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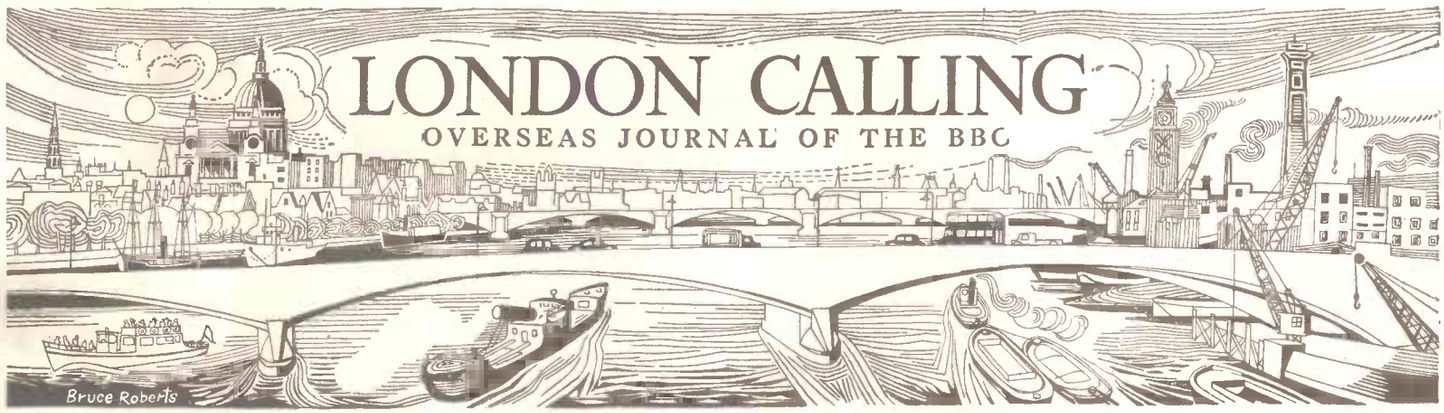
The Queen Returns to Britain

Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh complete their Commonwealth Tour this week, visiting Gibraltar on Monday, May 10, and sailing in the Royal Yacht *Britannia* on the following day for London. *Britannia* arrives in the Thames on Saturday, May 15, when BBC commentators will describe London's welcome (see pages 14 and 15)



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The Queen's Return

Colin Wills reflects on the Commonwealth Tour which comes to a triumphal end this week with London's welcome to Her Majesty

THE Queen comes home! London greets her with royal pageantry: all the United Kingdom celebrates the occasion. After a glorious tour around the world, when she was welcomed and fêted and honoured by her loyal subjects overseas, Her Majesty comes home to live once more in her own country, among her own people.

So it seems to the people of Britain. But they do not yet understand what has happened since the Queen left them. They do not yet realise that Britain can never again be Elizabeth's only home: she has been shown that she has other homes, and that she belongs there.

Perhaps she cannot go there again for a long time; to some places she may never be able to return; but this will make no difference. She belongs there, belongs to these people, in a personal sense which perhaps neither she nor they ever understood before. Even countries which were not included in this tour must have felt the new meaning which it has given to the now-familiar, formal concept that the Queen is, separately and specially, 'Queen of Canada' . . . 'Queen of Australia' . . . and so on.

These visits were valued not only because of the historical importance of a visit by the reigning Monarch but because people in many countries of the Commonwealth feel, as people in Britain feel, that this Monarchy has become a living expression of certain important qualities in the communal life which mere constitutional forms cannot represent.

Sovereign and People

This aspect of the Sovereign's role is nowhere explicitly defined but it is everywhere perfectly well understood. And this function of being, as it were, a person embodying something of the people inevitably depends upon the human quality of the individual, considered as person rather than as personage.

There were instances in the past, when the Monarchy was something very different from what it is today, of kings or queens who might be said to have stood as fairly representative of the English of their day, but they were exceptional rather than typical instances. In modern times the modified nature of the Monarchy has demanded more and more of this personal identification between Sovereign and people.

Victoria was a great Victorian, Edward a vivid Edwardian, George V a good Englishman of his time. George VI was known more to the people of other countries of the Commonwealth than any of his predecessors. His daughter has been translated from the estate of an admirable representative Englishwoman to that of a beloved citizen of the Commonwealth.

This tour has given that title the reality and immediacy of personal experience. People in the countries the Queen visited claimed her as their own. As a result, the lady who returns to Britain is not quite the same one who left it. She has left something of herself in other lands where she is loved, and has brought something of those lands home with her.

From Bermuda, the Queen's journey has brought to Britain a current of human feeling as warm as the Gulf Stream. For Bermuda lies in the arms of the Americas, and yet its character has been moulded by Britain. It is a place where the transatlantic neighbours can meet and get to know one another—and the Queen's visit there refreshed this common interest and comprehension.

Gifts of Many Lands

From Jamaica, another current has flowed across the cold seas; a tide of colour, and music, and fragrance. And laughter. Anyone who has once been to the West Indies will never lose the echo of that rich, comical, philosophical laughter, those gay shrill giggles, that merriment of children that is like the twittering of birds. The people of the West Indies have always had plenty to be serious and even sad about, but they have always found plenty to laugh about, and that has been their strength. It endears them to many visitors: it must have endeared them to the lady they hailed so joyously as 'Young Missis.'

She must have left some part of her heart in the South Seas, this royal wanderer: it is not possible to resist the singing, and the surf on the reef, the scarlet blaze of the hibiscus, and the copra smell. New Zealand gave her in return something very precious to take away—the memory of a true brotherhood between brown men and white, Maori and *pakeha*.

Australia gave her space, a light in which vision seems to penetrate to infinity, a sky whose blue seems to sing like the note of a great gong. And if the city folk were sometimes a little boisterous in their enthusiasm, the lady understood. And no doubt the country folk, with their quiet ways, their slow voices, and their natural hospitality, made a soothing contrast.

Australians showed the Queen that as far as they are concerned she belongs to them, even if through regrettable but unavoidable circumstances, she lives in remote antipodean England.

So, as the world unrolled before her—Cocos and Keeling, Ceylon, Aden, Uganda, Malta, Gibraltar—and as the voyage came near its end, the Queen travelled homeward with an increasing store of treasure, the gifts of many lands, for which she had given royal gifts in return.

AIDAN CRAWLEY discusses the rise of Senator McCarthy in the U.S.A., where his activities have fanned fears of Communism 'to a dangerous and unnecessary degree.' But opposition to McCarthyism is becoming organised—and it cuts right across party lines

Report on McCarthyism

WHEN I look objectively at the extent of Communist infiltration in American society, it does not appear very alarming. Membership of the Communist Party is estimated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at about 50,000, and fellow-travellers at about double that figure. In other words, there is probably a smaller proportion of Communists in America than in any other leading western democracy, and even those that there are are concentrated in a few of the large cities. You can motor for thousands of miles through the Middle West, the south, and far west and never meet an American who has either met a Communist or who believes that there is a single one in his own state.

Moreover, the machinery for dealing with Communists—for preventing them overthrowing democratic institutions—is very elaborate: under a long series of federal and state laws every local Communist party has to register as a subversive organisation; every individual member has not only to register himself but is responsible for registration of every other member; and officials of the party can be prosecuted under the Smith Act for plotting to overthrow the State, while anyone connected with an official, which means any member, may be prosecuted as an accessory. In some states the laws go even further.

It really is becoming difficult for any Communist to earn anything except the most modest living. In government service the protection is even more careful. Besides the normal security departments of every branch of government, loyalty boards have been operating since the middle of the war, using information supplied by the F.B.I. and vetting every single applicant for any government post, however humble.

The Power to Investigate

And then, lastly, there are the committees of Congress, armed with powers to investigate any matter in any sphere of American life remotely connected with government. And since the early 1940s at least three of these committees have concentrated almost entirely on the infiltration of Communists into the government service.

Even allowing for some laxity in the administration of all this legal and governmental machinery—and I think one must admit that the Americans are an unsuspicious people at heart—it is difficult to see how it could be strengthened or to feel that there is any serious danger of the United States being captured by Communists from within. What, then, are the Americans afraid of? I think the answer is quite simply—war.

It is not generally realised, outside the United States, that the Korean war, fought against Communists, was, in duration and magnitude of effort, the third largest in American history—larger than the first world war. And the shock of this war was all the greater because of the high hopes of co-operation with Russia which had been built up.

An even greater shock—the greatest, I believe, in American history—has been the realisation that for the first time the homes and cities of the United States itself can be annihilated by enemy attack—by direct attack. The advent of the hydrogen bomb, about which a great deal is written and known in the United States, and which under certain circumstances is believed capable of destroying a whole continent, has shattered the sense of security which has been every American's birthright.

Now this general feeling of insecurity was undoubtedly sharpened by the discovery of a ring of highly placed Communist spies in several departments of the Government, as well as in the field of atomic research; and this has created an alarm out of all proportion to their numbers or to the value of the information which they are believed to have transmitted to the Soviet authorities. And it is against this background that one must consider the rise of Senator McCarthy.

Considering how much has been written about him in the United States, it is surprising how little seems to be known about him in the world outside. He was self-educated, paying his own way through college and university, and at one time as a student he organised a course of studies on Hitler's book *Mein Kampf*, which is believed to have influenced him considerably. He became a lawyer, was elected a local judge, and was considerably criticised for many of his judgments. He ran for Senator while still a judge and in so doing defied the American Constitution, but although the fact was confirmed no action was ever taken.

During his early years as a Senator, his own activities were more than once the subject of senatorial enquiry, but, though the reports issued were often critical, again no action was taken; and in subsequent elections two of the Senators who had attacked him lost their seats, partly as a result of Senator McCarthy's efforts in their constituencies.

But it was not until the Republicans gained control, and Senator McCarthy became Chairman of the Senate Committee which investigates the activities of government, that he became a national and, indeed, a world-wide figure. Now if the object of that committee is to provide information by which the laws can be reformed—which is the ostensible object of all these committees—the Senator must be judged a failure. He has not signed a single Bill, nor has any of his enquiries led to the conviction of a Communist. Nor, indeed, has he done any original research. His enquiries have always been focused on cases turned up by the ordinary security machine, but what he has done is to draw an immense amount of public attention to these cases.

Now there are two effects of this publicity: on the one hand there is no doubt that all government departments, and some industries connected with government, are tightening up their security. Sometimes the lengths to which this process is going are really absurd. While I was in America I read of an instance at Fort Monmouth, the signals base, of a woman who, as a student, had attended lectures by a professor who later turned out to be a Communist, and who, for that, was suspended from her job. But she had never met the professor, and she did not know anything about his Communist leanings; nor did anybody else at the time.

An even more extreme case was told to me in Washington: a Negro woman who worked as a cleaner in a Government department was suddenly dismissed. When she asked the reason she was told that her husband had once subscribed a dollar to an Aid for Russia fund. She herself was charged with a continuing and sympathetic association with her husband, and this was considered too grave a risk even to allow her to continue to sweep floors.

But in spite of these extreme cases it is true that as a result of the campaign launched by Senator McCarthy some Communists and Communist sympathisers in government, who might have been a security risk, have been weeded out, and this stands to his credit. Against that, fears of Communist infiltration have been fanned to a dangerous and unnecessary degree. Examples are both comic and tragic. Although the lady in the Middle West who wanted to ban the story of Robin Hood from schools because of its Communistic tendencies, was strongly supported in her local Press, she was otherwise laughed at. Yet at a public meeting an American veteran, wearing the full panoply of his association and speaking before the television cameras, said that no man who opposed the Smith Act or the McCarran Act—two of the most recent laws against Communists—should be allowed even to address a public meeting: in other words, he was denying the right of Constitutional opposition to his countrymen, and apparently went unchallenged.

Now the effects of this exaggeration, and the exaggeration and the intolerance resulting from it which are known as McCarthyism, are becoming dangerous. I came across some of them myself. An ordinary wage-earner in the Middle-West was telling me of some of the difficulties of his working conditions and making complaints against his employer. He suddenly stopped and said to me with obvious anxiety: 'I'm sorry, I mustn't go on. I'm sure you'll think all this is very Communistic.' Several Americans, when I told them that story, simply refused to believe it. The idea that any American should be really afraid to say what he thought seemed to them preposterous, and yet from the American Press alone it is quite clear that this sort of fear is spreading and is particularly serious in the teaching profession and in the government service.

Only Half the Picture

Mr. Dulles' action in suspending Mr. McLeod from the security side of the State Department may restore confidence there, but I think it is indisputable that any civil servant who in the honourable discharge of his duty advised, for example, that it was not in the best interests of the United States to continue to support General Chiang Kai-shek, or—to take quite a different department—who advocated a public health service, would invite Congressional investigation of himself and his department.

Now the seriousness of these developments cannot be denied. But McCarthyism is only half the picture. If it is true, as the public-opinion polls suggest, that something like half the population now supports Senator McCarthy, it is also true that the other half are becoming vocal.

The opposition to McCarthyism is becoming organised. It cuts right across party lines. Several newspapers have, in the past few weeks, come out openly against his methods, newspapers which previously used to support him; even Colonel McCormick in Chicago has criticised him. In other words, the basic morality which has, after all, been the real inspiration of the whole of American civilisation, is beginning to assert itself, and the great struggle that we are now all witnessing is between that morality and a new and, let us face it, unprecedented and terrible fear. However anxious one may be, and however coldly one appraises American history, I do not think one can really doubt that morality will, in the long run, win. *(Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)*

Mary Jones' Welsh Bible of 1800, which stirred the historic question: 'If for Wales, why not for the kingdom? Why not for the whole world?'

BIBLES for all the World

ERIC FENN, Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society which is celebrating the 150th anniversary of its foundation, tells something of its origin and achievement in helping to spread the Gospel all over the world. The G.O.S. this week reflects the society's anniversary in special programmes detailed on page 17

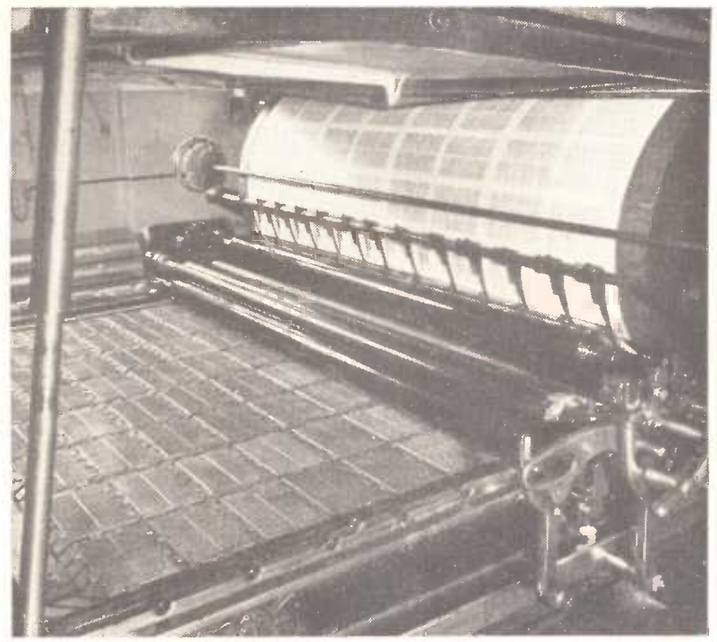
THE British and Foreign Bible Society was founded on March 7, 1804, at a meeting held in the London Tavern, Bishopsgate. Fifteen months before, at a meeting of the Religious Tract Society (itself formed only in 1799) the Rev. Thomas Charles, a Methodist minister from Bala in North Wales, had made a fervent plea for Bibles for Wales. The Evangelical Revival of the eighteenth century had stirred Wales deeply and created a passionate desire for education—and for the Bible in Welsh.

Charles was able to tell of people saving for years and walking for miles in the hope of being able to buy a copy. One of these was Mary Jones, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a poor weaver from Llanfihangel. She had worked and saved for six years and walked twenty-five miles over the mountains to Bala, only to find that Mr. Charles had no Bibles left. Her grief was such that he simply had to find her a copy from somewhere, but could the Religious Tract Society not come forward and meet this urgent need?

It could not; but one of the members suggested that 'surely a society might be formed for the purpose—and if for Wales, why not for the kingdom? Why not for the whole world?' The idea fired the imagination—and so the London Tavern meeting was held and the Bible Society was launched 'for the wider distribution of the Scriptures without note or comment.' In practice this has meant an effort to supply the Scriptures to all men in the languages they speak and at a price they can afford to pay, irrespective of cost.

The need was simple enough to rally the support of Christians of the most diverse Churchmanship. In 1804 some part of the Bible existed in only seventy-two languages, and it is a measure of what has since been achieved that today the whole Bible (Old and New Testaments) exists in 200 languages, the New Testament in 260, and some book or books of the Bible in a further 600 or so.

In more living terms, we may say that the translation of a Gospel shows that the Church is seriously engaged in pioneer evangelistic work; when the New Testament appears a Christian community has already come into being;



A modern Bible printing press. Both sides of the sheet carrying 256 pages are printed at one time. Five sheets make up a complete Bible

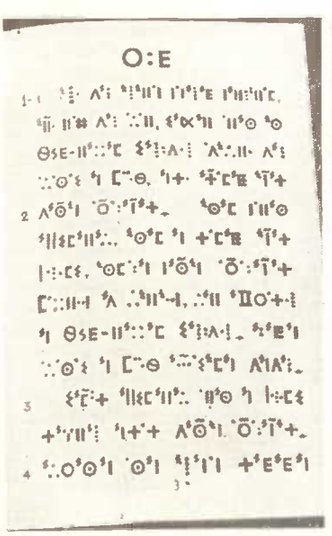
the completion of a Bible in any language indicates that the Church has taken root among those people; and where the Bible is being revised that Church has reached maturity and seeks to improve and furbish its own weapons. Thus the work of the society may be used as a rough test of the vitality of the Christian Church in different parts of the world.

There are now twenty or more Bible societies in the world, all derived from the original impetus of 1804 and working together in The United Bible Societies for the same great end. Yet this book which has inspired and sustained such devoted scholarship in its translation and such heroism in its distribution, and which has sent men to the ends of the earth to make its message known, is peculiarly part of our British heritage. The late Lord Tweedsmuir once wrote: 'For us, the British people, the Bible is a kind of national testament, a kind of national confession of faith, for it is the key to all that is worthy in our character and famous in our history.'

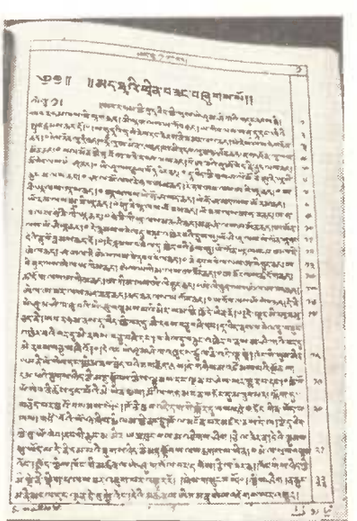
In the past 150 years the British people, through the Bible Society, have repaid part of their debt by making this book available to countless other peoples. What that may mean has been seen recently in Kenya in the heroic resistance to Mau Mau on the part of African Christians whose souls have been fed on the Bible in the Kikuyu language or Swahili.

Yet half the world cannot read at all, and nearly half of the 2,000 significant languages still await investigation. Bible Society work is endless and expanding. There is a stark and elemental urgency about it: for this book brings a man to the very centre of the Christian faith.

Page of an experimental edition of the Gospel in Mende with simple illustrations, made for Sierra Leone



The Book of Ruth in Tamahaq, the language of the matriarchal Touareg tribe of the Sahara



A page from the Tibetan edition. The translation of the entire Bible into this language took ninety years

The Background to Indo-China

BRIAN CROZIER, who recently returned to London after spending two years in South-East Asia, sketches the background to the war in Indo-China, which is now in its eighth year, and describes some of the leading personalities who are ranged on the opposing sides

INDO-CHINA is a country which has been at war for seven years, a country which, except to those who live in the Far East, seems remote and difficult to understand. I think one of the reasons why the Indo-China situation does seem hard to follow is that newspapers almost everywhere print only snippets of news about it, and leave out the background. We are liable to pick up our morning papers and read that the Vietminh are drawing near Luang Prabang, or that the Franco-Vietnamese forces have cleaned up an important area of the Red River Delta. Unless the papers have been kind enough to print a map for us, these things tend to have very little meaning.

To start with, I am going to try and draw a mental map for you. Just try to imagine a gigantic letter S. Now that letter S, as I see it, represents the shape of Vietnam, one of the three Associated States of Indo-China. Nestling inside the lower crook of the S is the squat, roughly circular Cambodia, another of the three Associated States. Then, sitting on top of Cambodia, and roughly following the curve of Vietnam, is Laos, the third of the Associated States.

The People of Three States

I think it might help you to follow this rather complicated war if I tell you something about these three States. First—the name Indo-China. Here, I think, is a happily chosen name, for this is a country that bridges the gap between India and China. Two of the Associated States, Cambodia and Laos, are profoundly indebted to India for their culture and their mode of life. The third state, Vietnam, is culturally a gift of the Chinese. The Cambodians and the Laotians are Buddhists. They are peaceful, easy-going people, rather like the Malays or Indonesians to look at and rather darker in colouring than the Vietnamese, who look very similar to the southern Chinese. There are only about three million Cambodians and a mere million Laotians, whereas there are twenty-two million Vietnamese. It was in the long, S-shaped Vietnam that the Indo-China war began. And it is as well to remember that the Vietminh is a Vietnamese movement.

A very interesting people, these Vietnamese. Like the Chinese, they are Confucians. Like the Chinese, they are intelligent and hard-working. Yet the Chinese, who conquered their country and held it for nine centuries, are their hereditary enemies. Again, many of their leaders were educated at French schools and universities and are extremely westernised. But this has not made them any less anti-French. In other words, they are nationalists: they would like to be able to run their own country in their own way. Now there is nothing strange in this—the Indonesians wanted the Dutch to leave, the Burmese left the British Commonwealth, and the Indians, Pakistanis, Ceylonese, and Filipinos all achieved their independence after the war.

Near the end of the second world war, from March to August, 1945, the Japanese held Indo-China. They were forced to surrender when Franco-British forces invaded from the south and Chinese nationalist forces from the north. In these events the Vietnamese nationalists saw a golden opportunity to win complete independence for their country. This they might well have done if one of them had not been a nationalist of somewhat different colour. Ho Chi Minh is the man I am speaking of. Ho Chi Minh was a life-long Communist. A born leader, he gathered nationalists of all shades of opinion under his banner. For him, the golden opportunity was slightly different. What he was concerned with was not only winning national independence for the Vietnamese, but also making Vietnam a Communist state.

The same kind of thing has happened elsewhere. A resistance movement comes into being; a determined core of Communists seizes control of it; an alliance with other parties is formed; then the Communists swamp the other parties and gain complete power for themselves. That was broadly the pattern in Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh formed the Vietminh party with nationalists of all parties. Vietminh is a name formed from two words of the original name of the party which, in English, was called the League for the Independence of Vietnam. The Communists soon suppressed the other main parties and proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, with Ho Chi Minh as its President.

At first Ho Chi Minh posed as a reasonable man. He went to France to discuss an agreement. But all the time he was building up his forces and preparing a revolt. He gave his orders on December 19, 1946. On that day the rising began in Hanoi, capital of North Vietnam. Indo-China has been at war ever since.

The first thing to realise about the Indo-China war is that it really is a war, not simply a very large-scale police action as in Malaya. Ho Chi Minh gets his supplies partly from the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, partly from Russia itself, and partly from south China. Ho Chi Minh's Commander-in-Chief is General Vo Nguyen Giap, and he has about 300,000 men under his command. Some of them, of course, are just local-based saboteurs or snipers while others are used for defence purposes only: that is, to repulse Franco-Vietnamese attacks. But no fewer than 180,000 highly trained and ably led soldiers belong to the Vietminh's regular army, and they are a very formidable force indeed.

Against this, the French, who are responsible for the conduct of the war, can call on some 370,000 men. Nearly two-thirds belong to the young Vietnamese National Army, and while they have often been successfully used in offensive actions, the bulk of them are still second-grade troops, useful mainly to occupy parts of the country that have already been pacified. The rest of the Franco-Vietnamese forces consist of the French Union Army, a very assorted but tough and professionally led body of men who bear the brunt of the war. Of these about half are enlisted Vietnamese. Probably not more than 15,000 are Frenchmen from Metropolitan France. Another 25,000 are Algerians, and the rest are Senegalese, Moroccans, Tunisians, or Foreign Legion men.

The Franco-Vietnamese forces still get most of their war material from France, but forty per cent. of it comes from the United States. Last year the United States contributed four hundred million dollars to the cost of the war. This year the American contribution is being nearly doubled.

The most important area in Indo-China, militarily speaking, is the Delta of the Red River, in North Vietnam—that is, inside the top loop of our letter S. This densely populated area is generally considered the key to the entire war. It is the food-growing centre, the rice bowl, and the French have a firm hold upon it. But the local population is far from reliable and provides the main manpower reservoir for the opposing Vietminh Army. Apart from the Delta in the north, the French have a pretty secure hold on South Vietnam, which used to be known as Cochin-China. In the centre, the part that was once called Annam is somewhat divided. The Vietminh hold most of the coast, though not the royal capital of Hue, but the French hold a good deal of the mountainous, jungle-covered interior. The Vietminh also hold most of the parts of North Vietnam that lie outside the Delta, including a string of forts on the Chinese border through which they obtain most of their supplies.

Who are the men who count in Indo-China? Ho Chi Minh, as I have already indicated, is a revolutionary leader of outstanding ability, and he still wields considerable prestige throughout Indo-China. He is very ably assisted by General Vo Nguyen Giap, a former lawyer who has turned himself into a military organiser of exceptional quality.

The Status of Bao Dai

Ho Chi Minh's principal opponent is Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam and now Chief of State of Vietnam. At one time Bao Dai was Ho Chi Minh's chief adviser, but he soon broke with him and fled to Hong Kong. Many nationalists rallied round him and the French invited him to return as Chief of State of Vietnam. Bao Dai is an extremely intelligent man. He is certainly no puppet of the French, and the French are well aware of it. He, too, is well aware that his own army is not yet strong enough to hold him in power if the French withdrew.

On the political side, the French are represented in Indo-China by a Commissioner-General, M. Maurice Dejean, a very experienced diplomat. His main job is to smooth over the friction that so often arises between each of the three Associated States and France as France gradually hands over more and more power to them. But the most important Frenchman in Indo-China just now is the Commander-in-Chief of the Franco-Vietnamese forces, General Henri Navarre.

General Navarre, a dapper little ex-cavalry officer, has a plan. He wants to build up his forces to about half a million men. Then he wants to beat the Vietminh to a standstill, or rather to a point where they will ask for an armistice. He knows he has some really tough fighting ahead, but he is confident it can be done. Any armistice concluded with the Vietminh would almost certainly leave Ho Chi Minh in control of part of the country. But even on these terms the French would probably feel they could then leave Indo-China, with the rest of the country safely in the hands of the expanded Vietnamese National Army. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

A series of talks on Indo-China starts this week in the General Overseas Service: see note on page 17.

A new British invention will help the Royal Navy to operate the faster aircraft of the future from the flight decks of aircraft-carriers. The new deck landing aid, a signalling system incorporating lights, mirrors, and a gyro-mechanism, is expected ultimately to supersede that familiar flight-deck figure, the 'batsman'

Faster Landings on Aircraft Carriers

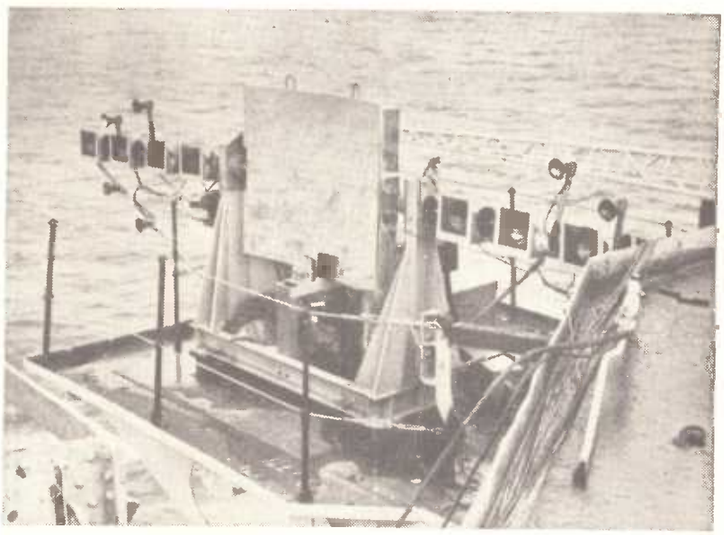
The new landing aid cuts out 'the batsman' and reduces the possibility of human error between deck and pilot at high speeds

A NEW British invention to help the Royal Navy to operate the faster aircraft of the future from the flight-decks of aircraft carriers was recently disclosed by the Admiralty in London. It consists of a large curved mirror on to which lights are projected, and by watching the mirror as he approaches the carrier from the stern the pilot is brought in almost automatically to a perfect landing at speed. The mirror is unaffected by the motion of the ship because of a gyro-mechanism perfected by naval gunnery experts.

This new landing aid has already been proved many times, by day and night, the first night landings being carried out by two pilots who had never before touched down in the dark. BBC reporter Douglas Willis went to the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, where he interviewed, first of all, Mr. Dennis Lean, the scientist mainly responsible for developing the device.

'We have been studying the problems of landing an aircraft on a carrier for some years now,' explained Mr. Lean, 'and one of the main results of our study has been that what the pilot requires now to make his landing easier and safer is more precise information as to his exact position in space as he comes in to land. We found during the course of our tests that when the aircraft is overtaking the carrier at the ever-increasing speeds of the modern aircraft the batsman on the deck is just not able to appreciate quickly enough when the aircraft starts getting into a dangerous situation.

And by the time the batsman has made up his mind that the aircraft is getting into a bad position, and signals that information to the pilot, the situation can very well have changed to the exact opposite. So our studies were directed towards finding some means of giving the pilot this more precise information. A naval officer, Commander H. C. N. Goodhart, put forward the idea of using this very simple optical system on the deck to give this information.



With the optical system the pilot landing on a carrier keeps the image of a reflected light in the centre of this concave mirror for a perfect touchdown

'On the edge of the carrier deck we have installed a large metal mirror, a concave mirror about four feet high and five feet wide, placed about one-third of the ship's length from the aft end of the deck. Shining towards this mirror and about half-way between it and the end of the deck is a powerful light, and the mirror is set at such an angle that a beam of light is reflected up into space towards the approaching aircraft. So the pilot approaching on the correct glide path will see the reflection of the light in the mirror, and if he is on the right path he sees the light exactly half-way up the mirror. He flies down the light on to the deck of the carrier—he simply flies so that he keeps the reflection of this light source exactly half-way up the mirror, and to help him we mark the sides of the mirror with two rows of coloured lights, so that his problem is simply to keep one spot of light lined up with two rows of coloured lights. The immediate advantage of that is that he has no rapid last-minute control movements to make before touching down, which is what we feel is a bad feature of the present system of deck landing.

'The mirror is mounted on a platform which we had built out from the port side of the carrier deck, in a framework which allows the mirror to be moved by a gyro fitted in the back of the mirror, and the effect of this is that when the ship pitches in rough weather the beam of light remains at a fixed angle in space, so that to the pilot it is no more difficult to land on when the ship is pitching than it is when the ship is stationary.'

The Royal Navy made a great many experiments before accepting this new aid, Lt. W. Noble, of the Fleet Air Arm, explained. 'For the past twelve months,' he said, 'we have been developing the mirror ashore, at Farnborough, and periodically taking it out to sea aboard one of the carriers—first H.M.S. *Indomitable* and later H.M.S. *Illustrious*, which is our regular trials carrier.

'The very first mirror I tried was a rather crude one. The thing had been lashed up just to check the feasibility of the idea. This was good enough to indicate that the principle was good, worthy of further development. Consequently a high-quality, optically-finished mirror was manufactured, and for some months we flew up and down the runway at Farnborough. The work we did there consisted mainly of getting adjustments to such items as the intensity of light source, and trying out the technique of landing the aircraft, which is rather different from conventional runway landing. Instead of watching the runway as one normally does, and checking the aircraft in order to put the aircraft down smoothly and gently, one merely watches now this spot of light on the mirror, keeping the spot of light in the centre of the mirror. In effect this means that one is maintaining a constant flight-path, and no attempt now is made to watch the ship at all.

'Something like seventy landings were carried out by two pilots, both of whom came away feeling very content that we had something.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Service*)

A jet-engined Sea Vampire landing on H.M.S. 'Illustrious.' The new device has proved its merits many times by day and by night

Steel and the Export Industries

HOWARD MARSHALL, in his second talk on 'The Romance of Industry'—an assessment of Britain's post-war progress—refers in particular to the vast expansion of steel, the stepping up of motor-vehicle production, and the ceaseless activity of the shipyards

IN my first talk (LONDON CALLING No. 755) I told you about some of the problems that faced British industry at the end of the war—problems that have been largely overcome in the past eight years—so much so that the whole story of firms and factories in this country has been one of tremendous achievement rather than just a regaining of the position we held in 1939. If ever necessity proved the mother of invention it surely has in Britain in the past few years. Exports are essential to us. We have been, we still are, a trading nation—that is, we make things to sell to other countries and use the money we get to buy a large part of our food from abroad. The greatest single contribution to our export drive has been made by the engineering group of industries. Their exports alone are worth more than £1,000-million a year to us.

You cannot move in this twentieth century of ours, you cannot do very much or enjoy many things without the basic industries like coal, steel, and oil. You cannot build a house, you cannot light a fire, you cannot cook a meal without relying on the products of mines, steelworks, and refineries. Your car is made of steel, so are the buses and trains you ride in. Lipsticks are by-products of an oil refinery—and have you ever stopped to think that when you open a tin of food it is not tin but steel?

Achievement in Steel

In Britain, steel—like most other industries—suffered badly during the war. It was not so much that steelworks and other plants were bombed but they had been so busy turning out vital materials that they had not time to make good their worn-out machinery and equipment. So in 1945 the British steel industry had to 'get cracking.' New works had to be built, other plants made good and production dramatically increased.

All that has been done—in fact, more than £300-million have been spent during the past seven years to do precisely that. And steel production itself—mile upon mile of ingots, bars, billets, sheets, tinplate—has risen from over 12½-million tons in 1946 to more than 17½-million tons last year. That is a tremendous achievement—it means that the industry's 450,000 workers have succeeded in boosting production to almost exactly half as much again as it was in 1939.

If you went down to South Wales you would see the great new Abbey Works of The Steel Company of Wales, standing on reclaimed marshes and dunes, with rolling hills behind it, its streamlined silhouette dominating the skyline as you look towards the sea, its chimneys pointing like gaunt fingers from the land. And you would be looking at something like a miracle, for this great plant has shot up in about four years. And over at Llanelly, twenty-six miles away, you would see another remarkable plant which has gone up since the war—the great new Trostre Tinplate Works.

And if you stopped awhile and toured the area, you would find still more—you would see bulldozers in action just north of Swansea, carving out the site for yet another tinplate mill. And over in Monmouthshire, in the border country between England and Wales, you would find more evidence of the industry's development—in the steel valley of Ebbw Vale where £10-million are now being spent on extending the great plant that has served the nation so well for fifteen years.

But steel is not by any means the only British industry with a good post-war record. The vast progress made by other British industries is pretty spectacular, too. Take motors, for instance. Here is an industry that is making a great contribution to transport throughout the world. You and I are apt to think perhaps in terms of motor-cars only—we do not remember the lorries, trucks, and buses.

The Midland city of Birmingham is perhaps the main hub of this particular industry. One big plant there rivals in size the steelworks in South Wales I mentioned. And here is continuous mass-production on the grand scale—steel sheet is pressed into a body, a body is married to a chassis, an engine, and other vital parts, all on a continuous belt, everything meeting at precisely the right time and in the right place for final assembly. And the cars are driven off in an endless stream to dealers and depots for the home market and to the ports for overseas.

There is something quite awe-inspiring about this never-ending stream of vehicles which serve the needs of the world. It is not only in the English Midlands that you will see it—it goes on in other parts of the country, too. When you remember that more than 800,000 cars, lorries, trucks, and buses—nearly three-quarters of them destined for towns and cities all over the British Commonwealth and other countries overseas—is just about our rate of production each year in Britain's motor industry you get some idea of what it has achieved since the war.

We have got into the dollar markets with our vehicles, too. A most interesting fact is that last year, for the first time in history, report says that the value of our exports of motor-cars and vehicles to North America surpassed the value of the Scotch whisky we sent there. The British sports car is particularly popular in Canada and America, and only a few months ago a motor company employing 17,000 people at its Dagenham factory in Essex announced that it had secured orders worth more than £7-million from America for diesel tractors. These tractors are now being made in England and shipped across the Atlantic for use on American farms.

Our motor industry has also done well—gained quite a lot of prestige, I think, in world racing events during the past few years. We have won with British-made cars in such tough international contests as the Monte Carlo Rally, the twenty-four-hour Le Mans race in France, and the Tulip Rally in Holland. And it is not only with cars that we have succeeded: we have done the same with bicycles. In fact we have led the world ever since the bicycle was first invented by a Scottish blacksmith in 1839.

If you go to Coventry in the Midlands to the city which was so furiously bombed in 1940 and is now so miraculously rebuilt, you will find one of the biggest cycle-manufacturing plants in Britain. Cycles made there find their way into almost every corner of the world.

It is remarkable, too, that America is now becoming an extremely important market for British cycle manufacturers. Through their energy and initiative the British cycle has caught on in America in a really big way. Last year, for instance, we exported more bicycles than ever before—over 400,000 to the United States and 60,000 to Canada.

In contrast to such a 'lightweight' industry as bicycle-making the recovery and development of British shipbuilding—a real 'heavy,' if ever there was one—has also been remarkable since the war. If you could visit the Clyde or Belfast centres, or see for yourself the bustle of activity on Tyneside in the north of England or the banks of the Mersey at Liverpool, you would know what I mean. Our ships—especially our merchant ships—have always been big money-earners for us. Countries have paid us more for carrying their imports than we have paid them for carrying ours—that is part of what economists call 'invisible' exports—and it is a really important thing in terms of our money-earning power.

I told you in my first talk how badly the British merchant fleet was hit during the war. All that is being remedied. Our tonnage is being built up again, and what is more, our shipbuilders have added more merchant ships and tankers to the world's fleets since 1945 than any other country. That again is a massive achievement, despite the fact that just now the outlook is not too good, and some shipbuilders are a bit anxious. But if you go to the great shipbuilding centres and watch the ceaseless activity—new keels being laid, new vessels sliding down the slipways—you will agree that great progress has been made so far.

From Ships to Railway Engines

From ships to railway engines seems a natural sequence, and from the days of Stephenson, Britain has always been one of the leaders in the design and building of locomotives. Indeed, the first four locomotives used in the United States were made in the United Kingdom.

Today we hear a lot about the new diesel-electric and gas-turbine locos, but the day of the steam engine is not over yet, and we are still sending many fine machines to many parts of the world. The diesel-electric first came into prominence in America, but development over here has been encouraged by the shortage of dollars throughout the world, and several countries have been buying British machines.

I said that we are shipping British-made tractors for use on American farms, but that does not mean that we have neglected our own farming industry. Naturally, the more food we grow for ourselves the better off we are, and in the past seven years we have almost doubled the number of tractors in use on our farms, and we are now using five times the number of combine harvesters. Up to the war a man and a horse ploughing an acre a day was still a valid standard on thousands of farms. Today the equivalent is a man and a tractor ploughing an acre every two hours. Today Britain is getting more food from her own soil than she has done for half a century and more. You can see the importance of this when I tell you that it takes nearly half of what all our export industries are earning to pay for the food and drink we now have to import.

I have only had time to tell you this time of some of the industries that have done so much to restore our position during the crucial years we have just put behind us. But in my next talk (LONDON CALLING No. 759) I want to tell you about Britain's progress in other fields—like aircraft, oil, and plastics, and I think you will agree that progress is the word for it. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

At the quarry-face: the raw material for many of Britain's most distinguished buildings has come for centuries from beneath the farmland of Rutland

THE WEEKLY LETTER

Clipsham Stone

GERALD NETHERCOT takes you to the Rutland village of Clipsham, whose quarried stone has gone into so many famous buildings—from Buckingham Palace to Canterbury Cathedral. But now the known seams, after being worked since Roman times, have all been exhausted, and the search for new ones is expensive

IF you travel along the Great North Road from London for about 100 miles you skirt the eastern edge of England's smallest county—Rutland. You will notice that the villages on this particular stretch are built of yellow or silver-grey stone. In general the Rutland countryside is quiet farming land, dotted here and there with these ancient and rather cosy-looking villages. But farming is not everything in Rutland. It is one of the best stone-producing areas in the country, and among the well-known building freestones perhaps the most celebrated is Clipsham stone.

But the long history of Clipsham stone, dating from the time of the Romans, has come to an abrupt and sad end. The known seams have been worked out. Why should this be so disastrous? After all, there are other good building limestones in Rutland and in other parts of the country. What is it about Clipsham that makes it particularly important?

The long list of famous public buildings for which it has been used in the way of new building or restoration speaks for itself. Here are just a few examples: most of the Oxford colleges, with Cambridge more recently following the example of its sister-university, Canterbury Cathedral, York Minster, Peterborough Cathedral, Ely Cathedral, the new spire of Salisbury Cathedral, and the restoration of England's loveliest parish church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.

A mason fashions a gargoyle for York Minster: the stone is very workable and is consequently much used for sculptured masonry

Clipsham stone was chosen for the rebuilding of the House of Commons: apart from its colour and texture, it stands up well to the London atmosphere

The stone is very workable, and is consequently much used for sculptured masonry, notably the heraldic beasts, known as the King's Beasts, at Windsor, the Commando Memorial in Westminster Abbey, the Earl Haig Memorial at Clifton College, and the tomb of the first Lord Oxford and Asquith in Sutton Courtenay churchyard.

But two buildings in particular, because of their special place in the British heritage, have in recent times made Clipsham stone known the world over—Buckingham Palace and the new House of Commons.

Great blocks of this stone—golden coloured as it is drilled out of the ground—lay about the quarry floors until recently, marked boldly 'H.P.' and 'B.P.' In fact, neither the restoration work on the Houses of Parliament nor on Buckingham Palace is yet complete. The owner, Mr. David Davenport-Handley, told me: 'These restoration jobs are going on all the time. We have orders on the books for another ten years at least. That's the unfortunate part—because we can't fulfil them.'

The use of Clipsham stone for all this important building was not decided upon haphazardly. Over a period of years, samples of stone were taken from all suitable British quarries and given the most stringent tests. Clipsham came through these with flying colours, and the real stone experts of the country go into raptures about its colour and texture and its weathering properties, which stand up to the sooty content of the London atmosphere probably better than any stone that exists. Its other virtue is that although it loses its cream or gold colour with age this is succeeded by a lovely silver-grey.

What has gone wrong at Clipsham? Why have the quarries gone out of commission? Mr. Davenport-Handley told me that, although the stone has been quarried for centuries in a modest way, the known seams have been extensively drilled in the past hundred years. Within the past few months these were exhausted, and an effort was made to find new ones.

The results of bores appeared to be highly promising, but unfortunately, when this seam of stone was opened up—and its quality was perfect—it was found to have been shattered by volcanic eruption to such extent that it is not a marketable proposition. It lies beneath about forty feet of clay overburden, and the removal of this costs money. This does not mean that there may not still be undiscovered seams of Clipsham stone in the area, but they have to be found and the search is an expensive business.

Clipsham is proud of its stone and feels the end of quarrying as a community sorrow; and not only because many of the menfolk have had to find new jobs elsewhere but also because it seems to be the end of a craft going back hundreds of years.

As I stood in the village street a few weeks ago I watched the grey mist caressing the silver-grey houses, the Norman church, and the Elizabethan Hall, all built of this same stone. The sombre day fitted the mood of Clipsham. (*Based on a broadcast in the BBC's 'Radio Newsreel'*)

THE WORLD OF LEARNING

Elspeth Mosscrop, formerly an education officer in Malaya, and George Carlton Sampson, lecturer at the Government Training College in Trinidad, continue the G.O.S. series on education with a discussion on training teachers for primary schools in the Commonwealth

Training of Teachers

SAMPSON: Perhaps I can start by saying that in Trinidad we have three Teachers' Training Colleges aided and supervised by Government. Two are relatively small—the Catholic Women's Training College in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Training College in San Fernando, concerned mainly with the training of Presbyterian Indian Teachers. But the largest training college of the three is the Government Training College for Teachers in Port-of-Spain, where I work. This college trains teachers for all Government and denominational schools, but most of its teachers are trained for Government and for the Anglican schools. There are about 135 teachers in training college at the present time. Some of these are from the easterly West Indian Islands, except Barbados.

In Trinidad at the present time the teachers' training is a two-year course: that is, in the Training College itself, but before entering, the students are expected to have at least two years practical teaching under the guidance of trained teachers in the schools.

The School Certificate Grade 2 is more and more becoming the minimum qualification for people entering teaching. Some, of course, have attained to higher standards. Not a few have been exempted from their Intermediate Arts Examination. One or two departmental examinations are taken before the student enters the college for the two-year course. But I would like to know now about conditions for training teachers in Malaya.

Schools Open to All Races

MOSSCROP: Malaya, as you know, is a complex country of many races. Each of the three main races—Chinese, Indians, and Malays—is catered for in vernacular schools. But I shall be referring to the training of teachers for English schools. These schools (which are very greatly in demand) are open to all races, and the medium of instruction is English.

There is one college shortly to be opened for teachers in English schools. But, apart from this, teachers are trained in so-called 'normal classes.' All student teachers are assigned to schools. The luckier ones are free to observe and experiment a little before taking on any responsibility, but others are plunged straight away into the business of teaching, many having to take charge of a class of some forty children from the moment they enter the staff. At the week-ends the student-teachers come in to the nearest centre, where they have classes in education and in English language and literature. They follow a three-year course, with exams (both theoretical and practical) at the end of each year. But some unfortunate students are even worse off. They live and teach in such remote parts of the country that there is no centre near enough for them to attend classes, and so their training is done by correspondence.

There is one other way in which Malaya trains her teachers, which is, I think, unique. Each year a batch of students is sent over to England to a special Malayan college in Kirkby, near Liverpool. Here they practise in English schools, but they receive a two-year course of training specially adapted to conditions in Malaya.

SAMPSON: That seems a very interesting idea, and it is new to me. But how does the training of the Malayan students at home work out?

MOSSCROP: It is a skimpy and inadequate training in many ways. And of course they do miss a very important part of any training—the corporate life of a college with all that it means. But there is one great advantage, and that is that theory and practice go hand in hand all the time. In spite of all the limitations of training, the teachers in Malaya do a very good job and the standard of education is surprisingly high.

SAMPSON: That is good to hear. But the difficulties you have been talking about suggest to me that you may have to face some of the same problems in training your teachers that we meet in Trinidad. The communities and schools from which our students come vary in their cultural amenities and in the facility they afford for individual advancement. This puts a great responsibility on the college to fill in the gaps in their experience and to let them see certain types of lessons conducted.

MOSSCROP: You mean that you give them demonstration lessons—do you find that that is a good idea?

SAMPSON: I know all the dangers. But I think that demonstration lessons can be an eye-opener to some students provided what is demonstrated is of a high standard. The best of us do get ideas from shows and displays of desirably high standard, do we not?

We are often up against students who may not be really ideal for teaching and for them arbitrary methods may be necessary if they are to teach at all. The potentially good teacher will be able to break away from them and introduce freshness, life, and richness into his teaching.

MOSSCROP: Yes, that is a very big problem that we can hardly go into detail about now. But it is facing almost all of the colonial territories as they expand their educational services.

SAMPSON: I myself suspect that the short-term view is not the best one, and that it is not right to lower standards even for apparently good purposes, but let us get back to the training and think now about the students we believe to be potentially good teachers. First of all, we have to make sure that our students have the necessary academic background.

MOSSCROP: That is very important. Like you, we accept in Malaya the School Certificate Grade 2 as the minimum qualification, but we found that most of the students have had a rather stereotyped education, so that we have to teach them many bits of general knowledge before we can even begin to show them how to present these facts to their own future pupils. This is where the deficiencies of the Normal System in Malaya show up, because there is no time to give our students the theory and practice of education and an academic training as well.

SAMPSON: That is certainly a problem. Even in our two-year full-time course we find it difficult enough to fit everything in—teaching practice, the practical subjects, the crafts, the making of apparatus and visual aids, teaching methods and theory, psychology, physical education.

MOSSCROP: I notice that you put psychology in with your theory of teaching group. Do you teach it as a theoretical subject?

SAMPSON: Yes. I think it is fundamental that if people are going to teach they should be acquainted with authoritative literature on the functioning of the human mind.

MOSSCROP: I entirely agree about its importance. But I find that many of the students are really not ready to study it as a theoretical subject. I find it is better to teach psychology without giving it a name. Just to think out situations they will meet in the classrooms and suggest ways of handling them. In other words, to concentrate on applied psychology.

SAMPSON: Perhaps you are right about that. However, let us go on with our teacher in training and what he needs to know. You spoke earlier on about the benefits of the corporate life of a college to the student. We are lucky there, and I think it is very important. And there is something else that can be done when you have the students working together as a group. I am sure it is valuable for them to have the chance to meet and listen to people of eminence in any walk of life. And in the same way it is useful to take them on educational visits to see a port or a factory, or even another town. In Trinidad many of our students will not have travelled very far beyond their own home town.

Need of Refresher Courses

MOSSCROP: It is often very difficult in countries like Malaya, where the students may be a long way from any centre, to attempt to extend their experience in this way. And there just would not be time to fit it all in. But the education of a teacher ought not to end with their formal training. There should be refresher courses they can attend after they have had some years' experience. Such courses are held in Malaya from time to time—some are run by the Teachers' Union, and some by the Education Department.

SAMPSON: We ran a course like that not long ago, and to our great surprise it was not the young ambitious teachers who came, as we had expected, but the older ones—men and women in their forties and fifties. And the other important thing about such courses is that the training college staff can find out how their theories are working in the schools, so that they can correct and reinforce their own work from the practical experience of the teachers.

MOSSCROP: Yes and that is very useful indeed in a field where teachers as well as students are learning all the time and where so much is a matter of opinion and judgment.

SAMPSON: There I think you have gone to the heart of our problem in training teachers. We can make suggestions, indicate methods and theories, and so on, but half—perhaps more than half—the teacher's success will depend on his ability to win the respect of his pupils and to put his material over. (*Broadcast in the BBC's Overseas Service*)

James Christie—Auctioneer

W. A. MARTIN tells the story of the rise to fame and fortune of James Christie, who in the second half of the eighteenth century became the leading auctioneer and valuer in England. It was very largely due to him that the centre of the world's art trade shifted from Paris and Amsterdam to London, where it has remained ever since

'Let me entreat—Ladies, Gentlemen' . . . 'Not for him the simple phrase. He certainly had and did develop fully the gift, not needed now but so essential then, of talking buyers into bidding'

'LOT One. How much for it, please?' For only some ten years short of two centuries now, sales at Christie's have been beginning with an opening remark of this kind from the auctioneer in the rostrum. But they have not always been carried through with quite the same economy of words, as has been the rule these past fifty years. For, as seen today, the job of the man in the rostrum is to get a suitable opening bid for each lot, and thereafter merely to call the advances until knocking it down to the highest bidder.

But James Christie would not have agreed at all that this is the best way of achieving the purpose of auctions, which is, of course, to obtain the highest possible prices. His technique was modelled more on these lines: 'Let me entreat—Ladies, Gentlemen—permit me to put this inestimable piece of elegance under your protection, only observe—the inexhaustible Munificence of your superlitively (sic) candid generosity must HARMONISE with the refulgent Brilliancy of this little Jewel!!'

A hundred and fifty years ago, on November 8, 1803, James Christie died, at the age of seventy-three, in his house in Pall Mall, where he had lived and worked for nearly forty years, only a few steps away from the lately rebuilt Great Rooms of the firm of fine-art auctioneers he founded. But how many of us, I wonder, have ever heard of him? A man's name can become far better known than the man himself. Though its fame derives from his achievement, it lives on long after he is forgotten.

A Famous Name in London

Such a man's name survives and gets attached, for instance, to a place, such as Lloyd's, Lord's, or Tattersall's. We all know what happens at these places, but even if we are aware that they bear men's names we, most of us, know little or nothing about the men themselves. So it is with Christie's in London and the man whose name it is.

Although, now, his fame lies in the name of his firm, in his own time he succeeded in making himself both well and widely known. Not a lot of information has come down to us about him. We know nothing for certain of his parents nor of the place of his birth in the year 1730. He is supposed, first, to have served as midshipman in the Navy, and then to have been assistant to an auctioneer in Covent Garden. But this was all before the 1760s, when the records begin for him as an auctioneer working on his own account, and there is, I think, no doubt that he started off in life with little or nothing to help him.

As was recognised in his own day, he was equipped with a strong sense of business. His commissions for sales in one year amounted to £16,000 and in each of two other years to more than £10,000. Even without taking into account all the inflation that has since occurred, these are quite large sums of money, and explain, at least financially, how he managed to leave a prosperous concern established behind him when he died.

It is clear also that he came to be regarded as an exceptionally fine auctioneer. This is borne out by two contemporary caricatures of him in his rostrum: one has the caption beneath it: *Eloquence or The King of Epithets*, and the other, somewhat less kindly: *The Specious Orator*. Not for him the simple phrase, 'Lot One. How much for it, please?' with which sales begin today. He certainly had and did develop fully the gift, not needed now but so essential then, of talking buyers into bidding. 'Let me entreat—Ladies, Gentlemen'—and so forth. His conduct in the rostrum is rather more nicely reflected in the statement of a witness that, while waiting for an advance in bidding, 'the ladies would say that he was irresistible.' He had also the advantage of being, as the same witness says, 'a tall man of commanding aspect and of a most engaging and persuasive manner.'

It is not perhaps realised these days how very popular auctions became as a means of general disposal in this country during the second half of the eighteenth century. They were seen to be the quickest, the easiest, and the most effective way of converting property into money in those changing times. They provided quite a considerable business, and there was quite an appreciable number of auctioneers to deal with it—at least sixty in London alone during the period. Christie entered fully into the whole of it, never specialising exclusively in selling works of art. Though that was the side of the business that he liked best to develop, when he started on his own soon after 1760 he set up as, and he always remained, a general auctioneer, ready to sell whatever came his way and had a market.

The volume of his business was large. Leaving aside his transactions in real estate, we know that he conducted in all well over 1,200 sales for which the catalogues, which he himself used as auctioneer, still exist. Though many of these sales were of household effects, a very big proportion were of works of art, and particularly of pictures by Old Masters and by painters lately deceased.

Old pictures came on to the market at Christie's from owners, noble and otherwise, in this country and on the Continent, and here a special feature was the sales of old paintings purchased abroad expressly for disposal at auction in London. Works of art, furniture, and household effects were sold by Christie from similar sources, and he held a number of sales of porcelain direct from the Chelsea, Derby, and Sèvres factories.

(*Continued on page 16*)

Christie's in 1808 and today: in the picture on the right, taken in October at the reopening of the bomb-damaged auction-rooms, Sir Alec Martin, father of the author of this talk, is using the same rostrum as that shown in the Rowlandson print

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Sir Evelyn Baring

PERSONAL PORTRAIT

Sir Evelyn Baring and General Erskine

COLIN LEGUM, a South African journalist, compares the characters of Kenya's two leading personalities: the Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the Commander-in-Chief East Africa, General Sir George Erskine—as different as two men could possibly be, he says, yet having in common a deep sense of humanity

Sir George Erskine

KENYA is a rugged, beautiful, troubled, relatively poor, but strategically important country. You probably know how it stretches west from the hot and verdant coastline on the Indian Ocean to the cool and healthy Highlands where the white settlers have their homes. And to the north it stretches up to the parched desert lands that adjoin Abyssinia and Somaliland. Two-thirds of Kenya is harsh and arid and almost uninhabitable. Ninety per cent. of the population of five and a half millions therefore crowd together on the remaining 52,000 square miles. And this land is as much home for the 40,000 white settlers, the 100,000 Hindu and Muslim Asians and Arabs, as it is for the 5,000,000 African indigines.

But whites and Asians, Africans and Arabs have not yet found a proper accommodation with each other in their homeland. Their disputes have caused many nasty scars through the years, none nastier than the nightmare of the Mau Mau rebellion now in its second year. But there is the hope that out of the violence and horror some good may yet come. If so, it will largely be due to the influence of the two top men in Kenya today.

They are as different as two men could possibly be. The Governor, Sir Evelyn Baring, tall, aesthetic, sensitive, frail and serious-minded. And the Commander of the Kenya forces, fifty-four-year-old General Sir George Erskine, robust, burly, ruddy-faced, cheerful, bouncing with confidence and enthusiasm. Yet these two men have one thing in common: a deep sense of humanity.

A Soldier with Political Insight

Outwardly General Erskine has all the appearances of a tough soldier. And there is no doubt, as his career shows, that he is indeed such a man. Soldiering is in his blood. He is the son of a General. And in turn, his own son is now in the Army. But he is not just a soldier. The citation for bravery which won him honour at the battle of El Alamein, in which he played a decisive part, said that he was 'a tower of strength . . . he remained quite unmoved during frequent shelling and Stuka attacks.' If shells and dive-bombers do not move him, human feelings do. 'It's important,' he said to me on one occasion, 'that the Africans should regard my troops as their friends and protectors, and not as their oppressors.' And he hopes that when the Mau Mau business is over he will be allowed to retain his troops in Kenya to help the African peasants build roads and bridges.

Erskine's job has nothing to do with politics. But he has a keen insight into political problems. I remember the time when he said what no politician in Kenya would dare to say—not even those who were aware of its truth. He said: 'There is no military answer to Mau Mau; it is purely a political problem of how Europeans, Africans, and Asians can live in harmony.' Bullets were necessary; but by themselves they could not solve the problem. That stamped him as a modern soldier.

It is not at all inaccurate to describe Erskine as a statesman-general rather than a political-general. He might only be a general among soldiers, but I have a feeling that he would be a statesman among politicians. After the war he showed considerable political judgment and military skill in Belgium and Germany when he was Assistant Chief of Staff for the Control Commission. And also in Hong Kong. Risking unpopularity is no new role for him. He did so when he was in his last command in the Suez Canal Zone.

Potentially, of course, the key person in Kenya is not General Erskine, but Sir Evelyn Baring. The Governor's job is a difficult one. It consists largely of acting as imperial umpire between African and settler, Asian and Arab. But it calls for a special sense of leadership. It is not enough simply to prevent the racial schisms from widening: it is also necessary to give moral and political leadership to break down the barriers and suspicions of racial division.

I remember a Kenya Governor saying to me: 'No honest man can be Governor of Kenya and expect to be popular with all the races. One has constantly to do something that is bound to cause offence to somebody.' This makes it very difficult for Sir Evelyn Baring, who passionately despises racial discrimination of any kind. He stands for everything that is most likely to produce the most bitter opposition among the extremists of all races in Kenya. His whole career might almost have been designed to fit him for the responsibilities of his present job.

Although he is still only fifty, Sir Evelyn has served in India, South Africa, Rhodesia, and the British territories of southern Africa. He has worked closely with Asians, Africans, and white settlers. In South Africa he was once the servant of the Indian Government. That gave him some insight into racial feelings about Asians. Later he was Britain's High Commissioner accredited to Dr. Malan's Government. And at the same time he was responsible for the affairs of the Africans in the High Commission territories which South Africa desires to incorporate.

If Sir Evelyn had his way in Kenya he would, I believe, like to turn it into a state in which all races would have complete equality of treatment and of opportunity. Character would be the only test of citizenship. Already he has done much to encourage the abolition of colour bars. Some feel he has not done enough; others accuse him of going too far.

Sir Evelyn is not a robust man, and his health has suffered seriously during the past eighteen months of the Mau Mau rebellion. This is not surprising, as violence is repugnant to him and he is quickly sensitive to injustice or cruelty of any kind. Most of all he likes the simplicity of the countryside. He is happiest when climbing mountains, watching birds, studying plants, or trudging across the African veld. And he has a passion for agriculture. Much of his great energy goes into encouraging schemes to improve farming methods for Africans and others. In many parts of Africa, from the Sudan to Basutoland, he has inspired great social and economic schemes, affecting the lives of millions of Africans.

He has been described as a 'questing, reforming character.' That is true. But he is not an impatient reformer. Like a good cultivator, he is content to plant the seeds and allow the natural growth to produce the results. This is a great attribute in Africa where so many important schemes have been wrecked on the rocks of over-enthusiasm.

Gift of Establishing Confidence

Although he was, as it were, born to the 'proconsular purple,' being the son of the great Lord Cromer of Egyptian fame, he shows no trace of arrogance. Nor has he the other besetting vice, a false humility. Sir Evelyn has great charm, which he uses to put people of all classes at their ease. Whether he is entertaining people in his luxurious reception rooms in Government House or walking among the group of peasants in their native village, he has the great gift, almost a royal gift, of establishing confidence.

And yet, for all his great gifts and rich experience, Sir Evelyn Baring has been under heavy attack in Kenya in recent months. The attacks do not come from the Africans or the Asians, but from sections of the settlers. They claim that Sir Evelyn is too much of the 'perfect gentleman' to be able to deal with anything as rough as a Mau Mau terrorist movement. They forget the strength of character and vigour he displayed when he had to deal drastically with a violent outbreak of ritual murders in Basutoland a few years ago.

Another criticism made of him is that he is too weak. It is true that he lacks the dynamic qualities of militant leadership, such as belong to General Erskine. But he has qualities of strength. These are mainly qualities of intellect and of moral courage. Whether these are the qualities best suited for the important task of a governor in Kenya in these difficult days is, of course, open to question.

But, working together, General Erskine and Sir Evelyn Baring are capable of important achievements, provided that the political forces in Kenya make it possible for them to influence the different races whose struggle for survival depends on their ability to establish, in the words of General Erskine, 'a harmony between Africans, whites, and Asians.'

(Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service)

ROYAL GIBRALTAR and th

Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edi this week with a visit to Gibraltar on their Yacht 'Britannia' they will sail from Gibral and up the Thames to the Pool of London,

The South Port Gate through the old fortifications. Just below the gate is the Trafalgar Cemetery, where lie men who died of wounds in the great battle

THE ROCK

By Charles Causley

WHEN I was a little boy in Cornwall somebody told me that if I stood long enough in London's Trafalgar Square I would see everyone in the world. But I discovered a much more likely spot would be at a café table on my favourite thoroughfare: Main Street, Gibraltar. Gibraltar has been regularly in the news since Hercules the giant (who was to travel to Spain in search of the Gardens of the Hesperides and the golden apples) ripped Europe apart from Africa and created his two Pillars: one here at the Rock, the other on the Montaña de las Monas—'The Hill of Apes'—sixteen miles across the Mediterranean, near the Spanish-Moroccan military port of Ceuta. Through these Pillars (it has been suggested that the dollar sign derives from them) sailed the adventurous Phoenicians, turning north to Britain. Ptolemy, the astronomer of Alexandria, first determined its latitude and called it 'the column of the inner sea.'

The Carthaginians and the Romans had trading settlements near Gibraltar, whose bay is believed to have been crossed by the treasure ships of King Solomon. But it is not until the arrival of the Moors, led by the Arab warrior Tárik ben Zaid, that the drums begin to beat, the pennants wave, and sword smash on sword in the dreadful pages of the history books of this region.

'The Hill of Tarik'

Tárik ben Zaid invaded Andalusia 1,200 years ago with an army of 12,000 men. From him, Gibraltar gets its name: Jebel al-Tárik—'the Hill of Tarik.' It was he who built the Moorish castle on the Rock whose keep still stands: one's first impression of Gibraltar from the sea. It is a terrible matchbox of stone, carelessly stuck up on one end, its walls pocked with all the diseases of war and time, its single tower almost all that remains of the sprawling Arab fortress with a mosque chapel bearing an inscription in Arabic: 'To the God of Peace.'

The Spaniards took Gibraltar from the Moors on the Feast of St. Bernard (now the Rock's patron saint) in 1462. Soon it declined in wealth and population. Fearing reprisal raids from Africa, many of its inhabitants moved inland, and Spain used it as a convict settlement. It was the Emperor Charles V who re-fortified the Rock, perhaps inspired by its coat of arms: a castle with a golden key pendant. Visitors, as they approach Main Street from the south, still pass under the South Port Gate where his arms swirl in stone. Just below the gate is the little, lizard-run Trafalgar Cemetery, where the men who died of wounds in that great sea-fight lie buried.

In 1704, during the War of the Spanish Succession, Admiral Sir George Rooke, commanding an Anglo-Dutch fleet, landed 1,800 marines, who soon forced a surrender. In retaliation the Spanish besieged Gibraltar many times: the longest and the last (called the Great Siege) beginning September 13, 1779, and snailing on for three years, seven months, and twelve days. The garrison, outnumbered by four to one, was led by the Governor, General Augustus Eliott, later Baron Heathfield of Gibraltar. His statue, carved from the hulk of the Spanish warship *San Juan*, taken at Trafalgar, may still be seen holding the keys of Gibraltar on a great chain in the patio of the Franciscan Convent: Gibraltar's Government House on Main Street.

Gibraltar is a great pink reclining Buddha nearly three miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide, a Buddha of Jurassic limestone: the perpendicular elbow at one end, the Spanish end, shooting straight up nearly 1,400 feet in the air to Rock Gun. I lived in Gibraltar for between two and three years. I lost my only hat during its winter gales. I cursed its Levanter, the warm, wet cloud that at intervals hangs over the Rock.

But in my recollection it is always summer there. The troop of apes, introduced by the Romans or the Moors, is posing on the South Port Gate. A military band in the Alameda Gardens nearby plays a selection from *The Desert Song* in a setting of heliotropes, aloes, castor-oil plants, myrtles, and the spreading bella-sombra. The magnificent blocks of flats on the Government Housing Estate at Governor's Meadow rise below me like a dream of Rio de Janeiro. Twelve thousand Spanish workmen—the same number as Tárik's invading Moors—rattle down the streets on their daily trek back over the frontier to Spain. Gharry-horses jostle with taxis and jeeps in Main Street. The air is thick with the music of several café bands, the cafés still waiting for Walter Sickert to arrive with paint-brush and easel.

I see Indian bazaars, their proprietors smiling at the doors; shops selling Arab leather, cameras, typewriters, postcards of the bullfight; naval tailors, their windows showing white tropical kit or buttered with gold braid. I hear the wine-drays, the cries of the fishmonger, the newsboys, in English and Spanish; the bell of the Spanish Cathedral, Santa Maria la Coronada, once a Moorish mosque. I smell the unforgettable, dribbling Spanish cigarettes.

From my window, across Gibraltar's horse-shoe bay, lies Algeciras in Spain: and beyond, its smoking cork woods. To the south, the Hill of Apes looks close enough to touch; and behind it, the Atlas Mountains. I am trying to decide what to do today. Perhaps a swim from the old Genoese fishing village of Catalan Bay, on the eastern face of the Rock, or a climb to the top to see again one of the finest views in the world. Perhaps I shall explore St. Michael's Cave, with its stalactites, its mysterious tunnels under the sea along which the east wind is said always to blow.

I may walk to Rosia Bay, where Lord Nelson's body was brought after Trafalgar; or to Europa Point, once the shrine of the Virgen de Europa, her image lit by silver lamps given by galley-captains seeking her protection, and where the lighthouse now flashes across the Straits to Africa.

Today the Rock has a population of about 18,000 Gibraltarians, as well as over 3,000 'statutory aliens' (citizens of the United Kingdom engaged in trade or Crown service, their wives and families) and nearly 1,500 Spaniards. It is also the birthplace of Molly Bloom—St. Marion Calpensis (the Romans christened Gibraltar Mons Calpe)—wife of the hero of James Joyce's *Ulysses*. It has seen everything and everybody from the Great Auk to Robert Browning and Beatrice Lillie, from the woolly prehistoric monster to Noël Coward and Lord Byron. Those who have not yet stepped ashore here (the first time I did I mistook the dockyard for the town, and still thought it wonderful) should be encouraged with the reminder that this, the smallest of the Colonies, is only—as we used to chant in the Navy whenever we felt homesick—999 miles from Portsmouth.

A commentary on Her Majesty's arrival at Gibraltar will be broadcast in a special transmission in the General Overseas Service on Monday, May 10, at 08.45

TOUR

e Return to BRITAIN

burgh complete their tour of the Commonwealth way back to London. Travelling in the Royal tar on Tuesday, May 11, through the Channel, arriving on the morning of Saturday, May 15

LONDON'S WELCOME

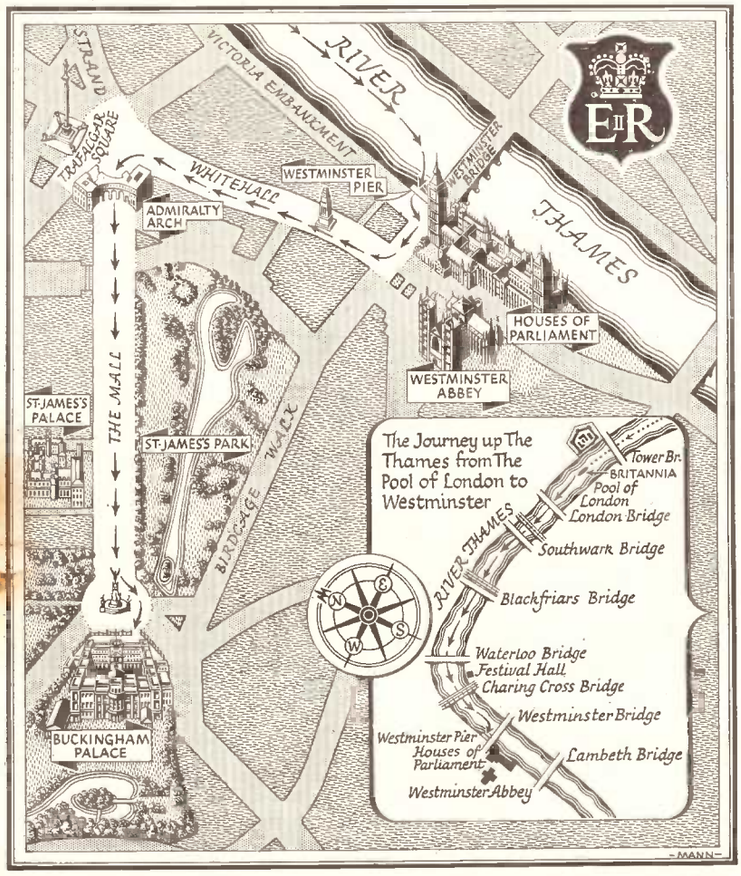
By Henry Riddell

THE Royal Yacht *Britannia,* with the Queen and the Duke and their two children on board, sails from Gibraltar during the afternoon of Tuesday, May 11. Accompanying *Britannia* will be an ocean escort of one cruiser and two destroyers of the Mediterranean Fleet and one Daring class ship from the Home Fleet. *Britannia* should provide the royal party with every comfort on the journey through the Atlantic and the English Channel, for she is an ocean-going ship of 4,000 tons—about the size of a cross-Channel steamer.

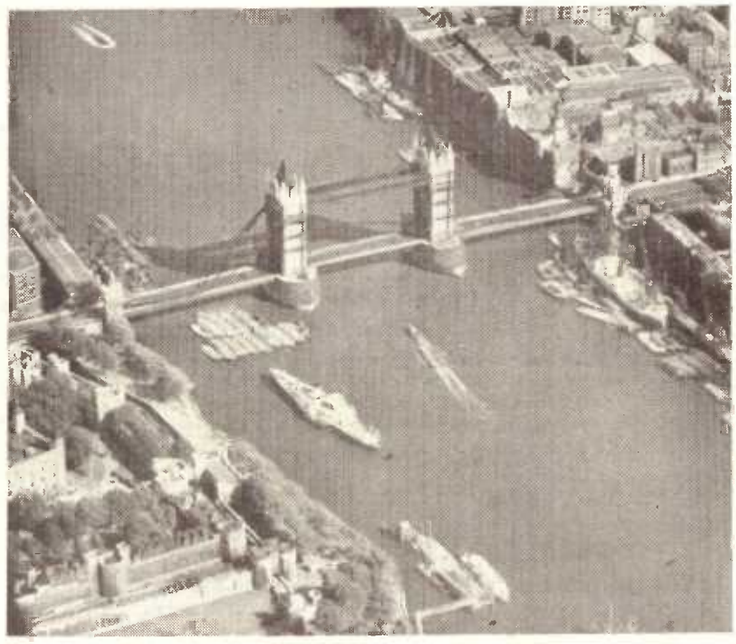
The Royal Yacht and her ocean escort will be met by the Home Fleet off Plymouth on the morning of Friday, May 14, and the Fleet will escort the yacht up-Channel as far as the Isle of Wight. If the weather is suitable *Britannia* will sail through the Needles channel and the Solent. If not she will proceed south of the Isle of Wight. From the Isle of Wight *Britannia* will be escorted to the Great Nore during the night of May 14/15 by a Home Fleet cruiser and a Daring class ship.

At the entrance to the Thames on the morning of Saturday, May 15, four fast naval patrol boats will take over the escort for the passage up-river to the Pool of London. The Trinity House yacht *Patricia* will lead the Royal Yacht up-river in accordance with custom. Trinity House, as the principal pilotage authority in the United Kingdom, has had this privilege of ceremonial pilotage since the time of its founding by Henry VIII in 1514.

Britannia, as she sails up the Thames on May 15, will look every inch a queen of the river. Her hull is painted royal blue with a gold band below the upper deck; her upper works are white and her single funnel a buff colour. She has three masts. At the fore will fly the flag of the Lord High Admiral, at the main the Royal Standard, and at the mizzen the Union Jack. No ship so caparisoned has sailed up the Thames for more than 100 years, for the last reigning monarch to do so was Queen Victoria when in 1842 she landed at Greenwich after a voyage from Leith in the 971-ton steamer *Trident,* then the largest steamship in the world.



Route of the State Drive from Westminster Pier to Buckingham Palace. The inset map shows the final stages of the river journey from the Pool to Westminster



'Britannia' will sail between the raised bascules of Tower Bridge into the Pool of London. At this point the Queen and the Duke will transfer to the Royal barge to continue the river journey to Westminster

Britannia will reach the Pool of London in the early afternoon of May 15. There, it is probable that Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret will go on board to greet the Queen and the Duke. At the Pool Her Majesty the Queen will transfer, with the Duke, to the Royal Barge for the final stage of the journey to Westminster Pier.

The Royal Barge will be escorted up-river by fast patrol boats and other craft. At Westminster the Queen and the Duke will be welcomed by the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, and other members of the Cabinet.

As the Queen and her husband step on English soil for the first time since November 23, royal salutes will be fired from Hyde Park and the Tower of London, and church bells will be rung. After the welcome at the river-side the royal couple will drive in state from Westminster Pier to Buckingham Palace *via* Bridge Street, Whitehall, Admiralty Arch, and the Mall.

Reporting the Occasion

The BBC is making extensive plans to cover the Queen's return both in sound and television, and will place commentators and cameras as far as possible along the route. The Royal Tour reporters, Godfrey Talbot, Audrey Russell and Wynford Vaughan Thomas, will be home in time to take part in these commentaries, and Richard Dimbleby will join the television team.

When the Queen comes back to London she completes a prodigious journey of some 46,000 miles, about half of it by sea and the rest by car, train, and aeroplane. I have followed this journey from a chair in Broadcasting House and through the eyes and voices of BBC commentators and members of Commonwealth broadcasting systems.

I remember with envy the reports of our Royal Tour commentators during the winter, for all the time they have been on the sunny side of the world—Bermuda, Jamaica, Fiji, Tonga, New Zealand, Australia. And no doubt it will be warm for the rest of the tour. In Ceylon and Uganda it will be hot; in Malta and Gibraltar there will be the Mediterranean spring. Of course, there has been some bad weather. It rained a little in Nukualofa when the Queen met Queen Salote in the capital of Tonga, but I think that rain was a little exaggerated by the reporters—for sentimental reasons! It rained heavily in Auckland, New Zealand, when the Queen landed; but I do not remember much bad weather after that.

Sitting in Broadcasting House I have been producing programmes on the Commonwealth Tour with the material sent back by our reporters. Up to the present I have produced about sixty; by the end of the tour that figure will be ninety. A great deal of the material used in the Commonwealth Tour programmes has come on tapes—tapes recorded on recorders taken round by Vaughan Thomas and Audrey Russell by car in the areas to be visited by the royal couple. They have been ahead of the royal party so that these tapes could be flown to London quickly (flying time from

(*Continued overleaf*)

The Queen inspects a guard of honour of her Watermen, brilliant in scarlet and bearing oars. A scene that will be re-enacted as Her Majesty steps ashore

Australia about three days) thus enabling us to give listeners an impression of a town on or just after the day the Queen was visiting it.

Otherwise we have had radio-circuit material from Godfrey Talbot, who accompanied the royal party—some of this actually from the *Gothic*, which has a powerful transmitter. We have had nearly daily circuits from the other side of the world—from New Zealand about breakfast time here and from Australia about lunchtime here, these being considered the best times. The circuits have been, on the whole, remarkably good. By means of these circuits, and because the Antipodes are so far ahead of us in time (ten to twelve hours) we have been able to include in a programme at lunchtime in London a report of an event which happened late in the evening of the same day in Australia or New Zealand.

In connection with this time difference we have been considerably worried in our introductions to stories on Australasian events. We gaily begin 'Today the Queen . . . no, it wasn't today, it was yesterday.' 'Yes, but it was Wednesday the so and so of February.' 'Ah, but it was Tuesday here when that happened on Wednesday there.' Very difficult!

I have been looking back over some of our scripts for the Commonwealth tour programmes. I read, 'Leaving London in chilly November weather last night at nine o'clock, they landed in the sunshine and warmth of Bermuda some minutes before two o'clock this afternoon. That was this morning in Bermuda, as they are four hours behind us.' I see we started early with clock trouble!

Delightful Singing for the Queen

In that first programme we played a Calypso specially composed for the arrival in Bermuda, *Welcome to our Gracious Queen*—perhaps the nicest piece of music that has come to us from the tour.

There was some delightful singing before the Queen and the Duke on the lawns of the Governor's Residence, in Kingston, Jamaica. One particularly enchanting song was *Dayo*, sung by a girls' choir: it was a song about women loading a boat with bananas all night and at daybreak they sing: 'Dayo, dayo, I'm tired and wanna go home.' In Fiji and Tonga all I remember are the girls singing in the grounds of Queen Salote's palace as they did the Maulu sit-down dance. From New Zealand came Maori songs, including one all of us concerned with the programmes remember, whose opening words sounded just like "Oh footy, footy pie.'

Other than music we have heard or heard about many strange and fascinating things: the bell-bird and the Tui bird in New Zealand, the trotting races in New Zealand and Australia, the log-chopping and tree-sawing competitions held in both Dominions and done at amazing speed (a fourteen-inch tree sawn in eleven seconds); the Kookaburra bird, with its mocking cry, in Australia; the Koala bears, a party of whom attended the State Ball in Brisbane in a special cage; the crocodile-hunters in Queensland, the carillon that plays *God Save the Queen* in Wellington, New Zealand; and, perhaps most awe-inspiring of all, the great open spaces of Australia—yes, there was the Mayor of Dubbo, New South Wales, who took Wynford Vaughan Thomas out to see a friend who had a 'spot of dirt across the road.' They went by 'plane (as they do a lot in Australia), and just as well because 'across the road' was 150 miles away, and the 'spot of dirt' turned out to be a 40,000-acre sheep-run.

When the Queen lands at Westminster she will, I am sure, have memories of all these sights and sounds, and many others. Above all, though, I think she will remember the kindness and the friendliness of her welcome round the world.

James Christie—Auctioneer

(Continued from page 11)

Christie did not, however, confine his business solely to running auctions. Apart from investing in newspapers, first in the Whig *Morning Chronicle* and then, in association with Tattersall, the famous auctioneer of horses, in the Tory *Morning Post*—all of which was a side-line with him—he made valuations for the various purposes that arise, more especially, for sale by private treaty. In 1790 he was appointed to act as agent for the syndicate headed by the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of York and of Clarence which was formed to purchase the great Orleans collection of pictures from Philippe Egalite in Paris for 100,000 guineas.

Because of the fear of intrigue and of the height of the price, success eluded him, but twelve years earlier, in 1778, Christie negotiated the sale privately to the Empress Catherine the Great of Russia of the greater part of Sir Robert Walpole's famous collection of pictures at Houghton for the Earl of Orford.

Christie's rise to fame and fortune date back to his move from Covent Garden into Pall Mall in 1766. After a short stay in premises there, which were taken over for the Royal Academy of Arts on its foundation, he found other premises at the western end of Pall Mall, very near to Marlborough House. Christie's New Auction Rooms there remained the home as well as the offices of his family until 1823. The main room appears in a plate in the *Microcosm of London* that came out, just after the turn of the century, as a record of the chief institutions in the capital. The fact that his room was singled out for illustration and mention, in such a publication, alone of the auction-rooms in London, is a full measure of Christie's achievement.

Two Worlds of Art and Fashion

Christie's move into Pall Mall contributed to his success in two important ways. First, it brought him into direct touch with artists, and secondly it placed him right in the district where Society lived in London. He must clearly have realised that the cultivation of the two worlds of art and of fashion, supplying both with what they wanted either as buyers and sellers or as students and spectators, was the best way to make his business flourish.

The two worlds, of course, overlap. But to deal first with the world of rank and fashion, Christie went out of his way to attract not merely the patronage but also the presence of High Society in his Rooms. According to a song heard at Vauxhall Gardens, it was part of a day of fashion to 'drop in at Christie's.'

When the artists in London formed their three exhibiting societies early in the reign of George III they made use of the auction rooms for their shows, and, so far as we know, this was how Christie first came into direct contact with them. As I have said, in 1768 the Royal Academy of Arts took over his first auction room in Pall Mall. Then it was that the artists in the Free Society, with Arthur Devis as President, helped him design his New Auction Rooms at the other end of Pall Mall, and they held their exhibitions in them for a month each year. The third group, the Incorporated Society, whose members included Stubbs and Wheatley, borrowed a considerable sum of money from Christie on the security of their premises in the Strand, which he proceeded to sell for them at auction when they wound up their society in 1776.

The reason for the importance to Christie of his association with the artists resided primarily in the fact that in those days, before the birth of the art historian and expert, the artist was the unchallenged professor of his art. In theory, at least, he knew all there was to know about it and in practice, at all events, he claimed always to be able to tell the good from the bad and the right from the wrong in his art. His could be and was the last word that mattered with connoisseurs and collectors.

Apart, however, from the acquaintances he must have made through the business transactions Christie had with the Royal Academicians and the artists in the other two societies, it is known that he was on friendly terms with Hoppner, and more with Gainsborough, his next-door neighbour in Pall Mall, who painted an extremely fine portrait of him when he was forty-eight years old, in 1778.

Clearly Christie did well to seek and to keep the goodwill of such men, and there is no doubt that it was on the basis of his close association with artists that Christie's reputation as an auctioneer of works of art was built and maintained. James Christie's capacity for business, his performance in the rostrum, his cultivation of the two worlds of art and of fashion, the knowledge and the experience that he acquired during his forty years' activity, all combined to give him his recognised place as the leading auctioneer and valuer in this country in the second half of the eighteenth century. He was fully prepared to seize his chance when the French Revolution and the subsequent Napoleonic campaigns released on to the market a flood of pictures, jewellery, and objects of art generally. The centre of the art trade of the world in the seventeenth century had been Rome. By the eighteenth century it had shifted to Paris and Amsterdam. It was very largely due to James Christie that London became that centre at the end of the eighteenth century, and has remained so ever since his time. (*Broadcast in the BBC's General Overseas Service*)

This Week's Listening

Bible Week

UNDER the joint auspices of the British Council of Churches and the British and Foreign Bible Society a Bible campaign was launched in October last year to bring home the central importance of the Bible for faith and life. The focus of this campaign is the holding of 'Bible weeks' during 1954, the 150th anniversary of the foundation of the Bible Society. The General Overseas Service is making this its 'Bible week.'

On Sunday part of the Third Jubilee Celebration held in London will be broadcast, with the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair, and speakers from Australia, Canada, South Africa, and other countries. There will also be the first of two talks by the Rev. William J. Platt on the past and the future of the Bible Society.

Broadcasts during the week will include daily Bible readings, a dramatic paraphrase of St. Paul's letter to the Philippians, a discussion on 'Translating the Gospels' between Dr. E. V. Rieu and the Rev. J. B. Phillips, and two programmes, one on the story of the English Bible, and the other, 'For the Whole World,' the story of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Bible for the World

THE history of the British and Foreign Bible Society is full of astonishing tales of courage, self-sacrifice, and endurance. In 'For All the World' P. H. Burton reconstructs the story that began one hundred and fifty years ago with the ardent desire of one man, the Rev. Thomas Charles of Bala, to bring the Bible in their own language to his own Welsh people.

It is a story that moves from England under the threat of Napoleonic invasion to Korea ravaged by the recent war; from the Tartar tribes of Central Asia to the Jivaro Indians in the jungles of Ecuador; from the Amazon to the Belgian Congo. It tells of perilous journeys by missionaries and the Society's agents, of whom George Borrow was one; of languages written down for the first time so that the Scriptures could be printed in them; of patient organisation and a common purpose surmounting obstacle after obstacle.

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

Unending Story

TELLING 'The Story of the Bible' will take listeners on a journey of close on four thousand years, from the camp fires of the nomadic Hebrews to the church and chapel, law court and home of today, where the Bible is such a familiar object that we sometimes forget that it is one many men have held dearer than life itself.

The Scriptures which we read today have not reached their present form without fierce opposition. But there have always been men such as St. Jerome, Luther, and Wyclif, who have devoted their lives to editing, translating, and copying the Bible. The story can never catch up on itself because research and excavation are ever likely to bring to light some ancient manuscript that will emend a chapter here or a verse there. Tischendorf's discovery of the Codex Sinaiticus will, in the programme, illustrate this important point.

Noel Scott traces this dramatic history in a programme rich in the incomparable poetry of the Bible itself.

G.O S.: Monday 10.30 and 17.30; Saturday 02.30

Translating the Gospels

THE translator is continually faced with the choice between being faithful to the letter or the spirit of his text. When this is sacred and separated from him by great gulfs of time and custom his task is formidable. In 'Translating the Gospels' two modern translators, E. V. Rieu and the Rev. J. B. Phillips, will discuss the principles on which they worked in translating the Gospels.

Dr. Rieu, editor of the Penguin Classics, has recently added to the Classics his own translation of the Four Gospels; he was already known as a vivid translator of Homer. The Rev. J. B. Phillips, Vicar of St. John's, Redhill, who translated the Epistles under the title 'Letters to Young Churches,' has also made a new translation of the Gospels.

General Overseas: Monday 14.45; Saturday 01.30

Indo-China

IN time of war it is no unusual thing to see displayed in a private home a map on which the course of battle is followed by a series of flagged pins or by coloured strings. In what might be termed normal warfare, it is no difficult thing to do; a daily communiqué is issued, the pins are moved accordingly. But many who have conscientiously tried to follow the course of the war in Indo-China have found themselves baffled by the apparently shifting scenes of conflict, by the seemingly un-coordinated nature of the warfare.

Much the same confusion is met when trying to follow political developments, both those inside the country and in relation to France. Add to this the curious geographical structure of Indo-China and the complexity of its peoples, and military and political situations can seem utterly mystifying.

The aim of the series of talks beginning this week will be to relate, in the simplest possible terms, past history to present happenings in Indo-China—as they occur. For this reason the actual speaker and his subject will be finally decided upon as late as possible before the broadcast. The speakers chosen for the series will have made a close study of Indo-China and travelled widely in it.

G.O.S.: Monday 16.15; Tuesday 00.45 and 07.15

Royal and Ancient

THE Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews in Scotland is to golfers what the M.C.C. at Lord's is to cricketers. That great golfer, Bobby Jones, said when he retired that if he were allowed to play on only one course for the remainder of his life he would unhesitatingly choose the Old Course at St. Andrews. On May 15 this famous club celebrates its two-hundredth anniversary.

Henry Longhurst, who has written and broadcast on golf for many years, will be speaking about the Royal and Ancient in this week's 'Report from Britain.' He has been a member of the club for ten years and has golfed in many different parts of the world. While at Cambridge he captained the University team which toured the United States.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 16.15; Wednesday 00.45 and 07.15

The Ordinary Man

PEOPLE named Jones occupy more than eighteen pages in the London Telephone Directory and with this fact in mind it seems fairly safe to say that the Joneses scattered throughout Britain represent a cross-section of the community. At any rate that is the belief of Peter Jones who, in a new series of comedy programmes, 'Talk About Jones,' will use his own surname to represent the ordinary man. Peter expects to have a lot of fun looking at Jones in all his moods.

Peter Jones is the actor-playright who collaborated with Peter Ustinov in the popular programmes 'In All Directions'; in 'Talk About Jones' he will collaborate with actor-playwright John Jowett.

G.O.S.: Tuesday 18.30; Thursday 02.30; Saturday 10.30

Programmes for May 9—15

Dvorak Festival

BETWEEN May 12 and June 2 four concerts devoted to the music of Dvorak will be given at the Royal Festival Hall in London, and on Wednesday the first concert in the festival will be heard by listeners overseas. It will be given by the BBC Symphony Orchestra under their conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent, and the programme consists of the Carneval Overture, Cello Concerto in B minor, and Symphony No. 2 in D minor.

The festival commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the great Czech composer's death on May 1, 1904. The best of his music is now unshakably established among that of the immortals, and his second symphony is one of his most powerful and characteristic utterances. The soloist in the cello concerto is the distinguished French instrumentalist Pierre Fournier.

Learning to Enjoy Music

DO you listen to music and wonder what it is all about? Or do you like it when it is romantic and suggests to your mind sunny landscapes and moonlit seas? Or do you read all the technicalities in the programme notes and get lost trying to find the stretto, or the second half of the counter-subject in the welter of sound?

Anthony Hopkins believes you can get much more enjoyment out of listening to music if you understand what the composer is trying to do and how he does it.

In the first of six programmes called 'Studies in Musical Taste' he will illustrate this problem of how to listen to music with examples from César Franck, Vaughan Williams and Rachmaninov. Later he will show how Mozart wrote some of the most popular music of his day and yet endowed it with a quality which gives it life and value nearly two hundred years later: and he will talk about many other composers from Bach to Stravinsky.

Anthony Hopkins is himself a composer of chamber music, orchestral works, ballets, and opera.

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

City of Six Towns

THE city of Stoke-on-Trent was brought into being by a stroke of the pen on March 31, 1910. It is perhaps Britain's most curious city because it consists of six towns, with six town halls, each inspiring its citizens with a proper pride in his own particular township. All six of the towns look to the pottery kilns for their livelihood and on every hand can be seen the smoking kilns, while mine-workings are so extensive that subsidence is a major problem. When Sam Pollock 'Goes to Town' to Stoke-on-Trent he will talk to people whose life is bound up with this very important export industry.

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

They will 'Talk About Jones' in the new comedy series opening in the General Overseas Service this week. Left to right: Sydney Tafler, John Jowett, Lind Joyce, Peter Jones, Mary Mackenzie, and Geoffrey Sumner

Sir Arthur Bliss

Sir William McKie

'MASTER OF THE KING'S MUSIC'

A programme designed to illustrate the ancient post and title

THE first of two programmes on the ancient post and title 'Master of the King's Music'—now, of course, 'Master of the Queen's Music'—will be heard in 'British Concert Hall,' when the choir of Westminster Abbey and the Philharmonia Orchestra will be conducted by Sir William McKie (organist and master of the choristers at the Abbey) and Sir Arthur Bliss, who was recently appointed to the post. The programme will consist of works by previous holders of the office, and will be introduced by Sir Arthur.

This historical office, which may be described as the musical equivalent of the Poet Laureateship, has had a colourful story. In the fourteenth century a body of minstrels known as the King's Musick received royal patronage and wore the Sovereign's livery. In Henry VI's reign a royal commission was appointed to regulate any infringement of their rights, and in 1469 Edward VI granted them a charter for the formation of a Guild. The first Master of the King's Musick was Nicholas Lanier. He was a flautist at court, and a musician to Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1617 he not only set Ben Jonson's *Masque of Lethe* but sang in it, and also painted the scenery. He was appointed Master in 1626 but went to live in the Netherlands during the Commonwealth, resuming his post at the Restoration. From the time of Charles II the Master had the task of directing the private band of the Sovereign. It had dwindled to a small body of wind players when Queen Victoria came to the throne, but the Prince Consort re-organised it as an orchestra. Edward VII, however, gave up the state concerts at which the band played and it went out of existence.

Great and distinguished musicians have occupied this honourable office—such men as Maurice Greene, William Boyce, John Stanley, Sir Walter Parratt, Sir Edward Elgar, Sir Walford Davies, and Sir Arnold Bax, after whose death Sir Arthur Bliss was appointed. Sir Arthur's career and his outstanding gifts as a creative artist give a sense of lively anticipation to his activities in a sphere which he is eminently qualified to occupy, not only to maintain the position but to enlarge and enhance it.

Next week in 'Master of the Queen's Music' Sir Arthur Bliss will conduct Act 2 of his opera *The Olympians*. The programme will be introduced by J. B. Priestley, who wrote the libretto. C. B. REES

General Overseas: Monday 00.45; Tuesday 14.15; Friday 19.00

Radio Theatre presents

'COLONEL CHABERT'

IN the year 1832, Honoré de Balzac wrote two-and-a-half major full-length novels, a dozen of his 'Droll Stories,' and some thirty-three other publications, amongst them the short novel which is the basis of this week's play.

Colonel Chabert, a favourite soldier of Napoleon's, was reported killed at the Battle of Eylau in 1807. At the news of his death, the Emperor wept: but his wife remarried. And her alliance with the powerful Count Ferraud enabled her to indulge her abilities for scheming and business speculation.

More than ten years later, a destitute veteran with a terrible scar on his head arrives in Paris and claims to be Chabert. Countess Ferraud will have nothing to do with him, nor will the authorities listen to his story, until he persuades a young lawyer named Derville to check the truth of his fantastic explanation of how he survived the battle. Eventually the truth is established, and the Countess now contemplates buying off this embarrassing relic from her past; but then in anger the Colonel reminds her that he first found her on the streets, and she determines on revenge, which she achieves in a particularly devilish way.

The classic treatment of such a theme in English is, of course, Tennyson's *Enoch Arden*; but *Chabert* was written well before. Most likely it was suggested by the experiences of a French officer in the regiment of Commandant Carraud, whose wife Zulma was one of the novelist's warmest admirers. Staying with the Carrauds, Balzac undoubtedly heard of Lieutenant Dupac who was left for dead on the field of battle, and later had great difficulty in establishing his identity; indeed, Balzac is said to have offered to write the captain's memoirs.

Certainly the account of Chabert's escape demonstrates Balzac's piledriver power to ram home the strongest melodrama. Countess Ferraud is one of Balzac's many studies of a hard, rapacious, unscrupulous, Parisian society woman, but Derville—who appears several times elsewhere in 'The Human Comedy'—is one of his most sympathetic lawyers.

Colonel Chabert has attracted adapters for other mediums—there was even a stage version in Paris within a few months of its publication. And the great actor Raimu played Chabert in one of his last films. PETER FORSTER

General Overseas: Sunday 00.30 and 18.30; Friday 11.30

Books to Read

Reviewed by

Geoffrey Boumphrey

FOR anyone who wants to take a reasonably intelligent interest in the progress of atomic research, *Report on the Atom*, by Gordon Dean, will make a good starting point. Mr. Dean was chairman from 1950 to 1953 of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. He is a layman, which will be a comfort to those of his readers who have not had a scientific training, because it means that when he dips into atomic physics he does so knowing from personal experience how difficult a subject it is for the uninitiated to come to terms with. So he explains things simply, and keeps his explanations to the bare minimum. Scientists may complain that he over-simplifies at times, and makes use of analogies like waves and particles and planets revolving round the sun, which they have themselves discarded as misleading. But the scientists should skip that part of the book, just as I skipped certain parts dealing with purely American politics and administration.

At the end of the war America clamped the bars of secrecy round her work in the atomic field. Just how fantastic in scale this work has been now appears for the first time. Today atomic research and development employ five per cent. of the entire population. Great new towns have been built, and factories of a size never planned before. Fantastic techniques of remote control have been devised for the handling of substances so lethal that once created their virulence will only be lessened by the passage of thousands of years. And the net result to date? Russia has probably been deterred from open war.

But beyond this, as Mr. Dean points out, the world's reserves of coal and oil will have been exhausted in about 400 years. Without the discovery of atomic power, civilisation as we know it would have been brought to a standstill. Today we tend to be obsessed by thoughts of the atomic bomb and of the horrors it might bring. It is possible that if we could look back at our own times from fifty years ahead we might bless Russia's present intransigence simply because without it the development of atomic power might have been delayed until almost too late.

* * *

Another view of civilisation, from a very different angle, is to be found in *Tomorrow is Already Here*, by Robert Jungk. Mr. Jungk is a man with a burning anger. As a young Jewish student at the time of the Reichstag fire, he suffered persecution, loss of nationality, and flight from Prague, Paris, and Switzerland successively as a result of his anti-Nazi activities. From 1947 to 1953 he lived in the United States where, because of those activities, he managed to gain access to many semi-secret places not usually open to journalists. But having learned certain aspects of the American way of life and perceived some of its trends he became filled with horror. In too many ways it seems to him to be following the ways of totalitarianism, which he knows so well.

This book has been written with a passionate desire to point out the perils before they are too strong to be overcome. He sees the rights of the individual being increasingly subordinated to the requirements of the state; sees men and women rated no higher than machines and conditioned to make them as like machines as possible.

I feel there must be a considerable amount of truth in the author's accusations—not only as they apply to America, but in many other countries where civilisation claims to be highest. It is right that they should have been made, though the author may have over-emphasised them, perhaps.

* * *

And now *Westward Ho with the 'Albatross,'* by Professor Hans Petterson. The author was leader of the Swedish Deep-Sea Expedition which sailed from Göteborg in July 1947 for a fifteen months' cruise round the world. The main object of the expedition was to investigate the bed of the ocean at great depths, using for the purpose a newly designed Swedish core-sampling instrument. These cores, by exposing the successive layers of sediment forming the sea bottom, give much the same sort of information that geologists get from studying the stratification of rocks on land. Professor Petterson gives us just enough of the scientific side to interest and not bore the layman, but his book is also worth reading as the chronicle of a thoroughly enjoyable cruise which touched many of the most beautiful islands in the world.

* * *

Lastly, *The Stronghold*, by Xan Fielding. The author spent three years in Crete during the war, having been put ashore by submarine to help the Resistance movement there. In 1952 he went back to spend a year with his old comrades in the White Mountains (the least accessible part of the island) and so fulfilled a long-standing ambition. This is a grand book. Reading it, you realise what it was about the White Mountains, and above all about their inhabitants, that made the author determined to get back to them. The Cretans of that part are, according to Mr. Fielding, lovable rascals, though after a time you begin to realise why the author finds their entertainment more enjoyable to anticipate or remember than to experience. This is a book not to be missed.

Report on the Atom, by Gordon Dean (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 16s.)
Tomorrow is Already Here, by Robert Jungk (Hart-Davis, 16s.)
Westward Ho with the 'Albatross,' by Professor Hans Petterson (Macmillan, 21s.)
The Stronghold, by Xan Fielding (Secker & Warburg, 21s.)

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

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

East Africa, Arabia, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria, Turkey

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.15	7110	42.19
04.30-06.15	9410	31.88
04.30-06.15	12095	24.80
05.00-06.15	15070	19.91
†08.30-09.30	11945	25.12
†08.30-09.30	15110	19.85
†08.30-09.30	17870	16.79
10.30-16.15	15140	19.82
	(except May 15)	
10.30-16.15	17810	16.84
10.30-20.15	15110	19.85
11.30-17.30	21470	13.97
‡13.45-16.30	11945	25.12
‡13.45-16.30	17870	16.79
17.15-20.15	15140	19.82
17.15-21.00	11945	25.12
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88

Iraq, Persia

04.30-06.15	11930	25.15
15.15-20.15	11910	25.19
(13.45-20.15 May 15)		

West Africa

04.30-06.30	7185	41.75
04.30-06.30	9770	30.71
05.00-07.30	11780	25.47
06.00-08.00	15110	19.85
07.00-08.00	17700	16.95
†08.30-09.30	17870	16.79
*09.30-20.15	15110	19.85
10.30-16.15	17870	16.79
13.00-17.30	21470	13.97
17.15-18.15	17870	16.79
18.00-20.15	11800	25.42
21.00-22.45	9510	31.55
21.00-22.45	9600	31.25
21.00-22.45	11800	25.42

North Africa

04.30-06.30	7185	41.75
04.30-07.30	9770	30.71
06.00-07.30	11780	25.47
†08.30-09.30	11780	25.47
16.00-18.30	15110	19.85
(13.45-18.30 May 15)		
18.00-20.15	11800	25.42
18.00-22.45	9600	31.25
18.30-22.45	9510	31.55
21.00-22.45	7185	41.75

Central and South Africa

04.30-06.30	7185	41.75
04.30-06.30	9600	31.25
05.00-07.15	11750	25.53
06.00-08.00	15110	19.85
07.00-08.00	17700	16.95
†08.30-09.30	15110	19.85
†08.30-09.30	17870	16.79
10.30-16.15	17870	16.79
10.30-20.15	15110	19.85
13.00-17.30	21470	13.97
16.15-16.30	17870	16.79
	(Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.)	
16.15-16.30	15140	19.82
	(Mon., Tues., Wed., Sat.)	
16.45-17.00	17870	16.79
	(except Thurs., Fri.)	
16.45-17.00	15140	19.82
	(except Thurs., Fri.)	
17.00-17.15	15140	19.82
17.00-18.15	17870	16.79
17.30-22.45	11820	25.38
18.00-22.45	9600	31.25
21.00-22.45	7185	41.75

Malta, Greece, Italy, Central Mediterranean

04.30-06.15	6195	48.43
04.30-06.15	7110	42.19
04.30-07.30	9410	31.88
06.00-07.30	12095	24.80
†08.30-09.30	11945	25.12
10.30-16.15	15140	19.82
	(except May 15)	
10.30-18.30	15110	19.85
10.30-20.15	11945	25.12
17.15-18.30	15140	19.82
18.30-21.00	9410	31.88
20.00-21.00	7320	40.98

Gibraltar, W. Mediterranean

GMT	kc/s	m.
04.30-06.30	7185	41.75
06.00-07.30	9770	30.71
06.00-07.30	11780	25.47
†08.30-09.30	11780	25.47
10.30-18.30	15110	19.85
‡13.45-16.30	11750	25.53
18.00-20.15	11800	25.42
18.30-22.45	9510	31.55
21.00-22.45	7185	41.75

Canada, U.S.A., Mexico

21.15-00.30	11930	25.15
22.15-03.00	9825	30.53
00.30-03.00	6110	49.10
04.30-06.15	6195	48.43

West Indies, Central America, South America (north of Amazon) including Peru

‡13.45-16.30	17890	16.77
‡13.45-16.30	15070	19.91
20.00-22.15	15180	19.76
21.00-23.15	11750	25.53
22.15-23.15	9510	31.55
23.45-00.30	11750	25.53
23.45-03.00	9510	31.55
00.30-03.00	6035	49.71

South America (south of Amazon) excluding Peru

‡13.45-16.30	17730	16.92
‡13.45-16.30	15180	19.76
20.00-22.15	15260	19.66
20.00-00.30	12095	24.80
22.15-03.00	9410	31.88
00.30-03.00	6050	49.59

Australia

06.00-08.00	7150	41.96
06.00-08.00	9640	31.12
*09.30-11.15	11930	25.15
*09.30-11.15	15070	19.91
*09.30-11.15	15400	19.48
‡13.45-16.30	11910	25.19
‡13.45-16.30	12095	24.80
‡13.45-16.30	15420	19.46
20.00-21.00	7320	40.98
20.00-21.00	9410	31.88
20.00-22.15	15180	19.76
21.00-22.15	11750	25.53

New Zealand

06.00-08.00	7135	42.05
06.00-08.00	9510	31.55
*09.30-11.15	9410	31.88
*09.30-11.15	11930	25.15
*09.30-11.15	15070	19.91
*09.30-11.15	15400	19.48
‡13.45-16.30	11945	25.12
20.00-21.00	7320	40.98
20.00-22.15	9510	31.55
20.00-22.15	9600	31.25
20.00-22.15	12095	24.80
21.00-22.15	11800	25.42

Japan, North China, North-Western Pacific

09.30-11.30	15400	19.48
09.30-14.15	9410	31.88
(09.30-16.30 May 15)		
*09.30-14.15	11930	25.15

South-East Asia

*09.30-15.15	15070	19.91
*09.30-15.15	17715	16.93
13.00-15.15	12095	24.80
(13.00-16.30 May 15)		
‡13.45-16.30	11910	25.19
‡13.45-16.30	15420	19.46

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

02.00-02.15	7135	42.05
02.00-02.15	9510	31.55
*09.30-16.15	17715	16.93
	(except May 15)	
*09.30-18.15	15070	19.91
	(except May 15)	
13.00-18.15	12095	24.80
‡13.45-16.30	11910	25.19
‡13.45-16.30	15420	19.46
16.00-18.15	9825	30.53

* Opens at 08.30 May 10 † May 10 only ‡ May 15 only

Your Wavelengths

Special Services—West

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

North America

Canada, U.S.A.

GMT	kc/s	m.
13.45-16.30	15310	19.60
(May 15 only)	11930	25.15
15.00-16.15	15310	19.60
17.00-20.00	15310	19.60
	(Mon. to Fri.)	
20.00-20.45	15310	19.60
	(Mon. to Sat.)	
20.45-21.15	15310	19.60
	11930	25.15

West Indies

23.15-23.45	11750	25.53
	9510	31.55

Falkland Islands

Sunday only

16.15-16.45	17730	16.92

Latin America

Central America, South Caribbean Area, South America (N. of Amazon) including Peru

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	9580	31.32
	6195	48.43

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	11800	25.42
	9580	31.32

South America (S. of Amazon) excluding Peru

In Spanish

23.00-00.30	12040	24.92
	9600	31.25

In Portuguese

23.00-00.15	11860	25.30
	9640	31.12

Mexico

In Spanish

01.00-02.30	6180	48.54

Malta

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

17.30-17.45	9410	31.88
	11955	25.09

East Africa

GMT	kc/s	m.
16.45-17.00	17870	16.79
	15140	19.82
	Thurs.)	
18.15-18.30	15260	19.66
	11930	25.15
	(Sun., Fri.)	

West Africa

20.15-21.00	11800	25.42
	15110	19.85

Central and South Africa

16.15-16.30	17870	16.79
	15140	19.82
	(Sun., Thurs., Fri.)	
16.30-16.45	17870	16.79
	15140	19.82
16.45-17.00	17870	16.79
	15140	19.82
	(Thurs., Fri.)	

Arabic

Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan, Syria

03.45-04.15	7210	41.61
	9760	30.74
04.45-05.15	9760	30.74
	12040	24.92
17.00-19.00	12040	24.92
	15450	19.42
19.30-20.30	9825	30.53
	12040	24.92

North Africa

04.45-05.15	6180	48.54
17.00-19.00	9580	31.32
19.30-20.30	9580	31.32

Hebrew

Israel

16.30-17.00	11750	25.53
	12040	24.92
	15450	19.42
	17700	16.95

Persian

Persia

10.00-10.15	12040	24.92
	15180	19.76
	15420	19.45
	17700	16.95
15.45-16.30	12040	24.92
	15450	19.42

Special Services—East

The week's programmes are given on page 27

Pacific

Australia

GMT	kc/s	m.
06.00-07.00	7230	41.49
	9760	30.74
	11910	25.19

New Zealand

06.00-07.00	7230	41.49
	9735	30.82

Eastern

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

13.15-15.30	12040	24.92
	15260	19.66
13.45-14.15	15420	19.45
Tuesday, Wednesday	17890	16.77

Wavelengths directed to South-East Asia and to India, Pakistan, and Ceylon are receivable in both areas

Far Eastern

China and Japan

GMT	kc/s	m.
09.00-09.15	12040	24.92
	(Mon. to Fri.)	
09.15-09.30	12040	24.92
11.00-11.30	12040	24.92
12.00-12.45	12040	24.92

South-East Asia

09.00-09.15	15180	19.76
	(Mon. to Fri.)	
	17890	16.77
	(Mon. to Fri.)	
09.15-09.30	15180	19.76
	17890	16.77
10.30-13.45	15420	19.45
	17890	16.77
13.15-14.00	12040	24.92
	15260	19.66
14.15-14.30	15420	19.45
(except May 15)	17890	16.77

SUNDAY
MAY 9

General Overseas Service

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

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes
20.45-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

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

Falkland Islands

16.15-16.45 Calling the Falkland Islands
including the monthly newsletter

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Weekly News Round-up
23.15 Medical Talk
23.30 Feature Programme
23.50 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Commentary by J. de Castilla
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (*As* 23.15-00.00 *above*)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (*As* 00.15-00.30 *above*)
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Music or Feature
23.30 London Chronicle
23.45 Listeners' Choice
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Calling East Africa

West Africa

20.15 Tunes of Everyday Life
A programme of gramophone records
20.30-21.00 Sunday Half-Hour
Community hymn-singing from Grangetown Presbyterian Church

Central and South Africa

16.15 Across the Line
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (*News*)
16.40-16.45 Sondag Praatjie (*Sunday Talk*)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Question and Answer
17.35 Musical Recital
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Discussion
'The genius of Arab civilisation has been to preserve and develop, not to originate'
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
19.40 'Tafsir'
19.50 Your Favourite Singer
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

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

Persian

10.00-10.15 News and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Topical Talk
16.10 'Law and the Individual in England': a talk
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 Radio Theatre presents Martin Lewis and Lydia Sherwood in
'COLONEL CHABERT'
A radio play by C. E. Webber
from the story by Honoré de Balzac
Characters in order of speaking:
Jules Ferraud.....Ysanne Churchman
Madeleine Ferraud...Sulwen Morgan
Rose Ferraud.....Lydia Sherwood
Monsieur Derbecq.....Lewis Stringer
Godeschal.....Alan Reid
Simonnin.....Jimmy Rossell-Evans
Colonel Chabert.....Martin Lewis
Madame Vergniaud.....Esmé Lewis
Vergniaud.....Sidney Monckton
Georges Vergniaud.....Jill Nyasa
Henri Vergniaud.....Wilfrid Downing
Maitre Derville.....Hugh Falkus
Magistrate.....John Turnbull
Clerk of the Court...Reginald Thorne
Produced by David H. Godfrey
(*repeated at* 18.30; *Friday at* 11.30)
Peter Forster writes on page 18

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

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; *Monday at* 09.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 FROM THE BIBLE

04.55 News Summary

05.00 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Paul Sacher
Douglas Whittaker (flute)
John Wolfe (oboe)
Ralph Clarke (clarinet)
Richard Newton (bassoon)
Douglas Moore (horn)
William Overton (trumpet)
William Teskey (trombone)
Monopartita.....*Honegger*
Six Dances from 'La Rosière Républicaine'.....*Grétry*
Concerto for seven wind instruments, strings, and percussion.....*Frank Martin*
Roméo seul; Tristesse; Concert et Bal; Grand Fête chez Capulet (Roméo et Juliette).....*Berlioz*

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 SPORTS REVIEW

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 PERSONAL PORTRAIT
Someone in the news

07.30 TIP-TOP TUNES
played by Geraldo and his Orchestra with Jill Day and Roy Edwards
introducing Swingtime
The String Choir, London Rhapsody
All-time Hit Parade
and Geraldo at the piano
Introduced by Bruce Wyndham
Producer, Jimmy Grant

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 British and Foreign Bible Society
THIRD JUBILEE CELEBRATION
in Central Hall, Westminster
with speakers from overseas
Presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury
(*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 Tony Hancock in 'STAR BILL'
with Moira Lister, Graham Stark and Higgins
featuring
The girl of a thousand voices
Joan Turner
The man with a golden trumpet
Eddie Calvert
and a visiting star

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 GRAND HOTEL
Tom Jenkins
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist,
Philip Hattey
(*repeated on Thursday at* 05.00)

14.00 Big Ben
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 CONCERTO
BBC Scottish Orchestra
Conductor, Ian Whyte
Rawicz and Landauer (two pianos)
Overture: The Bartered Bride.....*Smetana*
Concerto in E flat, for two pianos and orchestra.....*Mozart*
Swedish Rhapsody.....*Alfven*
A Strauss Fantasy.....*arr. Landauer*

15.15 PERSONAL PORTRAIT
Someone in the news

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

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 LONDON FORUM

16.45 British and Foreign Bible Society
THIRD JUBILEE CELEBRATION
in Central Hall, Westminster
with speakers from overseas
Presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury
(*repeated at* 23.45)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards in 'TAKE IT FROM HERE'
with Wallas Eaton, Alma Cogan
June Whitfield, The Keynotes
(*repeated on Monday at* 05.00: *Tuesday, at* 01.00 *and* 09.45)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR

18.30 Radio Theatre
'COLONEL CHABERT'
A radio play by C. E. Webber
from the story by Honoré de Balzac
(*See* 00.30; *repeated Friday,* 11.30)

20.00 THE NEWS

followed by an interlude at 20.10

20.15 THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S THIRD JUBILEE
A series of six talks
1—'Looking Back'
by the Rev. W. J. Platt
General Secretary of the Society
(*repeated on Monday at* 02.45)

20.30 SUNDAY HALF-HOUR
Community hymn-singing from Grangetown Presbyterian Church. Led by the combined choirs of the United Churches of Grangetown

21.00 FROM THE BIBLE

followed by an interlude at 21.10

21.15 SOLOIST *v.* ORCHESTRA
The story of the concerto from Bach to Bartok, presented with gramophone records by Julian Herbage
7—'Romanticism Domesticated: Schumann and Grieg'
(*repeated on Monday,* 07.30 *and* 23.45)

21.45 VARIETY FANFARE
High-speed entertainment from the North of England
presenting the best in British show business
with the Kordites and the Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Vilem Tausky

22.15 WELSH MAGAZINE
with items of particular interest to Welsh people abroad
including a newsletter, topical and sports reports, modern and traditional music, and an interview with a Welsh personality in the news
(*repeated on Monday at* 12.30)

22.45 Programme Parade and Interlude

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

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

23.45-00.15 British and Foreign Bible Society
THIRD JUBILEE CELEBRATION
(*See* 10.30)

PROGRAMME PARADE and Announcements broadcast daily

GMT
00.24 on: 49.71, 49.10, 49.59 m.
04.24 on: 48.43, 42.19, 41.75, 31.88, 31.25, 30.71, 25.15, 24.80 m.
05.54 on: 42.05, 41.96, 31.12, 19.85 m.
09.24 on: 31.88, 25.15, 19.91, 19.85, 19.48, 16.93 m.
10.24 on: 25.12, 19.82, 16.84, 16.79 m.
15.09 on: 25.19 m.
15.54 on: 30.53 m.
20.54 on: 25.53 m.
22.09 on: 31.88, 30.53 m.
22.58 approx. on: 31.88, 31.55, 30.53, 25.53, 25.15, 24.80 m.

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

General Overseas Service

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

MONDAY
MAY 10

GMT

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 FROM THE BIBLE

00.40 From the Editorials

00.45 British Concert Hall
MASTER OF THE KING'S MUSIC
First of two programmes designed to illustrate the ancient post and title
(*See Tuesday*, 14.15; *Fri.*, 19.00)
Next week: 'Master of the Queen's Music.' Sir Arthur Bliss conducts Act 2 of 'The Olympians'
C. B. Rees writes on page 18

01.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Nicolai and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*,' by Stephen Williams
'Musician and Poet,' by Cedric Wallis
(*repeated at* 16.30; *Tuesday*, 06.45)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

02.15 LONDON FORUM

02.45 THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S THIRD JUBILEE
A series of six talks
(*See Sunday at* 20.15)

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 Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards in 'TAKE IT FROM HERE'
with Wallas Eaton, Alma Cogan, June Whitfield, The Keynotes
(*repeated Tuesday*, 01.00 *and* 09.45)

05.30 PAUL'S LETTER TO THE CHRISTIANS AT PHILIPPI
A dramatised paraphrase by Ormerod Greenwood
Paul.....Carleton Hobbs
Epaphroditus.....Alan Wheatley
Greek Reader.....George Pastell
(*repeated on Tuesday at* 02.30)
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
This week includes 'Playgoer's Diary'

06.45 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Alan J. Villiers

07.30 SOLOIST v. ORCHESTRA
The story of the concerto from Bach to Bartok, presented with gramophone records by Julian Herbage
7—'Romanticism Domesticated: Schumann and Grieg'
(*repeated at* 23.45)

08.00 Close down

08.30 DANCE MUSIC (records)

08.45 The Royal Tour
ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR
A commentary on the ceremony welcoming the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Gibraltar

09.15 NEWS FOR THE FAR EAST

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS
followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 IN TOWN TONIGHT
Interesting people interviewed by John Ellison

10.15 RACE RELATIONS
Second of a series of six talks by Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.
(*repeated on Friday*, 15.15 *and* 23.30)

10.30 THE STORY OF THE BIBLE
Recounting how the text of the Scriptures developed into that we know today
Written by Noel Scott
Based on research by Elizabeth Braund
Produced by Terence Tiller
(*repeated at* 17.30; *Saturday*, 02.30)
See note on page 17

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 Cricket
WORCESTERSHIRE v. PAKISTAN TOURING TEAM
A commentary by Rex Alston on the second day's play at Worcester

12.30 WELSH MAGAZINE
with items of particular interest to Welsh people abroad

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 'VELVET JOHNNIE'
by Peter Cheyney
Dramatised by Anthony Aspinall
(*See Thursday at* 01.15; *Fri.*, 20.15)

13.45 CHILDREN SINGING
The Choir of Wirral County Grammar School for Girls
Conductor, Doris Parkinson

14.00 Big Ben
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 George Cole and Phyllis Calvert in 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
Episode 26
(*repeated Wed.*, 17.30; *Friday*, 07.30)

14.45 From the Third Programme
TRANSLATING THE GOSPELS
A discussion between two modern translators, E. V. Rieu, Litt.D. and the Rev. J. B. Phillips
(*repeated on Saturday at* 01.30)
See note on page 17

15.15 OVERTURES
on gramophone records

15.30 RECITAL
June Wilson (soprano)
Gordon Watson (piano)
From the Hall of India and Pakistan, Over-Seas House, London

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 INDO-CHINA
A series of talks in which speakers consider past events and present developments in the light of their own experiences in Indo-China
(*repeated Tuesday*, 00.45 *and* 07.15)
See note on page 17

16.30 MUSIC MAGAZINE
(*See* 01.45; *repeated Tues.*, 06.45)

16.45 Cricket
WORCESTERSHIRE v. PAKISTAN TOURING TEAM
Further commentary

17.00 The Royal Tour
ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR
A recorded commentary on the ceremony welcoming the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Gibraltar
(*repeated Tuesday*, 02.15 *and* 10.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 THE STORY OF THE BIBLE
(*See* 10.30; *repeated Sat.*, 02.30)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Alfred Marks in 'THE FORCES' SHOW'
with Sally Rogers
(*See Wednesday at* 21.15)

19.30 LONDON JAZZ
Spotlight on the Alto Sax
with the Geoff Taylor Group and the Douggie Robinson Quintet

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 SOUVENIRS OF MUSIC
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

21.00 Cricket
WORCESTERSHIRE v. PAKISTAN TOURING TEAM
An eye-witness account of the second day's play at Worcester
followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
Concert music

22.15 ENGLISH MAGAZINE

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 PERSONAL PORTRAIT
Someone in the news

23.30 STAGE, SCREEN, AND STUDIO
A magazine programme introduced by Princess Indira
This week includes 'Playgoer's Diary'

23.45-00.15 SOLOIST v. ORCHESTRA
(*See* 07.30)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes
17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

23.15 Personal Portrait
23.30-23.45 Stage, Screen, and Studio
Introduced by Princess Indira
This week includes 'Playgoer's Diary'

Latin America

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

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

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

West Africa

20.15 CALLING WEST AFRICA
Matters for Discussion
'The Professional and West Africa': a series of ten talks. 1—Introduction by Dr. R. J. Harrison Church
'West African Bookshelf': talk by David Williams
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

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

Mauritius

17.15-17.30 Calling Mauritius
(*On* 19.66 *metres*)

Malta

17.30-17.45 English by Radio
Presented in Maltese

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Arab Affairs in the British Press
17.30 Listeners' Requests
17.50 London Letter
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Mirror of the West
'Withered Flowers in English Literature,' by Harith Taha al-Rawi
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
19.36 English by Radio
19.55 Listeners' Forum
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

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

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 For Your Consideration: a talk
15.55 'Focus': topical talk
16.00 Women's Programme
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY
MAY 11

General Overseas Service

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

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes
17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Recital
Desmond Bradley (violin)
Margaret Ann Ireland (piano)

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Musical Interlude
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Science Notebook
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 International Commentary

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

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

West Africa

20.15 Calling West Africa
'Far Away and Long Ago,' by W. H. Hudson. Episode 10
Hymns and their Music
sung by the St. Martin Singers
Conducted by W. D. Kennedy-Bell
20.45-21.00 Listeners' Choice

Central and South Africa

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

Malta

17.30-17.45 Maltese Miscellany
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 English by Radio
17.35 Music Programme
17.45 Mirror of the East
'Worship in Ramadan'
by Sahib al-Fadilah al-Shaikh Mahmud
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Letters from the Arab World
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
19.40 Announcer's Choice
20.00 Arab Affairs in the British Press
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 This England
16.40-17.00 Science and Technology

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Listeners' Period
16.00 Persian Music Requests
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 FROM THE BIBLE

00.40 From the Editorials

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

01.00 Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards in 'TAKE IT FROM HERE'
with Wallas Eaton, Alma Cogan
June Whitfield, The Keynotes
(*repeated at* 09.45)

01.30 LONDON JAZZ
Ted Heath and his Music
in a programme of big band jazz featuring Don Lusher, Roy Willox
Ronnie Verrall, and Bobby Pratt
Producer, Jimmy Grant

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

02.15 The Royal Tour
ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR
A recorded commentary on the ceremony welcoming the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Gibraltar
(*repeated at* 10.15)

02.30 PAUL'S LETTER TO THE CHRISTIANS AT PHILIPPI
A dramatised paraphrase
by Ormerod Greenwood
Paul.....Carleton Hobbs
Epaphroditus.....Alan Wheatley
Greek Reader.....George Pastell
Produced by Josephine Plummer

followed by an interlude at 02.50

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 MUSIC FOR DANCING
Victor Silvester
and his Ballroom Orchestra

05.45 GENERALLY SPEAKING

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 BOOKS TO READ

06.45 MUSIC MAGAZINE
'Nicolai and *The Merry Wives of Windsor*,' by Stephen Williams
'Musician and Poet,' by Cedric Wallis

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 INDO-CHINA
(*See* 00.45)

07.30 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with A SONG FOR EVERYONE
with his guest artist, Barbara Leigh
BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Kemlo Stephen
Produced by Eddie Fraser
(*repeated Wednesday*, 02.30 *and* 15.30)

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS
followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 'TAKE IT FROM HERE'
(*See* 01.00)

10.15 The Royal Tour
ARRIVAL AT GIBRALTAR
(*See* 02.15)

10.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
The listener's own programme in which news and comments are exchanged by letters written to the Club
(*repeated Thurs.*, 22.15: *Friday*, 17.30)

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES

12.00 DANCE MUSIC
on gramophone records

12.15 Cricket
WORCESTERSHIRE v. PAKISTAN TOURING TEAM
A commentary by Rex Alston on the third and last day's play at Worcester

12.30 THE BILLY MAYERL RHYTHM ENSEMBLE

12.45 ULSTER MAGAZINE
For all Ulster folk overseas

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 SOUVENIRS OF MUSIC
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

14.00 Big Ben
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 British Concert Hall
MASTER OF THE KING'S MUSIC
First of two programmes designed to illustrate the ancient post and title
Choir of Westminster Abbey
Organist and Master of the Choristers
Sir William McKie
Sub-organist, Dr. Osborne Peasgood
and the Philharmonia Orchestra
Conducted by Sir William McKie
and Sir Arthur Bliss
The programme consists of works by previous holders of the office, introduced by Sir Arthur Bliss, the present Master of the Queen's Music
(*repeated on Friday at* 19.00)
Next week: 'Master of the Queen's Music.' Sir Arthur Bliss conducts Act 2 of 'The Olympians'

15.15 ANNOUNCER'S CHOICE
Aidan McDermot presents
his selection of gramophone records

15.30 STUDIES IN MUSICAL TASTE
A series of six talks
by Anthony Hopkins
1—'Listening to Music'
(*repeated on Thursday*, 06.30 *and* 23.45)
See note on page 17

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 REPORT FROM BRITAIN
Henry Longhurst marks the bi-centenary of the world's premier golf club, the Royal and Ancient at St. Andrews in Scotland
(*repeated Wednesday*, 00.45 *and* 07.15)
See note on page 17

16.30 THE MICHAEL KREIN SAXOPHONE QUARTET

16.45 Cricket
WORCESTERSHIRE v. PAKISTAN TOURING TEAM
Further commentary

17.00 SAM POLLOCK GOES TO TOWN
This week: Stoke-on-Trent
A series of reports
on places, people, and their jobs
(*repeated Wednesday*, 02.15 *and* 10.15)
See note on page 17

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
Concert music

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 Peter Jones in 'TALK ABOUT JONES'
with Lind Joyce
Mary Mackenzie, Sydney Tafler
Geoffrey Sumner, and John Jowett
Orchestra conducted by Peter Akister
Written by
John Jowett and Peter Jones
Production by Vernon Harris
(*repeated Thurs.*, 02.30; *Sat.*, 10.30)
See note on page 17

19.00 FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
A programme telling the story of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose aim is to bring the Bible within the reach of everyone in the world, in his own language
Narrator, Stuart Hibberd
Script by P. H. Burton
Produced by Erwyn Evans
(*repeated Wed.*, 01.00; *Thurs.*, 14.15)
See note on page 17

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

21.00 Cricket
WORCESTERSHIRE v. PAKISTAN TOURING TEAM
An eye-witness account of the last day's play at Worcester

followed by an interlude at 21.05

21.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
Light music

21.45 TWENTY QUESTIONS
Commonwealth Team
(*See Wed.*, 14.15; *Friday*, 18.30)

22.15 ULSTER MAGAZINE
For all Ulster folk overseas

22.30 THINK ON THESE THINGS
Christian hymns,
their music, and their meaning

22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP and Programme Parade

23.00 THE NEWS

23.10 Home News from Britain

23.15 RECITAL
Desmond Bradley (violin)
Margaret Ann Ireland (piano)
From the Hall of India and Pakistan, Over-Seas House, London

23.45-00.00 BOOKS TO READ

General Overseas Service

WEDNESDAY
MAY 12

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

GMT
00.00 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 FROM THE BIBLE

00.40 From the Editorials

00.45 REPORT FROM BRITAIN
Henry Longhurst marks the bi-centenary of the world's premier golf club, the Royal and Ancient at St. Andrews in Scotland
(repeated at 07.15)

01.00 FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
A programme telling the story of the British and Foreign Bible Society
(See Tuesday at 19.00; repeated on Thursday at 14.15)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

02.15 SAM POLLOCK GOES TO TOWN
This week: Stoke-on-Trent
A series of reports on places, people, and their jobs
(repeated at 10.15)

02.30 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with A SONG FOR EVERYONE
with his guest artist, Barbara Leigh
BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Kemlo Stephen
(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 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT
A miscellany of musical entertainment provided by the BBC Concert Orchestra and the BBC Chorus

05.45 CLIMBING KILIMANJARO
Last of four talks by Colonel F. Spencer Chapman

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 Jack Buchanan in 'HOME AND AWAY'
by David Climie and Anthony Armstrong
Daffodil Fuller.....Elsie Randolph
Millie Fuller.....Josephine Crombie
Janet Fuller.....Beryl Roques
Hyacinth Fuller.....Carol Shelley
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
Produced by Jacques Brown
(repeated on Friday, 13.15 and 23.45)

07.00 THE NEWS

07.10 Home News from Britain

07.15 REPORT FROM BRITAIN
(See 00.45)

07.30 RECITAL
Desmond Bradley (violin)
Margaret Ann Ireland (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 SAM POLLOCK GOES TO TOWN
(See 02.15)

10.30 RHYTHM IS THEIR BUSINESS
A programme of gramophone records presented by Denis Preston

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA

12.15 BAND OF THE SCOTS GUARDS
Conducted by
Lieut.-Col. S. Rhodes, M.B.E.
Director of Music
with John Holmes (bass)

12.45 WORK AND WORSHIP
Extracts from the Third Jubilee Celebration of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and messages from missionaries' children to their parents abroad

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 NEW RECORDS
Presented by Malcolm Macdonald

14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL

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

14.45 Robert Eddison in 'DEAD SILENCE'
A serial play in eight episodes adapted by Ellerton Trevor from the story by Simon Raitray
5—'The Voice of a Stranger'
Gorry.....Noel Hood
Hugo Bishop.....Robert Eddison
Detective-Inspector Frisnay
Raf de la Torre
Christine Johns.....Daphne Maddox
Sir Bernard Gregg.....Ivan Samson
Arthur Bell.....James E. Thompson
Coffee stall proprietor...Geoffrey Bond
Club porter.....William Abney
(repeated Thurs., 20.15; Fri., 02.30)

15.15 MUSIC FROM THE OPERAS
on gramophone records

15.30 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with A SONG FOR EVERYONE
(See 02.30)

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
An economic commentary by Andrew Shonfield

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

17.00 MID-WEEK TALK
'The Game of Chess'
by Hubert Phillips
(repeated Thursday, 02.15 and 10.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 George Cole and Phyllis Calvert in 'A LIFE OF BLISS'
Episode 26
(See Friday at 07.30)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 CONTINENTAL CABARET
Records presented by Lilian Duff

19.00 DVORAK FESTIVAL
BBC Symphony Orchestra
Conductor, Sir Malcolm Sargent
Pierre Fournier (cello)
Overture: Carneval
Cello Concerto
From the Royal Festival Hall, London

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 DVORAK FESTIVAL
Part 2
Symphony No. 2, in D minor

21.00 FRANCIS POULENC
(piano)
on gramophone records

21.15 Alfred Marks in 'THE FORCES' SHOW'
with Sally Rogers
Top Tunes and Request Numbers
from Eve Boswell
and Dickie Valentine
The New Howdunnit
David Berglas
and a guest star
Peter Yorke and his Orchestra
Script by Gene Crowley
Alan Blain, and Maurice Rodgers
Script editor, Jimmy Grafton
Produced by Bill Worsley

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
Political personalities discuss the week's news

23.45-00.15 RHYTHM IS THEIR BUSINESS
Records presented by Denis Preston

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes
17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

23.15-23.45 Calling the West Indies

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Musical Interlude
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Industrial Bulletin
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Letter from Britain by Alan Murray

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

In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 'The Tavares Family in London'
A feature programme
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

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

Central and South Africa

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

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Listeners' Forum
17.30 Music Programme for Ramadan
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 'World of Today': a talk
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
19.40 Question and Answer
20.00 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 Youth Magazine

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Radio Magazine
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

THURSDAY
MAY 13

General Overseas Service

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

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes
17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

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

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Musical Interlude
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Agricultural Magazine
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Rights and Freedoms
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (*As* 23.15-00.00 *above*)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 Rights and Freedoms
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 'The Long View': a talk
23.45 Listeners' Choice
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

16.45-17.00 Land and Livestock

West Africa

20.15-20.45 CALLING WEST AFRICA
West African Opinion
'Building a Healthy Nation in the Tropics': six talks by Dr. George Adeyemi Ademola. 4—'The Medicine Man Cannot Cure Tuberculosis'
'Newsletter,' by Hilda Porter
'Science in Our Lives': a series of six talks by E. Esien-Eyo. 6—'The Modern African Town'
20.45-21.00 Sporting Record

Central and South Africa

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

Malta

17.30-17.45 English by Radio
Presented in Maltese

Arabic

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

Hebrew

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

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 Selections from the British Weekly Press
16.00 Music Miscellany
16.10 Profile
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 FROM THE BIBLE

00.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

00.45 STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT
An economic commentary by Andrew Shonfield

01.00 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR

01.15 'VELVET JOHNNIE'
by Peter Cheyney
Dramatised by Anthony Aspinall
Benson.....Cyril Shaps
Detective-Sergeant Hone.....Patrick Troughton
Chief Inspector Gringall...Ian Sadler
Barmaid.....Irene Sabini
Bill Whaley.....John Gabriel
Lily Malone.....Monica Grey
Velvet Johnnie.....Brian Hayes
Produced by Charles Lefeaux
(*repeated on Friday at* 20.15)

01.45 CHILDREN SINGING
The Choir of Wirral County Grammar School for Girls
Conductor, Doris Parkinson

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

02.15 MID-WEEK TALK
'The Game of Chess'
by Hubert Phillips
(*repeated at* 10.15)

02.30 Peter Jones in 'TALK ABOUT JONES'
with Lind Joyce
Mary Mackenzie, Sydney Tafler
Geoffrey Sumner, and John Jowett
Orchestra conducted by Peter Akister
Written by
John Jowett and Peter Jones
Production by Vernon Harris
(*repeated on Saturday at* 10.30)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 FROM THE EDITORIALS

04.45 FROM THE BIBLE

04.55 News Summary

05.00 GRAND HOTEL
Tom Jenkins
and the Palm Court Orchestra
with this week's visiting artist, Philip Hattey

05.45 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes

06.00 THE NEWS

06.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

06.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

06.30 STUDIES IN MUSICAL TASTE
A series of six talks
by Anthony Hopkins
1—'Listening to Music'
(*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 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes

07.40 DANCE MUSIC
on gramophone records

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS
followed by an interlude at 09.40

09.45 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
Political personalities discuss the week's news

10.15 MID-WEEK TALK
'The Game of Chess'
by Hubert Phillips

10.30 THE SPA ORCHESTRA
Directed by George French

10.45 SPORTING RECORD

11.00 THE NEWS

11.10 NEWS TALK

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

11.30 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
Music from the four corners of the Commonwealth of Nations
Patricia Baird (Australia)
Erin de Selfa (Ceylon)
Edmund Hockridge (Canada)
George Browne (West Indies)
The Johnston Singers (United Kingdom)
Introduced by
Robert Easton (United Kingdom)
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet

12.15 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes

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 ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Walter Goehr
Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
Pastorale d'été.....*Honegger*
A Fairy Tale.....*Rimsky-Korsakov*
Idol mio, se ritroso (Idomeneo) *Mozart*
Waltz: Voices of Spring *Johann Strauss*

14.00 Big Ben RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
A programme telling the story of the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose aim is to bring the Bible within the reach of everyone in the world, in his own language
Narrator, Stuart Hibberd
Script by P. H. Burton
Produced by Elwyn Evans

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

15.30 SERIOUS ARGUMENT
Political personalities discuss the week's news

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 SPECIAL DISPATCH

16.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
Light music

17.00 WHEN I WAS A LAD
Last of three talks
by Herbert Hodge
(*repeated on Friday,* 02.15 *and* 10.15)

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 MERCHANT NAVY PROGRAMME
Compiled by Alan J. Villiers

17.45 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes

18.00 THE NEWS

18.10 Home News from Britain

18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP

18.30 VARIETY FANFARE
High-speed entertainment from the North of England presenting the best in British show business
with the Kordites and the Augmented Northern Variety Orchestra
Conducted by Vilem Tausky
Introduced by Alan Clarke
Produced by Eric Miller
(*repeated on Saturday at* 07.30)

19.00 REPORT ON THE ROYAL TOUR

19.15 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT
A miscellany of musical entertainment provided by the BBC Concert Orchestra and the BBC Chorus

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 Robert Eddison in 'DEAD SILENCE'
A serial play in eight episodes adapted by Elueston Trevor from the story by Simon Rattray
5—'The Voice of a Stranger'
(*See Wed.,* 14.45; *repeated Fri.,* 02.30)

20.45 SPORTING RECORD

21.00 PAVILION PLAYERS
Directed by David Wolfsthal

21.15 ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Walter Goehr
Jennifer Vyvyan (soprano)
(*For items see* 13.15)

22.00 Frequency Announcements and Wavelength Changes
followed by an interlude at 22.10

22.15 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
The listener's own programme in which news and comments are exchanged by letters written to the Club
(*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 MAJESTIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Lou Whiteson

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

General Overseas Service

FRIDAY
MAY 14

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

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

00.30 FROM THE BIBLE

00.40 From the Editorials

00.45 SPECIAL DISPATCH

01.00 VARIETY PLAYHOUSE
with Cicely Courtneidge
as host and Mistress of Ceremonies
who each week invites stars from all branches of the entertainment world
The George Mitchell Glee Club
Woolf Phillips
and his Concert Orchestra
Continuity by Gene Crowley
Produced by Alastair Scott-Johnston
(repeated at 14.30)

02.00 THE NEWS

02.10 NEWS TALK

02.15 WHEN I WAS A LAD
Last of three talks
by Herbert Hodge
(repeated at 10.15)

02.30 Robert Eddison in
'DEAD SILENCE'
A serial play in eight episodes
adapted by Elleston Trevor
from the story by Simon Rattray
5—'The Voice of a Stranger'
(See Wednesday at 14.45)

03.00 Close down

04.30 NEWS HEADLINES
and Slow Speed Summary

04.40 From the Editorials

04.45 FROM THE BIBLE

04.55 News Summary

05.00 SPORTSMAN
A portrait of a sporting personality

05.05 BAND OF
THE SCOTS GUARDS
Conducted by
Lieut.-Col. S. Rhodes, M.B.E.
Director of Music
with John Holmes (bass)

05.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
Light music

05.45 Frequency Announcements
and Wavelength Changes

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
and Phyllis Calvert in
'A LIFE OF BLISS'
Episode 26
Script by Godfrey Harrison
David Bliss.....George Cole
Phyllis Medley.....Phyllis Calvert
Mrs. Bliss.....Gladys Young
Mr. Bliss.....Ernest Jay
Mrs. Griffin.....Gladys Henson
Psyche, the dog.....Percy Edwards
Sophie Spry.....Sulwen Morgan
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
Produced by Leslie Bridgmont

08.00 Close down

09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS

09.40 Frequency Announcements
and Wavelength Changes

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

10.15 WHEN I WAS A LAD
Last of three talks
by Herbert Hodge

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 presents
Martin Lewis
and Lydia Sherwood in
'COLONEL CHABERT'
A radio play by C. E. Webber
from the story by Honoré de Balzac
(See Sunday at 00.30)

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

13.15 Jack Buchanan in
'HOME AND AWAY'
by David Climie
and Anthony Armstrong
Daffodil Fuller.....Elsie Randolph
Millie Fuller.....Josephine Crombie
Janet Fuller.....Beryl Roques
Hyacinth Fuller.....Carol Shelley
BBC Revue Orchestra
Conductor, Harry Rabinowitz
(repeated at 23.45)

13.45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
by Alistair Cooke

14.00 Big Ben
RADIO NEWSREEL

14.15 Frequency Announcements
and Wavelength Changes

14.30 VARIETY PLAYHOUSE
with Cicely Courtneidge
as host and Mistress of Ceremonies
who each week invites stars from all branches of the entertainment world
(See 01.00)

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

15.30 LISTENERS' CHOICE
Light music

16.00 THE NEWS

16.10 NEWS TALK

16.15 WORLD AFFAIRS

16.30 From the Third Programme
ORGAN RECITAL
by Geraint Jones
Toccata and Fugue in D, Op. 59
Reger
Three short pieces for a mechanical organ.....*Haydn*
Fantasia and Fugue in G minor..*Bach*
(Recorded in Canterbury Cathedral)
(repeated on Saturday at 01.00)

17.00 THE DEBATE
CONTINUES
A parliamentary review
by Princess Indira

17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL

17.30 COMMONWEALTH CLUB
The listener's own programme in which news and comments are exchanged by letters written to the Club

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 British Concert Hall
MASTER OF
THE KING'S MUSIC
First of two programmes designed to illustrate the ancient post and title with the Choir of Westminster Abbey
Organist and Master of the Choristers
Sir William McKie
Sub-organist, Dr. Osborne Peasgood
and the Philharmonia Orchestra
Conducted by Sir William McKie
and Sir Arthur Bliss
The programme consists of works by previous holders of the office, introduced by Sir Arthur Bliss, the present Master of the Queen's Music
Next week: 'Master of the Queen's Music.' Sir Arthur Bliss conducts Act 2 *of 'The Olympians'*

20.00 THE NEWS

20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.15 'VELVET JOHNNIE'
by Peter Cheyney
Dramatised by Anthony Aspinall
Benson.....Cyril Shaps
Detective-Sergeant Hone
Patrick Troughton
Chief Inspector Gringall...Ian Sadler
Barmaid.....Irene Sabini
Bill Whaley.....John Gabriel
Lily Malone.....Monica Grey
Velvet Johnnie.....Brian Hayes
Produced by Charles Lefeaux

20.45 Frequency Announcements
and Wavelength Changes

21.00 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ

21.15 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT
A miscellany of musical entertainment
provided by the
BBC Concert Orchestra
and the BBC Chorus

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 Frequency Announcements
and Wavelength Changes
followed by an interlude at 23.25

23.30 RACE RELATIONS
Second of a series of six talks
by Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.

23.45-00.15 Jack Buchanan in
'HOME AND AWAY'
(See 13.15)

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
15.00-16.15 Special Programmes
17.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

23.15-23.45 West Indian Diary
A magazine programme

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Musical Interlude
23.15 Radio Gazette
23.30 Review of the Arts
23.45 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 World Affairs
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (*As* 23.15-00.00 *above*)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 World Affairs
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Radio Panorama
23.20 Musical Interlude
23.30 World Affairs
23.45 Science Notebook
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

East Africa

18.15-18.30 Colonial Questions

West Africa

20.15 World Affairs
20.30 Colonial Questions
20.45-21.00 Dance Music (records)

Central and South Africa

16.15 Calling the
Rhodesias and Nyasaland
In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (*News*)
16.40 Kommentaar (*Commentary*)
16.45-17.00 Announcers' Choice
Presented by Aidan McDermot

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 Short Story
'The Gifts of Feodor Himkoff'
by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch
17.35 Tour of the Week
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Music Programme
18.40 Letters from the Arab World
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
19.40 English by Radio
19.55 Listeners' Requests
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 NEWS and News Talk
16.40-17.00 British Album
A magazine programme

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45-16.30 'The Queen's Journey'
A documentary programme

SATURDAY
MAY 15

General Overseas Service

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

Special Services

For wavelengths see page 19

North America

GMT
13.45-16.15 Special Programmes
20.00-21.15 Special Programmes

West Indies

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

Latin America

In Spanish (S. of Amazon)
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.07 Musical Interlude
23.15 Britain This Week
23.30 Music
00.00 THE NEWS
00.15-00.30 Show Business
A magazine programme
In Spanish (N. of Amazon and Mexico)
01.00 THE NEWS
01.15-02.00 (*As* 23.15-00.00 *above*)
02.00 NEWS SUMMARY
02.07 Review of the Press
02.15-02.30 (*As* 00.15-00.30 *above*)
In Portuguese
23.00 NEWS SUMMARY
23.05 Programme Summary
23.06 Britain Today
23.26 Musical Interlude
23.30 Talk or Commentary
23.45 Literature and the Arts
00.00-00.15 THE NEWS

West Africa

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

Central and South Africa

In Afrikaans
16.30 AANDNUUS (*News*)
16.40-16.45 Terugkeer van die Koningin

Malta

17.30-17.45 Newsletter and Talk
(in Maltese)

Arabic

03.45 Reading from the Qur'an
04.00-04.15 THE NEWS
04.45 Reading from the Qur'an
05.00-05.15 THE NEWS
17.00 News Headlines
17.05 Reading from the Qur'an
17.15 English by Radio
17.30 With the Doctor
17.40 Songs by Umm Kulthum
18.00 NEWS and News Talk
18.25 Feature Programme
18.55-19.00 News Headlines
19.30 Reading from the Qur'an
19.40 From Here and There: a talk
19.55 Music Programme
20.15-20.30 THE NEWS

Hebrew

16.30 THE NEWS
16.35 Parliamentary Review
by Guy Eden
16.40 The Queen's Return
16.50-17.00 International Commentary
by R. H. S. Crossman, M.P.

Persian

10.00-10.15 NEWS and Press Review
15.45 The Roving Microphone
15.50 The British Scene
16.00 Parliamentary Review
16.05 'As I See It': a talk
16.10 English by Radio
16.15-16.30 NEWS and News Talk

GMT
00.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
00.30 FROM THE BIBLE
00.40 From the Editorials
00.45 WORLD AFFAIRS
01.00 From the Third Programme
ORGAN RECITAL
by Geraint Jones
(*See Friday at* 16.30)
01.30 From the Third Programme
TRANSLATING THE GOSPELS
A discussion between two modern translators, E. V. Rieu, Litt.D. and the Rev. J. B. Phillips
02.00 THE NEWS
02.10 NEWS TALK
02.15 THE DEBATE CONTINUES
A parliamentary review by Princess Indira
02.30 THE STORY OF THE BIBLE
(*See Monday at* 10.30)
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 COMMONWEALTH OF SONG
Music from the four corners of the Commonwealth of Nations
(*See Thursday at* 11.30)
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 VARIETY FANFARE
High-speed entertainment from the North of England
(*See Thursday at* 18.30)
08.00 Close down
09.30 FROM THE EDITORIALS
followed by an interlude at 09.40
09.45 WELCOME BACK!
(*See above*)
10.15 THE DEBATE CONTINUES
A parliamentary review by Princess Indira
10.30 Peter Jones in
'TALK ABOUT JONES'
with Lind Joyce
Mary Mackenzie, Sydney Tafler
Geoffrey Sumner, and John Jowett
11.00 THE NEWS
11.10 NEWS TALK

Welcome Back!

Her Majesty the Queen
and
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh
return from the Commonwealth Tour

09.45—10.15 ARRIVAL IN THE THAMES

Britannia arrives in the Thames and proceeds up-river led by Trinity House Yacht *Patricia*. Described by commentators afloat and ashore

Programmes may be interrupted for further commentaries during the progress up-river

13.55—15.15
DEPARTURE FROM THE POOL

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leave the Pool of London in the Royal Barge for Westminster Pier. Described by commentators at London Bridge and the Royal Festival Hall

ARRIVAL AT WESTMINSTER

The arrival at Westminster Pier, the Reception by the Government, and the beginning of the State Drive, described by commentators at Westminster Pier and New Scotland Yard

STATE DRIVE

The passing of the procession and the homecoming to Buckingham Palace described by commentators in Trafalgar Square and at the Victoria Memorial

(*See plan of the royal route on page 15*)

11.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
11.30 FORCES' FAVOURITES
12.00 NEW CASINO ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
12.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
13.00 THE NEWS
13.10 Home News from Britain
13.15 LISTENERS' CHOICE
Light music
13.55 WELCOME BACK!
(*See above*)
15.15 ALL FOR YOUR DELIGHT
BBC Concert Orchestra and the BBC Chorus
15.45 CRICKET
Sussex v. Surrey
Gloucestershire v. Glamorgan
Commentaries by Rex Alston from Hove, and by John Arlott from Gloucester
16.00 THE NEWS
16.10 NEWS TALK
16.15 SOUVENIRS OF MUSIC
BBC Variety Orchestra
Conductor, Paul Fenoulhet
16.45 CRICKET
Further commentaries
(*See* 15.45)
17.00 SANDY MACPHERSON
at the theatre organ
17.15 RADIO NEWSREEL
17.30 THE ARCHERS
A story of country folk

18.00 THE NEWS
18.10 Home News from Britain
18.15 SPORTS ROUND-UP
18.30 GALA PERFORMANCE
Stars of the entertainment world pay a tribute to Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of their return to Great Britain
Production by Tom Ronald
From the London Palladium
20.00 THE NEWS
20.10 THE DAILY SERVICE
20.15 OUT AND ABOUT
A panorama of the day's celebrations on the return of Her Majesty the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh
21.00 DANCE MUSIC
on gramophone records
21.30 WELCOME BACK!
Highlights of today's celebrations
(*See above*)
22.00 MILITARY BAND
on gramophone records
22.15 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE
22.45 SPORTS ROUND-UP
and Programme Parade
23.00 THE NEWS
23.10 Home News from Britain
23.15 BBC MIDLAND LIGHT ORCHESTRA
23.45-00.15 SPORTS REVIEW

Special Services for Pacific and the East

PROGRAMMES FOR MAY 9—15 WAVELENGTHS ON PAGE 19

DAILY

Pacific

GMT
06.00-07.00 Special Programmes

Far Eastern

09.00 News from Home
Home news from European countries for their Forces in Korea
(Monday to Friday)

09.15 News in English
for listeners in the Far East

09.30 Close down

10.30 News and Talks in Indonesian

11.00 News and Commentary in Japanese

11.30 News and Commentary in Vietnamese

11.45 News in French

12.00 News and Talks in Kuoyu

12.30 News in Cantonese

12.45 News and Commentary in Malay

Monday to Friday:

13.00 THE NEWS

13.10 Home News from Britain

Saturday:

13.00 News and Commentary in Burmese

13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
(On 19.45, 16.77 m.)

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia
(On 24.92, 19.66 m.)

14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese
(except Saturday)

Eastern

13.15-14.00 London Calling Asia

SUNDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk

14.15 Vidyarthi Mandal
(Students' Programme)
The Scottish Universities—2

14.35-14.45 Gyan Vygyan
(Science Survey)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Aj ka Khel
Variety Programme
Produced by Yavar Abbas

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

MONDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk

14.15 Ham se Puchhiye
(Listeners' Questions Answered)

14.35-14.45 British Samachar Patron Men Bharat ki Charcha
(Indian Affairs in the British Press)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

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)

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

TUESDAY

Eastern

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

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk

14.15 Mangalwar ka Rupak
(Tuesday Feature)

14.35-14.45 Aj ka Vishay
(Topical Talk)

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Radio Magazine

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

WEDNESDAY

Eastern

13.45-14.45 Radio Zankar
A Marathi magazine programme including 'London Letter': and 'Arts and Entertainments': a discussion on books and plays
(On 19.45, 16.77 m.)

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk

14.15 Chalta Sansar
(Radio Gazette)

14.35-14.45 Ap ka Patra Mila
(Mail Bag)

PROGRAMMES FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Anjuman
Magazine programme for East Bengal

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk
(in Urdu)

THURSDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
(in Hindi)

14.15-14.45 Tamizhosai
A magazine programme in Tamil including 'Here in Britain': 'Youth Hostels,' by S. P. Sundaram; 'Hitch-hiking in Europe,' by V. Radhakrishnan; and 'A Visit to the Isle of Wight': an account by K. Shanmukhanathan

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)

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

FRIDAY

Eastern

IN HINDI FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk

14.15 Mahila Samaj
A programme for women including 'We Beg to Differ'; and Didi's Personal Column

14.35-14.45 London Letter

IN URDU FOR PAKISTAN

14.45 Aj ke Mehman
(Tonight's Visitor)

14.50 Samundar par ke Murasle
(Radio Newsreel)

15.00 Sehat aur Safai
(Health and Hygiene)

15.05 Ap ke Jawab Men
(Mail Bag) replies to listeners' letters

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

SATURDAY

Eastern

PROGRAMMES FOR INDIA

14.00 NEWS and News Talk
including a recorded commentary on the return to London of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh
(in Hindi)

14.15-14.45 Bichitra
A Bengali magazine programme including 'London Letter': and 'The Queen's Return'

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 42

15.15-15.30 NEWS and News Talk

LONDON CALLING ASIA

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

Sunday

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

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

13.30-14.00 Asian Club
A weekly audience programme

Monday

13.15 In the News
A review of current affairs

13.25 Sounds and Noises
An interlude by Arthur Bush

13.30-14.00 Personal Call
Stephen Black visits George Watson

Tuesday

13.15 In the News

13.25 Isla Cameron Sings

13.30-14.00 Talking About Science
Speakers: Patrick Johnson
Dr. Charles Wilcocks, F.R.C.P.
and Dr. Herbert Greene

Wednesday

13.15 In the News

13.25 Students' Guide
A review of current affairs

13.30-14.00 Question Time
A weekly discussion of questions from listeners

Thursday

13.15 In the News
A review of current affairs

13.25 Playback
An interlude of recorded history

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

Friday

13.15 In the News
A review of current affairs

13.25 Editorial Opinion
Taken from British and other papers

13.30-14.00 Week-end Review
A radio magazine

Saturday

13.15 Asian Affairs
A weekly survey

13.30 Music and People
Well-known people talk of personal memories evoked by music, with illustrations on gramophone records
Speaker, Hugh Ross-Williamson

13.40-14.00 The Long View
Aspects of contemporary thought
'The Future of Exploration'
by Sir John Hunt

TALKING ABOUT SCIENCE. On Tuesday Patrick Johnson, Dr. Charles Wilcocks, and Dr. Herbert Greene will discuss developments in industry, medicine and agriculture.

Mr. Johnson, formerly the Managing Director of Power Jets, worked in close association with Sir Frank Whittle during the war, and is an expert on gas turbines. Dr. Wilcocks is the Director of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases in London, and Dr. Herbert Greene is the adviser on tropical soils at the Rothamsted Experimental Station.

* * *

THE LONG VIEW. Brigadier Sir John Hunt, the leader of the victorious Mount Everest Expedition of 1953, will be the speaker on Saturday.

As the earth's surface becomes charted and examined the question arises what outlet will the future afford for the spirit of enquiry and endurance which in the past has carried men through peril and hardship to learn more about their planet? The exploring spirit, its inspiration and its future, will be the subject of Sir John Hunt's talk 'The Future of Exploration.'

* * *

MUSIC AND PEOPLE. The speaker on Saturday will be Hugh Ross-Williamson, author, playwright and historian. Several of his plays, notably 'Gladstone' and 'Queen Elizabeth,' have been produced in London. Mr. Ross-Williamson was born and brought up in the country, in Hampshire, where history seemed 'in the atmosphere,' and one of his musical memories is connected with this period of his early youth.

British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service

Programmes for May 9—15

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
(*Saturday only: 13.15-13.30 on 25.38 and 42.13 m.; 13.15-14.00 on 19.44 m.*)
(*for details see page 27*)
14.00-14.15 Radio Newsreel
(*except Saturday*)
16.00-16.15 News and News Talk

Sunday

09.45-10.15 Orchestral Concert
10.15-10.30 Report on the Royal Tour
10.30-11.00 British and Foreign Bible Society
Third Jubilee Celebration in Westminster Central Hall, with speakers from overseas and the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding
(*see article on page 5*)
11.30-12.00 English Magazine
12.00-13.00 Tony Hancock in 'Star Bill'
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

08.30-08.45 Dance Music
08.45-09.15 The Royal Tour Arrival at Gibraltar
A commentary on the ceremony welcoming the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to Gibraltar
09.45-10.15 In Town Tonight
10.15-10.30 Race Relations
Second of a series of six talks by Philip Mason, C.I.E., O.B.E.
10.30-11.00 The Story of the Bible
Recounting how the text of the Scriptures developed into what we know today
11.15-11.30 Sports Review
11.30-12.15 Music for Dancing
Victor Silvester and his Ballroom Orchestra
12.15-12.30 Cricket: Worcestershire v. Pakistan Touring Team
A commentary by Rex Alston on the second day's play at Worcester
12.30-13.00 Welsh Magazine
14.15-14.45 'A Life of Bliss'
Episode 26
14.45-15.15 From the Third Programme Translating the Gospels
A discussion between two modern translators, E. V. Rieu, LITT.D., and the Rev. J. B. Phillips
15.15-15.30 Overtures (records)
15.30-16.00 Recital
June Wilson (soprano)
Gordon Watson (piano)
From the Hall of India and Pakistan Over-Seas House, London
16.15-16.30 Indo-China
A series of talks in which speakers consider past events and present developments in the light of their own experiences in Indo-China

Tuesday

09.45-10.15 'Take It From Here'
10.15-10.30 The Royal Tour
(*recording of Monday, 08.45*)
10.30-11.00 Commonwealth Club
11.30-12.00 Forces' Favourites
12.00-12.15 Dance Music
12.15-12.30 Cricket: Worcestershire v. Pakistan Touring Team
A commentary by Rex Alston on the last day's play at Worcester
12.30-12.45 The Billy Mayerl Rhythm Ensemble
12.45-13.00 Ulster Magazine
14.15-15.15 Orchestral Concert
15.15-15.30 Announcer's Choice
Presented by Aidan McDermot
15.30-16.00 Studies in Musical Taste
A series of six talks by Antony Hopkins
1: 'Listening to Music'
16.15-16.30 Report from Britain
Henry Longhurst marks the bi-centenary of the world's premier golf club, the Royal and Ancient at St. Andrews in Scotland

Wednesday

09.45-10.15 The Archers
A story of country folk
10.15-10.30 Sam Pollock Goes to Town
This week: Stoke-on-Trent
10.30-11.00 Rhythm is Their Business
Records presented by Denis Preston
11.30-12.00 London Studio Recitals
12.00-12.15 With a Song in her Heart
12.15-12.45 Band of the Scots Guards
Conductor, Lt.-Col. S. Rhodes, M.B.E.
John Holmes (bass)
12.45-13.00 Reminiscences of Wickham Steed
in conversation with Steven Watson
4: 'Vienna and the Hapsburgs'
14.15-14.45 Twenty Questions
Commonwealth Team
14.45-15.15 Robert Eddison in **'Dead Silence'**
A serial play in eight episodes adapted by Elleston Trevor from the story by Simon Rattray
5: 'The Voice of a Stranger'
15.15-15.30 English by Radio
15.30-16.00 Presenting Kenneth McKellar with **A Song for Everyone**
with his guest artist Barbara Leigh and the BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra, conductor, Kemlo Stephen
16.15-16.30 Statement of Account

Thursday

09.45-10.15 Serious Argument
10.15-10.30 Mid-week Talk
'The Game of Chess,' by Hubert Phillips
10.30-10.45 The Spa Orchestra
Directed by George French
10.45-11.00 Sporting Record
11.30-12.15 Commonwealth of Song
Music from four corners of the Commonwealth of Nations
12.15-12.30 Sandy Macpherson
at the theatre organ
12.30-12.45 Report on the Royal Tour
12.45-13.00 Think on These Things
14.15-15.15 For the Whole World
A programme telling the story of the British and Foreign Bible Society
Narrator: Stuart Hibberd
(*see article on page 5*)
15.15-15.30 Peggy Cochrane
at the piano asks you to meet
My Friends the Composers
15.30-16.00 Serious Argument
16.15-16.30 Special Dispatch

Friday

09.45-10.15 Continental Cabaret
Records presented by Lilian Duff
10.15-10.30 'When I was a Lad'
Last of three talks by Herbert Hodge
10.30-11.00 The New Casino Orchestra
11.30-12.30 'Mildred Dear'
A play by Janet McNeill
12.30-13.00 Time for Music
14.15-15.15 Variety Playhouse
with Cicely Courtneidge as host and Mistress of Ceremonies
15.15-15.30 English by Radio
15.30-16.00 Listeners' Choice
Light music
16.15-16.30 World Affairs

Saturday

09.45-10.15 'Welcome Back!'
(*see page 26*)
10.15-10.30 The Debate Continues
A parliamentary review by Princess Indira
10.30-11.00 Peter Jones in **'Talk About Jones'**
with Lind Joyce
Mary Mackenzie, Sydney Tafler
Geoffrey Sumner, and John Jowett
Orchestra conducted by Peter Akister
11.30-12.00 Forces' Favourites
12.00-12.30 The New Casino Orchestra
Conducted by Reginald Kilbey
12.30-13.00 Scottish Magazine
13.30-13.55 Listeners' Choice
Light music
13.55-15.15 'Welcome Back!'
(*see page 26*)
15.15-15.45 All For Your Delight
BBC Concert Orchestra and the BBC Chorus
15.45-16.00 Cricket
Sussex v. Surrey
Gloucestershire v. Glamorgan
Commentaries by Rex Alston from Hove, and by John Arlott from Gloucester
16.15-16.30 Dance Music

Programme 'B'

Daily

09.00-09.15 News from Home
(*Tuesday 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
13.00-13.15 News and Commentary in Burmese (*Saturday only*)
13.15-13.45 News and Talks in Thai
13.45-14.00 English by Radio
(*except Sunday, when records*)
14.00-14.15 News and News Talks in Hindi
14.15-14.45 Programme in Hindi, Tamil, or Bengali
14.45-15.15 Programmes in Urdu
(*Wednesday in Bengali*)
15.15-15.30 News in Urdu

Programme 'C'

Daily

14.15-14.30 News and Commentary in Burmese (*except Saturday*)

09.00-16.30 GMT (*Sunday: 09.15-16.45; Monday: 08.30-16.30*)

North and East China, Hong Kong, Korea, Japan

Programme 'A'	kc/s	m.	Programme 'B'	kc/s	m.
08.30-09.15 (*May 10 only*)	15435	19.44	09.00-09.15 (*Tues. to Fri.*)	11820	25.38
09.15-11.00 (09.30-11.00 *May 10*)	11820	25.38	09.00-09.15 (*Tues. to Fri.*)	15435	19.44
09.15-11.30	15435	19.44	11.00-11.30	11820	25.38
11.30-14.00 (11.30-13.30 *May 15*)	11820	25.38	12.00-12.45	9690	30.96
			12.00-12.45	11955	25.09
13.45-16.30 (*May 15 only*)	9690	30.96	12.00-12.45	15435	19.44

Southern China, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia

Programme 'A'			Programme 'B'		
08.30-09.15 (*May 10 only*)	15435	19.44	11.30-12.45	9690	30.96
			11.30-12.45	11955	25.09
09.15-11.00 (09.30-11.00 *May 10*)	11820	25.38	11.30-12.45	15435	19.44
09.15-11.30	15435	19.44			
11.30-14.00 (11.30-13.30 *May 15*)	11820	25.38			
13.15-16.30 (*Closes between 13.30-13.45 May 15*)	7120	42.13			
16.30-16.45 (*Sun.*)	7120	42.13			

Indonesia

Programme 'A'			Programme 'B'		
09.15-10.30	7120	42.13	10.30-11.00	7120	42.13
09.15-10.30	9690	30.96	10.30-11.00	9690	30.96
11.00-11.15	7120	42.13			
11.00-11.15	9690	30.96			

Burma, Thailand

Programme 'A'			Programme 'B'		
13.00-13.15 (*except May 15*)	11955	25.09	13.00-13.15 (*May 15 only*)	11955	25.09
13.00-16.30 (*Closes between 13.30-13.45 May 15*)	7120	42.13	13.15-14.00 (13.15-13.45 *May 15*)	11955	25.09
14.00-14.15 (13.45-16.30 *May 15*)	11955	25.09			
14.15-16.30 (*except May 15*)	9690	30.96	Programme 'C'		
			14.15-14.30 (*except May 15*)	11955	25.09
16.30-16.45 (*Sun.*)	7120	42.13			
16.30-16.45 (*Sun.*)	9690	30.96			

India, Pakistan, Ceylon

Programme 'A'			Programme 'B'		
13.00-14.00	15435	19.44	14.00-15.30	15435	19.44
13.45-16.30 (*May 15 only*)	11955	25.09			
14.15-16.30 (13.45-16.30 *May 15*)	11820	25.38			
15.30-16.30	15435	19.44			
16.30-16.45 (*Sun.*)	11820	25.38			
16.30-16.45 (*Sun.*)	15435	19.44			

Australia, New Zealand (Programme 'A')

08.30-09.15 (*May 10 only*)	9690	30.96	11820	25.38
13.45-16.30 (*May 15 only*)	7260	41.32		

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