India's Republic Day
 (repeated on Friday at 17.30)
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.10 Home News from Britain
23.15 Edmundo Ros and Ray Ellington in 'MR. ROS and MR. RAY'
 with Marion Williams, Dick Katz
 The Ray Ellington Quartet
 The Edmundo Ros Latin-American Orchestra
23.45-00.15 BETWEEN THE WARS
 Further reminiscences of Wickham Steed
 5—'The Troubled 'Thirties'

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 20

Pacific

GMT
08.00-08.45 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES
Far Eastern
09.00 NEWS FROM HOME
 Home news from European countries for their Forces in Korea
09.15 NEWS IN ENGLISH
 for listeners in the Far East
 09.30 Close down
10.30-11.00 PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIAN
10.30 The News
10.40 International Affairs
10.50 Musical Interlude
11.00 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN JAPANESE
11.30 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN VIETNAMESE
11.45 NEWS IN FRENCH
12.00-12.30 PROGRAMMES IN KUOYU
12.00 The News
12.15 Science and Industry
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, 19.91 m.)
 (See below)
14.00 Close down
14.15 NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN BURMESE
14.30 Close down

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA
13.15 In the News.
 A review of current affairs
13.25 Playback
 An interlude of recorded history
13.30 International Press Conference
 A person in the news is cross-questioned by journalists

Eastern

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA
 (See above)
14.00-14.45 Programmes for India
14.00 NEWS AND NEWS TALK (in Hindi)
14.15 TÁMIZHOSAI
 A magazine programme in Tamil 'Here in Britain': including an account of the Indian Republic Day celebrations in London; 'Two Weeks in Belgium,' by T. R. Anantaraman; 'An Indian Housewife in Paris,' by Meenakshi Rajagopalan; 'Industrial Recovery in Germany': an interview with T. S. Chandrasekaran
14.45-15.30 in Urdu for Pakistan
14.45 BARTANWI IDARE
 (British Institutions)
14.50 SUNNE KI BATEN
 A question and answer programme presented by Amjad Ali with N. A. Chohan
15.05 MASAIL-I-HAZIRA
 (Topic of the Week)
15.15 NEWS AND NEWS TALK
15.30 Close down

FRIDAY

JANUARY 29

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 20

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 20

Pacific

GMT
08.00-08.45 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Far Eastern

- 09.00 **NEWS FROM HOME**
Home news from European countries for their Forces in Korea
- 09.15 **NEWS IN ENGLISH**
for listeners in the Far East
- 09.30 Close down
- 10.30-11.00 **PROGRAMMES IN INDONESIAN**
- 10.30 The News
- 10.40 Cultural or Scientific Programme
- 11.00 **NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN JAPANESE**
- 11.30 **NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN VIETNAMESE**
- 11.45 **NEWS IN FRENCH**
- 12.00-12.30 **PROGRAMMES IN KUOYU**
- 12.00 The News
- 12.15 World Affairs
- 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, 19.91 m.)
(See below)
- 14.00 Close down
- 14.15 **NEWS AND COMMENTARY IN BURMESE**
- 14.30 Close down

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA

- 13.15 **In the News**
A review of current affairs
- 13.25 **Week-end Review**
A radio magazine
- 13.45 **Asian Affairs**
A weekly survey

Eastern

- 13.15-14.00 **LONDON CALLING ASIA**
(See above)
- 14.00-14.45 in Hindi for India
- 14.00 **NEWS AND NEWS TALK**
- 14.15 **MAHILA SAMAJ**
A programme for women
Gandhi Memorial Programme
- 14.35 **LONDON LETTER**
14.45-15.30 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)
- 15.05 **AP KE JAWAB MEN**
(Mail Bag) replies to listeners' letters
- 15.15 **NEWS AND NEWS TALK**
- 15.30 Close down

- GMT
00.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 00.30 **MONTMARTRE PLAYERS**
Directed by Henry Krein
- 00.45 **SPECIAL DISPATCH**
- 01.00 **VARIETY PLAYHOUSE**
with Vic Oliver
as host and Master of Ceremonies who each week invites stars from all branches of the entertainment world
The George Mitchell Choir
Variety Concert Orchestra
Conducted by Philip Martell and Vic Oliver
(repeated on Saturday at 18.30)
- 02.00 **THE NEWS**
- 02.10 **From the Editorials**
- 02.15 **LAKELAND JOURNEY**
A series of programmes in which Richard Dimbleby describes a tour of the English Lake District, and introduces people who live in this famous beauty spot
4—Ullswater and the East
(repeated at 10.15)
- 02.30 **David Peel in 'UNDER TWO FLAGS'**
by Ouida
(Marie Louise de la Ramée)
A radio serial play in eleven parts by John Keir Cross
1—'Beauty of the Brigades'
(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!**
'My Faith and my Job'
A talk by a farmer
- 04.50 **SPORTSMAN**
A portrait of a sporting personality
- 04.55 **News Summary**
- 05.00 **LAND AND LIVESTOCK**
An agricultural magazine
- 05.30 **LISTENERS' CHOICE**
Light music
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.30 **RHYTHM IS THEIR BUSINESS**
A programme of gramophone records presented by Denis Preston
- 07.00 **THE NEWS**
- 07.10 **Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 **SPECIAL DISPATCH**
- 07.30 **George Cole, Phyllis Calvert and James McKechnie in 'A LIFE OF BLISS'**
Episode 10
Script by Godfrey Harrison
David Bliss.....George Cole
Phyllis Medley.....Phyllis Calvert
Christopher Medley.....James McKechnie
Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
Bunty Blythe.....Sheila McCormack
Susan Medley.....Carol Wolveridge
Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
Henry Duncan.....Philip Ray
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont
- 08.00 Close down

- 09.30 **FROM THE EDITORIALS**
followed by an interlude at 09.40
- 09.45 **AS I ROVED OUT**
You are invited to listen to folk songs and music still sung and played in the British Isles
Seamus Ennis goes collecting in Pembroke-shire. Peter Kennedy introduces Frank McPeake, the Singing Piper of Belfast
Singer, Frances Kitching
Eugene Pini (violin)
Carlos Valdez (cello)
Henry Krein (accordion)
George Crozier (flute)
Freddie Phillips (guitar)
(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)
- 10.15 **LAKELAND JOURNEY**
(See 02.15)
- 10.30 **NEW CASINO ORCHESTRA**
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.10 **NEWS TALK**
- 11.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.30 **Radio Theatre 'THE SACRED FLAME'**
by W. Somerset Maugham
(See Sunday at 00.30)
followed by an interlude at 12.55 app.
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 **Richard Murdoch Kenneth Horne and Sam Costa in 'MUCH-BINDING'**
with Maurice Denham and Dora Bryan
(repeated at 23.45)
- 13.45 **LETTER FROM AMERICA**
- 14.00 **Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **British Concert Hall THE HALLÉ ORCHESTRA**
Margaret Ritchie (soprano)
Section of the Croydon Philharmonic Choir
Conducted and presented by Sir John Barbirolli
Suite: The Mastersingers.....Wagner
Sinfonia Antartica (Symphony No. 7)
Vaughan Williams
- 15.15 **THE WORLD OF LEARNING**
A series of six talks
Greek, or Chemistry, or Both?
A talk on the dilemma of secondary education
(repeated at 23.30)
- 15.30 **Her Majesty THE QUEEN**
broadcasts a farewell message to the people of New Zealand on the eve of her departure for Australia
(repeated at 21.00)
- 15.45 **LISTENERS' CHOICE**
Light music
- 16.00 **THE NEWS**
- 16.10 **NEWS TALK**
- 16.15 **WORLD AFFAIRS**
- 16.30 **BRITAIN IN EUROPE**
A series of thirteen programmes edited by Edward Lockspeiser designed to illustrate
The British Contribution to the European Musical Scene
5—Haydn and Mozart in England

- 17.00 **THE DEBATE CONTINUES**
A parliamentary review by Princess Indira
- 17.15 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 **COMMONWEALTH CLUB**
Special programme for India's Republic Day
- 18.00 **THE NEWS**
- 18.10 **Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 **SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 **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
- 19.00 **BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA**
- 19.45 **SOMERSET MAUGHAM**
speaks on the occasion of his eightieth birthday
- 20.00 **THE NEWS**
- 20.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 **THE MICHAEL KREIN SAXOPHONE QUARTET**
- 20.30 **Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards in 'TAKE IT FROM HERE'**
with Wallas Eaton, Alma Cogan
June Whitfield, The Keynotes
- 21.00 **Her Majesty THE QUEEN**
broadcasts a farewell message to the people of New Zealand on the eve of her departure for Australia
- 21.15 **'WILD GEESE CALLING'**
A play for radio by Elizabeth Dawson
(See Monday at 13.15)
- 21.45 **ROOM FOR TWO MORE**
as well as
Tony Fayne and David Evans
The Ivor Raymonde Six
This week: Sylvia Wovles, Nat Pearn
Produced by Michael Bowen
(repeated on Saturday at 00.30)
- 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**
- 23.15 **BILL MCGUFFIE**
in reflections at the piano
with Marie Korchinska (harp)
- 23.30 **THE WORLD OF LEARNING**
(See 15.15)
- 23.45-00.15 **Richard Murdoch Kenneth Horne and Sam Costa in 'MUCH-BINDING'**
with Maurice Denham and Dora Bryan

General Overseas Service

For wavelengths and times at which the service is directed to your area see page 20

SATURDAY

JANUARY 30

- GMT**
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
- 00.30 ROOM FOR TWO MORE**
 as well as
 Tony Fayne and David Evans
 The Ivor Raymonde Six
This week: Sylvia Vowles, Nat Pearn
 Produced by Michael Bowen
- 00.45 WORLD AFFAIRS**
- 01.00 AS I ROVED OUT**
 You are invited to listen to folk songs
 and music still sung and played in
 the British Isles
 (See Sunday at 21.00)
- 01.30 The Reith Lectures**
SCIENCE AND THE
COMMON UNDERSTANDING
 by J. Robert Oppenheimer
 5—'Uncommon Sense'
- 02.00 THE NEWS**
- 02.10 From the Editorials**
- 02.15 THE DEBATE**
CONTINUES
 A parliamentary review
 by Princess Indira
- 02.30 'THE GREUZE'**
 A play by Freeman Wills Crofts
 (See Monday 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!**
 'My Faith and my Job'
 A talk by a worker from Lancashire
 followed by an interlude at 04.50
- 04.55 News Summary**
- 05.00 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT**
 A variety of musical entertainment
 provided by the
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Produced by Eric Arden
 (repeated at 14.15)
- 05.45 GENERALLY SPEAKING**
- 06.00 THE NEWS**
- 06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 06.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
 Concert music
- 07.00 THE NEWS**
- 07.10 Home News from Britain**
- 07.15 WORLD AFFAIRS**
- 07.30 Peter Brough**
 and Archie Andrews in
 'EDUCATING ARCHIE'
 with Ronald Shiner
 Harry Secombe, Beryl Reid,
 Hattie Jacques, Peter Madden
 and Ronald Chesney
- 08.00 Close down**
- 09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS**
 followed by an interlude at 09.40
- 09.45 CONTINENTAL CABARET**
 Presented by Lilian Duff
 on gramophone records
- 10.15 THE DEBATE**
CONTINUES
 A parliamentary review
 by Princess Indira
- 10.30 Ted Ray in**
 'RAY'S A LAUGH'
 with Kitty Bluett, Peter Sellers
 Patricia Hayes, Charles Hawtrey
 and Kenneth Connor
- 11.00 THE NEWS**
- 11.10 NEWS TALK**
- 11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 12.00 TIP-TOP TUNES**
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
 with Jill Day and Roy Edwards
- 12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 13.00 THE NEWS**
- 13.10 Home News from Britain**
- 13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE**
 Light music
- 14.00 Big Ben**
RADIO NEWSREEL

- 14.15 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT**
 A variety of musical entertainment
 provided by the
 BBC Concert Orchestra
 Produced by Eric Arden
 followed by an interlude at 15.00
- 15.10 Rugby Union Football**
ENGLAND v. NEW ZEALAND
 Commentaries by Rex Alston and
 Winston McCarthy on the second half
 of the International at Twickenham,
 with summaries by C. A. Kershaw
 followed at 16.05 app. by a commen-
 tary on the last few minutes and a
 summary of the match between Wales
 and Scotland at St. Helen's, Swansea
- 16.15 SOUVENIRS OF MUSIC**
- 17.00 THE NEWS**
- 17.10 NEWS TALK**
- 17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 17.30 THE ARCHERS**
 A story of country folk
 Written by Geoffrey Webb
 and Edward J. Mason
 Edited by Godfrey Baseley
 Produced by Tony Shryane
- 18.00 THE NEWS**
- 18.10 Home News from Britain**
- 18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
- 18.30 VARIETY PLAYHOUSE**
 with Vic Oliver
 as host and Master of Ceremonies,
 who each week invites stars from all
 branches of the entertainment world
 The George Mitchell Choir
 Variety Concert Orchestra
 Conducted by Philip Martell
 and Vic Oliver
 Continuity by Carey Edwards
 Production by Tom Ronald
- 19.30 SPORTS REVIEW**
- 20.00 THE NEWS**
- 20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 20.15 NEW RECORDS**
 Presented by Roy Bradford
- 21.00 Rugby Union Football**
ENGLAND v. NEW ZEALAND
 An eye-witness account
 of the match at Twickenham
 followed by an interlude at 21.05
- 21.15 MUSIC FOR DANCING**
 Victor Silvester
 and his Ballroom Orchestra
- 22.00 MONIA LITER**
 and the Quartet
- 22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE**
- 22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP**
 and Programme Parade
- 23.00 THE NEWS**
- 23.10 Home News from Britain**
- 23.15 TIP-TOP TUNES**
 played by Geraldo and his Orchestra
 with Jill Day and Roy Edwards
- 23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW**

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 20

Pacific

GMT
08.00-08.45 SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

14.15-15.15 Rugby Union Football
ENGLAND v. NEW ZEALAND
 Special transmission
 for New Zealand
 Commentaries by Rex Alston and
 Winston McCarthy on the first
 half of the International match at
 Twickenham
 (On 30.53 and 24.80 metres)
 (Commentaries on the second half;
 General Overseas Service at 15.10)

Far Eastern

09.15 NEWS IN ENGLISH
 for listeners in the Far East
09.30 Close down

10.30-11.00 PROGRAMMES IN
INDONESIAN
10.30 The News
10.40 Asian Affairs

11.00 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
IN JAPANESE

11.30 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
IN VIETNAMESE

11.45 NEWS IN FRENCH

12.00-12.30 PROGRAMMES IN KUOYU
12.00 The News
12.15 Britain Today
12.25 Programme Preview

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, 19.91 m.)
 (See below)

14.00 Close down

14.15 NEWS AND COMMENTARY
IN BURMESE
14.30 Close down

13.15-14.00 LONDON
CALLING ASIA
13.15 In the News
13.25 The Long View
 'The Psychiatrist and Society'
 by Desmond Curran
 See note on page 19

13.45 Reading Aloud
 Denis McCarthy
 reads extracts from
 the poetry of Alexander Pope
 See note on page 19

Eastern

13.15-14.00 LONDON CALLING ASIA
 (See above)

14.00-14.45 Programmes for India

14.00 NEWS AND NEWS TALK
 (in Hindi)

14.15 BICHITRA
 A Bengali magazine programme
 including 'London Letter'; Republic
 Day and Gandhi memorial ceremonies
 in Britain; 'People to People'; The
 Problem of Child Delinquency

14.45-15.30 in Urdu for Pakistan

14.45 BACHCHON KE LIYE
 A programme for children

15.05 RADIO SE ANGREZI
 (English by Radio)
 Series by Olga Watts. Lesson 27

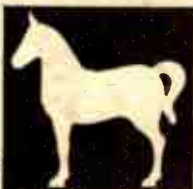
15.15 NEWS AND NEWS TALK
15.30 Close down

Interlude for...

a glass of White
Horse, that rare
and mellow
whisky. No finer
Scotch comes
out of Scotland.



**WHITE
HORSE
SCOTCH
WHISKY**



Ask
for it
by name!

British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service

Programmes for January 24—30

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 London Calling Asia
14.00-14.15 Radio Newsreel
16.00-16.15 News and News Talk
(except Saturday when 17.00-17.15)

Sunday

- 09.45-10.15 Orchestral Concert.
10.15-10.30 Report on the Royal Tour
10.30-11.00 Religious Service
from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Lon-
don, conducted by the Rev. L. M.
Charles-Edwards
11.30-12.00 English Magazine
12.00-13.00 Terry-Thomas in
'Top of the Town'
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(for details see page 21)
14.15-15.15 Orchestral Concert
15.15-15.30 Personal Portrait
15.30-16.00 In Town Tonight
16.15-16.45 London Forum

Monday

- 09.45-10.15 Robert Burns
(January 25, 1759—July 21, 1796)
Some settings of his poems
by Schumann, Coleridge-Taylor
and Robert Franz
sung by Ian Blair (baritone)
The BBC Singers
Conductor, Leslie Woodgate
10.15-10.30 The World of Learning
2: 'Greek, or Chemistry, or Both?'
A talk on the dilemma
of secondary education
10.30-11.00 'The Greuze'
A play by Freeman Wille Crofts
11.15-11.30 Sports Review
11.30-12.15 Music for Dancing
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra
12.15-12.30 Interlude for Rhythm
12.30-13.00 Welsh Magazine
from Swansea. Janet Jones introduces
The Arthur E. Davies Singers, Albert
Thomas (bass); Newsletter: an
account of a ceremony at Nevern
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(for details see page 22)
14.15-14.45 Twenty Questions
Commonwealth Team
14.45-15.15 The 84th Lectures
Science and
the Common Understanding
by Professor J. Robert Oppenheimer
5: 'Uncommon Sense'
15.15-15.30 British Celebrities
Solomon (piano) (on records)
15.30-16.00 Composers for the Film
Presented by Roger Manvell
5: East—West
16.15-16.30 Pacific Survey
5: 'The Pattern of Living
in New Zealand'
by W. E. Sutch

Tuesday

- 09.45-10.15 'Take It From Here'
10.15-10.30 Science Review
10.30-11.00 Commonwealth Club
Special programme for
India's Republic Day
11.30-12.00 Forces' Favourites
12.00-12.45 Souvenirs of Music
BBC Variety Orchestra
12.45-13.00 Ulster Magazine
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(for details see page 23)
14.15-15.15 Orchestral Concert
15.15-15.30 Room for Two More
as well as
Tony Fayne and David Evans
The Ivor Raymonde Six
This week: Sylvia Vowles
and Nat Pearn

- 15.30-16.00 Between the Wars
Further reminiscences of
Wickham Steed
5: 'The Troubled Thirties'
16.15-16.30 Report from Britain

Wednesday

- 09.45-10.15 'The Archers'
A story of country folk
10.15-10.30 'India
in the Commonwealth'
Second of three reminiscence talks
by Viscount Stansgate, P.C., D.S.O.
10.30-11.00 Rhythm is Their Business
Records presented by Denis Preston
11.30-12.00 London Studio Melodies
12.00-12.15 Recital
12.15-12.45 Band of the Scots Guards
Conductor: Lt. Col. S. Rhodes, M.B.E.,
with Norman Walker (bass)
12.45-13.00 Colonial Commentary
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(for details see page 24)
14.15-14.45 'A Life of Bliss'
Episode 10
14.45-15.15 David Peel in
'Under Two Flags'
by Ouida (Marie Louise de la Ramée)
A radio serial play in eleven parts by
John Keir Cross
Produced by Raymond Raikes
1: 'Beauty of the Brigades'
15.15-15.30 English by Radio
15.30-16.00 Serious Argument
Questions by an audience
at Student Movement House, London
16.15-16.30 Statement of Account

Thursday

- 09.45-10.15 Serious Argument
(See Wednesday, 15.30)
10.15-10.30 Mid-Week Talk
'Good Old Roast Beef'
A talk by Philip Harben
the British television cook
10.30-10.45 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
10.45-11.00 Sporting Record
11.30-12.00 'The Adventures
of P.C. 49'
12.00-12.30 Time for Music
12.00-12.45 Report on the Royal Tour
12.45-13.00 Think on These Things
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(for details see page 25)
14.15-15.10 'Dr. Margaret'
A play for radio
by H. Montague Jackson
15.10-15.15 Interlude
15.15-15.30 Voices in Harmony
15.30-16.00 Recital
Noreen Berry (mezzo-soprano) and
Margerie Few (piano)
from the Hall of India and Pakistan,
Over-Seas House, London
16.15-16.30 Special Dispatch

Friday

- 09.45-10.15 As I Roved Out
You are invited to listen to folk songs
and music still played in the British
Isles
10.15-10.30 A Lakeland Journey
A series of programmes in which
Richard Dimbleby describes a tour
of the English Lake District, and
introduces people who live in this
famous beauty spot
4: 'Ullswater and the East'
11.30-12.30 Margaret Lockwood in
'The Constant Wife'
by W. Somerset Maugham
Adapted for radio by Peggy Wells
Produced by John Richmond
12.30-13.00 Music from the Films
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(for details see page 26)
14.15-15.15 British Concert Hall
The Hallé Orchestra
Margaret Ritchie (soprano)
Section of the
Croydon Philharmonic Choir
Conducted and presented by
Sir John Barbirolli
Suite: The Mastersingers.....Wagner
Sinfonia Antartica (Symphony No. 7)
Vaughan Williams
15.15-15.30 English by Radio

09.00-16.30 GMT (Sunday: 09.15-16.45; Saturday: 09.15-17.15)

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

Programme 'A'		Programme 'B'	
kc/s	m.	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	11820	09.00-09.15	11820 25.38
09.15-11.30	15435	(Mon. to Fri.)	
11.30-14.00	11820	09.00-09.15	15435 19.44
		(Mon. to Fri.)	
		11.00-11.30	11820 25.38
		12.00-12.45	9690 30.96
		12.00-12.45	11955 25.09

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

Programme 'A'		Programme 'B'	
kc/s	m.	kc/s	m.
09.15-11.00	11820	11.30-12.45	7260 41.32
09.15-11.30	15435	11.30-12.45	9690 30.96
11.30-14.00	11820	11.45-12.45	11955 25.09
13.15-16.30	7120		
16.30-16.45 (Sun.)	7120		
16.30-17.15 (Sat.)	7120		

Indonesia

Programme 'A'		Programme 'B'	
kc/s	m.	kc/s	m.
09.15-10.30	6110	10.30-11.00	6110 49.10
09.15-10.30	7120	10.30-11.00	7120 42.13
11.00-11.15	6110		
11.00-11.15	7120		

Burma, Thailand

Programme 'A'		Programme 'B'	
kc/s	m.	kc/s	m.
13.00-13.15	11955	13.15-14.00	11955 25.09
13.00-16.30	7120		
14.00-14.15	11955		
14.15-16.30	9690		
16.30-16.45 (Sun.)	7120		
16.30-16.45 (Sun.)	9690		
16.30-17.15 (Sat.)	7120		
16.30-17.15 (Sat.)	9690		

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

Programme 'A'		Programme 'B'	
kc/s	m.	kc/s	m.
13.00-14.00	15435	14.00-15.30	15435 19.44
14.15-16.30	11820		
15.30-16.30	15435		
16.30-16.45 (Sun.)	11820		
16.30-16.45 (Sun.)	15435		
16.30-17.15 (Sat.)	11820		
16.30-17.15 (Sat.)	15435		

- 15.30-15.45 Her Majesty the Queen
broadcasts a farewell message
to the people of New Zealand
on the eve of her departure
for Australia
15.45-16.00 Listeners' Choice
Light music
16.15-16.30 World Affairs

Programme 'B'

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

Saturday

- 09.45-10.15 Continental Cabaret
Presented by Lillian Duff
on gramophone records
10.15-10.30 The Debate Continues
A parliamentary review
by Princess Indira
10.30-11.00 Ted Ray in
'Ray's a Laugh'
11.30-12.00 Forces' Favourites
12.00-12.30 Tip-Top Tunes
played by Gerald and his Orchestra,
with Jill Day and Roy Edwards
12.30-13.00 Scottish Magazine
13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(for details see page 27)
14.15-15.00 All For Your Delight
BBC Concert Orchestra
15.00-15.10 Interlude
15.10-16.15 Rugby Union International
England v. New Zealand
Commentaries by Rex Alston and
Winston McCarthy on the second
half of the match at Twickenham
followed by
Wales v. Scotland
A summary of the last ten minutes of
play at Swansea
16.15-17.00 Souvenirs of Music

Programme 'C'

Daily

- 14.15-14.30 News and Commentary
in Burmese