

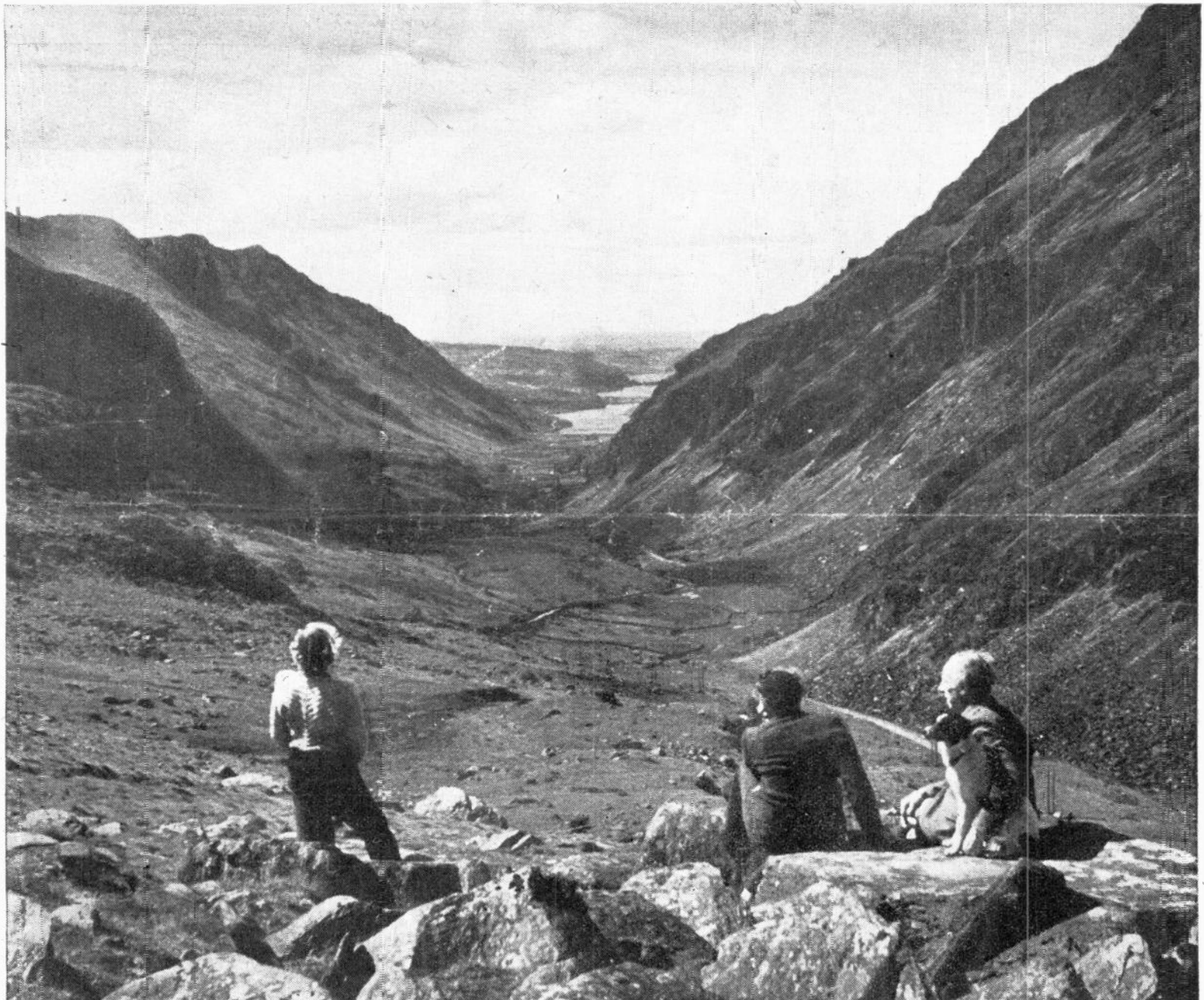
LONDON CALLING

THE OVERSEAS JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

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STERLING A YEAR



The question of establishing national parks has again been raised in a recent White Paper, and in an article on pages 14, 15 and 16, Clough Williams-Ellis discusses the possibilities, particularly as they relate to Snowdonia. Above is a typical scene from this enchanting district: looking down the Llanberis Pass to the Isle of Anglesey. The foothills of Snowdon itself are seen on the left

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The Rôle of Radio in War and Peace

THE vital wartime rôle of radio and the establishment of widespread post-war communication networks throughout Europe were discussed at a recent conference in New York at which eleven broadcasting authorities from seven of the United Nations were present.

Following closely on the heels of D-Day, the foreign representatives visited short-wave stations over which the Office of War Information is beaming instructions to the underground population of Occupied Europe on invasion tactics. They also visited television and frequency modulation stations in the Helderberg mountains.

As preliminary reports were being received from the French coast on how the underground patriots were dynamiting power stations and railroads and hampering Nazi communications, transportation, and manufacturing generally behind Allied beach-heads, Maurice Parisier of the Telecommunications Mission of the French Supply Council, himself wounded by German police while escaping from Occupied to Unoccupied France in 1942, emphasised the rôle of radio in co-ordinating sabotage by France's patriots. Radio would obviously be one of the most important factors in the post-war economic life of Europe, he added.

Representatives of three other Occupied Countries—Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands—also stressed the importance of radio in co-ordinating underground activities. They were: Lieut. T. Jaronski of the Polish Embassy; B. Moldawsky of the Belgian Embassy; and Lieut.-Comm. C. F. Amsterdam, G. F. van Dissel, and H. van der Venn, all of the Netherlands Purchasing Commission. Dr. M. S. Neiman of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission represented Russia, while Great Britain was represented by A. E. Barrett of the British Broadcasting Corporation and Lieut.-Col. B. de F. Bayly of the British Security Co-ordination.

Peter Ayles, who with Gordon Olive represented the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, announced that two 50-kilowatt short-wave transmitters are being installed in New Brunswick, Canada, and that in the autumn programmes originating in Montreal, 600 miles away, would be broadcast to South America, Africa, Australia, and the Far East in the nation's first venture into overseas broadcasting.

Forty specialists in electronics and other branches of electrical manufacturing honoured the representatives at a dinner at the Van Curler Hotel at the end of the Conference.

'We can imagine a world in which the radio beam is one of the dominant factors, taking the place of wires for many purposes,' a speaker declared at the dinner.

'Broadcasting should develop something next year, and the year after, that is better,' another speaker told the gathering. 'The public will never fail to respond to improvements in broadcasting. Progress is making today's achievements obsolete by tomorrow's improvements.'

Hitler's Foreign Legion

IN a broadcast talk reproduced in the last issue of LONDON CALLING, entitled as above, it was stated:

'Immediately following the landing of the Allied Forces in Normandy, the Polish Government in London issued an appeal to all Poles in the German Army not to shoot at their Allies, to lay down their arms, and to go over to our side.'

As a matter of interest, here is the actual text of the appeal, as addressed to Poles whom the Germans had compelled to serve in their army, and broadcast in several of the BBC's European Services:

'Polish forces are fighting side by side with American, British, Canadians and French;

'Do not shoot at your brothers, the soldiers of the Allied armies;

'If you must shoot—miss;

'At the first opportunity come over to the Allied armies, or hide and await their arrival;

'Impart all the information you possess to the Allies when you come into contact with them;

'Your brothers fighting for freedom at the side of the Allies are awaiting you.'

The Supreme Allied Commander, General Eisenhower, endorsed these instructions. They were also broadcast in German, and were read in English and French by a member of the Supreme Commander's Staff.

It is accordingly gratifying to learn, as was shown in the article in question, that 'this appeal has not been in vain'.

The Soldier's Unfailing Love of Sport

THE other day I was at a British port watching some newly-arrived casualties being brought ashore, said Frank Rostron, broadcasting recently in the BBC's African Service. These wounded British Tommies were fresh from the battlefields of France, some of them black with the mud of Normandy. Many of them had been fighting near Caen. Few of them had slept since they landed by parachute and glider in the orchards and meadows of Normandy.

Apart from the pain of their wounds and weakness from loss of blood, they were just dog tired. But not too tired to lift their heads slightly, give a fleeting smile and raise their fingers in the Victory sign.

And then one, realising that I was a war correspondent, called out to me. 'You'll never guess what this severely-wounded Tommy said—on second thoughts, those of you who know these Tommies probably will. 'Hey, Guv'nor,' he croaked in a weakened Cockney voice, 'any changes in the Derby betting since last week?'

When I started to give him the latest betting there was a sort of general stir among otherwise lifeless stretchers. . . . I swear these lads had one thought on the Derby even when they were being jolted painfully along, sometimes in jeeps, half conscious, and still under fire, to the French embarkation ports.

I now understand exactly why British officers all over the world had that week been sending messages from Italy, from Burma, from wherever British soldiers were stationed, even from war prisoners through Geneva, asking for more news of the Derby.

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Frank Gillard of the BBC (left) and William Downs of the C.B.S. (right) stand by to give the first 'live' broadcasts from the Normandy beach-head. Operating from a Royal Signals truck just off the beaches, they transmitted messages for their respective radio systems

In the wake of the Allied invasion of Normandy followed an event unique in the history of broadcasting—the transportation from England and the establishment on French soil of a complete BBC transmitter, manned by four BBC engineers. Here, in two short broadcasts from the British sector of the Normandy beach-head, FRANK GILLARD, BBC war correspondent, tells how, in a matter of hours, technical difficulties were overcome and the first broadcasts were sent from

The BBC Transmitting Station, Normandy

THIS is Frank Gillard speaking direct from our beach-head in Normandy. Our studio here is a truck; our transmitter is a Royal Corps of Signals set. It's all unorthodox broadcasting but it's getting through.

Over here, it's a breezy, June afternoon. If you step out of this truck you can hear a rumble of gunfire in the distance to the south. That's the battle of Tilly going on. Half an hour in a jeep and I could take you down the dusty roads to the spot where men are fighting and dying. Overhead the sky is full—as it has been, ever since D-Day—of our aircraft: the beach patrols and front line aircraft—working, perhaps, from our own landing strip—the fighter bombers and the larger machines heading out, all bombed-up, on operational missions.

Near at hand, under the densest cluster of barrage balloons that I've ever seen, men are working like beavers here on the beaches getting in the troops, the weapons, the supplies that we're going to need to carry us forward. That's the setting of this radio station from which we're speaking to you in Britain and to all the BBC's listeners across the globe.

As soon as we've finished giving our despatches this transmitter will revert to operational purposes. But the very fact that it can spare time for our broadcast is yet another indication of the satisfactory way in which things are working out over here in Normandy.

★ ★ ★

BROADCASTING from the British sector of the beach-head two or three weeks later Frank Gillard said:

With the flow of vehicles which began to pour ashore here in Normandy in the early days, once we had secured a firm foothold, there was a three-ton truck containing some equipment, the like of which had never been sent out with an Expeditionary Force before. This was a complete BBC transmitter, manned by four BBC engineers—Bob Howard, John Gilman, Bill Jackson and Bob Windsor, who had just left behind their civilian clothes to put on khaki battle dress for this particular job.

With Harvey Sarnel, who led the BBC's recording engineers in France in 1940, the party arrived in the field close to the transmitter site. They got right down to work. They parked and camouflaged their truck; they erected their masts, slung their aerial, and began their tests within, literally, a few hours. Within a day the transmitter was in full operation.

On the American sector, the American Army Signals people were operating a transmitter for broadcasters over there. The first broadcasts over the BBC station came from a tent, but meanwhile the Royal Corps of Signals, our very real friends, were laying telephone wires to a building some distance off. And soon we began to speak from a studio.

I am in that studio now. It is a room centuries old, with a vaulted roof, narrow slit windows and a worn stone floor. A wooden

bench runs the length of the room. At one end of the bench are the amplifiers. At the other end are the gramophone turntables.

In the middle is our microphone, lashed with string to a makeshift wooden stand. Behind the microphone is a radio receiver, tuned to London. We hear those now familiar words, 'Over to Normandy,' coming from the loud-speaker—that's our cue and off we go.

It is one of the busiest studios of the BBC, this little room, and an endless procession of broadcasters passes through it during the day: the reporters of the Canadian and American radio networks, often speaking in the small hours of the morning; BBC correspondents speaking not only for the Home Service, and the General Forces Programme, but also broadcasting direct at odd hours to Africa, to the Pacific, and for other short-wave programmes; then Pierre Lefevre speaking from here in French, *via* London, to his fellow countrymen, and other broadcasts specially aimed at Nazi-occupied Europe lying just over the front line, which is so near at hand that we have to shut the windows of the studio tight to keep out the noise of the guns and the aircraft.

And now here at my elbow is Bob Howard, an Engineer in Charge, who speaks on this transmitter as much as anybody. He usually prepares the way for the rest of us.



One of the BBC recording engineers at work in France. The highly successful transmission of news is due to the work and technical skill of these engineers

STANLEY MAXTED, BBC war reporter with the Allied Naval Invasion Forces, recently took an 'Off the Record' glimpse at activities in Cherbourg Harbour and talked to some of the men, highly specialised experts, who are getting it into working order. He also met some of the inhabitants now freed from Nazi tyranny, and in a subsequent broadcast gave listeners his impressions of

The Invasion of Normandy—and After

I HAVE just returned from a wreck disposal ship at anchor near the Cherbourg peninsula. We spent a few days waiting for Cherbourg to fall, and a few more waiting for the long and arduous job that the little minesweepers have to do—the job of sweeping the channels and sweeping the big outer harbour clear of the thick enemy mines—waiting for that job to be finished.

We know now that the enemy hasn't done the job he would have liked to do, in the way of blocking the harbour by sinking block ships all over it. He has not done enough of that because he wasn't able to. He didn't have the ships to do it with. He has, however, sown mines of various kinds more thickly than in any other place in our experience. The Navy, or rather, the Navies, are getting along very nicely, unloading their many convoys of men, material and supplies in the way they did before Cherbourg fell into our hands, so they can very well afford to take plenty of time to see that the harbour is well and truly swept and clear of mines of all kinds. Indeed, that is a prerequisite to sending in our force—the ships for harbour clearance, demolition and salvage—but the work does not constitute a hold-up in any way.

The Unloading of Convoys

The colossal business of unloading the convoys goes on just as it has done since D-Day. Not for one moment has the prospect of being able to use Cherbourg Harbour affected the operations already in hand. Today I have been talking to some of the men who have that work in hand. They are all highly specialised experts, each a master craftsman in his own right. One of them was in charge of the operations on Normandy in New York harbour. He holds high rank in the United States Navy.

These men have been making an exhaustive examination of the whole port, and, as soon as the sweeping is finished—which will be any day now—are all ready for their plans to be put into effect. These plans, which are concise and complete in every detail, are based on the careful fine tooth-combing they have given the harbour.

It seems that Jerry evidently had the idea that we wanted Cherbourg as a naval base. He did what he could to wreck machinery in the docks. But the Allied Command did not want to use Cherbourg as a naval base. They wanted a sheltered harbour and some piers. Jerry couldn't do much to those concrete piers, so we've got what we needed, and the Germans have gone to considerable needless trouble. However, that is their business.

Now, when the job of the minesweepers is finished, ours will be to go in and send divers down. These divers, specialists in underwater demolition, know all about the hazardous work of placing explosive charges where they will do the most good, and about blasting away obstructions. There are, apparently, not so many of these as had been expected. That is all to the good.

Masterpiece of Organisation

In the meantime, the work of unloading is being carried on at the various beaches as before. I have watched it going on and marvelled at the wonder of it all—at the masterpiece of organisation that has been achieved. Nothing has been overlooked or, if an unexpected obstacle did crop up, that American genius for invention and improvisation has been brought to bear and the obstacle beaten.

I watched the ducks loaded to the gunwales slip away from the sides of ships at anchor, and, instead of running aground upon reaching shore, take to their wheels and buzz away up the road. No matter how often you have watched these amphibians, there is still the element of surprise and the quality of unexpectedness when they suddenly leave water and drive along on land.

I watched floating platforms of great capacity, methodically taking their loads ashore under their own power; tank-landing ships, loaded with vehicles, tanks and guns and men, open the doors in their bows and drop a ramp like a great lower lip, and disgorge traffic ashore; flat-bottomed landing craft of all sizes filled with full-armed and equipped soldiery, apparently ready to march and do battle.

Ashore, I saw a German steel and concrete anti-tank gun block house, built to enfilade that beach. The silent gun was still in it, but its crew are all dead. They had taken liberties with the gunnery of a destroyer that moved inshore to deal with them, and whose fourth round smacked right into the aperture around the barrel of the gun. You could see how

that shell must have landed—and what it did inside the gun pit. I saw the slit trenches and foxholes dug by the boys as they advanced up that steep slope on June 6. How they did it I don't know. This was an American landing point, at which the going had been very heavy indeed.

From the top of the hill I looked down at a plot planted with mute rows of little white stakes. It was Sunday, and, at the side of this plot a bareheaded figure in a white surplice was holding a service in the open. Before him a crowd of young men were kneeling, each on one knee with his steel helmet and rifle on the ground beside him. Thus did an American padre ask his Maker's blessing and protection for a group of lads from the United States, on a sunlit beach in Normandy.

Over to the other side I saw great parks that had been eaten out and levelled off by big bulldozers—parks where all manner of transport and material was ranged in orderly array to go 'up the line.' These mechanised monsters, the bulldozers, are a great feature of today's war.

As I followed the road around and along the top of the hill I saw an airfield not many days old. It was in constant use. In one corner, covered trucks with the familiar red cross were unloading stretcher cases which, in turn, were being carefully loaded into transport planes. About a mile farther up the road was a French hamlet. One of the houses and part of a barn had been destroyed when the storm of war passed over them. Tiles were gone from some of the roofs, but I was surprised that so little other damage had been sustained. One building, over the door of which was the word 'estaminet,' was closed and shuttered. At the front gate of another, an elderly man was leaning on his elbows. He wore an old faded cloth cap and his face was covered with grey stubble. He was smoking a broken clay pipe charged with home-grown 'tabac' in such a way that it looked as though it were boiling over. I said: 'Good day, m'sieur, I hope you are all right?' He replied in his stolid, imperturbable way: 'It is fairly tranquil, m'sieur. There is food, a little wine, and some tobacco. That is enough.'

No Young Men to be Seen

Farther along, a woman stood in her doorway. In front of her was a boy of about six, dressed in a sort of black smock that both the boys and girls seem to wear. I grinned at the youngster and gave a species of 'hiya' sign with my hand. The kid then did me a Nazi salute! The mother put his little arm down for him and said: 'Now, now, it is not a German, it is an English.' Then she looked up at me and smiled. 'He was only two when the Boche arrived; for four years he has seen only the Nazi salutation; I hope you will forgive "my little cochon."'

On the other side of the road were a very old woman working in a garden and an impassive-faced girl with a kitten on her shoulder; I saw no young men.

When I came to the cross-roads that would lead me back down to the beach again, there was a wayside shrine in a sort of niche in the hedge. Over the top of the Cross were a hammer and a pair of pincers crossed, and on the grass at the foot of it were two little girls with American steel helmets on, playing with gaily coloured pieces of cloth, as though they were about to dress up. The field beyond was a red and yellow speckled cloth of poppies and wild mustard unbroken by any shell hole. A fine horse of the Percheron type, fat and sleek, stood with his head over the hedge and stared enquiringly with his ears up, seeming to say: 'Will someone tell me what all this is about?'

Back aboard our own little ship we found my, by now, old pals the Skipper, No. 1, and 'Guns' waiting for us. Bob—that is, 'Twenty-seven years I've been in the Service' Guns—was at the rail, his lean, rugged, and sharply etched brown face and crisp grey hair making him look like a bronze bust of Julius Caesar with a sweater on. No. 1 was smiling his welcome with his eyes crinkled shut. The Skipper was in the ward-room in his singlet. That short, stocky figure from Leith was of all things doing his ironing. He told me how he 'Canna bear to set idle and watch the wee wife working' when he is home on those infrequent leaves that the war allows a Master Mariner like him to have. He told me with his lovely Scots burr how, the last time he was home, he distempered the living-room and the hall. I offered him a cigarette—one of his own, by the way—and he refused with 'Smoke yer own—I have mine. I ken faine ye'll come to me greetin' if ye run shoort.'

He's master aboard his own ship—there's no doubt about that—but

(Continued on page 16)



Llandeibie Church, Carmarthenshire



High Street in the village of Llandeibie, where this year's National Eisteddfod will be held

The big cultural event in the Welsh calendar will be held this year in the Carmarthenshire village of Llandeibie. NËST BRADNEY here describes the setting, refers to the principal events which will mark the occasion, and explains something of the broadcasting arrangements which have been made so that Welshmen overseas may hear something of

The National Eisteddfod of Wales, 1944

I VISITED recently the Carmarthenshire village of Llandeibie, tucked into a quiet corner of Wales between the Black Mountains, Betws Mountain, and Y Ddinas. It looked a typical sleepy village, and yet there was a stir about it, an unaccustomed activity.

As I passed 'The Red Cow' I noticed a man with a bucket of terracotta colour wash and a spray working like mad to get the walls of this old inn bright and shining again. The inn next door, 'The Corner House,' had already had its two-toned coat of wash, and I took off some of the top coat as I touched the door to go inside. By the time I had been in Llandeibie half an hour I could see that every house painter and decorator in the locality regarded the task of putting the village into smacking trim as one of utmost priority.

But you may well ask what was all the fuss and hurry about?

Llandeibie has taken upon its shoulders the great task of housing, in August this year, the National Eisteddfod of Wales. This little village, jointly with the Eisteddfod Council, is theoretically running the risk of losing thousands of pounds if the Eisteddfod is not a success. But the black-faced miners squatting on their haunches near the tree in the middle of the square, smoking their shag tobacco and chatting as they

waited for the bus, seemed to have no fear of the success of the venture. For the National Eisteddfod of Wales is the big cultural event in the Welsh calendar, and people will come here to take part in competitions of music and literature from the four corners of the Principality. War-time travel restrictions will naturally affect them, but they will get there all the same.

Welshmen overseas, many of whom used to make a kind of pilgrimage to the Eisteddfod in peacetime, and who were all invited to the platform on Charing Day, when Mr. Lloyd George made his annual Eisteddfod speech, will be compensated for not being able to be present in a number of broadcasts which the BBC has arranged.

The now-familiar feature, 'Welsh Half-Hour' in the General Forces Programme will be given by the Eisteddfod Choir, the Eisteddfod Children's Choir, and the Prize Band. Possibly it should be explained that there is a difference between the Eisteddfod Choir and the choirs which compete at the Eisteddfod. The Eisteddfod Choir and the Eisteddfod Children's Choir are organised locally to take part in the evening concerts during the Eisteddfod week, and these concerts are not competitive. It is only the day proceedings which are competitive.

The Eisteddfod Choir is a fine body of voices, drawn partly from Mr. Gwilym Jones's famous Ammanford Choir and partly from choristers of Llandeibie district. Gwilym Jones, with his shining white hair and long sensitive fingers, looks every inch a musician, and Welsh people who saw him conduct the Ammanford Choir in competition at Corwen National Eisteddfod in the 1920s say that it was the most thrilling choral singing that has ever been heard in Wales—and that's saying something!

The Llandeibie Eisteddfod Choir has prepared a most interesting programme for the evening concerts on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday nights of Eisteddfod week. It was arranged that part of Tuesday night's concert be broadcast in the General Forces Programme so that listeners overseas should be able to share with the audience in the pavilion the first performance of *Gweddi* (A Prayer) by the young Welsh composer Arwel

Each year poets, prose-writers, dramatists, and musicians meet in competition. The Arch Druid is here seen reading the Eisteddfod Proclamation in the presence of the Gorsedd of Bards





The picture above shows the Gorsedd Logan Stone after removal from its original position.



A general view of the Gorsedd Circle. This field, now known as the Gorsedd Field, is on a site overlooking the village

Hughes. This work is based on the Mass and is sung partly in Greek and partly in Welsh. It was composed specially for this Eisteddfod.

While I was at Llandebie, I turned in to hear a rehearsal of the Children's Choir to see how the children's voices and performance would compare with their elders'. It was a wonderful experience to hear 150 school children drawn from the whole parish (which includes Penygroes, Saron, Derwydd Road, Blaenau, and Pentregwynlais) really enjoying themselves like little birds in full-throated song. Their conductor is Elfed Lewis, an assistant master at Tycroes.

Taking part in a talks-feature in the series 'From all over Britain' will be a number of characteristic figures from the Eisteddfod, and it is hoped to include a recording of the ex-Archdruid, Elfed, whose voice, in spite of his 80-odd years, still retains its youthful melodiousness and power. He will be heard intoning the Gorsedd Prayer, which he has many times

offered up, standing on the Logan Stone in the centre of the Bardic Circle of stones. Here is a translation of the Gorsedd Prayer :

Give, O Lord, Thy protection,
And in protection, strength,
And in strength, understanding,
And in understanding, knowledge,
And in knowledge, knowledge of the right,
And in knowledge of the right, to love it,
And by loving it, to love it in its entirety,
And by loving it in its entirety, to love God,
God and all goodness.

As I stood yesterday in the Gorsedd Circle looking at the massive Logan Stone, quarried from the great limestone rock of Craig-y-Ddinas a mile or so away, I pictured the Bards in their long robes, green or blue, and the Druids in white, walking in a long file from the centuries-old church in the village, and up past a field of waving corn, to perform their rites on the hillside in the early morning sun. Many who hear Elfed's voice will picture similar scenes at Eisteddfodau held in past years in Machynlleth or Caernarvon or Fishguard.

Throughout the week, BBC programme officials will be present at the Eisteddfod keeping an eye open for interesting tidbits, and the recording car will be there to collect material for a 'Strike a Home Note' programme. In this programme listeners will hear some of the winning soloists of the week. More of the winners will be broadcast in 'Welsh Half-Hour' on the General Forces Programme.

The stories behind a number of little-known objects and places associated with the London of the Middle Ages were related by E. O. HOPPÉ in the last issue of LONDON CALLING. This week, in conclusion, he describes other features of historic interest linking the metropolis of today with

London in Mediaeval Times : 2

WHO knows that right up to the time of the London blitz a night watchman went his rounds in London, with a lantern, calling the hours ?

A small court, named Ely Place, has gates which are shut nightly at ten o'clock, and from that hour until six in the morning one of the three watchmen, on duty in turn, parades round the *cul-de-sac* calling out the hour. Until a few years ago he also announced the weather. The little court is full of historic associations. John of Gaunt lived here, and Sir Christopher Hatton, who had 'a very fine form and a very fine face,' paid £10, ten loads of hay, and a rose at midsummer as yearly rent. Ely Place is on the north side of Holborn Circus between Hatton Garden and Charterhouse Street.

The war has put a stop—let us hope only temporarily—to another quaint custom. Every evening in term the Temple benchers were summoned to dinner by the blowing of a big horn. The custom dates back to the eleventh century, and is said to have been started because, in the days before the Thames Embankment was built, the students used to pursue their studies on the river, and the horn was blown to warn them that dinner was nearly ready. The original horn is still preserved, mounted in gold, in the strong-room of the Temple; the one now used is comparatively new, as it was only procured in the seventeenth century. The horn had no reed, and was worked by sheer lung-power. It was blown in each of the courts of the Temple, at 6.30 p.m.

In the pre-war seclusion of the lovely Inner Temple Gardens was a very charming bronze effigy of a kneeling Moor supporting a sundial. It has a curious history. It was brought back from Italy in the seventeenth century by Holles, Earl of Clare, and was given by him to the students of Clement's Inn after one of them had been murdered by his Indian servant. Nearly two hundred years later it was bought for twenty pounds by a private individual, who presented it to the benchers of the Inner Temple, by whom it has been erected in its present position.

More than one member of the Allied Forces, having escaped from a prison camp, has found sanctuary within the precincts of the Vatican, and it is curious to find that there is still a Sanctuary Knocker in the City of London, in the Church of St. Olave in Hart Lane, Crutchedfriars.

Sanctuary Knockers were to be found on church doors, and the fugitive criminal who touched one was safe from civil justice. It is erroneous, however, to think that a Sanctuary was just a place where the criminal could not be punished. It had very strict laws of its own. The applicant had to confess to a priest, give up his arms, and take an Oath of Abjuration of the Realm. This meant that he was automatically convicted of the crime, and his life and goods were forfeit, but he was allowed a little time in which to fulfil his vow and leave the country. Sanctuary was finally abolished in 1723. The Church of St. Olave is at the junction of Hart Lane, Crutchedfriars, and Seething Lane.

Everybody knows Trafalgar Square, the Nelson Column, Landseer's Lions, the National Gallery and the pigeons. But how many people are aware that inside one of the lamp-pillars there is a police station, and that a set of imperial standard measures of length are in the steps on the north side of the square ?

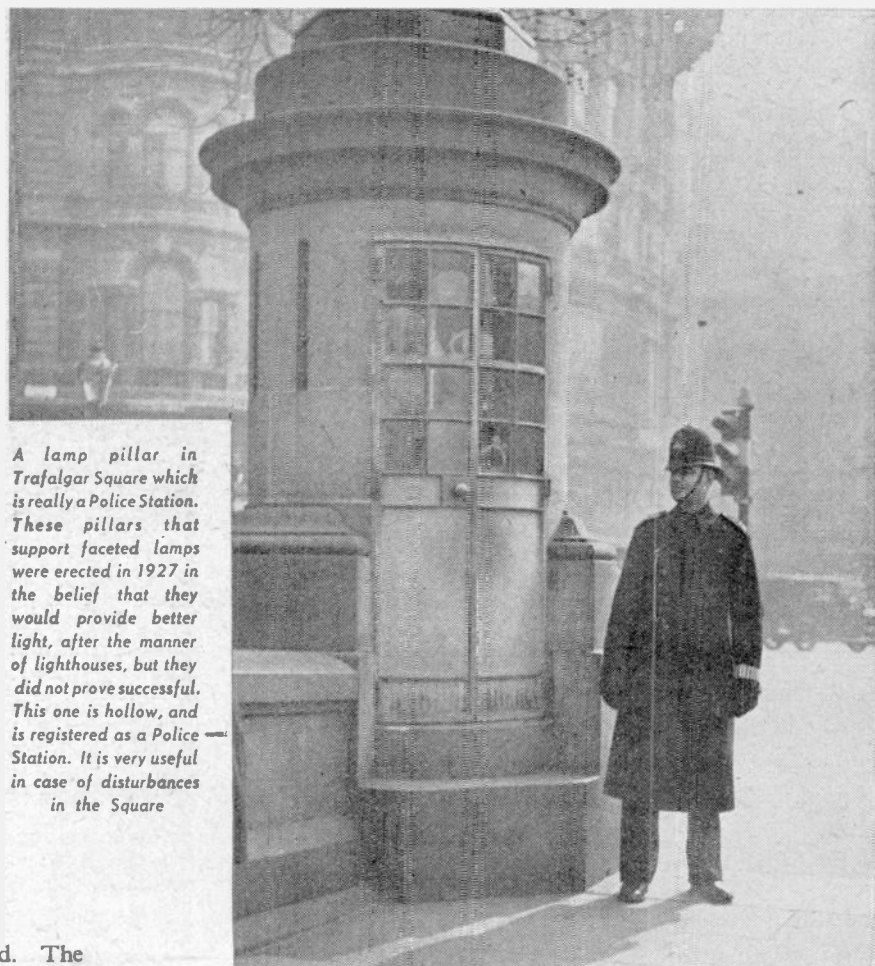
These little pillars, with faceted lamps on them, were put up in 1927 with the idea that they were going to give vastly greater light after the pattern of lighthouses. This did not prove to be the case, however. One of them is really hollow, and contains a telephone, and is registered as a police station. It is very useful in case of disturbances in the Square.

The imperial measures were defined by the Act of 1878 as the distance between two fine lines engraved on gold studs sunk in a bronze bar, cast by Troughton and Simms in 1844. The copies in Trafalgar Square were put there in 1876 by Her Majesty's Office of Works. It was customary to put such copies in public places for the convenience of the people. There is also one in Edinburgh.

On our way westwards we stop in London's most romantic square, St.



A bronze statue of a kneeling Moor, supporting a sundial, which, after an adventurous career, was finally set up in the Inner Temple Gardens



A lamp pillar in Trafalgar Square which is really a Police Station. These pillars that support faceted lamps were erected in 1927 in the belief that they would provide better light, after the manner of lighthouses, but they did not prove successful. This one is hollow, and is registered as a Police Station. It is very useful in case of disturbances in the Square

James's Square, where, in one house, three Prime Ministers lived. The house is Chatham House, and the three Prime Ministers were Pitt, from whom it gets its name, Lord Derby, and Gladstone. Later it became the headquarters of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Outside the door is a very fine old lamp-post with a wrought-iron extinguisher, used in the days when every gentleman walked abroad with a link-boy, or torch-carrier.

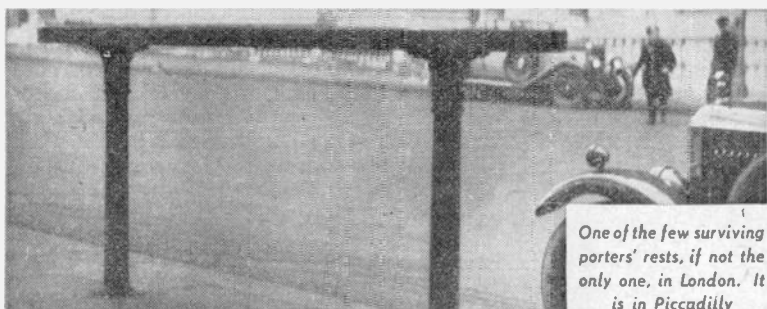
Almost in a straight line with St. James's is another square, the other side of Piccadilly, famous for society weddings, in what has been called 'the ugliest church in London.' It is St. George's, the steeple of which Leigh Hunt likened to 'a horn growing out of the church's neck.' Sir William Hamilton married Emma Lyon here in 1791. Emma Lyon, of course, became famous later as Lady Hamilton. Strange as it may appear, the burial-ground of this church lies more than one mile away. It is behind the little Chapel of the Ascension in Bayswater Road.

A Grave With Two Tombstones

In the disused graveyard is a modern tennis-court and the grave of Laurence Sterne; his body almost escaped burial. The grave has two tombstones, one of which was erected by brother masons, the other by the inheritors of the Sterne property. The author of *Tristram Shandy* died in Bond Street. His body was stolen by body-snatchers, but was recognised by a young doctor as it lay upon the dissecting table.

If we cross the Park, which is just opposite the Chapel, leaving it again at Hyde Park Corner, we come to a strange plank supported by two iron pillars. It stands not far from Green Park Arch where Piccadilly's gentle rise begins.

This is one of the very few surviving porters' rests, if not the only one in London. It looks more like a bench for giants, but in reality it was very useful as a place where porters could rest their loads for a minute or two on the hill. In earlier centuries, when labour was cheap, much of the transport was done by porters. It is preserved as a monument.

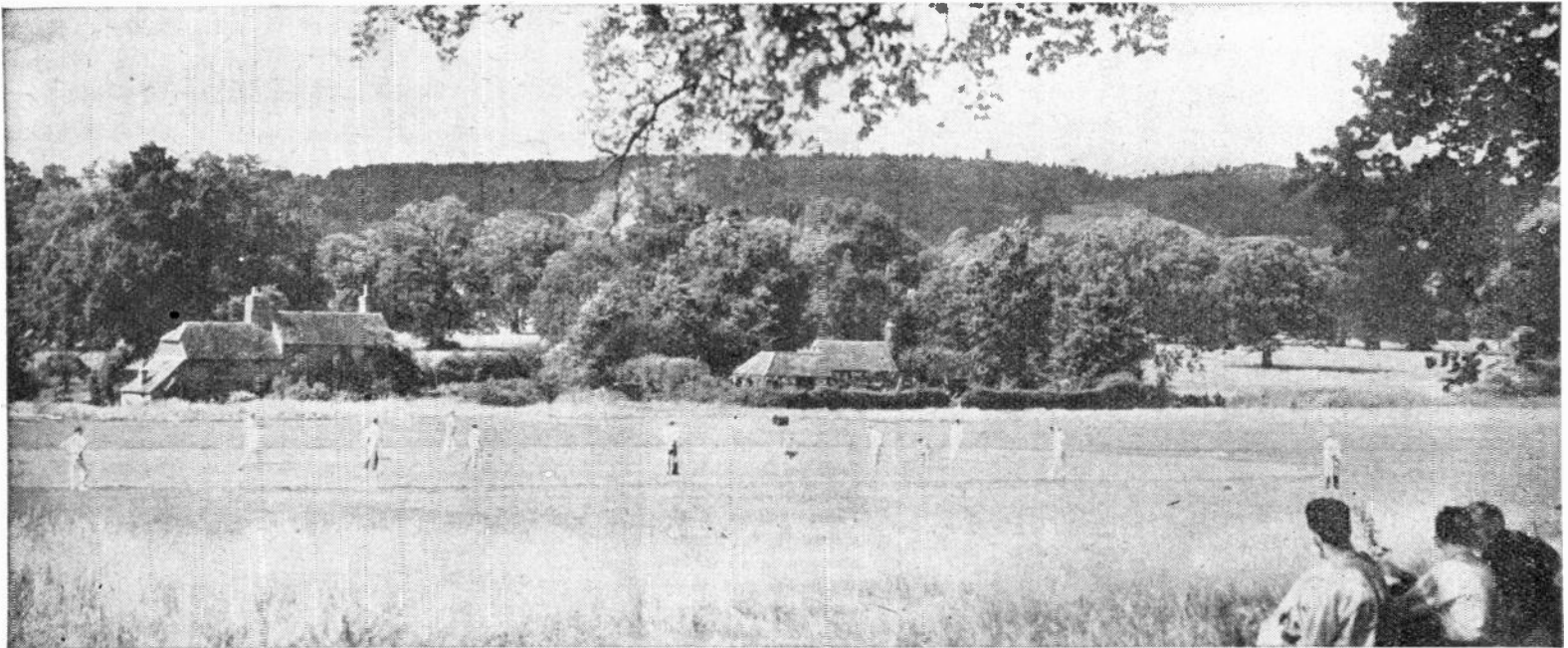


One of the few surviving porters' rests, if not the only one, in London. It is in Piccadilly



A Sanctuary Knocker still exists in the Church of St. Olave in Crutchedfriars (left). A fugitive criminal who touched one of these knockers was safe from civil justice. Also to be found in London are one or two of the original torch-extinguishers used in the days before street-lighting. This specimen (right) is in St. James's Square





The national game is played even in wartime. A village cricket match in progress in an ideal setting

The Weekly Letter comes from BRIAN VESEY-FITZGERALD, Editor of The Field. He tells of the colourful pre-war village fête with its swings, roundabouts, dancing, fortune-telling and gypsies. This year, however, there was no fête. But other features took its place, notably a cricket match, and the occasion will be remembered as typical of

Village Life Under Wartime Conditions

LAST Saturday would normally have been the fête. This particular Saturday in summer has been fête day since time immemorial. I don't know when it started or how it started. Perhaps by some wandering showman, a juggler maybe or a dancing-bear leader, on his way to Alton or Winchester or Basingstoke or Farnham, putting up in the field and taking a few coppers for beer in his spare time. Perhaps, but more likely I think, it was just something that grew like most country gatherings and amusements. There was a need in the old days when roads were bad or just not there and towns and villages isolated: there was a need to meet for buying and selling, for hiring servants, for man to meet girl—and, since this is England—for amusement, for sport, for gossip; for a friendly break in the long hard routine. There was a need and the village fête, 'wake' is the good old English word for it, used still in the north and the midlands, the village fête met the need.

Occasion for Meeting and Amusement

The need has gone, but the fête remains, an occasion now for meeting and amusement only. There is still a good deal of isolation in the countryside; work sees to that. Families isolated by their work meet on fête day. It is a great day for courting couples; they meet, some for the first time no doubt; they meet, walk round, shy at coconuts, ride on the swings and roundabouts and wander off into the fields. And the old people I always think recapture a good deal of their past youth on fête day.

Of course as far as a show goes or a fête, it wasn't much. Nothing like the fair at Winchester, for instance. It hadn't much more than a merry-go-round, a coconut shy, a try your strength, some swings and a see-saw and of course, a fortune-teller or two, and in the evening there would be dancing. Not much, but jolly good fun. And it really was astonishing how many people came to this simple show that wasn't in aid of anything but happiness.

The gypsies would start coming in on the Friday night; some of them true Romanies, most of them didikais. They would put their wagons on the grass verges of the roads, and the men would sit on the steps, and the women would bring out their washing and walk down to the stream—an annual ceremony this, put on, I think, for the benefit of the gorgie—that is to say the foreigners—you and me!—and walk proudly with that lovely lithe swing that only true Romany women have. And there would

be dogs about, lurchers and greyhounds, and horses and ponies hobbled to graze. We would not see the gypsies again until they came through, some of them, for the hop picking around Alton and Bentley and Farnham, though we might see an occasional family or two for there are more or less permanent settlements at Ash on the one side and at Winchester on the other. Mostly they would be the same families and we would know them and talk, and yet they would be separate, aloof, drawing their own social distinctions.

The Show, such as it was, never used to come until the Saturday morning. The merry-go-round—with grotesque horses and fish, hens and ducks and pigs—pulled by a traction engine, was the heavy furniture and came first. But it never seemed to take very long before it was unpacked and set up and blaring forth its music. These showmen are experts of course. And the whole show, except the marionettes, who came some years, and not others, belonged to one man and travelled round like a family. Showfolk are quite different from gypsies with their own lingo and slang. When the big merry-go-round was set up, a little one worked by a man inside turning a handle was put up for the children, who all stood around gaping and giggling; and then the side shows and one or two red and yellow games of chance, and one or two fortune-tellers with lovely names.

Madame Salami I remember with particular affection; a lady built on generous classic lines, who claimed to have told the fortune of King Edward, and used to sit outside her tent eating bread and cheese and onions and washing it down with beer from a jug when business was slack. Her rival, who didn't function every year, was Madame Albuera (the showman was a historian obviously), and she claimed no more than to have told the fortunes of crowned heads, which I should think was very likely indeed—'crowned' in show parlance meaning 'bashed.' You might expect two fortune-tellers to be a bit much for one small travelling show at a village fête and for there to be a good deal of rivalry. Not a bit of it. Madame Salami and Madame Albuera get along very well together, being mother and daughter.

An Unofficial Holiday by Custom

The Show used to liven up about five o'clock. There would be gypsy boys then to give rides on ponies, and then about eight the dancing would start and the young people would be coming in from

other villages, and the local policeman would come on a bike and have a look round and go off home. There was never any trouble at the village fête; no fighting, no drunkenness, just a bit merry maybe. It was a holiday, unofficial, but a holiday by custom. And come Sunday there would be some paper and a few bottles, and that's all; showmen and gypsies would have gone, no one knew where. They just disappeared.

On this particular Saturday in peacetime there would have been no cricket match. But last Saturday, there being no fête owing to the war, there *was* a cricket match. Cricket is a village game. It has grown to be a giant. Test matches, professionals, averages, championships and all that, but it is still a village game. And still at Lord's (there's sometimes a bit of village atmosphere about that place) at Lord's, you will see on occasion strokes that belong by rights to village greens. We don't play on a green, we play on a down, right on the top-close turf, and our outfield is down turf, too, close and firm and free from those occasional hazards left by cattle that are part and parcel of most village grounds. Down turf is tricky stuff. It can be as fiery as Brisbane in a heat-wave; it can be sticky after a shower, the turf being so close, but it is never really slow and it is never a glue-pot. Just now, well just now it is faster than usual. There is a saying in all this down country that if the wind be in the nor'east on March 22 it'll be in the nor'east on June 22, which is another way of saying that a nor'east wind on March 22 means dry weather till Midsummer Day. Well that wasn't so far out this year. It rained a bit on March 22 and on the twenty-third it was fine and sunny and the wind was in the nor'east. And from that day until June 4 we had no rain barring one shower that didn't even damp my bald head; not even a thunderstorm did we have, though you could hear it rumbling in the distance sometimes.

But we had two or three frosts in May. It was never really hot all this time, mind you, save around Whitsun, when we did have three days of 80° odd in the shade—hot for England, that is—but it was dry, and such wind as there was, was drying. You will know what drought means to the tops of downland. Turf yellow and bare, the white of chalk showing through here and there. Well, after some two months of that sort of thing our pitch is still pretty fast.

'Pitch, though Rarely Level, a Great Leveller'

The local searchlight unit, so rumour said, had a fast bowler who had done great things in Lancashire or Yorkshire or some place a long way away. We don't set much store on this sort of thing; a village pitch, though rarely level, is a great leveller. Still rumour spoke truth in part on this occasion. This sergeant of searchlights is really fast—not fast medium or just fast, but express. And obviously he had played in polite cricket because with his first ball he hit the opening batsman, Joe Knight, well known to one and all for his ability to stick, on the legs and didn't appeal. Everyone else did of course. But Joe Knight was not out. He waved his leg about a good bit, balancing on his bat, and didn't look very pleased about it. But after a while he stood on two legs, gave his bat a bit of a twiddle, twitched his cap and settled down again. The very next ball cracked him on the leg again. Everyone appealed, including the sergeant. A man of quick understanding, like all sergeants, he did not take long to grasp that in our cricket you appeal from habit not conviction, and again Joe Knight was given 'not out.' He was waving his leg about, balancing on his bat and really making quite a show about it. Then to the astonishment of everybody he started to hobble off to the pavilion.

The umpire shouted at him, 'Hey, Joe, you're not out.' Joe stopped and turned to him. 'Oi knows, Oi baint, but I'm blooming well going.' And go he did. 'Retired hurt' we put in the score, and it was then we realised that sergeant must be really fast, for old Joe had been hit on the leg by most bowlers in Hampshire and never done this before. Our wicket keeper who had been standing up to the first two balls retired about fifteen yards and so did everyone else. And the next batsman, in private life a baker's roundsman, but now a bomber pilot, came in looking very much more nervous, I am sure, than he looks when he flies over Germany.

Hitting His Own Stumps

However, the sergeant didn't succeed in hitting anyone else, though he did his best, and only once did he succeed in hitting the stumps. The damage was done as usual by Bert Flippance, a slowish left hander who bends 'em a bit and who could have held his own in most sorts of cricket.



The swings are always a popular feature of the village fair

They made forty-seven, a good score on that pitch, and good enough to win.

Scores up here are never very big. Scores over a hundred are rare, an individual century so rare that it would be talked of for a hundred years itself. So with this match forty-seven to thirty-eight. Not much to talk about you might think: yet this match will be remembered hereabouts for many many years; and so will Sergeant George Barker, a Somerset man who banged a ball on Joe Knight's leg and caused that worthy to retire. That incident will become village history, told and retold burnished and embroidered, to brighten the winter gossip of old men in the 'Red Herring' of a winter's night. It will be brought out by some greybeard on the old bench by the pavilion some Saturday, years hence, to take some boasting youngster down a peg or two; to hearten some young batsman going in to face the latest terror in the way of fast bowlers. 'Fast? 'Im? Why Oi remember George Barker, a sergeant 'e was...?' (Broadcast in the BBC's General Forces Programme)



Children awaiting their turn for a ride on the merry-go-round

FREEDOM FORUM discusses . . .

The Future of the British Commonwealth

Reported by SIR FREDERICK WHYTE, K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Forum

I HAVE already reported earlier sessions of *Freedom Forum* to the readers of LONDON CALLING, and I am particularly glad to have the opportunity of giving you an account of its hundred-and-fourth session because this occasion was (so to speak) its second birthday. And for anything to run uninterruptedly for two years in this world of storm and stress is quite an achievement. So, to start with, I blow *Freedom Forum's* trumpet just to remind you that we are still going strong.

Today we're going to talk about the future of the British Commonwealth, and the foursome at this BBC microphone are a sort of miniature Commonwealth Parliament in themselves. On my right is *Ernest Weeks*, of Canada, formerly Assistant Secretary of the International Sugar Council. Next comes *Eric Haslam*, the Australian economist, now at work in London. *Stoffel Coetzee* from South Africa is the third. He was once editor of *Volkstem*, a leading Afrikaans newspaper. And the fourth is myself as Ringmaster of this circus of debate. So come and listen to us.

I begin by saying that many people in different parts of the Commonwealth feel that the time has come to draw the members of this unique political family closer together by providing them with permanent machinery of co-operative consultation. Others distrust anything that will make the 'links of Empire,' as they are called, hard and fast. They say that the Commonwealth has prospered because the links were *not* too tightly drawn. Both points of view are represented in *Freedom Forum* today, and I pass the ball to *Weeks*, who says :

'Guarantee of National Identity'

'I want to say first that the ties of race and blood can't very well hold Canada because fifty per cent. of the Canadian people are not of British stock. No ; Canada is in the Commonwealth, and stays in it, because it's to her moral and material interest to be there. The Commonwealth association is the guarantee of our national identity. We don't want to be members of the United States, much as we like her. The merit to us of being in the Commonwealth is that we gain a two-fold advantage, the advantage of being a member of a big and powerful group *and* the advantage of being a sovereign State on our own.'

Whyte : 'You gain both on the swings and the roundabouts, in fact.'

Weeks : 'Of course.'

Then *Haslam* breaks in with the voice of Australia, saying : 'In Australia and New Zealand we British of the South Seas have *both* ties. We are nearly a hundred per cent. of British stock ; and, in addition to that, we have the same moral and material interest as Canada in being in the Commonwealth.'

Whyte : 'Australians have the reputation of being very independent folk ; yet you don't feel your style's cramped by being in the British Commonwealth ?'

Haslam : 'We certainly do not. Australia has grown to nationhood within the evolving structure of the British Empire. She believes that she can only maintain her freedom by remaining within the framework of this unique political entity. Without it, she might become a mere hanger-on of the United States.'

Whyte : 'So far, so good—and, if I may say it, so very good. But, South Africa has a history different from Canada and the two Dominions of the South Seas, hasn't she, *Coetzee* ?'

Enjoying Greater Independence than Before

'Yes, indeed,' says *Coetzee*. 'We became a member of the Commonwealth by conquest. Two of the Provinces of the South African Union were independent republics till 1902. We lost our independence in the South African War ; but we've been given back the country as a whole and are now perhaps more than compensated for our loss, and enjoying actually greater independence than we did as republics. True, there's a minority in South Africa that's not really satisfied with the Commonwealth link-up, but, *Whyte*, even that minority would rather be linked with Great Britain than with any other country in the world. Besides we have strong common interests in defence with Great Britain.'

At this *Weeks* reminds us how different is the position of Canada. 'We're North Americans,' says he, 'and our defence is tied up closely with the United States. Geography dominates our position there.'

Whyte : 'Of course it does : and now let me put in a word, not as Chairman, but as a citizen of the United Kingdom. *Haslam* spoke about the evolving structure of the British Commonwealth. Well, take the time when I was at school, when I watched the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in 1897, and the position we stand in today. The relative strength

of the different partners in the Commonwealth has changed. And our attitude, I think, would be that the maintenance of the Commonwealth ideal, and of defence, too, requires more than ever the same association between the members of the Commonwealth. Let us see round this table how we think that ideal should be promoted : whether there should be any new links forged, any new machinery of political consultation and co-operation. The Australians have got views about that, haven't they, *Haslam* ?'

Haslam : 'They have, both for defence and for a whole lot of post-war questions. We want the Empire to go from strength to strength. Without it, Australia's future would merely be extinctions tutelage. And we Australians think that a permanent secretariat would be the best way of keeping a proper balance between the claims on Britain as a European Power and the claims that the Commonwealth has on her. We recognise that the United Kingdom has real regional interests in Europe, and shares other regional interest with us in the Pacific. A closer knitting together would make for a better policy of mutual advantage.'

Weeks : 'What's wrong with the present machinery ? It hasn't shown up too badly.'

Whyte : 'Canada's satisfied with it ?'

Weeks : 'Yes : might be improved, but pretty good as it is.'

Haslam : 'Agreed. But each time there's trouble—war—we tighten it up under grim necessity. And if we could work together more closely all the time, we might be more effective in co-operation to prevent war.'

'Anyway,' says *Whyte*, 'Australia and New Zealand have just made a new Anzac Agreement to show what closer knitting together can mean, haven't they ?'

Haslam : 'Yes : and what we two did in the Canberra Conference the other day is the kind of thing we'd like to see extended to the whole Commonwealth.'

During this Australian-Canadian exchange, *Coetzee* has been silently looking on, but manifestly approving the line taken by *Weeks*. And now *Coetzee* says to *Haslam* : 'If you want that sort of thing, and you've a perfect right to work it out with New Zealand, why not go a little further and do the same with England ? Don't try to make us all fit your suit of clothes.'

Haslam : 'Well, I've said my say, and I'd like to hear what the United Kingdom has to say. What about it, *Whyte* ?'

The United Kingdom Point of View

Whyte : 'The United Kingdom view is that we've all got to work together : but no British Government will try to force the pace in the direction of closer co-ordination until Dominion opinion as a whole is ripe and ready for it. You see, we're just beginning to see how Dominion sovereignty under the Statute of Westminster will work out . . .'

And at this point *Weeks* fastens on the word 'sovereignty.' 'There are Canadians,' he says, 'who feel that *Haslam's* Imperial Secretariat would be the first step towards loss of Canadian sovereignty.'

Coetzee agrees with *Weeks* : but *Haslam* retorts : 'You won't catch any Australian giving away sovereignty. We're not asking for a super-Cabinet to filch away our power of free decision.'

Whyte : 'That has a true Australian ring about it ! But *Weeks*, are you satisfied with things as they are ?'

Weeks : 'No ; I'm not. But the way to get better cohesion among the forces of peace is not to do it merely on a Commonwealth basis, but on a broader world basis. If you do that, Canada's with you.'

Coetzee : 'Once again, South Africa agrees with Canada. We have relations with many nations and we don't want to have anything done which would make it seem that the British Commonwealth is organising a *bloc* which leaves others out.'

Weeks : 'Exactly.'

This leads to a quick-firing exchange from both sides of the microphone, in the course of which *Coetzee* says that *Haslam* makes his scheme sound harmless but he adds that 'There is everything to be said for the existing loose organisation which has ensured unity without regimentation.' *Haslam* retorts that its still too loose, and reminds *Freedom Forum* that the New Zealand-Australian agreement presupposes the very thing that *Weeks* wants, namely, a general Pacific agreement including other appropriate Powers.

There's obviously a challenge here from Australia and New Zealand,

(Continued on page 16)

Present-day methods of dealing with battlefield casualties, from almost the moment of injury, are here graphically described by LAWRENCE EARL. He emphasises that speed and efficiency are the watchwords of the process, and he tells how these principles are being applied at

A Transit Hospital

I WOULD like to tell you about a hospital I've just visited. A little over a month ago it was just another Canadian military base hospital in the South of England. It had 1,200 beds. Since then, both times and the hospital have changed. The number of beds has jumped to sixteen hundred, and today it isn't even a base hospital at all. It is playing an entirely different rôle—the rôle of a vast casualty clearing station—and playing it well, indeed.

Officially, it's known as a Transit Hospital, and I guess that name is as descriptive as any, for it indicates Speed—speed in care of casualties, speed in their distribution to base hospitals far from the memory and the smell of battle, far from the areas where reinforcement troops marshal to join their fighting comrades.

Speed? Why, do you know, seventy per cent. of the casualties who are brought here by ship, by hospital train, by ambulance convoy, are moved on again within twenty-four hours? But, before they are sent on—well, that's my story.

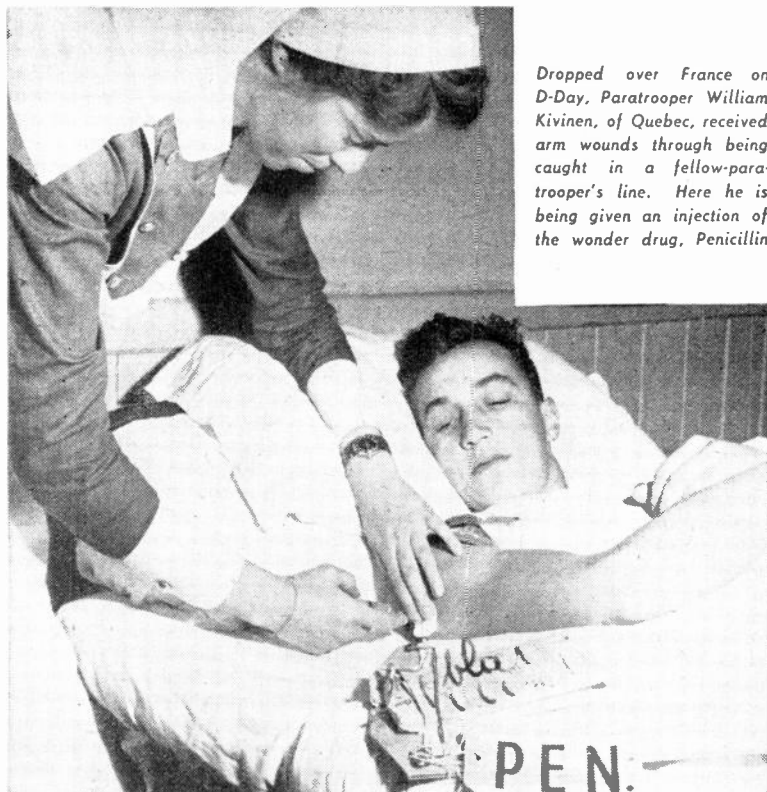
But first—maybe you'd like to know what kind of men these casualties are? I'd like to tell you about a few of them.

Well, I met one chap, a Corporal McCready, from Toronto, who told me: 'I joined the army in June, 1940. I came to England in June, 1941, and I was wounded in June, 1944. I guess things just happen to me in June. . . .' The story of how Bill was hit is fairly typical.

'It happened about 1.30 in the morning. German eighty-eights had been hammering at our headquarters since six the previous evening. I saw a shell bursting—it was too near for comfort—so I headed for a slit trench. Didn't quite make it. I felt something searing my back—like red hot metal—but I didn't pass out. It's funny, an amazing thing, really, but do you know I hadn't seen a single guy who was hit pass out, all the time I was over there—not even if he was badly hit.

'Well, I walked two miles to the regimental aid post—I was what you call a walking wounded case, you understand. From there to the advanced dressing station, and on to a British forward dressing station. Then I was taken back to England. I arrived in this hospital less than three days after being hit—that's pretty darned fast, that is! Right now I feel a whole lot better about the whole thing. . . .'

Sure, Bill feels better. He should. This Transit Hospital is designed to make him feel better, designed to set his mind as well as his body at rest. A casualty arriving at Transit Hospital is usually pretty tired. He's had a comparatively long voyage. The bumps of travel—in spite of every care—may have been painful. He's hungry, too. And although he's



Dropped over France on D-Day, Paratrooper William Kivinen, of Quebec, received arm wounds through being caught in a fellow-paratrooper's line. Here he is being given an injection of the wonder drug, Penicillin



British Columbia Rifleman Frank Morcombe proudly displays the cigarette case with the picture of his English girl friend on the lid. A piece of shrapnel tore holes in the girl's face, but 'She saved my life,' says Frank

smoked a couple of cigarettes on the way he can certainly use more. The sweet taste of a nourishing chocolate bar—now there's a delicacy he can do with!

So what happens? He is fed almost on his arrival at the hospital. No more complaining from the inner man. He's put into a bed with snow-white linen, clean and cool and comfortable. Everything is done for him so that he can forget tension and worry, and say to himself, thankfully, 'Ah, now I can relax.' The Red Cross comes along with its little wagon, loaded with cigarettes and chocolate bars to give away.

And, by the way, we mustn't forget what had happened before our casualty arrived at this Transit Hospital. He's had the best of first-aid treatment right along the line. If urgent, he will already have been operated upon, perhaps just behind the front line. On his way here he has been given sulpha drugs and penicillin, when needed. They're always available for the fighting men.

If he's been given penicillin, he's tagged with a card bearing the message 'PEN' in three-inch letters, and treatment is carried on all the way home to England. He gets it in Normandy and on the ship, in the port of arrival, aboard the hospital train, the ambulance convoy, and in hospital. When his penicillin treatment has been completed, the log containing the record of its use is forwarded to the Medical Research Council. There it is examined, and the results of the use of Dr. Fleming's wonder drug are tabulated.

Shortly after our man arrives at the Transit Hospital he is examined, briefly but thoroughly. If his wounds need redressing, they are redressed. If an operation is needed immediately, it is performed immediately. If not, the patient is allowed to sleep. And that, the boys have told me, is heavenly bliss

Visit of Queen Elizabeth

I was lucky enough to be at one hospital when it was visited by Queen Elizabeth. The visit was not previously announced to the casualties. I saw the Queen pass one bed because the lad in it was sleeping away, snoring just a little, a smile of content on his face. She stopped at the next bed, chatted a bit with the fellow occupying it, then turned to go on. The sleeper had just awakened, and was eyeing the Queen with big round unbelieving eyes. 'Good afternoon,' the Queen said. 'How do you feel today?' The wounded soldier just stared, his mouth agape, his eyes wider than ever. And the Queen passed on. A woman correspondent rushed to his bedside: 'What did the Queen say?' she asked. 'The Queen?' he almost shouted, 'was that really the Queen? I thought I was still dreaming!'

Well, as soon as the patient at a Transit Hospital has had his rest, his case is reviewed. It's usually found that primary treatment has readied him for removal to a base hospital. So he's transferred out on the next hospital train, and his empty bed is made over for a new casualty, just arrived from the front.

But the Transit Hospital I visited was a Canadian one, Canadian staffed. But seven-eighths of the casualties cared for in it are British. Many of the wards are all British. It's only one of many—British and Canadian hospitals—part of a grand co-operative scheme. A scheme that is working without a hitch.

In one bed was a French-Canadian infantryman from Montreal. 'A sniper got me—in the leg,' he said. 'That guy was hiding in a camouflaged shack. He hit one of my buddies first. I ran to pick him up and—bang!—he got me, too. But at least I was lucky enough to be in action for eighteen days. The French people were very friendly to us French-Canadians. Look at all the souvenirs I got!'

Well, you should have seen them. French postcards, a German pull-through for cleaning rifles, a German pocket watch, a couple of medals, and two pulp novels, published in Paris. Our French-Canadian friend was reading these, and getting quite a kick out of them.

Most casualties in this Transit Hospital had brought back souvenirs of one kind or another. They're as bad as kids saving the covers of match books back home. Some insist on showing the bits of shrapnel that the surgeons have removed from their bodies. One Canadian, from

Vancouver, kept a metal cigarette case with his English girl friend's photo pasted on the outside. Why? Because a bit of shrapnel, heading for his heart, found his girl friend's face instead. The metal case stopped the full force of its penetration. 'So I'm wounded instead of dead,' he told me, grinning. 'I think my girl friend looks better this way—and I'm not trying to say anything nasty, because I like her a lot—but her face saved my life . . .'

Everybody knows, I think, that in the early days of the assault a very large number of casualties was expected. That's why Transit Hospitals like this one were enlarged. Some of them even put up temporary structures, like tents, to take care of the expected overflow. Naturally, everybody was overjoyed when the number of wounded did not even nearly measure up to expectations. But even at that the hospital staffs are kept busy.

Teams of surgeons are ready to perform operations twenty-four hours a day. In the hospital I visited there were four super-equipped up-to-date operating rooms. There were splinter-proof wards for the stretcher cases who could not rush out to shelters in the event of an air raid. Laboratories staffed with skilled technicians operating at nearly full blast. The dispensary which, until June 6, had put up an average of 3,000 prescriptions a month, multiplied its output many times. Occupational Therapy and Physiotherapy Officers were kept busy bringing injured muscles back to life. And the dietician was kept busy, too.

She's the girl who's responsible for the food the casualties get. She plans her diet sheets a week in advance, and works out special, individual diets when needed. And she sees to it that the boys are well fed. Here's a typical dinner: Roast beef and steaming brown gravy, with carrots and peas, bread and margarine, gingerbread pudding and lemon sauce, tea and cookies. As one American lad, from Illinois, told me—he joined the Canadian Army back in 1940—'Where could you expect to get better grub than this?'

A fellow in the same ward, from the West that was once wild and woolly—his home town is Goodeve, Saskatchewan—Rifleman Henry Lutzko, still retains an old wild and woolly custom. Let me tell you about it in his words: 'You should see the hole in my helmet,' he said when I remarked on the slight scar on his forehead. 'We'd been getting,

shelled all night. Then it stopped for half an hour. We were in slit trenches. I stuck my head out—and just then an eighty-eight shell came over. I'd have been a goner without my tin hat. But I did get one German—I saw him fall—and my officer got one with my rifle, too. So I cut two notches on the rifle stock, western style. Gosh, I'd sure like to get back so I could cut more notches.'

Walking through the wards I was rather surprised to see bunches of flowers on many bedside tables. Sweet peas mostly, and hollyhocks. I wondered how they got there. At least one bunch was explained when I saw a pretty English girl, Diana Walls, who had come from Sussex by train to visit Private Arnold Crowell, who hails from Lower East Pubnico, Nova Scotia. They've been engaged to be married for more than a year. 'And we hope to be married as soon as possible,' Diana smiled. 'Then, maybe, we can both go to America.'

Diana had brought her lucky Canadian sweetheart a big bunch of red roses. They perfumed the entire ward. Crowell had to take a little kidding after Miss Walls had left—but he didn't mind. I think that grin he wore will remain with him always. It certainly looked permanent.

Just one more little story—about a British Tommy I met in the corridor. There are miles of corridors altogether in this Transit Hospital. His left hand was bandaged. 'I was on patrol,' he said. 'I thought I saw Jerries moving in some bushes ahead. Then I saw a grenade come sailing through the air. Without stopping to think I caught it—and started to throw it away. It exploded, just as it left my hand, and I lost three fingers and my thumb. But doctors were tending me inside half an hour. I guess I was just born lucky.'

Tended within half an hour. Yes, speed is the word that accounts for much of the grand record of our medical services. And the Transit Hospitals, like this one, know all about speed. For instance, the authorities estimated before D-day that a hospital train of 300 casualties could be unloaded in a minimum of three hours. I saw Canadian personnel at this one unload one in an hour and sixteen minutes.

I can tell you one thing with certainty—casualties in this war are getting the best possible medical attention. If anyone dear to you has been wounded you can be sure of this: casualties are well cared for. (Broadcast in the BBC's North American Service)

W. H. HALLIBURTON, Editor of the Southern Standard (Arkadelphia, Arkansas, U.S.A.) here relates how he and a friend, State Senator G. W. Lookadoo, chanced to meet two R.A.F. men on furlough in America, and helped them on their way to Little Rock, the capital of Arkansas. Though of little consequence in itself, the incident was one of those happy events which, taken together, are helping to cement Anglo-American friendship

'There Will Always Be An England'

THE incident had its beginning four miles north of Arkadelphia, just beyond the junction of the Little Rock and Hot Springs roads.

Mr. Lookadoo was driving his car briskly along, when we noticed two figures in blue uniforms 100 yards ahead. While we were wondering by what branch of the U.S. military this uniform was worn, we sped on past before it occurred to us that here were two buddies who needed a lift—and we had an empty back seat.

One look at their faces and we knew they were British. When they spoke, we knew they were from Merrie England. They talked with the accent of the best English actors we hear in the movies made out Hollywood way.

They were Royal Air Force sergeants on furlough, seeing as much of the 3,026,789 square miles of the United States as their time would permit. Travelling light and depending on American motorists and U.S. Army Air Force pilots for their transportation, they had already seen a sizeable portion of our far-flung commonwealth of states.

We introduced ourselves, and they told us they were Ernest W. Packman, of Wallington, Surrey, England, and Frederick G. Wisby, of Fulham, London, and that they joined the R.A.F. three years ago.

Although they have been in the service quite some time, they are still just boys, a little under the average in size as compared with our Arkansas young men. If we remember right, Packman was more brunette than his blond buddy, Wisby, and more talkative, but neither was reticent, as a good many Englishmen are.

The boys were clever, and without any seeming intent they kept a few necessary facts about their military duties untold. Not that we pressed them for that sort of information.

The R.A.F. probably has a lot of rather handsome young men, if these are a sample. They looked very nice, even though they had been thumbing rides all night with practically no sleep, and without the benefit of a clothes presser, for their trousers were a bit wrinkled and their coats not up to the par that would have been required at their bases.

Although they had been prevented from going to college, by the war,

they showed every evidence of sound education. Their English was just about flawless: we know all Englishmen don't use the King's English as well as one, Mr. Shakespeare, did.

Dunkirk stands for a lot more than defeat for the Britishers, we were told by these tourists. English ingenuity and the plain help of the Lord got most of the Tommies out of that awful spot and back to their home land. Packman was eager to say God had a lot to do with the preservation of their country in the bad days of 1940.

Ernest and Frederick like the United States. We did not ask them; they just came around to that of their own free will. It was pleasing to us when they said the South was wonderful and Arkansas tops; and we were good enough psychologists to know they were not 'spooing' us with flattery.

Our Englishmen asked us as many questions as we asked them. Does *Gone With the Wind* give a true picture of the Old South, before the Civil War? We assured them this was quite true. They said Margaret Mitchell's book was one of the best stories they had ever read. Leslie Howard was their favourite actor in the cinema. They mourned Howard's untimely passing, in the ill-fated flight from Lisbon to London, when German fighter planes shot a British transport aircraft to pieces.

They never let it out, but we knew down under their good cheer and morale was a home-sickness for London and the English countryside which must be just as lovely in Spring as our own rural Arkansas. We knew they would like to be on their tight little island, even though it is separated from the most trouble the world has ever seen by only twenty-two miles of turbulent Channel water.

It was our regret that the journey had not been into Arkadelphia instead of away from it, for we surely would have asked the boys in for a bath, a dinner, a good soft bed, and that something that nothing on earth but a home can give.

We would like to say to the parents of these boys that there will always be an England as long as there are wholesome young Englishmen like Frederick and Ernest.



Stooking has to be done by hand



'Yes sir, that's my baby!'

CLIFTON REYNOLDS, in completion of a notable trilogy, recently produced the third volume in the *Glory Hill Farm* series in which he continues the story of the struggles of a town-bred business man to master the art of farming. In this book, from which the illustrations on this page have been taken, he seeks to answer the question

'What Has the Land to Say?'

THERE is, strangely enough, a tendency on the part of many people to enjoy the mistakes of others. Not only can one profit by them, but they give a certain sense of superiority and enjoyment.

It is this particular trait, scarcely laudable though very human, that is evoked by Mr. Clifton Reynolds' little volume *Glory Hill Farm (Third Year)*. His readers—and he assures us continually that they are a multitude—will get just this sort of pleasure, just this sense of superiority. He is so charmingly frank, so confidently naive about his failures, that even those least initiated into the mysteries of farming may feel 'Even I would have known better than that.'

Perhaps the author falls between two stools in that his book is not sufficiently technical to be informative to farmers, yet is, at times, almost too technical for the lay-mind; though this failing is in part redeemed by the humanity which infuses the pages.

One cannot help feeling that his inability to manage countrymen, and his over-enthusiastic approach to too many branches of farming all at the same time, have inevitably frustrated his efforts to make farming a paying proposition. He had not, for two years, realised the significance of the old country adage about 'taking too much hay on his fork'; but his love of the land and the happiness of his daily life compensate him utterly for his financial difficulties.

The most interesting aspect of the book is to watch a town-bred mind, trained to business problems, grappling with the much less easily solved problems of nature. The real values of the land conflict with the false

values of business, and ultimately he learns about the integrity with which nature must be treated.

He asserts, 'I did not at this time, and have never since doubted my competence to manage this farm properly providing . . .' (and this is the rub) ' . . . suitable conditions were present.' The charming innocence of this remark cannot fail to strike the countrybred man with its artlessness.

There is, however, nothing artless about his handling of a situation such as the stealing of his chickens. He cross-examines the thief in a masterly manner and, without actually accusing him, is able to point out the futility of petty theft. Maybe this is where his town-bred training stood him in good stead.

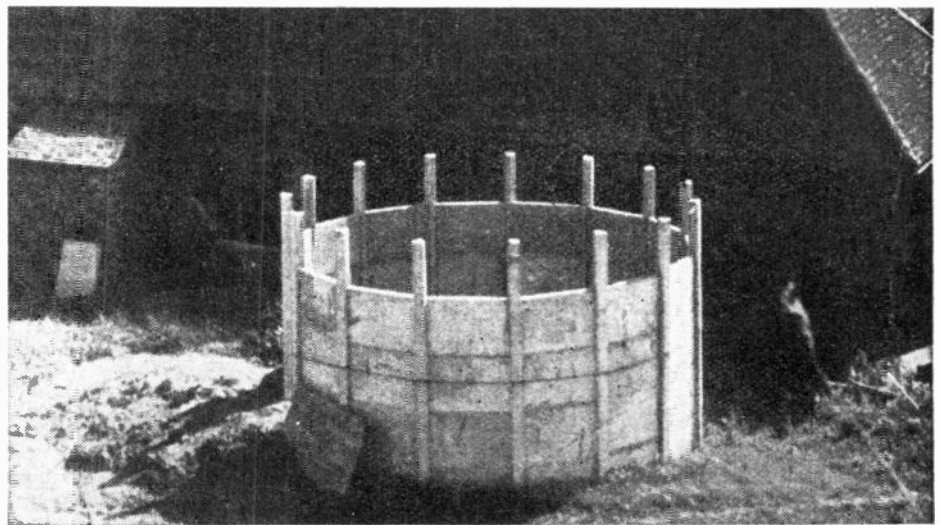
His observations upon the problems of the day proceed from a sincerity which is shared by the ordinary good citizen, and for this reason they are of interest to everyone.

Mr. Reynolds is a versatile man, and he takes the reader into his confidence with regard to all of his various interests. Writing emerges as the most absorbing and most successful of his ventures. Painting is a hobby, and we are given one example of his work in the frontispiece of the book, a pleasing water-colour of a summer skyline.

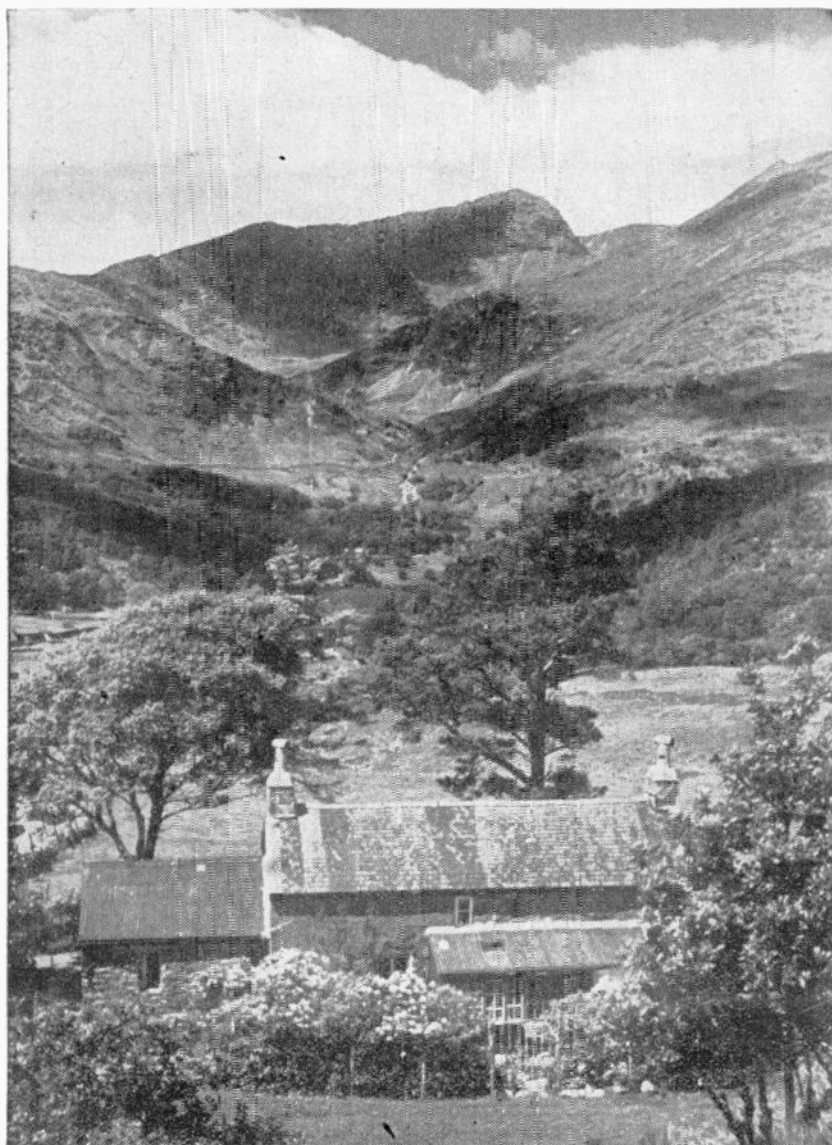
The other illustrations—some of which are reproduced on this page—are from photographs which depict the daily life on the farm and include both livestock and agricultural subjects. They combine simply and naturally with the text to bring the reader into close touch with *Glory Hill Farm*.



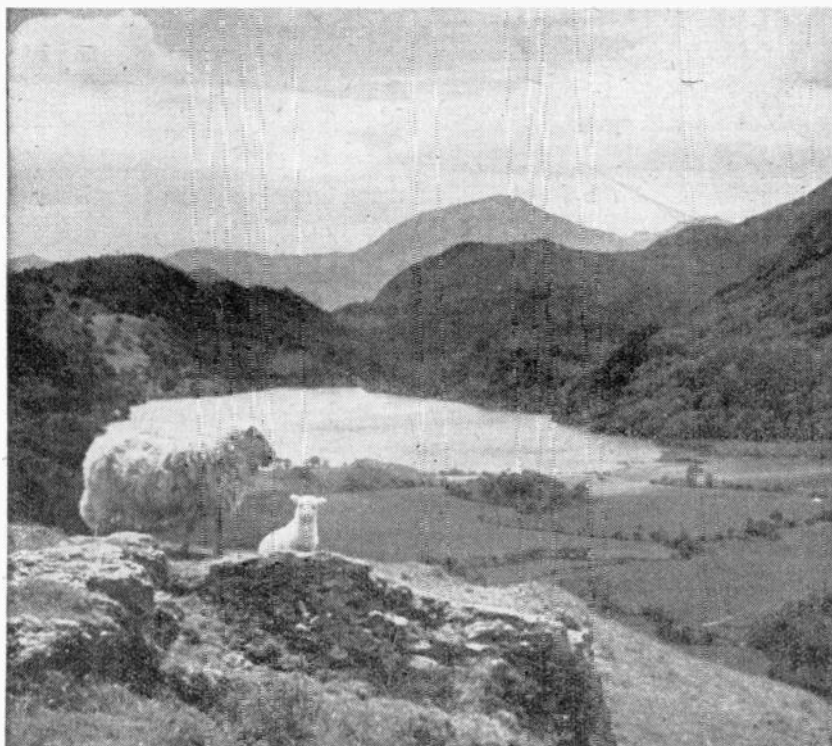
Thatching is a carefully planned process



The silo is valuable for storing winter fodder



'So magical are the mountain forms. . . ' Snowdon itself towers against the sky. The cottage is on the south-east slope, and above it is the Watcyn Path



The 'liquid mirror' that reflects the woods under Llyn Gwynant. The mountain rises west of Snowdon. The woods are mostly native oak and birch. And the sheep are inevitable in the pastoral landscape



Hafod-Lwyfog, a mountain sheep farm of some 600 acres, typical of Snowdonia. Its higher lands have already been transferred to the National Trust

The quotations included in the captions under some of the photographs reproduced on these pages are from *The River of Life* by St. Loe Strachey

'SNOWDONIA': SHOULD IT BE A NATIONAL PARK?

After an interval of eleven years since a Government Committee's establishment of National Parks, the matter has again been raised with land. In the accompanying article CLOUGH WILLIAMS-ELLIS, the Preservation of Rural Wales, who gave evidence before the committee, sets out his views on the subject, more particularly as it

I KNOW well that the term 'Snowdonia' is dismissed by some of my countrymen as geographically vague and a later-day English vulgarism, not to be admitted even with apologetic inverted commas; unwarrantable charges both, that I have sufficiently rebutted elsewhere. And anyway, it is convenient, and now well understood to mean that mountainous North Welsh territory, so majestically presided over by Snowdon herself—to us *Eryri* 'the abode of the eagles.'

It stretches from Conway to Portmadoc Bay, and across from near Caernarvon over into Denbighshire beyond Bettys-y-Coed. And that is roughly the area, some 400 square miles of dramatically diversified wilderness, which has been generally accepted as deserving special protection by dedication as a National Park.

Not *the* National Park, nor even the first, for no single district would be so foolish as to seek the embarrassing celebrity of being (even if only for a year or so), the one and only certified Grade A Holiday Zone, with scenery officially guaranteed as romantic, and all the resultant gaping sightseeing by the undiscerning hordes that such singularity would inevitably attract.

There are at least half a dozen potential National Park areas of obviously high priority that should all be dedicated at once and together as being widely different in character, well distributed geographically, and yet of much the same high level of interest and of merit. As a first instalment, the Lake District, the Peak and Dovedale, the North Yorkshire Moors, the Pembroke coast, part of the Cornish coast, Exmoor and Dartmoor, together with Snowdonia, would do very nicely—but as a beginning only, for there are other candidates whose claims are scarcely inferior.



The land that has been saved: Owned by the National Trust, it is secure for all time. Near Aberglaslyn Pass, the beautifully wooded land lies in a key position



The cottage that has been saved. Some of the more remote and primitive cottages have been rescued by writers and painters. This cottage, in which all its old character has been preserved, stands below the Croesor waterfall



Rhys Buckley and Mr. Roberts. The chief farmer of the district and his pupil worker stand at the head of a valley in the shadow of Cynicht

was appointed to consider the
d in the White Paper dealing
Chairman of the Council for
Original Government Committee,
relates to 'Snowdonia'

The churches of Snowdonia have characteristics of their own: they are both primitive and small. The illustration shows the church at Capel Curig

Claims to what? To that special protection against incongruous developments that their outstanding natural distinction warrants, that scrupulous care that will insure that these chosen tracts of Britain's most notable scenery shall remain to us inviolate and for ever as oases of unsmirched beauty.

True, the aloof mountain tops are mostly safe above the danger line, unless, indeed, a rack railway intrudes upon their solitude, as it does up Snowdon and threatens to do up Ben Nevis; or unless minerals are sought for, as widespread abandoned quarryings and scratchings horribly show that they have been—and that, too, with an obstinate optimism that has fruitlessly wasted millions, and left us a dismal legacy of industrial scars.

Obviously, the winning of minerals, and even prospecting, must at least be controlled within all National Park areas and only permitted (and then under special amenity-guarding conditions) where, on balance, it can be shown to be overwhelmingly in the national interest. Large-scale quarrying, industrial or residential areas already in being, are, so far as possible, excluded by the manipulation of the National Park boundary, as the contorted outline on the Snowdonia map bears witness.

The major disharmonies, the more intractable amenity problems are thus dodged, and nothing remains within the territory that could not be acceptably administered, modified or civilised by a properly constituted and adequately powerful National Parks Commission. The commissioners would be answerable to Parliament through the Minister of Town and Country Planning, who would appoint them to carry out a long-term policy free from harassing interference from political vacillations.

(Continued overleaf)



The mountains being relatively secure in their seclusion and the lakes and rivers vulnerable, chiefly through the operations of statutory bodies concerned with water supply or hydro-electric generation (which can, which *must* be officially disciplined), there remains the more or less accessible and fertile land—the general foreground, as it were, to the scenic high lights. These, largely owned in little freeholds, lie most easily open to misuse through inappropriate building developments or other disfigurement, against which special by-laws will be needed, with such compensation as may seem just. Within the National Park, a flourishing agriculture would be encouraged as nearly traditional as is economically possible.

Through the responsible Minister in Parliament, the Commissioners will have vigilantly to control, and sometimes to resist, road-making projects promoted by the Highway Authority, the planting schemes of the Forestry Commission, and land acquisition by the Service departments and its use for training exercises. Indeed, they must generally be the masters in their own house, as trustees for the whole people, as against all sectional, departmental, or individual interests. Normal, regional, local government will still operate within a National Park, as it did before its dedication, but with the special code drawn up by the Commission (with Parliament's approval), extending its provisions and tightening its discipline in all matters of amenity.

The Commission, however, would be the senior partner and final authority, in that it has a mandate to act nationally and not merely in the local interest, and is, moreover, administering such Treasury grant as may be necessary to supplement its own revenue, a grant derived from national taxes and not from local rates.

Protection of Beautiful Tracts of Country

Now, if suddenly asked just what I myself imagine National Parks to be, I should be inclined to say: 'Wild and beautiful tracts of country that are protected by special Act of Parliament from inharmonious change; yet where all who find refreshment in nature are provided for and made welcome.' I would add that a large area of at least some 200 square miles would seem desirable to give a real feeling of untrammelled freedom; and that adequate holiday facilities, particularly for walkers and campers, should be provided.

Hotels, hostels, camp sites and so on, all sited and built with the greatest discretion and care for the protection of rare plants or animals, should find a place within the park perimeter. Finally, the casual wayfarer traversing a National Park should be aware of nothing unusual, save its exceptional graciousness and the laudable absence of any cause for offence, whether intrusive bungalow or bill-board, garish garage or fly-blown cafe, derelict slate-works or urbanised speedway, or any other single thing at discord with the dignity and mellow peace of a noble countryside.

Clearly, this code of special good manners must not stop short abruptly at the Park frontiers, but must be extended outwards, though no doubt with diminishing intensity, by the co-operative vigilance of the local authority concerned, which will be responsible for discipline where the Commissioners' own high responsibilities cease. Otherwise unscrupulous exploitation might well ruin the approaches and end by fringing our dream of loveliness with nightmare. Happily, the National Trust already guards a number of key positions in Snowdonia, and is but one of many large landowners eager to see the whole region made secure.



'So boldly break . . . the torrent-tongued ravines.' The mountain streams of Merioneth are small but prodigal of waterfalls. The rounded head of Moelwyn Fawr is just visible

Eleven years ago the Government Committee appointed to consider the establishment of National Parks (before which I gave evidence as Chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Rural Wales) unanimously reported strongly in favour of immediate action. Since when—nothing (officially)—until today, when the matter has at last been raised again in the Government White Paper on Land Use, just issued.

If you want National Parks, *now* is the time to say so. Now—if ever.

THE INVASION OF NORMANDY—AND AFTER From page 4

he will tell tenderly, as he runs his stubby fingers through his shock of grey hair, how he wanted to do this or that thing, 'but ma wee wife wouldna let me.' A smooth or oily man he calls 'too sleekit for ma taste.' The ironing finished, he showed me a bag he was making out of a piece of calf-skin—beautiful the workmanship and stitching was—and at the top was a now priceless zipper. I asked what it was for, and he stared incredulously at me. 'It's for the wee wife at Christmas,' he said.

As the evening drew on, he suddenly pulled a slip of paper from his wallet. It had a recipe on it. Said he, 'It's Sunday—I'll make some sweets.' He did, too—with cocoa, brown sugar and peanuts in a cellophane bag—'from Cunnada.' They were grand. I asked if he ever made model ships. He replied 'Aye, but what good is that? We've got one on the mantel at home already.'

Later on, No. 1 and Guns came in the little ward-room and we discussed what to do before turning in. It was time to darken ship. Then while guns rumbled and flashed over the horizon ashore and tracer streaked and pricked the night sky, we four sat and doubled each other's three no-trump bid in a little coal-burning trawler off the coast of Normandy as we waited to go into Cherbourg. (*Broadcast in the BBC's North American Service*)

FUTURE OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH From page 10

bidding Canada and South Africa to show why there can be any harm—nay, more, why there is not much good in a closer Commonwealth Agreement, working towards, and eventually working within, a new World Order of Peace in which the non-British nations will take part.

Now *Freedom Forum* rarely tries to reach unanimity. It lives by the free debate between opposing ideas; and the significant fact in this discussion about the future of the British Commonwealth is the evidence it affords both of the assured unity and continuity of the British Commonwealth and of the ability to disagree, with perhaps some pleasure in engaging in controversy, which is the life-blood of free peoples.

And so, it seems appropriate to ring down the curtain on this hundred-and-fourth session of *Freedom Forum* with the words from the Chair: 'The British Commonwealth is, after all, a League of Nations; and I hope that the outside world now listening to us will recognise that the three men with me at this microphone are independent citizens of independent nations, yet joined together in one common association. And, if only the rest of the world could find the secret of that association, we could then build the greater League of Nations on the foundation of a continuing British Commonwealth.' (*Broadcast in the BBC's Pacific Service*)

Since the days when our ancestors turned to Nature for their simple needs, man, aided by increasing scientific knowledge, has learned more and more relating to the development of natural resources and their application to his greater advantage. In a recent broadcast D. P. RILEY told listeners some of the discoveries which affect our lives today, notably those relating to the

New Materials of the Twentieth Century

IN past ages, when man required materials with which to make things, he turned to Nature. If he wanted to build a shelter he used branches and rushes; or stones and turf—he had no alternative. He clothed himself in skins, he made his weapons and tools from flints, he hollowed out the trunk of a tree to provide himself with a boat. In short, he turned to whatever materials were at hand and adapted them to his purpose. In this period at the dawn of history mankind was largely at the mercy of Nature, and civilisation only became possible when man began to control and harness Nature for his own betterment.

The discovery of how to smelt an ore to give a metal represented an enormous advance—the primitive carpenter now had reliable tools and the huntsman more powerful weapons. The development of agriculture provided a more certain and varied food supply; the architect learned how to make and use bricks, while the potter's craft is the oldest of all.

Out of these primitive needs arose early science and technology as man strove to understand the forces and materials of Nature in order to use them. Often what Nature provided was not good enough, or was not plentiful enough, and he had to create something new. In this way, new materials were constantly evolved to fit the changing demands of the times, and as science developed over the centuries, so did the variety and quality of these materials improve.

Materials to Satisfy Modern Needs

Now, let us look at the new materials of the twentieth century in this light. First, let us review some important modern needs and then see how far materials have been developed to satisfy them. To do this, we want to pick out the fields in which advance has been most rapid, for it will be in these fields that the traditional materials will be found wanting.

We will begin with the aircraft and automobile industries. Here, the demand is two-fold. Light, but at the same time very strong materials are needed for the frames, and metals which can stand high temperatures and repeated shocks are needed for the engines. Rubber, or something like it, is needed in great quantity for the tyres—that is, an elastic material which can absorb shocks and yet wear well.

Then there is the electrical industry and the radio industry. What are needed here are materials with the appropriate electrical properties—for insulators, to make coverings for wires and cables, and to make switches and condensers. Sometimes elasticity is required as well as insulating power; sometimes the ability to stand up to heavy wear or extreme weather conditions.

All these demands in these various industries have meant that scientists have had to devise substances suitable for the job. One notable achievement has been the development of light alloys in connection with the aircraft industry. As is well known, aluminium is a light metal, in fact, it is about three times as light as iron or steel. If it is alloyed with small amounts of copper, magnesium and manganese, it gives the extremely strong duralumin used in aircraft, which is still very light. But an even lighter metal is magnesium, which is probably best known to you as the powder which is used in flashlights. It is also used in incendiary bombs. But it is as the main constituent of extremely light and strong alloys that magnesium will be most used in the future. It has already played a great part in the war in the air.

Sea Water—A Valuable Raw Material

Perhaps the most interesting thing about magnesium is the way we can get it from sea water. Sea water contains a compound of magnesium, called magnesium chloride, in small quantities, and this magnesium chloride can be extracted and electrolysed to give magnesium metal. You may say that there can't be much magnesium in sea water, and you would be right. But on the other hand, there is an enormous quantity of sea water there for the taking. In an island country such as Great Britain we must definitely look upon the sea as a raw material and extract from it the metals it contains in a dissolved state.

Before we leave metals, let us look at another side of the question—not lightness this time, but the ability to stand very high temperatures without becoming deformed. It is obviously this quality that is needed in internal combustion engines. Steel alloys have been worked out to stand these trying conditions, and with such success that we rather take them for granted. But pause to think of what goes on in the cylinder of a motor-car engine. There is a powerful explosion which generates a good deal of heat; the piston rushes down and up again; the valves open and close correct to an adjustment of a few thousandths of an inch. This happens over and over again, and materials have to be very tough to stand up to it without failing.

A great deal of research is being undertaken on alloys of all kinds, and it is not difficult to see why this sort of research is of vital importance in a machine age. There will undoubtedly be great strides forward in engine design when certain of these researches are successful. For instance, a gas-turbine, which is theoretically a more efficient power unit than the ordinary internal combustion engine, is impossible without steels capable of withstanding the very high temperatures involved. Similarly, the jet propelled airplane must have required much metallurgical research on such alloys.

Now I want to turn to an entirely different class of substance—the synthetic materials commonly called plastics. These cover a wide range and are difficult to define exactly, but you have all handled a few of them, at least, such as Bakelite cups and electric torches, artificial silk clothing, celluloid films, artificial ivory knife handles and piano keys, gramophone records, even if you have not yet seen the newer ones.

What is there particularly attractive about plastics? Why have they become all the rage, as it were? For two or three very good reasons. In the first place, of course, they are synthetic and the raw materials from which they are synthesised are relatively plentiful and cheap. These raw materials are coal, first and foremost, oil, limestone and salt, water and air. A country which has built up a plastics industry is therefore not so dependent on certain imported raw materials which might be difficult to get hold of, quite a consideration in time of war. The next thing to notice about plastics, or at least about the cheaper varieties such as Bakelite, is that they are well suited to the cheap mass-production of all the thousands of small articles we need in everyday life. Once a master mould of the right size and shape is prepared, the moulding or pressing out of thousands and thousands of goods becomes a routine operation. Door knobs, electric light switches, cups and saucers, bathroom fittings, small electrical gadgets, radio components, all roll out in a steady stream. And they require very little machining and finishing, in the way of polishing; often none at all—they are ready for use right away.

Suitability for Particular Purposes

But it is not only by virtue of their great convenience in mass production that plastics are used today. Their success is due as well to their special suitability for particular purposes. I have already summed up briefly some of the properties required of materials in the aircraft and electrical industries, and it often happens that there is no naturally occurring substance really suitable for the job in hand. This is where the plastics chemist comes in, for he can often synthesise a substance which has all the required good qualities, and sometimes more besides. For instance, the new plastic, polythene, has truly wonderful insulating properties and is being increasingly used in delicate radio circuits, such as are used in radiolocation. All types of synthetic rubber are much more resistant to oil than natural rubber. For special jobs, such as the insulating of electric wires and cables, plastics are superior to rubber on all counts.

The point I am making is that plastics should not be looked upon merely as substitutes. They often do replace the traditional materials, it is true, but as like as not it is because they do the job better.

One very important discovery is that of the laminated plastics. These are a sort of plywood bonded with plastic, or may be composed of a fabric such as canvas pressed together with a plastic. The plastic does more than merely stick the whole thing together—it forms an indissoluble whole with the wood or canvas base. These laminated substances are extremely strong, much more so than the original pure plastic, and wear as well or better than steel in some cases. They are being used in aircraft, in the pre-fabrication of houses, and even for making heavy duty gear wheels and bearings. Probably the biggest advances will be made in this direction rather than in the simple plastics themselves.

But a note of warning. Do not think that plastics are so wonderful that they will eventually be used for every conceivable purpose and replace steel, wood and so on. Plastics are very useful indeed and are replacing these older materials for many purposes, but there are some jobs they cannot do. Nevertheless, we can look ahead and see that plastics will be used in greater and greater amount and in many different ways, some of which may surprise or even shock us until we get used to the idea. Man has come a long way along the road of controlling Nature—he is no longer limited in his materials to what Nature provides; he can make his own. We are entering into a new era of civilisation and must learn to make the most of these new techniques and new materials. (Broadcast in the BBC's Eastern Service)

GENERAL FORCES PROGRAMME IN ENGLISH See pages 26-28	FOR LATIN AMERICA	LATIN-AMERICAN SERVICE IN SPANISH
<p>11.00-12.00 GVU 11.78 Mc/s 25.47 m. (for West Indies and Central America); GWR 15.30 Mc/s 19.61 m. (to 11.30) (for South America)</p> <p>16.15-21.15 GSO 15.18 Mc/s 19.76 m.; GSD 11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m. (from 21.00) (for West Indies and Central America); GWR 15.30 Mc/s 19.61 m. (for South America)</p> <p>21.15-02.15 GSB 9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.; GSD 11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.; GRW 6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m. (from 23.00); GSO 15.18 Mc/s 19.76 m. (to 22.00) (for West Indies and Central America); GSD 11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.; GSB 9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.; GRJ 7.32 Mc/s 40.98 m. (from 23.00); GWR 15.30 Mc/s 19.61 m. (to 22.00) (for South America)</p>	<p>AFRICAN SERVICE IN ENGLISH See pages 24 and 25</p> <p>16.00-16.15 GWC 15.07 Mc/s 19.91 m. (for West Indies and Central America); GWR 15.30 Mc/s 19.61 m. (for South America)</p> <p>NORTH AMERICAN SERVICE IN ENGLISH See pages 19-21</p> <p>02.15-03.30 GSB 9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.; GRW 6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m. (for West Indies and Central America); GSB 9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m. (for South America)</p> <p>LATIN-AMERICAN SERVICE IN PORTUGUESE</p> <p>15.30-16.00 GWE 15.435 Mc/s 19.44 m. (for West Indies and Central America); GRQ 18.025 Mc/s 16.64 m. (for S. America)</p> <p>22.00-01.30 GRY 9.82 Mc/s 31.25 m.; GRK 7.18 Mc/s 41.75 m. (from 23.00) GRF 12.09 Mc/s 24.80 m. (for West Indies and Central America); GRM 7.12 Mc/s 42.13 m.; GRU 9.45 Mc/s 31.73 m.; GRV 12.04 Mc/s 24.92 m. (for South America)</p>	<p>14.00-14.15 GSP 15.31 Mc/s 19.60 m. (for Mexico)</p> <p>16.00-16.30 GWE 15.435 Mc/s 19.44 m. (for Central America, and South America, north of Amazon); GRQ 18.025 Mc/s 16.64 m. (South America, south of Amazon)</p> <p>23.00-03.45 GRT 7.15 Mc/s 41.96 m. (to 03.30); GWO 9.62 Mc/s 31.17 m. (to 02.00); GSA 6.05 Mc/s 49.59 m. (from 02.00) (for Mexico); GRR 6.07 Mc/s 49.42 m.; GRT 7.15 Mc/s 41.96 m. (to 03.30); GRI 9.41 Mc/s 31.88 m. (to 03.30) (for Central America, and South America, north of Amazon); GWN 7.28 Mc/s 41.21 m.; GVU 11.78 Mc/s 25.47 m. (to 02.00); GRI 9.41 Mc/s 31.88 m. (to 03.30) (for South America, south of Amazon)</p>
<p>23.00-23.30 Calling the West Indies'</p> <p>Sun. Aug. 20 West Indian Guest Night. Guest speaker, followed by 'Think on these Things'</p> <p>Tues. Aug. 22 West Indian Party</p> <p>Thurs. Aug. 24 'Social Welfare,' a discussion on Boys' Clubs, followed by listeners' requests</p> <p>Sat. Aug. 26 'West Indian Diary' (Newsletter read by John Carter)</p>	<p>15.30-16.00 News and Programme</p> <p>22.00-22.15 Announcements, Programme Summary, and Prologue</p> <p>22.15-22.45 Programme</p> <p>22.45-23.00 News</p> <p>23.00-00.00 Programme</p> <p>00.00-00.15 News</p> <p>00.15-01.15 Programme</p> <p>01.15-01.30 News Summary, Epilogue, and Programme Summary</p> <p>01.30 Close down</p>	<p>14.00-14.15 News for Mexico</p> <p>16.00-16.30 News and Programme</p> <p>23.00-23.15 Announcements, Programme Summary, and Prologue</p> <p>23.15-00.00 Programme</p> <p>00.00-00.15 News</p> <p>00.15-02.00 Programme</p> <p>02.00-02.15 News</p> <p>02.15-03.15 Programme</p> <p>03.15-03.30 News</p> <p>03.30-03.45 Epilogue and Programme</p> <p>03.45 Close down</p>

London Broadcasts

A Selection of Extracts from recent BBC Talks and Commentaries

SHAEF NOT ABOVE THE LAW

A STORY published the other day in a London daily newspaper illustrates beautifully the completeness of our return to normal after the upset of Invasion Day. During a conference at the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force there was a disturbance caused by a War Reserve policeman forcing his way in and saying in great wrath: "I don't care if you are Shaeaf; I don't care who you are; I'm coming in. You've got a light showing." (Lester Powell, telling BBC overseas listeners about 'Life at Home')

INTUITION IN RETROSPECT

THE people of Dover have looked at the Terror of Europe right in the face. Do you remember what the Germans were saying in June, 1940? Listen to this—just four years ago—this is what *Das Reich* was saying: "With the occupation of the Channel coasts the German Army stands directly before the door of England—in fact, one might almost say that it is standing in the neighbourhood of London's suburbs." And Deutschlandsender broadcast these words: "England is lost. How could she not be lost now that the isolation of her island has become a memory of the past, now that the number of her war planes can no longer guard her from attack from the landing of troops." And Hitler boomed in a proclamation on the twenty-fourth of June, 1940: "The war in the West is over!" He thought it was over, eh? It's just beginning. (William Holt, in a BBC overseas talk 'Then—and Now.')

A BOAST COMES TRUE—WITH A DIFFERENCE

NOW those two Norwegian ships, both veterans of the Bone service, were taking the beaten German soldiers back to prison camps. It was curious to watch those ex-crack soldiers of Rommel's Panzer divisions. Gone was their swagger; they threw fearful, furtive glances at the Norwegian flags, the festive bunting, and the tough, steel-eyed Norwegians who watched them in grim silence as they fumbled their way up the gangway and down the hatches. One of them asked the hard-faced skipper: "Wo fahren wir hin, Herr Kapitän?" (Where are we going?), and quick as a flash the reply came: "Wir fahren gegen England." (We are going to England). If you have heard the boastful German song "Wir fahren gegen England" you will appreciate the sarcasm in that reply. (Lieutenant A. H. Rasmussen, talking in the BBC short-wave service on 'The Fighting Ships of Norway')

THE TOP SERGEANT CORRECTS EISENHOWER

I SUPPOSE everybody's heard that famous one when Eisenhower accompanied Churchill on a tour of American airborne troops. Churchill stopped in front of a mortar, and asked what the maximum range was. Eisenhower said 3,000 yards. Hearing the remark, the top sergeant, in charge of the mortar, corrected him: "3,200 yards, sir," said the Sergeant. Eisenhower replied "Would you make me out a liar in front of the British Prime Minister for the sake of 200 yards?" (Lt.-Colonel Tommy Lowe, speaking to BBC overseas listeners in Macdonald Hastings' 'London Letter')

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PROGRAMME SCHEDULES OF THE BBC'S SHORT-WAVE SERVICES WITH DETAILS FOR THE WEEK AUGUST 20-26, 1944

BBC Short-wave Programmes for the Americas

U.S.A., CANADA, AND NEWFOUNDLAND

GMT	EWT				
21.15-04.45	5.15 p.m.-12.45 a.m.	North American Service			
	5.15 p.m.-12.45 a.m.	...	...	GRH 9.825 Mc/s	30.53 m.
	5.15 p.m.-10.0 p.m.	...	...	GSC 9.58 Mc/s	31.32 m.
	5.15 p.m.-8.0 p.m.	...	...	GVX 11.93 Mc/s	25.15 m.
	8.0 p.m.-12.45 a.m.	...	...	GSL 6.11 Mc/s	49.10 m.
	8.15 p.m.-12.45 a.m.	...	...	GSU 7.26 Mc/s	41.32 m.
	10.45 p.m.-11.30 p.m.	...	...	GRM 7.12 Mc/s	42.13 m.
	10.15 p.m.-12.45 a.m.	...	...	GRC 2.88 Mc/s	104.2 m.

ALSO AUDIBLE IN YOUR AREA

On GSB 9.51 Mc/s	31.55 m.
09.00-10.15	General Forces Programme
On GRG 11.68 Mc/s	25.68 m.
10.15-11.15	General Forces Programme
20.15-21.00	Special Programmes
21.00-00.00	General Forces Programme
On GSP 15.31 Mc/s	19.60 m.
11.15-12.00	General Forces Programme
12.00-14.00	Special Programmes
14.15-15.00	Special Programmes
15.00-15.45	General Forces Programme
15.45-16.00	Special Programmes
16.00-16.15	News
16.15-21.00	Special Programmes
On GRX 9.69 Mc/s	30.96 m.
21.15-02.15	General Forces Programme
On GRB 6.01 Mc/s	49.92 m.
00.15-02.15	General Forces Programme

For General Forces Programme see pages 26-28

Last-minute changes in programmes are sometimes unavoidable, and readers should listen each day to 'London Calling . . .—a period devoted to news about BBC programmes. Timings in light type are Greenwich Mean Time; timings in bold type are Eastern War Time

North American Service

SUNDAY, AUGUST 20

GMT	EWT (p.m.)	
21.15	5.15	LONDON CALLING . . . A preview of the evening's programmes
21.30	5.30	WEEKLY COMMENTARY by J. B. McGeachy
21.45	5.45	THE NEWS
21.50	5.50	Interlude
22.00	6.0	MUSIC OF ARTHUR BLISS BBC Theatre Orchestra, conducted by the composer. Nora Gruhn (soprano) Works of Arthur Bliss written over a period of twenty-five years are to be given in this programme devoted to one of the most distinguished British composers of the present day. His earlier style is represented by 'Rout,' an orchestral impression of a carnival, and 'Météé Fantastique,' written in memory of Bliss's friend, Lovat Fraser, the artist and theatre-designer. The three songs, two of them nursery rhymes on flowers, and the other on a poem by Robert Nichols, are of a later date and reveal the composer's power of musical description. The same mind, keen and vivid, is seen in one of his most recent scores, the music to the documentary film <i>Conquest of the Air</i> written as an accompaniment to scenes of gliding, stunting, and aerial exploration of the Arctic. This film music also includes an illustration of the vision of Leonardo da Vinci observing from his window in Florence the flight of birds, and dreaming of the time when men, too, would be able to fly.
22.45	6.45	THE NEWS
23.00	7.0	FRAMLEY PARSONAGE The ninth of twelve episodes adapted by H. Oldfield Box from Anthony Trollope's novel Produced by Howard Rose
23.30	7.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	7.45	PIANO AND ORCHESTRA Vincent D'Indy's Symphony on a Theme of a French Mountaineer's Song, played by Marguerite Long (piano), and the Colonne Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Paul Paray (on gramophone records)
00.00	8.0	NORTH AMERICAN GUEST NIGHT A talk

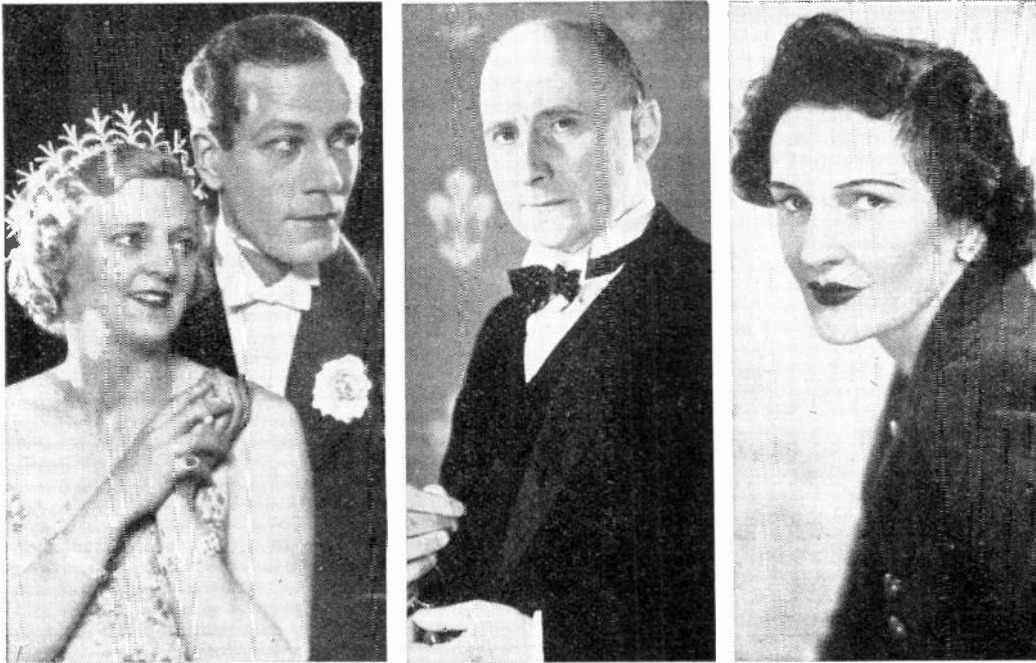
00.15	8.15	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's programmes
00.30	8.30	TOPICAL TALK
00.45	8.45	BRITAIN SINGS The Mousehole Male Voice Choir Conductor: John Potter The Male Voice Choir of the Cornish village of Mousehole (pronounced Mowset), near Penzance, has been in existence for thirty years. In the beginning the practices of its thirty original members had to be held in a fish cellar, and were accompanied on an old harmonium lent by one of the choir. In the second year of its life a dispute arose that reduced the number of members to only nine, but they allowed nothing to affect their determination that the choir should flourish. They found a more fitting place for practices, hired a piano, and soon won for themselves a recognised place in the musical life of their village—and indeed, farther afield: after a series of local triumphs Mousehole's choir achieved the distinction of London engagements, and during recent years has taken part in several broadcasts.
01.00	9.0	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	9.10	FROM MONDAY'S LONDON PAPERS A survey of the day's British Press
01.15	9.15	SUNDAY SERVICE from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, conducted by the Rev. Eric S. Loveday
01.45	9.45	CONDUCTED BY FELIX WEINGARTNER Orchestral selection (on gramophone records)
02.00	10.0	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's Pacific Coast programmes
02.15	10.15	FROM THE FAMOUS COMPOSERS Stiles Allen (soprano), The Blech String Players and Arnold Goldsbrough (organ)
02.45	10.45	THE NEWS
03.00	11.0	RADIO NEWSREEL (As at 7.30 p.m. EWT)
03.15	11.15	TOPICAL TALK (As at 8.30 p.m. EWT)
03.30	11.30	FRAMLEY PARSONAGE (As at 7.0 p.m. EWT)
04.00	12.0	REGIMENTAL BAND MUSIC A programme of gramophone records
04.15	12.15	NORTH AMERICAN GUEST NIGHT (Talk as at 8.0 p.m. EWT)

-04.30	12.30	THE NEWS
04.45	12.45	Close down

MONDAY, AUGUST 21

GMT	EWT (p.m.)	
21.15	5.15	LONDON CALLING . . . A preview of the evening's programmes
21.30	5.30	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
21.45	5.45	THE NEWS
21.50	5.50	Interlude
22.00	6.0	SHIPMATES ASHORE Broadcast from the Merchant Navy Club in London. Hostess: Doris Hare. Music by Debroy Soñers and his Orchestra. Produced by Alfred Dunning
22.30	6.30	NEWS IN FRENCH FOR CANADA
22.45	6.45	THE NEWS
23.00	7.0	CALLING FROM BRITAIN TO NEWFOUNDLAND
23.15	7.15	MUSIC FROM THE THEATRE (on gramophone records)
23.30	7.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	7.45	IN A SENTIMENTAL MOOD With Reg Leopold and his Players
00.00	8.0	CURRENT EVENTS A talk by Vernon Bartlett
00.15	8.15	LISTENING POST
00.20	8.20	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's programmes
00.30	8.30	A TALK
00.45	8.45	BRAHMS SONATA played by Frederick Grinke (Canadian violinist), and Kendall Taylor (piano)
01.00	9.0	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	9.10	FROM TUESDAY'S LONDON PAPERS A survey of the day's British Press
01.15	9.15	FRONT-LINE FAMILY (Programme as at 5.30 p.m. EWT)
01.30	9.30	THE STORY OF THE PILOT-LESS PLANE A feature programme
02.00	10.0	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's Pacific Coast programmes

Greenwich Time Signals are broadcast at every hour in the North American Service



This week's 'Radio Theatre' presents scenes from Lonsdale's famous play 'Canaries Sometimes Sing.' Above, from left to right, are members of the cast, Madge Elliott, Cyril Ritchard, Felix Aylmer and Cathleen Nesbitt

02.10	10.10	THE DAILY SERVICE
02.15	10.15	JOHNNY CANUCK'S REVUE Variety show for the Forces by the Forces. With a Canadian Army Orchestra, songs by Cpl. Bill Smith, Cpl. Ted Hockridge, a guest star, and an all-Forces talent contest and miniature 'quiz'
02.45	10.45	THE NEWS
03.00	11.0	RADIO NEWSREEL (As at 7.30 p.m. EWT)
03.15	11.15	CURRENT EVENTS (As at 8.0 p.m. EWT)
03.30	11.30	THE STORY OF THE PILOT-LESS PLANES
	(a.m.)	
04.00	12.0	REGIMENTAL BAND MUSIC A programme of gramophone records
04.15	12.15	A TALK (As at 8.30 p.m. EWT)
04.30	12.30	THE NEWS
04.45	12.45	Close down

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22

GMT	EWT	(p.m.)
21.15	5.15	LONDON CALLING . . . A preview of the evening's programmes
21.30	5.30	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
21.45	5.45	THE NEWS
21.50	5.50	WAR REVIEW
22.00	6.0	LONDON CALLING EUROPE A programme illustrating the work of the European Service of the BBC. Narrator: Lionel Gamlin Written and produced by John Irwin
22.15	6.15	COLIN HORSLEY (New Zealand pianist)
22.30	6.30	NEWS IN FRENCH FOR CANADA
22.45	6.45	THE NEWS

23.00	7.0	John Watt introduces SONGS FROM THE SHOWS with the BBC Revue Chorus and Orchestra
23.30	7.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	7.45	KAY ON THE KEYS Kay Cavendish with her piano
00.00	8.0	OFF THE RECORD A talk by Stanley Maxted
00.15	8.15	LISTENING POST
00.20	8.20	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's programmes
00.30	8.30	WHAT WAR MEANS TO ME In the fifth year of the war, women of Britain tell what the struggle has really come to mean to them—to their private lives, their ambitions, their ideas. Young and old, some in exciting combatant rôles, some tireless on the Home Front, these women discuss war's reality as it has visited them
00.45	8.45	CROSS SECTION A mixed bag of British people discuss those questions of the day that they find personally interesting
01.00	9.0	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	9.10	FROM WEDNESDAY'S LONDON PAPERS A survey of the day's British Press
01.15	9.15	FRONT-LINE FAMILY (Programme as at 5.30 p.m. EWT)
01.30	9.30	EXPERIMENT IN FREEDOM
02.00	10.0	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's Pacific Coast programmes
02.10	10.10	THE DAILY SERVICE
02.15	10.15	VARIETY (on gramophone records)
02.45	10.45	THE NEWS
03.00	11.0	RADIO NEWSREEL (As at 7.30 p.m. EWT)
03.15	11.15	OFF THE RECORD (As at 8.0 p.m. EWT)

03.30	11.30	LONDON CALLING EUROPE (As at 6.0 p.m. EWT)
03.45	11.45	CROSS SECTION (As at 8.45 p.m. EWT)
	(a.m.)	
04.00	12.0	Interlude
04.05	12.5	WAR REVIEW (As at 5.50 p.m. EWT)
04.15	12.15	WHAT WAR MEANS TO ME (As at 8.30 p.m. EWT)
04.30	12.30	THE NEWS
04.45	12.45	Close down

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23

GMT	EWT	(p.m.)
21.15	5.15	LONDON CALLING . . . A preview of the evening's programmes
21.30	5.30	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
21.45	5.45	THE NEWS
21.50	5.50	WAR REVIEW
22.00	6.0	MIDNIGHT WORKERS' PLAYTIME A midnight entertainment for war workers in Britain, broadcast during the nightshift break
22.30	6.30	NEWS IN FRENCH FOR CANADA
22.45	6.45	THE NEWS
23.00	7.0	CHAPTER AND VERSE Poetry reading
23.15	7.15	NEWSLETTER FOR NEWFOUNDLAND by the Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland, Mr. D. James Davies, C.B.E.
23.20	7.20	Interlude
23.30	7.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	7.45	ORCHESTRAL SELECTION (on gramophone records)
00.00	8.0	BRIDGEBUILDERS Britishers and Americans get together on a radio bridge of understanding
00.15	8.15	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's programmes
00.30	8.30	A TALK
00.45	8.45	SPOTLIGHT The Novelty Swing Quartet
01.00	9.0	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	9.10	FROM THURSDAY'S LONDON PAPERS A survey of the day's British Press
01.15	9.15	FRONT-LINE FAMILY (Programme as at 5.30 p.m. EWT)
01.30	9.30	DANCE MUSIC
02.00	10.0	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's Pacific Coast programmes
02.10	10.10	THE DAILY SERVICE
02.15	10.15	FREEDOM FORUM A discussion
02.45	10.45	THE NEWS
03.00	11.0	RADIO NEWSREEL (As at 7.30 p.m. EWT)
03.15	11.15	A TALK (As at 8.30 p.m. EWT)
03.30	11.30	PALACE OF VARIETIES Chairman: Bill Stephens. With Full Male Chorus and the Palace of Varieties Orchestra

04.00	(a.m.) 12.0	Interlude
04.05	12.5	WAR REVIEW (As at 5.50 p.m. EWT)
04.15	12.15	THRILLER
04.30	12.30	THE NEWS
04.45	12.45	Close down

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24

GMT	EWT (p.m.)	
21.15	5.15	LONDON CALLING . . . A preview of the evening's programmes
21.30	5.30	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
21.45	5.45	THE NEWS
21.50	5.50	Interlude
22.00	6.0	THE CRESWELL COLLIERY BAND Conductor : Harold Moss
22.15	6.15	THRILLER (As Wednesday, 12.15 a.m. EWT)
22.30	6.30	NEWS IN FRENCH FOR CANADA
22.45	6.45	THE NEWS
23.00	7.0	FRED HARTLEY and his Music, with Jack Cooper and a guest artist from the Dominions
23.30	7.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	7.45	STARLIGHT Rawicz and Landauer (two pianos)
00.00	8.0	LONDON LETTER A talk by Macdonald Hastings
00.15	8.15	LISTENING POST
00.20	8.20	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's programmes
00.30	8.30	WORLD PERSPECTIVE A talk by H. V. Hodson
00.45	8.45	BRIDGEBUILDERS (Programme as Wed., 8.0 p.m. EWT)
01.00	9.0	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	9.10	FROM FRIDAY'S LONDON PAPERS A survey of the day's British Press
01.15	9.15	FRONT-LINE FAMILY (Programme as at 5.30 p.m. EWT)
01.30	9.30	Will Hay in THE DIARY OF A DOMINIE With supporting cast, and the Dance Orchestra, conducted by Stanley Black. Script by Will Hay and Con West. (Mr. Hay wants it to be clearly understood that any similarity between the Head of St. Michael's and a real schoolmaster is purely accidental.) Produced by Alick Hayes
02.00	10.0	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's Pacific Coast programmes
02.10	10.10	THE DAILY SERVICE
02.15	10.15	MUSIC SCRAPBOOK (on gramophone records)
02.30	10.30	KAY ON THE KEYS Kay Cavendish with her piano
02.45	10.45	THE NEWS
03.00	11.0	RADIO NEWSREEL (As at 7.30 p.m. EWT)
03.15	11.15	LONDON LETTER (As at 8.0 p.m. EWT)

03.30	11.30	RADIO THEATRE Cyril Ritchard, Cathleen Nesbitt, Madge Elliott, and Felix Aylmer in scenes from 'Canaries Sometimes Sing,' by Frederick Lonsdale. Adapted by Cynthia Pughe. Produced by Mary Hope Allen
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(a.m.)		
04.00	12.0	REGIMENTAL BAND MUSIC A programme of gramophone records
04.15	12.15	WORLD PERSPECTIVE (Talk as at 8.30 p.m. EWT)
04.30	12.30	THE NEWS
04.45	12.45	Close down

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25

GMT	EWT (p.m.)	
21.15	5.15	LONDON CALLING . . . A preview of the evening's programmes
21.30	5.30	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
21.45	5.45	THE NEWS
21.50	5.50	WAR REVIEW
22.00	6.0	To be announced
22.30	6.30	NEWS IN FRENCH FOR CANADA
22.45	6.45	THE NEWS
23.00	7.0	SONGS AND A PIANO TRIO Vera Kantrovitch (violin), Lily Phillips (violin), and Iris Loveridge (piano) with Jan van der Gucht (tenor)
23.30	7.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	7.45	REGINALD KING at the piano, with his Quintet
00.00	8.0	WILLIAM HOLT REPORTS
00.15	8.15	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's programmes
00.30	8.30	WORLD AFFAIRS A talk by Wickham Steed
00.45	8.45	JUNIOR BRIDGEBUILDERS British boys and girls talk to American youngsters about their wartime activities
01.00	9.0	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	9.10	FROM SATURDAY'S LONDON PAPERS A survey of the day's British Press
01.15	9.15	FRONT-LINE FAMILY (Programme as at 5.30 p.m. EWT)
01.30	9.30	RADIO THEATRE (As Thursday 11.30 p.m. EWT)
02.00	10.0	LONDON CALLING . . . Tomorrow's Pacific Coast programmes
02.10	10.10	THE DAILY SERVICE
02.15	10.15	To be announced
02.45	10.45	THE NEWS
03.00	11.0	RADIO NEWSREEL (As at 7.30 p.m. EWT)
03.15	11.15	WORLD AFFAIRS (As at 8.30 p.m. EWT)
03.30	11.30	COMMAND BAND OF THE AIR DEFENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN Conductor : H. E. Wheeler
(a.m.)		
04.00	12.0	Interlude
04.05	12.5	WAR REVIEW (As at 5.50 p.m. EWT)
04.15	12.15	WILLIAM HOLT REPORTS (As at 8.0 p.m. EWT)

04.30	12.30	THE NEWS
04.45	12.45	Close down

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26

GMT	EWT (p.m.)	
21.15	5.15	LONDON CALLING . . . A preview of the evening's programmes
21.30	5.30	THE BRITISH TOMMY Interviews with British soldiers who have seen action on battlefronts all over the world
21.45	5.45	THE NEWS
21.50	5.50	WAR REVIEW
22.00	6.0	EYES FRONT A weekly review of Army, Navy, and Air Forces in action, as seen by the Canadians in Britain (in collaboration with the CBC)
22.30	6.30	TOPICAL TALK
22.45	6.45	THE NEWS
23.00	7.0	BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA Conductor : Sir Adrian Boult Alfredo Campoli (violin) Violin Concerto in E minor.....Mendelssohn
23.30	7.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	7.45	TAKE YOUR CHOICE A programme of gramophone records
00.00	8.0	AMERICAN EAGLE IN BRITAIN A weekly visit to U.S. Service Clubs in the British Isles. Host: Cecil Madden
00.30	8.30	THE OLD TOWN HALL Master of Ceremonies : Clay Keyes
01.00	9.0	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	9.10	FROM SUNDAY'S LONDON PAPERS A survey of the day's British Press
01.15	9.15	A TALK
01.30	9.30	LONDON CALLING . . . A summary of the week's programmes read at dictation speed
01.45	9.45	TRANSATLANTIC QUIZ U.S.A. v. Britain A weekly programme originating in New York and London, produced by the BBC in collaboration with the Blue Network. Christopher Morley, accompanied by a guest star, in New York, meets Dennis Brogan, accompanied by a guest star in London. M.C.s.: Alistair Cooke and Lionel Hale
02.00	10.0	LONDON CALLING . . . A summary of the week's programmes read at dictation speed
02.10	10.10	THE DAILY SERVICE
02.15	10.15	DANCE MUSIC
02.45	10.45	THE NEWS
03.00	11.0	RADIO NEWSREEL (As at 7.30 p.m. EWT)
03.15	11.15	THE BRITISH TOMMY (As at 5.30 p.m. EWT)
03.30	11.30	THE OLD TOWN HALL (As at 8.30 p.m. EWT)
(a.m.)		
04.00	12.0	Interlude
04.05	12.5	WAR REVIEW (As at 5.50 p.m. EWT)
04.15	12.15	TRANSATLANTIC QUIZ (As at 9.45 p.m. EWT)
04.30	12.30	THE NEWS
04.45	12.45	Close down

Programmes for India and the East

Eastern Service

11.00-11.30	GRV	12.04 Mc/s	24.92 m.	Japan and N. China
	GSG	17.79 Mc/s	16.86 m.	India, Burma, and Malaya
11.30-11.45	GWD	15.42 Mc/s	19.46 m.	S. China, India, S. Occ. Terr.
	GSG	17.79 Mc/s	16.86 m.	India, Burma, and Malaya
11.45-12.30	GWD	15.42 Mc/s	19.46 m.	S. Occ. Terr., S. China, India
	GWD	15.42 Mc/s	19.46 m.	S. Occ. Terr., India
12.45-14.45	GSG	17.79 Mc/s	16.86 m.	India, Burma, and Malaya
	GWD	15.42 Mc/s	19.46 m.	India, Burma, and Malaya
14.45-15.00	GRV	12.04 Mc/s	24.92 m.	S. China, S. Occ. Terr.
	GVZ	9.64 Mc/s	31.12 m.	Northern China (13.00-13.45)
15.00-15.15	GWD	15.42 Mc/s	19.46 m.	India, Burma, and Malaya
	GRV	12.04 Mc/s	24.92 m.	S. China, S. Occ. Terr.
15.15-15.45	GSO	15.18 Mc/s	19.76 m.	} India, Burma, and Malaya
	GVU	11.78 Mc/s	25.47 m.	
	GRV	12.04 Mc/s	24.92 m.	}
	GWD	15.42 Mc/s	19.46 m.	
	GWD	15.42 Mc/s	19.46 m.	}
	GRV	12.04 Mc/s	24.92 m.	

General Forces Programme

04.00-08.00 and 09.00-15.15	...	...	...	Far East
04.00-17.30 and 01.00-01.15	...	...	...	India, Ceylon, Burma, and Malaya
04.00-08.00 and 10.00-19.00	...	...	...	Iraq and Iran

For appropriate programmes and wavelengths, see pages 26-28
Pacific Service: audible in India from about 06.00, in Far East from about 07.45:
General Overseas Service: audible in India 00.00 to 02.00

Hindustani Services for Indian Forces

In Italy, Near and Middle East

04.15-04.45	...	...	...	GSW	7.23 Mc/s	41.49 m.
				(for Near and Middle East only)	GWO	9.62 Mc/s 31.17 m.

In Italy, Central Mediterranean Area

09.00-09.30	...	...	...	GWO	9.62 Mc/s	31.17 m.
				GRG	11.68 Mc/s	25.68 m.

Programmes in this schedule are broadcast every week at the same time and should be accurate when this issue reaches you. Light or italic type indicates details for the week August 20-26, 1944

All times Greenwich Mean Time
Indian Standard Time: GMT+6½ hours

Eastern Service

SUNDAY, August 20

11.00	NEWS FOR JAPANESE LISTENERS (in Japanese)
11.15	KUOYU NEWSLETTER
11.30	NEWS FOR MALAYA (in English)
11.45	SIR THOMAS MORE' A play by Morna Stuart, produced by Josephine Plummer
12.30	Close down
12.45	BURMESE NEWS
13.00	KUOYU (Standard Chinese) NEWS
13.15	KUOYU PROGRAMME Studies in Western Music
13.30	THAI NEWSLETTER
13.45	SINHALESE NEWSLETTER
14.00	HINDUSTANI NEWS REVIEW
14.20	CHACHA BAHADUR BACHCHON KE LIE Panch sual aur jawab: Mian Salamu ghar hi par rahe: Bachchon ke khat mile (Programme in Hindustani)
14.45	MARATHI KARYAKRAM Dainik Vartaman: 'Tungam Agha-divar'
15.00	NEWS IN ENGLISH
15.15	MUSIC IN THE MAKING 'The Setting of Words' Presented by Hubert Foss
15.45	Close down

MONDAY, August 21

11.00	NEWS FOR JAPANESE LISTENERS (in English)
11.15	CANTONESE NEWSLETTER
11.30	NEWS FOR MALAYA (in Malay)
11.45	MONDAY SPECIAL A topical talk
12.00	MUSIC OF CHAVEZ Movement from Symphonia de Antigua (on gramophone records)
12.15	CHAPTER AND VERSE Poetry reading
12.30	Close down
12.45	BURMESE NEWS
13.00	KUOYU NEWS; COMMENTARY
13.20	KUOYU PROGRAMME A talk on Books
13.30	THAI NEWSLETTER
13.45	TAMIL NEWSLETTER
14.00	HINDUSTANI NEWS REVIEW
14.20	'CUCHALIAN' Produced by Aslam Malik (in Hindustani)

14.45	GURJATI SAMACHAR PATRA Bajar Bhav
15.00	NEWS IN ENGLISH
15.15	WATER SUPPLY AND CHEMISTRY A talk by R. C. S. Walters
15.30	GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
15.45	Close down

TUESDAY, August 22

11.00	NEWS FOR JAPANESE LISTENERS (in Japanese)
11.15	CANTONESE NEWSLETTER
11.30	NEWS FOR MALAYA (in English)
11.45	LET'S GET TOGETHER An English boy and girl, 'John and Jean,' will ask questions about India and invite questions about England
12.00	FRAMLEY PARSONAGE The eighth of twelve episodes, adapted by H. Oldfield Box from Anthony Trollope's novel Produced by Howard Rose
12.30	Close down
12.45	BURMESE NEWS
13.00	KUOYU NEWS
13.15	KUOYU PROGRAMME TRANSPORT IN GREAT BRITAIN 'The Railways in Wartime' A talk by M. R. Bonavia
13.30	THAI NEWSLETTER
13.45	SINHALESE NEWSLETTER
14.00	HINDUSTANI NEWS REVIEW
14.20	HINDUSTANI PROGRAMME Bhajans
14.35	WILAYAT KI SAIR Eton, Harrow, and Winchester
14.45	MARATHI KARYAKRAM Dainik Vartaman: 'Drishti ada: Cricket: Bajar Bhav'
15.00	NEWS IN ENGLISH
15.15	BOOKS AND PEOPLE A talk by Desmond MacCarthy
15.30	THE INQUIRING MICROPHONE How is it done? Why is it done? Who does it? The microphone seeks the answers in outside broadcasts from places of topical and general interest (every fourth week)
15.45	Close down

WEDNESDAY, August 23

11.00	NEWS FOR JAPANESE LISTENERS (in English)
11.15	KUOYU NEWSLETTER
11.30	NEWS FOR MALAYA (in Malay)
11.45	CURRENT EVENTS A talk by Vernon Bartlett or David Raymond
12.00	LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Conducted by Sir Henry J. Wood Klingston's Magic Garden (Parsifal) Wagner Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine (Twilight of the Gods).....Wagner
12.30	Close down
12.45	BURMESE NEWS
13.00	KUOYU NEWS; COMMENTARY

13.20	KUOYU PROGRAMME MICROBES IN THE SERVICE OF MAN 'Microbes and Soil Fertility' A talk by H. J. Bunker
13.30	THAI NEWSLETTER
13.45	MASHHUR NAM AUR MAQAM (Bengali talk)
14.00	HINDUSTANI NEWS REVIEW Hafte bhair ki larai par review—Commander Stephen King-Hall ke lafzon men
14.20	FAUJION KI FARMAISH (in Hindustani)
14.30	MAZDUR AURTEN Zaminon per Kam Karne wali Shaira Aurten
14.45	MARATHI KARYAKRAM Dainik Vartaman: 'Shastra Ani Jivan—Arogya: Bajar Bhav'
15.00	NEWS IN ENGLISH
15.15	SA RE GA OF WESTERN MUSIC 'The Man and his Music'—Holst
15.45	Close down

THURSDAY, August 24

11.00	NEWS FOR JAPANESE LISTENERS (in Japanese)
11.15	CANTONESE NEWSLETTER
11.30	NEWS FOR MALAYA (in English)
11.45	AFTER THE WAR Talks by young people, in and out of the Fighting Services, on what they want to do after the war
12.00	MUSIC OF RAVEL 'Tzigane': Rhapsody for violin and piano (on gramophone records)
12.10	DISTANT LANDS 'Fight for an Emerald Mine' A talk by Peter Rainier
12.30	Close down
12.45	BURMESE NEWS
13.00	KUOYU NEWS
13.15	KUOYU PROGRAMME
13.30	THAI NEWSLETTER
13.45	TAMIL NEWSLETTER
14.00	HINDUSTANI NEWS REVIEW
14.20	HINDUSTANI MAGAZINE PROGRAMME Science Ki Dunia: Mashhur Maqam: Mashhur Nam: Programme Parade
14.45	YUDDHANI MAHAN VYKTIO ANE KENDRANSTHANO Bajar Bhav (Gujrati Talk)
15.00	NEWS IN ENGLISH
15.15	SCIENCE NOTEBOOK
15.30	MUSIC OF HOLST (on gramophone records)
15.45	Close down

FRIDAY, August 25

11.00	NEWS FOR JAPANESE LISTENERS (in Japanese)
11.15	HOKKIEN NEWSLETTER
11.30	NEWS FOR MALAYA (in Malay)

11.45	FOR WOMEN IN INDIA 'Consider Your Verdict'
12.00	FINGERPRINTS OF THE COMPOSER A series dealing with the personal idioms of Western composers, and how they may be recognised
12.30	Close down
12.45	BURMESE NEWS
13.00	KUOYU NEWS; COMMENTARY
13.20	KUOYU PROGRAMME 'Scientific Journals,' a weekly review
13.30	THAI NEWSLETTER
13.45	TAMIL NEWSLETTER
14.00	HINDUSTANI NEWS REVIEW
14.20	HINDUSTANI PROGRAMME Qawwalis
14.35	ROZNAMCHA by Mohammed Afzal
14.45	MARATHI KARYAKRAM Dainik Vartaman: 'Ingriji Sahitya: Yuddha Kendre: Bajar Bhav'
15.00	NEWS IN ENGLISH
15.15	WORLD AFFAIRS A talk by Wickham Steed
15.30	PIPE BAND
15.45	Close down

SATURDAY, August 26

11.00	NEWS FOR JAPANESE LISTENERS (in English)
11.15	CANTONESE NEWSLETTER
11.30	NEWS FOR MALAYA (in Malay)
11.45	YOUNG INDIA For English-speaking children
12.00	FILMS AND THEIR MUSIC Talk on current films by Helen Fletcher, followed by gramophone records
12.30	Close down
12.45	BURMESE NEWS
13.00	KUOYU NEWS
13.15	KUOYU PROGRAMME APPLIED SCIENCE 'Modern Tendencies in Metallurgical Education' A talk by Professor J. H. Andrew
13.30	THAI NEWSLETTER
13.45	BENGAL KHABAR-NAMA
14.00	HINDUSTANI NEWS REVIEW Dur purab aur Pacific ki larai par review—O. M. Green ke lafzon men
14.20	DES DES KE GIT Janoobi Amrika Ki Nach Dhun A talk in Hindustani, illustrated by gramophone records
14.30	MAMOO KHAIROO A feature programme in Hindustani
14.45	MARATHI KARYAKRAM Dainik Vartaman: Parliament Madhil Sabhagrahatoon: Yethil Maharashtra-triyan Mandali
15.00	NEWS IN ENGLISH
15.15	THE DEBATE CONTINUES Weekly proceedings in the House of Commons
15.30	MUSIC OF BEETHOVEN (on gramophone records)
15.45	Close down

Programmes for the Pacific Area

Programmes in this schedule are broadcast every week at the same time and should be accurate when this issue reaches you. Light or italic type indicates details for the week August 20-26, 1944

All times Greenwich Mean Time
Australian Eastern Standard Time :
GMT+10 hours

Pacific Service

SUNDAY, August 20

- 05.00 **Big Ben**
Musical Interlude
- 05.05 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme summary and wavelength details
- 05.15 **MUSIC RECITAL**
Colin Horsley (New Zealand pianist)
- 05.30 **EXPERIMENT IN FREEDOM**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **AMERICAN COMMENTARY**
A talk by Raymond Gram Swing or Alistair Cooke
- 06.30 **CALLING AUSTRALIAN TOWNS**
Programme to Renmark, South Australia
(Alternate weeks: Orchestral Concert)
- 07.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 07.25 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Tomorrow's programmes for the Pacific
- 07.30 **ON THE LAND : a talk**
- 07.40 **Interlude**
- 07.45 **PROGRAMME PARADE**
Summary of the week's programmes
- 08.00 **NEWS AND VIEWS**
- 08.15 **CHAPTER AND VERSE**
Poetry reading
- 08.30 **SUNDAY SERVICE**
from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, conducted by the Rev. Eric S. Loveday
- 09.00 **Close down**

MONDAY, August 21

- 05.00 **Big Ben**
THE DAILY SERVICE
- 05.05 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
This evening's programmes
- 05.15 **WAR CORRESPONDENT'S REPORT**
- 05.30 **To be announced**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **SCIENCE NOTEBOOK**
- 06.30 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime Britain
- 06.45 **MUSIC RECITAL**
Brahms Sonata played by Frederick Grinke (Canadian violinist) and Kendall Taylor (piano)

Pacific Service

05.00-09.00	...	...	...	...	...	(see below)
05.00-09.00.....GRM	7.12	Mc/s	42.13	m.	}	Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Area
05.00-09.00.....GVZ	9.64	Mc/s	31.12	m.		
05.00-09.00.....GWD	15.42	Mc/s	19.46	m.	}	Australia
05.00-09.00.....GRV	12.04	Mc/s	24.92	m.		
05.00-09.00.....GRH	9.82	Mc/s	30.53	m.	}	New Zealand and Pacific Area
05.00-07.30.....GSU	7.26	Mc/s	41.32	m.		
07.45-09.00.....GSN	11.82	Mc/s	25.38	m.		

- 07.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 07.25 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Tomorrow's programmes for the Pacific
- 07.30 **TOPICAL TALK**
- 07.45 **BRITAIN SINGS**
The Moushole Male Voice Choir
Conductor : John Potter
- 08.00 **NEWS AND VIEWS**
- 08.15 **GILBERT AND SULLIVAN**
Selections from 'The Mikado'
BBC Theatre Orchestra
Conductor : Stanford Robinson
- 08.45 **SONGS AND DANCES FROM POLAND**
(on gramophone records)
- 09.00 **Close down**

TUESDAY, August 22

- 05.00 **Big Ben**
THE DAILY SERVICE
- 05.05 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
This evening's programmes
- 05.15 **WITH THE NEW ZEALAND FORCES IN BRITAIN**
Talks and actualities by or about New Zealanders in this country at action stations and in camps
- 05.30 **BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
Conductor : Sir Adrian Boult
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **REGIMENTAL BAND MUSIC**
(on gramophone records)
(Alternate weeks : 'With the Australian Forces in Britain')
- 06.30 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime Britain
- 06.45 **LISTENERS' LOG**
Answers to your letters to the BBC and an account of some of the people behind the programmes
- 07.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 07.25 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Tomorrow's programmes for the Pacific
- 07.30 **CALLING AUSTRALIA**
- 07.45 **IN A SENTIMENTAL MOOD**
With Reg Leopold and his Players
- 08.00 **NEWS AND VIEWS**

- 08.15 **EVERGREEN**
A miscellaneous programme of gramophone records
- 08.30 **CURRENT EVENTS**
A talk by Vernon Bartlett or David Raymond
- 08.45 **AT YOUR REQUEST**
Music chosen by civilian and Forces listeners
- 09.00 **Close down**

WEDNESDAY, August 23

- 05.00 **Big Ben**
THE DAILY SERVICE
- 05.05 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
This evening's programmes
- 05.15 **PEOPLE I HAVE MET**
A talk by Henry C. James
(Alternate weeks : Topical Talk)
- 05.30 **RADIO THEATRE . . .**
Scenes from 'CANARIES SOMETIMES SING,' by Frederick Lonsdale. Adapted by Cynthia Pugh
Produced by Mary Hope Allen
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **LONDON CALLING EUROPE**
A programme illustrating the work of the European Service of the BBC.
Narrator : Lionel Gamlin
Written and produced by John Irwin
- 06.30 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime Britain
- 06.45 **WAR REVIEW**
- 06.55 **Interlude**
- 07.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 07.25 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Tomorrow's programmes for the Pacific
- 07.30 **RUSSIAN COMMENTARY**
by Alexander Werth, from Moscow
- 07.40 **Interlude**
- 07.45 **SPOTLIGHT**
Olive Groves (soprano) and Stephen Maunton (tenor)
- 08.00 **NEWS AND VIEWS**
- 08.15 **BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
Conductor : Sir Adrian Boult
Noel Mewton-Wood (Australian pianist)
Pianoforte Concerto No. 1, in D minor
Bach
- 08.45 **CONTINENTAL CABARET**
(on gramophone records)
- 09.00 **Close down**

THURSDAY, August 24

- 05.00 **Big Ben**
THE DAILY SERVICE
- 05.05 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
This evening's programmes
- 05.15 **SHORT STORY**
- 05.30 **FROM THE FAMOUS COMPOSERS**
Kate Winter (soprano), The Hirsch String Players, and Arnold Goldsbrough (organ)
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **CALLING THE ISLANDS**
A magazine programme
(Other weeks : 'Country Calendar' or gramophone records)

- 06.30 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime Britain
- 06.45 **WAR REVIEW**
- 06.55 **Interlude**
- 07.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 07.25 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Tomorrow's programmes for the Pacific
- 07.30 **WORLD PERSPECTIVE**
A talk by H. V. Hodson
- 07.45 **THRILLER SERIES**
- 08.00 **NEWS AND VIEWS**
- 08.15 **PALACE OF VARIETIES**
Chairman : Bill Stephens. Full Male Chorus and the Palace of Varieties Orchestra
- 08.45 **MARCHING AND WALTZING**
(on gramophone records)
- 09.00 **Close down**

FRIDAY, August 25

- 05.00 **Big Ben**
THE DAILY SERVICE
- 05.05 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
This evening's programmes
- 05.15 **AS I SEE IT**
A talk by George Blake
- 05.30 **THE STORY OF THE PILOT-LESS PLANE**
A feature programme
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **TOPICAL TALK**
- 06.30 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime Britain
- 06.45 **WAR REVIEW**
- 06.55 **Interlude**
- 07.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 07.25 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Tomorrow's programmes for the Pacific
- 07.30 **FROM ALL OVER BRITAIN**
A programme from the West of England
- 07.45 **STARLIGHT**
Ravicz and Landauer (two pianos)
- 08.00 **NEWS AND VIEWS**
- 08.15 **John Watt introduces SONGS FROM THE SHOWS**
with the BBC Revue Chorus and Orchestra
- 08.45 **MUSIC OF GRIEG**
(on gramophone records)
- 09.00 **Close down**

SATURDAY, August 26

- 05.00 **Big Ben**
THE DAILY SERVICE
- 05.05 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
This evening's programmes
- 05.15 **CALLING NEW ZEALAND**
- 05.30 **Will Hay in THE DIARY OF A DOMINIE**
With supporting cast, and the Dance Orchestra conducted by Stanley Black
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **A TALK**
- 06.30 **BRASS BAND**
The Creswell Colliery Band
Conductor : Harold Moss
- 06.45 **WAR REVIEW**
- 06.55 **Interlude**
- 07.00 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 07.25 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Tomorrow's programmes for the Pacific
- 07.30 **WORLD AFFAIRS**
A talk by Wickham Steed
- 07.45 **REGINALD KING**
at the piano, with his Quintet
- 08.00 **NEWS AND VIEWS**
- 08.15 **BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA**
Conductor : Sir Adrian Boult
Alfredo Campoli (violin)
Violin Concerto in E minor
Mendelssohn
- 08.45 **SONGS OF PETER WARLOCK**
(on gramophone records)
- 09.00 **Close down**



'ANZACS CALLING NEW ZEALAND'

From left to right taking part in a recent programme : Flight Sergeant C. A. Twiname, Sub. Lt. J. B. Crawford, Miss Noni Wright, producer of the programme, Sub. Lt. A. W. MacArthur and Sub. Lt. R. F. Webb

Greenwich Time Signals are broadcast daily in the Pacific Service at 06.00, 07.00, and 08.00 GMT

Programmes for Africa

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

African Service

15.30-15.45	AFRIKAANS ...	GRP 17.87 Mc/s 16.79 m.	(to 17.00)
		GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m.	
		GVW 11.70 Mc/s 25.64 m.	
15.45-17.15	ENGLISH ...	GRP 17.87 Mc/s 16.79 m.	
		GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m.	
		GVW 11.70 Mc/s 25.64 m.	
17.15-17.45	AFRIKAANS ... (or 18.00)	GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m.	
		GRY 9.60 Mc/s 31.25 m.	
		GVW 11.70 Mc/s 25.64 m.	
18.00-21.00	ENGLISH ...	GRY 9.60 Mc/s 31.25 m.	
		GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m.	
		GVW 11.70 Mc/s 25.64 m.	
		GRY 9.60 Mc/s 31.25 m.	
		GRJ 7.32 Mc/s 40.98 m. (from 20.30)	

General Forces Programme

04.00-07.15 } For appropriate programmes and wavelengths, see pages 26-28
10.00-20.30 }

WEST AFRICA

African Service

18.00-21.00 ...	GVW 11.70 Mc/s 25.64 m.	
	GRH 9.82 Mc/s 30.53 m. (from 19.30)	

General Forces Programme

05.45-07.15 } For appropriate programmes and wavelengths, see pages 26-28
10.00-22.30 }

EAST AFRICA, NEAR EAST, AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

African Service

18.00-21.00 ...	GSN 11.82 Mc/s 25.38 m. (to 19.15)	
	GRH 9.82 Mc/s 30.53 m. (from 19.00)	
15.30-21.00 ...	GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m. } East Africa	only
	GVW 11.70 Mc/s 25.64 m. }	

General Forces Programme

04.00-21.00 For appropriate programmes and wavelengths, see pages 26-28

NORTH AFRICA, ITALY, C. MEDITERRANEAN

General Forces Programme

04.00-22.30 For appropriate programmes and wavelengths, see pages 26-28

GIBRALTAR

General Forces Programme

05.30-07.15 } For appropriate programmes and wavelengths, see pages 26-28
10.00-22.30 }

SPECIAL SERVICES TO MEDITERRANEAN AREA

For Cyprus ...	GRV 12.04 Mc/s 24.92 m.	
	GSC 9.58 Mc/s 31.32 m.	
	18.30-18.45: Programme (Sun., Fri.) or News Talk (Wed.) in Greek	
18.45-19.00: Programme for British Forces		
19.00-19.15: World News and Home News from Britain, followed by Home News from Canada		
For Malta ...	GRV 12.04 Mc/s 24.92 m.	
	GSC 9.58 Mc/s 31.32 m.	
	18.30-18.45: Programme (Tues.) or Newsletter (Sat.) in Maltese	
18.45-19.00: Programme for British Forces (Monday, Thursday) presented in English		
18.45-19.00: Programme for British Forces (Sunday: 'Calling British Forces in Malta')		
19.00-19.15: World News and Home News from Britain, followed by Home News from Canada		
For Gibraltar ...	GSE 11.86 Mc/s 25.30 m.	
	18.45-19.00: Programme for British Forces (Tuesday: 'Hello, Gibraltar')	
	19.00-19.15: World News and Home News from Britain, followed by Home News from Canada	
Hindustani		
Programme for Indian Forces in Italy, Near and Middle East		
04.15-04.45 ...	GSW 7.23 Mc/s 41.49 m.	
	GWO 9.62 Mc/s 31.17 m. (Near and Middle East only)	
Programme for Indian Forces in Italy, Central Mediterranean Area		
09.00-09.30 ...	GWO 9.62 Mc/s 31.17 m.	
	GRG 11.68 Mc/s 25.68 m.	

Greenwich Time Signals are broadcast daily in the African Service at 16.00, 18.00, and 20.00 GMT

African Service

The programmes listed in this schedule are broadcast every week at the same time and, with a few exceptions, should be accurate when this copy of 'London Calling' reaches you. The details printed in light or italic type indicate programmes for the week August 20-26, 1944

All times Greenwich Mean Time

SUNDAY, August 20

15.30	AANDNUUS (News)
15.45	LONDON CALLING ... This evening's programmes
16.00	THE NEWS
16.15	LIFE AT HOME A talk by Lester Powell
16.25	BBC SCOTTISH ORCHESTRA 17.15-17.45 English Programme available on 25.53 m. and 19.42 m. from General Forces Programme, see pp. 26-28
17.15	AANDNUUS (News)
17.30	SONDAGSTILTE Bybellesings met musiek (Programme in Afrikaans)
17.45	BOOKS AND PEOPLE A talk by Desmond MacCarthy (Alternate weeks: A talk)
18.00	THE NEWS
18.15	CALLING EAST AFRICA
18.30	SUNDAY SERVICE from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Lon- don, conducted by the Rev. Eric S. Loveday
19.00	EXPERIMENT IN FREEDOM
19.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
20.00	WAIT FOR IT A Topical Review with Eric Barker, Kenway and Young, Cherry Lind, Melville Christie and his Dance Orchestra
20.30	A TALK

20.45 THE NEWS

21.00 Close down

MONDAY, August 21

15.30	AANDNUUS (News)
15.45	LONDON CALLING ... This evening's programmes
16.00	THE NEWS
16.15	STARLIGHT Jessie Matthews and Billy Milton
16.30	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
16.45	FREEDOM FORUM A discussion 17.15-18.00 English Programme available on 25.53 m. and 19.42 m. (to 17.45) from General Forces Programme, see pp. 26-28
17.15	AANDNUUS (News)
17.30	MUSIEKPROGRAM Colin Horsley (New Zealand pianist), and Marjorie Ffrangcon-Davies (soprano)
18.00	THE NEWS
18.15	AMERICAN COMMENTARY A talk by Raymond Gram Swing or Alistair Cooke
18.30	BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
19.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
20.00	THE STORY OF THE PILOT-LESS PLANE A feature programme
20.30	Interlude



Jessie Matthews and Billy Milton share this week's African Service 'Starlight' at 16.15 GMT on Monday

20.40 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.45 THE NEWS
News commentary

21.00 Close down

TUESDAY, August 22

15.30 AANDNUUS
(News)

15.45 LONDON CALLING . . .
This evening's programmes

16.00 THE NEWS

16.15 WAR REVIEW

16.30 FRONT-LINE FAMILY
The Robinson family in wartime
Britain

16.45 FREE EUROPE
A talk

17.00 IN A SENTIMENTAL MOOD
With Reg Leopold and his Players

17.15-18.00 English Programme
available on 25.53 m. and 19.42 m.
(to 17.45) from General Forces
Programme, see pp. 26-28

17.15 AANDNUUS
(News)

17.30 DRAMATIESE SKETS
(in Afrikaans)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.15 A TALK

18.30 John Watt introduces
SONGS FROM THE SHOWS
with the BBC Revue Chorus and
Orchestra

19.00 RADIO THEATRE . . .
Scenes from 'CANARIES SOME-
TIMES SING,' by Frederick Lons-
dale. Adapted by Cynthia Pughe
Produced by Mary Hope Allen

19.30 RADIO NEWSREEL

20.00 MID-WEEK SERVICE FOR
WEST AFRICA

20.20 PROGRAMME FOR WEST
AFRICA

20.30 A TALK

20.45 THE NEWS
News commentary

21.00 Close down

WEDNESDAY, August 23

15.30 AANDNUUS
(News)

15.45 LONDON CALLING . . .
This evening's programmes

16.00 THE NEWS

16.15 WAR REVIEW

16.30 FRONT-LINE FAMILY
The Robinson family in wartime
Britain

16.45 FRED HARTLEY
and his music, with Jack Cooper

17.15-17.45 English Programme
available on 25.53 m. and 19.42 m.
from General Forces Programme,
see pp. 26-28

17.15 AANDNUUS
(News)

17.30 KORTVERHAAL
(in Afrikaans)

17.45 THRILLER

18.00 THE NEWS

18.15 GOLDMARK
Movements from 'The Rustic Wed-
ding' (on gramophone records)

18.30 EMPIRE PARTY
Hostess: Joan Gilbert

19.00 BBC NORTHERN ORCHESTRA

19.30 RADIO NEWSREEL

20.00 BANDSTAND
Augmented BBC Revue Orchestra

20.30 Interlude

20.40 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.45 THE NEWS
News commentary

21.00 Close down

THURSDAY, August 24

15.30 AANDNUUS
(News)

15.45 LONDON CALLING . . .
This evening's programmes

16.00 THE NEWS

16.15 WAR REVIEW

16.30 FRONT-LINE FAMILY
The Robinson family in wartime
Britain

16.45 GEORGE BLAKE SPEAKING

17.00 'MON LAC'
Movements from Witkowski's Sym-
phonic Poem for piano and orchestra
(on gramophone records)

17.15-18.00 English Programme
available on 25.53 m. and 19.42 m.
(to 17.45) from General Forces
Programme, see pp. 26-28

17.15 AANDNUUS
(News)

17.30 PLATELANDSE KOERANT
'n radiotydskrif
(in Afrikaans)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.15 RADIO TREK
A talks magazine for South Africa

18.45 MUSICAL RECITAL
Maurice Cole (piano)

19.00 PALACE OF VARIETIES
Chairman: Bill Stephens. Full Male
Chorus and the Palace of Varieties
Orchestra

19.30 RADIO NEWSREEL

20.00 CALLING WEST AFRICA

20.25 LONDON CALLING EUROPE
A programme illustrating the work
of the European Service of the BBC.
Narrator: Lionel Gamlin
Written and produced by John Irwin

20.40 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.45 THE NEWS
News commentary

21.00 Close down

FRIDAY, August 25

15.30 AANDNUUS
(News)

15.45 LONDON CALLING . . .
This evening's programmes

16.00 THE NEWS

16.15 WAR REVIEW

16.30 FRONT-LINE FAMILY
The Robinson family in wartime
Britain

16.45 FRAMLEY PARSONAGE
The tenth of twelve episodes adapted
by H. Oldfield Box from Anthony
Trollope's Novel
Produced by Howard Rose

17.15-18.00 English Programme
available on 25.53 m. and 19.42 m.
(to 17.45) from General Forces
Programme, see pp. 26-28

17.15 AANDNUUS

17.30 PRAATJIES—KWARTIER
(in Afrikaans)

17.45 VERSKEIDENHEIDS-
PROGRAM

18.00 THE NEWS

18.15 WORLD AFFAIRS
A talk by Wickham Steed

18.30 BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

19.30 RADIO NEWSREEL

20.00 IN A SENTIMENTAL MOOD
With Reg Leopold and his Players

20.25 SHORT STORY

20.40 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.45 THE NEWS
News commentary

21.00 Close down

SATURDAY, August 26

15.30 AANDNUUS
(News)

15.45 LONDON CALLING . . .
This evening's programmes

16.00 THE NEWS

16.15 CALLING
SOUTHERN RHODESIA

16.30 MUSIC RECITAL
Perry Jones (tenor)

16.45 CHAPPELL'S QUEEN'S HALL
LIGHT ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Charles Williams

17.15-18.00 English Programme,
available on 25.53 m. and 19.42 m.
(to 17.45) from General Forces Pro-
gramme, see pp. 26-28

17.15 AANDNUUS
(News)

17.30 AFRIKAANSE
WERELD-OMROEP
Ge-e-diteer deur A. J. van Velden
(in Afrikaans)

17.45 AFRIKAANSE PROGRAM
(Grammofoonplate)

18.00 THE NEWS

18.15 A TALK

18.30 BBC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by Idris Lewis
A Concert Overture. R. Maldwyn Price
The Red Piper.....Arwel Hughes
Fantasia on Welsh Nursery Rhymes
Grace Williams

19.00 To be announced

19.30 RADIO NEWSREEL

20.00 CALLING WEST AFRICA

20.15 SPOTLIGHT
Ivor Moreton and Dave Kaye (synco-
pated piano duets)

20.30 Interlude

20.40 THE DAILY SERVICE

20.45 THE NEWS
News commentary

21.00 Close down

Programmes in Near Eastern Languages

All times GMT

ARABIC

04.45-05.15 Reading from the Koran, and News
GWO 9.625 Mc/s 31.17 m. Near East
GRK 7.185 Mc/s 41.75 m. Near East
GRS 7.065 Mc/s 42.46 m. North Africa

10.45-11.00 News
GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m. Near East
GSP 15.31 Mc/s 19.60 m. Near East
GVP 17.70 Mc/s 16.95 m. Mediterranean

17.00-17.45 Programme

17.45-18.15 News and News Talks
GSC 9.58 Mc/s 31.32 m. Near East, Arabia
GRV 12.04 Mc/s 24.92 m. Near East, Arabia
GVZ 9.64 Mc/s 31.12 m. Arabia
GWD 15.42 Mc/s 19.46 m. North Africa
GRX 9.69 Mc/s 30.96 m. North Africa

19.30-20.30 News and programme (including Moroccan Arabic)

GRM 7.12 Mc/s 42.13 m. Near East, Arabia
GSC 9.58 Mc/s 31.32 m. Near East, Arabia
GRJ 7.32 Mc/s 40.98 m. North Africa
GRX 9.69 Mc/s 30.96 m. N. & N.W. Africa

TURKISH

05.15-05.30 News
GWO 9.625 Mc/s 31.17 m.
GRK 7.185 Mc/s 41.75 m.
GRS 7.065 Mc/s 42.46 m.

09.30-09.45 News and News Talks
GRG 11.68 Mc/s 25.68 m.
GSP 15.31 Mc/s 19.60 m.
12.15-12.30 News and Press Summary
GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m.
GSN 11.82 Mc/s 25.38 m.

16.30-17.00 Programme and News
GRV 12.04 Mc/s 24.92 m.
GVZ 9.64 Mc/s 31.12 m.
GSC 9.58 Mc/s 31.32 m.
(from 16.45)

PERSIAN

10.30-10.45 News
GSP 15.31 Mc/s 19.60 m.
GSI 15.26 Mc/s 19.66 m.
16.00-16.30 Programme and News
GRV 12.04 Mc/s 24.92 m.
GSC 9.58 Mc/s 31.32 m.

The General Overseas
Service, incorporating

The General Forces Programme

Schedule of the BBC's programme for all the Forces overseas, and for listeners who regard Britain as Home. The General Forces Programme (05.30 to 22.00 GMT) is broadcast to families of British fighting men serving overseas on the BBC's medium-wave network in Britain

Much of the content of this service is topical and for this reason details for this week's full programmes are not available in time for publication here. But the summary of fixed-point broadcasts that we print provides a valuable standard guide to each day's listening. Details of the programmes are given at the microphone and are made available to the Press in all those areas to which the General Overseas Service (in which is included the General Forces Programme) is directed

SUNDAY

- 01.00 **Big Ben NEWS HEADLINES**
- 01.01 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Summary of programmes 04.00-10.00
- 01.05 **CLASSICAL MUSIC**
- 01.30 **THE NEWS**
- 01.42 **BRIGHT AND EARLY**
- 05.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 05.01 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 07.00 News Headlines, followed by
The News read at dictation speed
for Forces' newspapers overseas
- 07.15 **SUNDAY SERENADE**
Scottish Variety Orchestra
Conductor: Ronnie Munro
- 08.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 08.01 **SPOTLIGHT**
or
STARLIGHT
- 08.15 **ORCHESTRAL MUSIC**
(Every fourth week: 08.30 Welsh
Service)
- 09.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 09.15 **FOR ISOLATED UNITS**
A religious service
- 09.30 **CALLING ALL CANADIANS**
- 09.59 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- 10.00 **Big Ben. NEWS HEADLINES**
- 10.02 **WEEKLY NEWSLETTER**
- 10.12 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 10.15 **AS THE COMMENTATOR
SAW IT**
- 10.30 **SUNDAY SERVICE**
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.15 **KAY ON THE KEYS**
Kay Cavendish with her piano
- 11.30 **RADIO THEATRE**
Famous stars of stage and screen in
radio adaptations of well-known plays
- 12.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 12.01 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 12.30 **FRED HARTLEY**
and his Music, with Jack Cooper
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **REPORTS FROM THE
BATTLEFRONTS**
- 13.20 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 13.25 **ANNE SHELTON
PROGRAMME**
- 13.55 **Marjorie Anderson
THANKS YOU FOR YOUR
LETTERS**
- 14.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 14.01 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 15.00 **THE NEWS**
- 15.15 **BOOKS, PLAYS, AND FILMS**
- 15.30 **ORCHESTRAL MUSIC**
- 15.55 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 16.00 **VARIETY BANDBOX**
from the Queensberry All-Services
Club, London
- 17.00 **THE NEWS**
- 17.05 **REPORTS FROM THE
BATTLEFRONTS**
- 17.15 **FORCES' FAVOURITES**
Tunes requested by British Forces
overseas for their womenfolk at home
- 18.00 **SPORTING RECORD**

- 18.30 **PALACE OF VARIETIES**
Chairman: Bill Stephens. Full Male
Chorus and the Palace of Varieties
Orchestra
- 19.00 **WORLD NEWS AND HOME
NEWS FROM BRITAIN**
- 19.10 **HOME NEWS FROM CANADA**
- 19.15 **GRAND HOTEL**
Albert Sandler and the Palm Court
Orchestra
- 20.00 **VARIETY**
- 20.30 **PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY**
by Ernest Atkinson
- 20.40 **ORCHESTRAL MUSIC**
- 21.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 21.01 **SUNDAY HALF-HOUR**
Community hymn-singing
- 21.25 **EPILOGUE**
- 21.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 21.59 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 22.00 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 22.30 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 22.35 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 22.45 **THE NEWS**
- 23.00 **WEST INDIAN GUEST NIGHT**
- 23.30 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 23.45 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 00.00 **WEEKLY COMMENTARY**
by J. B. McGeachy
- 00.15 **BOOKS, PLAYS, AND FILMS**
- 00.30 **FRAMLEY PARSONAGE**
The ninth of twelve episodes,
adapted by H. Oldfield Box from
Anthony Trollope's novel
- 01.00 **Big Ben. THE NEWS**
- 01.10 **FROM MONDAY'S
LONDON PAPERS**
- 01.15 **SUNDAY SERVICE**
- 01.45 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 01.46 **EPILOGUE**
- 01.51 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 02.00 **REPORTS FROM
THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 02.15 **Close down**

MONDAY

- 01.00 **Big Ben NEWS HEADLINES**
- 01.01 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Summary of programmes 04.00-10.00
- 04.05 **CLASSICAL MUSIC**
- 04.30 **THE NEWS**
- 04.42 **BRIGHT AND EARLY**
- 05.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 05.01 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 07.00 News Headlines, followed by
The News read at dictation speed
for Forces' newspapers overseas
- 07.15 **TOMMY DORSEY SHOW**
- 07.40 **THEATRE ORGAN**
- 08.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 08.01 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 08.30 **ORCHESTRAL MUSIC**
- 09.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 09.01 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 09.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 09.59 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- 10.00 **Big Ben. NEWS HEADLINES**
- 10.02 **SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S
PAPERS**
A survey of today's British Press
- 10.07 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 10.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 10.15 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.15 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 11.50 **PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY**
by Ernest Atkinson
- 12.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 12.01 **PALACE OF VARIETIES**
Chairman: Bill Stephens. Full Male
Chorus and the Palace of Varieties
Orchestra
- 12.30 **SPORTING RECORD**
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **REPORTS FROM THE
BATTLEFRONTS**
- 13.20 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 14.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 14.01 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **MUSIC FROM THE MOVIES**
- 15.00 **THE NEWS**
- 15.15 **Ralph Wightman's
COUNTRY LETTER**
- 15.30 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 15.35 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 16.35 **SANDY MACPHERSON
SPEAKS TO FORCES OVERSEAS**
- 16.40 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 17.00 **THE NEWS**
- 17.05 **REPORTS FROM THE
BATTLEFRONTS**
- 17.15 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 18.00 **COMMAND PERFORMANCE**
(Recorded in Hollywood)
- 18.30 **OFF THE MAP**
For men in out-of-the-way places,
arranged and introduced by Barbara
McFadyean
- 19.00 **WORLD NEWS AND HOME
NEWS FROM BRITAIN**
- 19.10 **HOME NEWS FROM CANADA**
- 19.15 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 20.15 **WELSH HALF-HOUR**
- 20.45 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 21.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 21.01 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 21.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 21.59 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 22.00 **SHIPMATES ASHORE**
For the Merchant Navy
- 22.30 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 22.35 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 22.45 **THE NEWS**
- 23.00 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 23.30 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 23.45 **SCIENCE NOTEBOOK**
- 00.00 **Big Ben. CURRENT EVENTS**
A talk by Vernon Bartlett or David
Raymond
- 00.15 **PALACE OF VARIETIES**
Chairman: Bill Stephens. Full Male
Chorus and the Palace of Varieties
Orchestra
- 00.45 **Ralph Wightman's
COUNTRY LETTER**
- 01.00 **Big Ben. THE NEWS**
- 01.10 **FROM TUESDAY'S
LONDON PAPERS**

- 01.15 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime
Britain
- 01.30 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 01.45 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 01.46 **LIFE AT HOME**
A talk by Lester Powell
- 01.56 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 02.00 **REPORTS FROM THE
BATTLEFRONTS**
- 02.15 **Close down**

TUESDAY

- 01.00 **Big Ben NEWS HEADLINES**
- 04.01 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Summary of programmes 01.00-10.00
- 04.05 **CLASSICAL MUSIC**
- 04.30 **THE NEWS**
- 04.42 **BRIGHT AND EARLY**
- 05.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 05.01 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 07.00 News Headlines, followed by
The News read at dictation speed
for Forces' newspapers overseas
- 07.15 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 08.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 08.01 **ORCHESTRAL MUSIC**
- 08.30 **COUNTRY MAGAZINE**
A fortnightly programme from the
countryside
(Other weeks: Home Magazine)
- 09.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 09.01 **COMMAND PERFORMANCE**
(Recorded in Hollywood)
- 09.31 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 09.59 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- 10.00 **Big Ben. NEWS HEADLINES**
- 10.02 **SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S
PAPERS**
A survey of today's British Press
- 10.07 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 10.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 10.15 **NAVY MIXTURE**
Entertainment for the Royal Navy
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.15 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 12.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 12.01 **VARIETY BANDBOX**
from the Queensberry All-Services
Club, London
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **REPORTS FROM THE
BATTLEFRONTS**
- 13.20 **FOR AMERICAN FORCES
IN INDIA**
- 13.55 **SANDY MACPHERSON
SPEAKS TO FORCES OVERSEAS**
- 14.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 14.01 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **FORCES' FAVOURITES**
Records chosen by Forces overseas
- 15.00 **THE NEWS**
- 15.15 **WAR REVIEW**
- 15.25 **I'LL PLAY TO YOU**
Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre
Organ
- 15.55 **LONDON CALLING** . . .
Programme announcements
- 16.00 **ULSTER HALF-HOUR**
Every fourth week
(Other weeks: Dance Music)
- 16.30 **WAR OFFICE CALLING
THE ARMY**
War Office personalities come to the
microphone to discuss Army matters
of special interest to troops

16.40	ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
17.00	THE NEWS
17.05	REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS
17.15	ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
18.15	VARIETY
19.00	WORLD NEWS AND HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
19.10	HOME NEWS FROM CANADA
19.15	ANNE SHELTON PROGRAMME
19.45	NEWSLETTERS FOR AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS in the Mediterranean area
20.00	YOU ASKED US TO PLAY Popular classical music on records
20.45	COMMUNITY SINGING News Headlines at 21.00
21.30	MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
21.59	NEWS HEADLINES
22.00	MILITARY BAND
22.30	LONDON CALLING . . . Programme announcements
22.35	LIGHT MUSIC
22.45	THE NEWS
23.00	WEST INDIAN PARTY
23.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	THRILLER
00.00	Big Ben. OFF THE RECORD Presented by Stanley Maxted
00.15	Will Hay in THE DIARY OF A DOMINIE With supporting cast, and the Dance Orchestra, conducted by Stanley Black
00.45	LONDON CALLING EUROPE A programme illustrating the work of the European Service of the BBC
01.00	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	FROM WEDNESDAY'S LONDON PAPERS
01.15	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
01.30	ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
01.45	NEWS HEADLINES
01.46	WAR REVIEW
01.56	LIGHT MUSIC
02.00	REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS
02.15	Close down

WEDNESDAY

04.00	Big Ben NEWS HEADLINES
04.01	LONDON CALLING . . . Summary of programmes 04.00-10.00
04.05	CLASSICAL MUSIC
04.30	THE NEWS
04.42	BRIGHT AND EARLY
05.00	NEWS HEADLINES
05.01	RECORD ALBUM
06.00	THE NEWS
06.15	RECORD ALBUM
07.00	News Headlines, followed by The News read at dictation speed for Forces' newspapers overseas
07.15	SHOWTIME
07.30	WELSH HALF-HOUR
08.00	NEWS HEADLINES
08.01	I'LL PLAY TO YOU! Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre Organ
08.30	DANCE MUSIC
09.00	NEWS HEADLINES
09.01	SCOTTISH MUSICAL ALBUM
09.30	MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
09.59	ANNOUNCEMENTS
10.00	Big Ben. NEWS HEADLINES

10.02	SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS A survey of today's British Press
10.07	LONDON CALLING . . . Programme announcements
10.10	THE DAILY SERVICE
10.15	MUSIC FROM THE PACIFIC
10.45	THE WESTERN FIVE
11.00	THE NEWS
11.15	AT YOUR REQUEST
12.00	NEWS HEADLINES
12.01	LIGHT MUSIC
12.30	HOME FLASH Local news: request music
13.00	THE NEWS
13.10	REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS
13.20	DANCE MUSIC
13.45	THRILLER
14.00	NEWS HEADLINES
14.01	RADIO NEWSREEL
14.15	VARIETY
15.00	THE NEWS
15.15	WAR REVIEW
15.25	ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
15.55	LONDON CALLING . . . Programme announcements
16.00	SCOTTISH HALF-HOUR
16.30	VARIETY
17.00	THE NEWS
17.05	REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS
17.15	FORCES FAVOURITES Records chosen by Forces overseas
18.08	THE RADIO PADRE The Rev. Ronald Selby Wright, s.c.f., talks to the Forces
18.15	ROUND THE HALLS
18.45	SPORTSMEN'S CORNER Review of sporting topics past and present by Raymond Glendenning
19.00	WORLD NEWS AND HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN
19.10	HOME NEWS FROM CANADA
19.15	DANCE MUSIC
19.45	CARNIVAL CONCERT
20.30	THE BOB HOPE PROGRAMME
21.00	NEWS HEADLINES
21.01	MY KIND OF MUSIC Presented by Spike Hughes
21.30	MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK
21.59	NEWS HEADLINES
22.00	ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
22.30	LONDON CALLING . . . Programme announcements
22.35	LIGHT MUSIC
22.45	THE NEWS
23.00	DANCE MUSIC
23.30	RADIO NEWSREEL
23.45	LETTER FROM LONDON by Tom Clarke
00.00	Big Ben ORCHESTRAL CONCERT
00.30	GEORGE BLAKE SPEAKING
00.45	SPOTLIGHT
01.00	Big Ben. THE NEWS
01.10	FROM THURSDAY'S LONDON PAPERS
01.15	FRONT-LINE FAMILY The Robinson family in wartime Britain
01.30	ORCHESTRAL MUSIC
01.45	NEWS HEADLINES
01.46	WAR REVIEW
01.56	LIGHT MUSIC
02.00	REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS
02.15	Close down

Greenwich Time Signals are broadcast daily in the General Overseas Service at 05.00, 06.00, 07.00, 08.00, 09.00, 11.00, 12.00, 13.00, 14.00, 15.00, 16.00, 17.00, 18.00, 19.00, 20.00, 22.00 and 23.00 GMT

The General Overseas Service and
GENERAL FORCES PROGRAMME

FAR EAST			
04.00-08.00	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
05.45-08.00	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
09.00-15.15	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
10.15-15.00	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
INDIA, CEYLON, BURMA, MALAYA			
04.00-17.30	.....	GVU	11.78 Mc/s 25.47 m.
04.00-04.45	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
05.00-08.00	.....	GSO	15.18 Mc/s 19.76 m.
07.30-14.30	.....	GSO	15.18 Mc/s 19.76 m.
10.30-15.45	.....	GSO	15.18 Mc/s 19.76 m.
14.45-17.30	.....	GVU	11.78 Mc/s 25.47 m.
01.00-01.15	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
.....	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
IRAQ AND IRAN			
04.00-08.00	.....	GRW	6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m.
05.00-07.15	.....	GSW	7.23 Mc/s 41.49 m.
05.30-08.00	.....	GRG	11.68 Mc/s 25.68 m.
05.45-08.00	.....	GSP	15.31 Mc/s 19.60 m.
10.00-19.00	.....	GWF	15.43 Mc/s 19.44 m.
14.00-17.45	.....	GRG	11.68 Mc/s 25.68 m.
17.00-19.00	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
EAST AFRICA, NEAR EAST, AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN			
04.00-21.00	.....	GRW	6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m.
04.00-05.15	.....	GRW	6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m.
05.00-07.15	.....	GSW	7.23 Mc/s 41.49 m.
05.00-19.00	.....	GSF	15.14 Mc/s 19.82 m.
05.45-10.15	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
17.45-21.00	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AFRICA			
04.00-07.15	.....	GRJ	7.32 Mc/s 40.98 m.
04.00-05.30	.....	GRU	9.45 Mc/s 31.73 m.
05.00-07.15	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
05.45-07.15	.....	GRD	15.45 Mc/s 19.42 m.
10.00-20.30	.....	GSV	17.81 Mc/s 16.84 m.
10.00-15.15	.....	GSV	17.81 Mc/s 16.84 m.
10.00-15.15	.....	GSF	21.47 Mc/s 13.97 m.
15.15-17.45	.....	GRD	15.45 Mc/s 19.42 m.
15.15-20.30	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
18.00-20.30	.....	GRU	9.45 Mc/s 31.73 m.
WEST AFRICA			
05.45-07.15	.....	GWO	9.62 Mc/s 31.17 m.
10.00-22.30	.....	GSV	17.81 Mc/s 16.84 m.
10.00-15.15	.....	GSV	17.81 Mc/s 16.84 m.
15.15-20.00	.....	GSF	15.14 Mc/s 19.82 m.
19.15-21.00	.....	GSE	11.86 Mc/s 25.30 m.
20.00-22.30	.....	GRS	7.06 Mc/s 42.46 m.
GIBRALTAR			
05.30-07.15	.....	GRS	7.06 Mc/s 42.46 m.
05.45-07.15	.....	GWG	9.62 Mc/s 31.17 m.
10.00-18.45	.....	GSF	11.86 Mc/s 25.30 m.
19.15-22.30	.....	GSE	11.86 Mc/s 25.30 m.
20.00-22.30	.....	GRS	7.06 Mc/s 42.46 m.
ITALY AND CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN			
04.00-21.00	.....	GRW	6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m.
04.00-05.15	.....	GRW	6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m.
05.00-07.15	.....	GSW	7.23 Mc/s 41.49 m.
05.45-10.15	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
10.00-17.45	.....	GRF	12.09 Mc/s 24.80 m.
15.15-17.30	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
16.30-22.30	.....	GRS	7.06 Mc/s 42.46 m.
17.45-21.00	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
NORTH AFRICA (INCLUDING ALGIERS)			
04.00-22.30	.....	GRJ	7.32 Mc/s 40.98 m.
04.00-04.45	.....	GRJ	7.32 Mc/s 40.98 m.
04.00-05.30	.....	GRU	9.45 Mc/s 31.73 m.
05.30-07.15	.....	GRS	7.06 Mc/s 42.46 m.
05.00-20.30	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
18.00-20.30	.....	GRU	9.45 Mc/s 31.73 m.
16.30-22.30	.....	GRS	7.06 Mc/s 42.46 m.
NORTH AMERICA			
09.00-10.15	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
10.15-11.15	.....	GRG	11.68 Mc/s 25.68 m.
11.15-12.00	.....	GSP	15.31 Mc/s 19.60 m.
15.00-15.45	.....	GSP	15.31 Mc/s 19.60 m.
21.00-02.15	.....	GRG	11.68 Mc/s 25.68 m.
21.15-02.15	.....	GRX	9.69 Mc/s 30.96 m.
00.15-02.15	.....	GRB	6.01 Mc/s 49.92 m.
SOUTH AMERICA			
11.00-11.30	.....	GWR	15.30 Mc/s 19.61 m.
16.15-02.15	.....	GWR	15.30 Mc/s 19.61 m.
16.15-22.00	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
21.15-02.15	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
23.00-02.15	.....	GRJ	7.32 Mc/s 40.98 m.
WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AMERICA			
11.00-12.00	.....	GVU	11.78 Mc/s 25.47 m.
16.15-02.15	.....	GSO	15.18 Mc/s 19.76 m.
21.00-02.15	.....	GSD	11.75 Mc/s 25.53 m.
21.15-02.15	.....	GSB	9.51 Mc/s 31.55 m.
23.00-02.15	.....	GRW	6.15 Mc/s 48.78 m.

THURSDAY

- 01.00 **Big Ben NEWS HEADLINES**
- 04.01 **LONDON CALLING**
Summary of programmes 04.00-10.00
- 04.05 **CLASSICAL MUSIC**
- 04.30 **THE NEWS**
- 04.42 **BRIGHT AND EARLY**
- 05.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 05.01 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 07.00 **News Headlines, followed by The News read at dictation speed for Forces' newspapers overseas**
- 07.15 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 07.45 **ORCHESTRAL MUSIC**
News Headlines at 08.00
- 08.30 **SCOTTISH HALF-HOUR**
- 09.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 09.01 **THE BOB HOPE PROGRAMME**
- 09.31 **MILITARY BAND**
- 09.59 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- 10.00 **Big Ben. NEWS HEADLINES**
- 10.02 **SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS**
A survey of today's British Press
- 10.07 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 10.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 10.15 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.15 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
News Headlines at 12.00
- 12.30 **HOME MAGAZINE**
Narrator: John Fleming
(Other weeks: Country Magazine)
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 13.20 **Will Hay in THE DIARY OF A DOMINIE**
- 13.50 **WAR OFFICE CALLING THE ARMY**
War Office personalities come to the microphone to discuss Army matters of special interest to Troops
- 14.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 14.01 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **FORCES' FAVOURITES**
Records chosen by Forces overseas
- 15.00 **THE NEWS**
- 15.15 **WAR REVIEW**
- 15.25 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 15.55 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 16.00 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 16.05 **NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA**
Newsletter by Cyril Watling
- 16.15 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 16.30 **STRIKE A HOME NOTE**
A programme from all parts of Britain
- 17.00 **THE NEWS**
- 17.05 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 17.15 **HERE'S WISHING YOU WELL AGAIN**
For Hospitals overseas
- 18.00 **YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED**
Experts answer questions sent by Forces overseas
- 18.30 **THE OLD TOWN HALL**
Master of Ceremonies: Clay Keyes
- 19.00 **WORLD NEWS AND HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN**
- 19.10 **HOME NEWS FROM CANADA**
- 19.15 **NAVY MIXTURE**
Entertainment for the Royal Navy
- 20.00 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 20.45 **THRILLER**
- 21.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 21.01 **VARIETY**
- 21.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**

- 21.59 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 22.00 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 22.30 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Next week's programmes
- 22.45 **THE NEWS**
- 23.00 **CALLING THE WEST INDIES**
Presented by Una Marson
- 23.30 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 23.45 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 00.00 **Big Ben RADIO THEATRE**
Famous stars of stage and screen in radio adaptations of well-known plays
- 00.30 **WORLD PERSPECTIVE**
Experts survey world problems
- 00.45 **PIANO RECITAL**
- 01.00 **Big Ben. THE NEWS**
- 01.10 **FROM FRIDAY'S LONDON PAPERS**
- 01.15 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime Britain
- 01.30 **STARLIGHT**
- 01.45 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 01.46 **WAR REVIEW**
- 01.56 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 02.00 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 02.15 **Close down**

FRIDAY

- 04.00 **Big Ben NEWS HEADLINES**
- 04.01 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Summary of programmes 04.00-10.00
- 04.05 **CLASSICAL MUSIC**
- 04.30 **THE NEWS**
- 04.42 **BRIGHT AND EARLY**
- 05.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 05.01 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 07.00 **News Headlines, followed by The News read at dictation speed for Forces' newspapers overseas**
- 07.15 **ORCHESTRAL MUSIC**
- 08.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 08.01 **MILITARY BAND**
- 08.30 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 09.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 09.01 **MAIL CALL**
- 09.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 09.59 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- 10.00 **Big Ben. NEWS HEADLINES**
- 10.02 **SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS**
A survey of today's British Press
- 10.07 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 10.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 10.15 **HERE'S WISHING YOU WELL AGAIN**
For Hospitals overseas
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.15 **THEATRE ORCHESTRA**
- 12.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 12.01 **THE OLD TOWN HALL**
Master of Ceremonies: Clay Keyes
- 12.30 **STRIKE A HOME NOTE**
A programme from all parts of Britain
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 13.20 **DANCE MUSIC**
(Last Friday in month: 'Out of the Blue,' compered by Flying Officer Roy Rich)
- 13.45 **SPORTSMEN'S CORNER**
- 14.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 14.01 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**

- 15.00 **THE NEWS**
- 15.15 **WORLD AFFAIRS**
A talk by Wickham Steed
- 15.30 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 15.55 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 16.00 **SWING CLUB**
Presented by Spike Hughes
- 16.30 **HOME FLASH**
Local news: request music
- 17.00 **THE NEWS**
- 17.05 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 17.15 **MEDITERRANEAN MERRY-GO-ROUND**
With a Service dance band, guest stars, and 'Double or Quits' quiz
- 18.15 **FORCES' FAVOURITES**
Records chosen by Forces overseas
- 19.00 **WORLD NEWS AND HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN**
- 19.10 **HOME NEWS FROM CANADA**
- 19.15 **THE KENTUCKY MINSTRELS**
- 20.00 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 20.45 **DANCE MUSIC**
News Headlines at 21.00
- 21.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 21.59 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 22.00 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 22.30 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 22.35 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 22.45 **THE NEWS**
- 23.00 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 23.30 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 23.45 **CARNIVAL CONCERT**
- 00.30 **WORLD AFFAIRS**
A talk by Wickham Steed
- 00.45 **BRITISH VARIETY ACTS**
- 01.00 **Big Ben. THE NEWS**
- 01.10 **FROM SATURDAY'S LONDON PAPERS**
- 01.15 **FRONT-LINE FAMILY**
The Robinson family in wartime Britain
- 01.30 **RECITAL**
- 01.45 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 01.46 **WAR REVIEW**
- 01.56 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 02.00 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 02.15 **Close down**

SATURDAY

- 04.00 **Big Ben NEWS HEADLINES**
- 04.01 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Summary of programmes 04.00-10.00
- 04.05 **CLASSICAL MUSIC**
- 04.30 **THE NEWS**
- 04.42 **BRIGHT AND EARLY**
- 05.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 05.01 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 06.00 **THE NEWS**
- 06.15 **RECORD ALBUM**
- 07.00 **News Headlines, followed by The News read at dictation speed for Forces' newspapers overseas**
- 07.15 **ANDRE KOSTELANETZ AND HIS ORCHESTRA**
- 07.45 **DANCE MUSIC**
News Headlines at 08.00
- 08.30 **LIGHT MUSIC**
(Every fourth week: 'Ulster Half-Hour')
- 09.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 09.01 **MEDITERRANEAN MERRY-GO-ROUND**
With a Service Dance Band, guest stars, and 'Double or Quits' quiz
- 09.59 **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- 10.00 **Big Ben. NEWS HEADLINES**
- 10.02 **SIDELIGHTS FROM TODAY'S PAPERS**
A survey of today's British Press
- 10.07 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 10.10 **THE DAILY SERVICE**
- 10.15 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 11.00 **THE NEWS**
- 11.15 **STARLIGHT**
(Certain weeks: Pipe Band)
- 11.30 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 12.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 12.01 **THE AMERICAN BAND OF SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND**
Directed by Captain Glenn Miller, with British Artists
- 12.30 **YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED**
Experts answer questions from Forces overseas
- 13.00 **THE NEWS**
- 13.10 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 13.20 **FORCES' FAVOURITES**
- 13.35 **KEEPING IN TOUCH**
A report from home for Forces in India, by A. P. Ryan
- 14.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 14.01 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 14.15 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 14.30 **MAIL CALL**
- 15.00 **THE NEWS**
- 15.15 **SPORTS COMMENTARY**
- 15.55 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 16.00 **SHIPMATES ASHORE**
For the Merchant Navy
- 16.30 **ATLANTIC SPOTLIGHT**
Famous artists and famous bands from both sides of the Atlantic
- 17.00 **THE NEWS**
- 17.05 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 17.15 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 18.00 **STARLIGHT**
- 18.15 **MUSIC FROM THE MOVIES**
- 19.00 **WORLD NEWS AND HOME NEWS FROM BRITAIN**
- 19.10 **HOME NEWS FROM CANADA**
- 19.15 **Joan Griffiths REPLIES TO LETTERS**
sent to her by Forces overseas
- 19.30 **AS THE COMMENTATOR SAW IT**
- 19.45 **Will Hay in THE DIARY OF A DOMINIE**
- 20.15 **BBC THEATRE ORCHESTRA**
- 21.00 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 21.01 **JOHNNY CANUCK'S REVUE**
Variety show for the Forces by the Forces. With a Canadian Army Orchestra
- 21.30 **MUSIC WHILE YOU WORK**
- 21.59 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 22.00 **DANCE MUSIC**
- 22.30 **LONDON CALLING . . .**
Programme announcements
- 22.35 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 22.45 **THE NEWS**
- 23.00 **WEST INDIAN DIARY**
- 23.36 **RADIO NEWSREEL**
- 23.45 **ORCHESTRAL CONCERT**
- 00.30 **THE OLD TOWN HALL**
Master of Ceremonies: Clay Keyes
- 01.00 **Big Ben. THE NEWS**
- 01.10 **FROM SUNDAY'S LONDON PAPERS**
- 01.15 **BBC THEATRE ORCHESTRA**
(Every fourth week: 01.15-01.30 News of the Colonies. 01.30-01.45 Starlight)
- 01.45 **NEWS HEADLINES**
- 01.46 **LIGHT MUSIC**
- 02.00 **REPORTS FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS**
- 02.15 **Close down**