



Contents

No. 4

p4 On The Trail of Super-Detective Sexton Blake.



p6 Freewheelers—part four of the thrilling strip cartoon adventure.

p8 Play The Magpie Memory Game—a quiz about the programme—'Quest of the Sun God'—the journey of the 'Ra' boat.

p10 Details of a fabulous Palladium 'Aladdin' competition.



pl2 Survival—'Sands Beneath

Inset A special four-page supplement — 'The Greatest Show On Earth'. A Look-in on the story of television.

pl4 Wreckers at Dead Eyeepisode four of the exciting

smuggling story.
pl5 Bastable's Backchat —
talking about zoos.



pl6 Please Sir! Trouble and laughs with the school play. pl7 David Nixon's Magic

Box—more tricks to learn.
p18 World of Sport—introduced by Richard Davies.

pl9 LOOK.IN Laughs! selected by Jimmy Tarbuck. How! The well-known programme panel offers you more fascinating facts.

p20 Timeslip — instalment 4; The cavemen's village.

p22 Programme details for the week.

p24 Junior Showtime—meet the compères. New programmes on the way!

NEWS came through this week from two television companies that three programmes which became very popular last year are going back into production for a further series each.

Thames Television is busy at the moment setting up scripts for 'Ace of Wands', which as you will remember is an out of the ordinary spy adventure story featuring Tarot, a modern-day illusionist and wizard. 'Bright's Boffins' from Southern TV is also coming back and that should make everyone who enjoys comedy very happy. With Oswald, the cuddly creature from outer space, Group Captain Bertram Bright will be getting into all sorts of trouble once again.

Also from Southern TV comes the news that Freddie and the Dreamers will be back in the Overland in a new series of 'Little Big Time'. So there's a lot to look forward to later on in the year.

In the centre of this week's issue of LOOK-IN you will find an extra four-page pull-out supplement on 'The Greatest

Show on Earth'. Without doubt, television is the world's most enjoyed form of entertainment and it is fitting that LOOK-IN, the only television magazine for children, should present the whole fascinating story of television, from its early beginnings to modern day techniques.

There are so many interesting pictures to show and so much to say, that I have decided to tell the story in two parts. So pull out the first supplement from this issue and keep it safe until next week when part 2 will complete the picture of 'The Greatest Show on Earth'. Once you have collected both parts of this fact-filled extra, you will be able to clip it together and show it to your friends: And when they start asking questions—you'll have all the answers at your fingertips!





The Stars are waiting

Ed 'Stewpot' Stewart, Peter Cleall and Bobby Bennett are waiting for your letters and jokes. These great names are included in a long list of famous stars who have agreed to select and introduce any letters which are of special interest and any jokes which are funny and original. 'Your View' stars next week in LOOK-IN, so get busy. You could win a £1 postal



Hant Ferrell

order—together with a special, signed photograph of the 'Your View'star.

Write to the address below, making sure to tell 'Your View' your 1st and 2nd favourite LOOK-IN features and the article you don't like—if there is one!

'YOUR VIEW', LOOK-IN, Independent Television Publications Ltd., 247 Tottenham Court Road, London, WIP OAU.



I'M LATE FOR THAT SPECIAL 'ROAD SAFETY' OUTSIDE BROADCAST, OF ALL THE LUCK, JUST WHEN MY CAR'S PACKED IN, TOO...



























On the trail What has made Sexton Blake such a world famous crime fighter . . . and why has the Thames TV series been so normal ? of super-detective by reporter Bill Swallow

CONTENT

 ${f S}$ EXTON BLAKE was first published in 1894 in a magazine called 'The Marvel' selling at a halfpenny. Immediately established as a popular character, Blake has now taken on folklore status and is known through-

In 1922 the magazine 'Union Jack' featured Sexton Blake stories and more recently Thames Television recognised the ace detective's great following and so a new audience, the TV viewer, was introduced to the

Now published by Howard Baker in hard cover form at 21/- it is interesting to see how Sexton Blake's price has changed since the days of 1894.



From his latest series. Sexton Blake lands in the desertand more trouble!

been so popular?

I motored down to Teddington Studios to find some of the answers, and to meet the stars of the programme.

Title role actor Larry Payne looks exactly like you'd expect Sexton Blake to look-tall and charming.

"I used to save every penny of my pocket money to buy Sexton Blake comics," he remembers. "Blake was my greatest hero-if only they'd had TV in those days . . ."

What is the secret of Blake's tremendous and growing success?

"Blake is different to all the other modern-day heroes and he doesn't have all the gadgets like James Bond or the

> Saint. So he has to rely on sheer brainpower."

> Setting the Sexton Blake adventures in the Roaring Twenties has its problems. Everything has to be exactly right-a viewer would soon spot a too-new car or a distant TV aerial in the background!

Larry explained that the producer always likes to shoot outdoor scenes in the autumn: "Then the dead leaves hide the white lines in the middle of roads. They didn't have white lines in those days."



The crime-fighters stand before the wreckage of their aircraft.

Did you know that Larry is a famous Shakespearean actor? Roles like Macbeth and Romeo are every actor's dream. But Larry reckons that playing his boyhood hero is one of his greatest joys.

Perfect assistant

And what about Tinker, alias Roger Foss? Roger, a young Cockney just like Tinker, is making a big name for himself in pantomime and pop records. He has been everything from a butcher to a laundryman in his time. So how come he's so perfect for the part of Blake's ever-loyal but sometimes-in-trouble assistant?

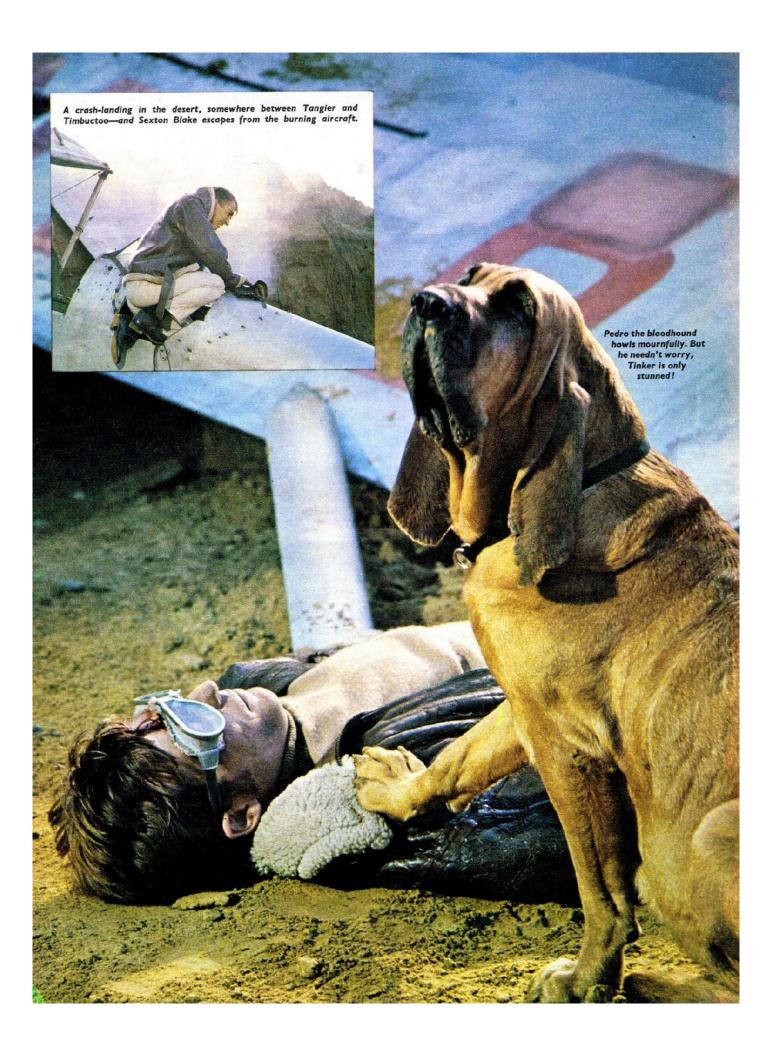
When the cameras stopped rolling, he explained. "I know Larry's way of acting just as well as Tinker knew Sexton's way of crime-solving. I can always tell exactly what he is going to do in front of the cameras which means it is always done very naturally."

It is, too—retakes are rare on the Sexton Blake set.

But hold on—we're forgetting the third of the terrible trio, Blake's fearsome looking bloodhound Pedro.

Pedro is played by Sanguine Saintly, who lives in Hampstead. Seeing Pedro's hungry set of gnashers made me terrified of meeting him. "Good afternoon," I said, very politely. I needn't have worried—a wag of a tail and a big wet lick meant we were friends for life!

Sanguine is a pro actor all the way through. He's never late for rehearsals, and nobody has yet heard him complain about those long working hours-although, sometimes, Roger has to carry a big lump of cheese around with him to stop him wandering off behind the cameras!







Play the Memory Game

Here are some questions that should keep you guessing. All the answers have appeared in LOOK-IN or on recent Magpie TV programmes. See how many points you can score and have fun testing your memory.





ON TIKI—an incredible craft which set out on an amazingly dangerous journey, across the mighty Pacific Ocean—an historic event which you will already know about if you watched the Magpie programme on Thursday (January 28). Remember now? Scientist and adventurer Thor Heyerdahl was the man behind the expedition, a

trip which took the flimsy, balsa-wood raft over a hazardous four-thousand-three-hundred miles to prove the long-questioned theory, of whether the Polynesians could have originally reached the South Sea Islands from the shores of Peru, in a similar craft.

Many years later in 1969, the daring Norwegian announced another expedition. This time he would cross the Atlantic in a boat made of paper! It was to be called 'Ra' after the Egyptian sun god. Historians had long noted similarities between civilisations of the Mexican Mayas, the Incas of Peru and the Egyptian Pharaohs. Thor Heyerdahl wanted to discover if it was possible for the Egyptians to have crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a boat made of papyrus reeds.

After setting out, a serious fault was discovered in the design. When copying the early Egyptian reed boats, 'Ra's' designers had noticed a rope leading from the top of the Thor Heyerdahl with his family after completing his epic 'Ra' journey!

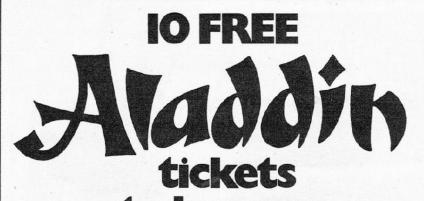
curved stern to the deck. They believed it was merely a decoration. In fact, it would have held 'Ra' together like a bowstring.

Now, slowly, the craft became waterlogged and started to sink! The final blow came with a savage storm which ripped at the weakened boat. Thor was forced to radio for assistance as repairs were impossible due to the number of sharks in the neighbouring water. Thus 'Ra' failed to reach the Yucatan Peninsula.

Though bitterly disappointed, the Norwegian was undeterred. The following year he set out in another papyrus boat on the same journey. His unbending determination, coupled with good luck—which had deserted him earlier—now enabled him to succeed. 'Ra' arrived safely and the world once more hailed the courage of Thor Heyerdahl and his faithful team.

TOOK-IN STEIN watching Magpie or reading maybe you haven't been Under 20 points: Well, tripped you up. or two of the questions 20-27 points: Good, Only one have a vivid memory. 78-30 bojucs: Excellent. You How did you score? b. November. c. London.

5 a. The Lord Mayor's Show. Wren Class, c. Shepperton. 4 a. Thames Magpie. b. Jenny Wanderers. Dougan, c. Wolverhampton 3 a. Steve Kember. b. Derek bright objects, c. The jackdaw. 2 a. Murgatroyd. b. Hoarding Pony. c. Police course. a. IZ.2 hands high. b. Welsh Answers to Magpie Quiz



to be won

You don't have to rub a magic lamp to win this fabulous LOOK-IN prize. Just enter the simple competition outlined below and you could be sitting in a special guest seat at the London Palladium.



On Saturday, February 27, five readers of LOOK-IN, each accompanied by one parent, will be met at any London mainline station and taken to the London Palladium—the world's most famous theatre.

At 1.30 in the afternoon the lucky winners will be given an interesting tour of the theatre before taking their special seats for the matinee performance of the most spectacular pantomime in the country—'Aladdin'.

After the show, Leslie Crowther will have tea with the prize winners in his dressing room.





What you have to do

By using paints, crayons or any other method that suits you, design a poster for the Palladium's Aladdin pantomime.

Don't worry if you're not the best artist in the world—the best posters are often those that are simple and direct.

A catchy slogan, a photographic montage or just a pretty picture—there are many ways your design

could be approached.

offices, and make sure you enclose the completed entry coupon on this page.

All entries must arrive not later than Monday, February 8, and the senders of the five posters which, in the opinion of the judges, show the most originality, will be sent two tickets and full details before Friday, February 19.

difficulty in posting it to the LOOK-IN

Don't make your poster larger than 10 inches x 15 inches, or you'll have

Rules

All entries will be examined and prizes awarded in the manner described. Neatness and age will be taken into consideration.

Entry is FREE

The competition is open to all readers in the U.K. other than relatives or agents of employees of Independent Television Publications Ltd.

The Editor's decision is final in all matters pertaining to this competition and no correspondence will be entered into.

Winners' names will be printed in No. 11 of Look-IN, dated March 20, 1971. The closing date for the competition is Monday, February

Winners will be notified by post by Friday, February 19, 1971.

About the Show

Aladdin at the Palladium until April 17, stars Cilla Black, Leslie Crowther, Alfred Marks, Terry Scott, Basil Brush, Sheila Bernette and a host of famous personalities.

Rich in colour and music, Aladdin is a pantomine that lives up to the great tradition of Palladium masterpieces.



The World's Greatest Theatre

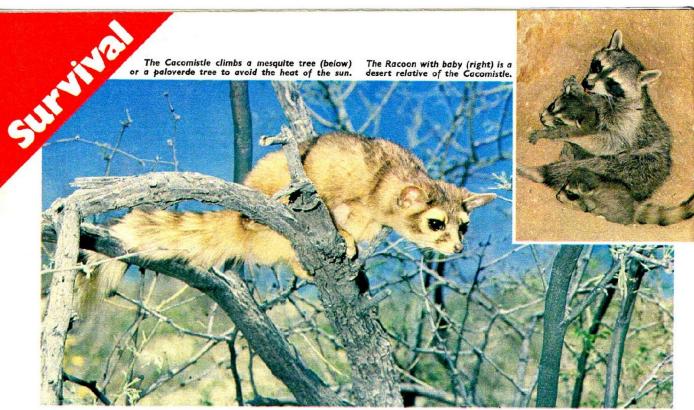
Now firmly established as the Ace Theatre of the world, the famous London Palladium occupies the site of what was once the town residence of the Duke of Argyll.

The original old building was pulled down in 1870, and a hall known as the Corinthian Bazaar erected on the site. After further reconstruction during the years 1882-84 the building housed the famous Hengler's Circus, and the present safety-curtain (which is lowered and raised in the presence of each audience), shows the building as it was in those days.

In 1895 this was converted into an ice-skating rink known as the National Skating Palace, and in 1909 Mr. (later Sir) Walter Gibbons acquired the premises, and opened after further rebuilding, the London Palladium Music Hall in December, 1909.



Post to: Aladdin Poster Competition, LOOK-IN, 247 Tottenham Court Road, London, W1P OAU.



Last of four articles about the Arizona desert, by Colin Willock

Sands beneath the sun

[Photographs courtesy Jen & Des Bartlett

E'VE looked at the Arizona desert in all kinds of different moods. We've seen its burning heat and its torrential annual rainstorm. We know that some creatures escape the heat by hunting at night and sleeping during the day. But there is a day-shift in the desert, as well. In this final article, I would like you to meet the day-workers.

The sun has just come up over the distant mountains. It's barely warm yet—a mere eighty degrees! By midday, the temperature on the desert floor will have reached one hundred and eighty!

As you walk around in the comparative cool of the early morning, you spot the darting forms of many lizards. We're all apt to think of these creatures as sun-worshippers, and so they are—up to a point. But lizards, remember, are reptiles—and that means they're cold-blooded.

They have no means of losing body heat. So if they stay out in the intense sun of Arizona for more than three or four minutes, they are in danger of boiling alive in their scaly skins. Each has various tricks for reducing the effect

of the blistering heat. For example, the collared lizard, a fierce daytime hunter of smaller lizards, stands stiff-legged to ensure its body does not touch the burning ground.

Desert birds have their problems, too. Birds have



no sweat glands, like humans, and so they have to pant, losing moisture solely through their lungs. This means they must drink a good deal to replace lost moisture.

There are several ways they can make good their loss. Best off are insect-eating birds like the fly-catcher--or birds-of-prey such as the comic snake-catching roadrunner or the magnificent red-tailed hawk. The flesh of their victims is made up of a good deal of water. But seed-eaters, like doves, have to fly long distances to find the water they need to stay alive in the heat.

Shade is vital to birds. That's why so many species retire into the old gila woodpecker holes in the saguaro cacti, when the heat is really on. Inside the thick green pith of the saguaro, it remains very cool.

Large mammals try to move around only at dawn and dusk. The javeline or peccary, the wild pig of the desert, finds moisture in the roots it grubs out of the ground with its sharp tusk-like teeth and snout. By midday, though, the peccary will have crawled into its burrow.

The cute little antelope ground squirrel is often busy collecting seeds during the hottest part of the day. But even this animal is very wary of the sun and is quick to scurry back to its burrow once having collected its food.

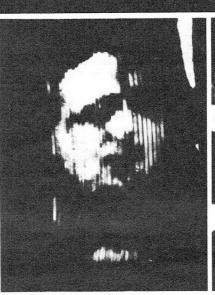
The Fringe-Toed Lizard has extra big feet so that it can bury itself three or four inches down in the sand. To prevent it from suffocating this lizard has special sand traps in its nostrils.

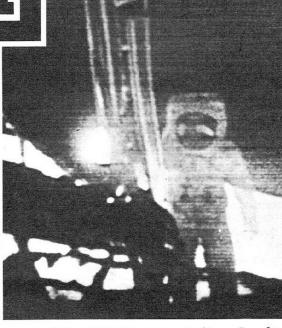
Life in the desert is all a question of 'Survival'—the title of our series. Next week, we'll be taking a close look at a very fascinating creature—the beaver.

A Look-in on Television

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Since the first TV picture (featured below left), was transmitted, great strides have been made in television. Today we are able to get pictures 'live' from space. The 'Greatest Show on Earth' tells what happened in between these two momentous events.





Written by Michael Hallett, Manager of the ITA Television Gallery, London

n the world today, 123 countries have television services of one sort or another. There are over 244 million sets in use ranging from the 1,000 sets each of Congo Brazzaville, Gabon and Senegal

to the 90 million sets of America and the $21\frac{1}{2}$ million receivers in Japan.

These facts show why television has become 'the greatest show on earth'.

But what is television? How do we receive our pictures from the TV studios? Where did it all begin?

In this special supplement, LOOK-IN will attempt to answer those questions, for it is a fascinating story of triumph and frustration, fame and failure.

Who invented television?

THAT simple question, often asked at the ITA Television Gallery, one of the finest exhibitions on the subject of television, has no simple answer, for like many modern developments, a number of separate strands came together and parallel work went on in several countries.

The first practical solution came from a Russian engineer, Paul Nipkow, who patented his scanning disc in Berlin in 1884. His idea was to cut a spiral of holes in a disc, so spaced that as the disc rotated in front of the picture each successive hole traced out another line, until in one revolu-

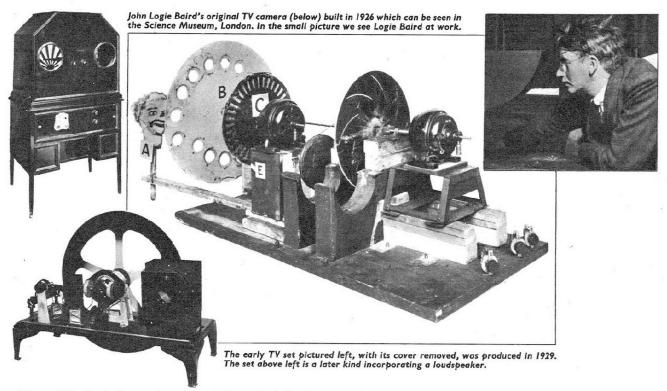
tion the scan was complete. Using such a disc with 30 holes pierced in it and rotating at not less than 600 rpm a crude picture could be obtained.

Another method was developed four years later by Professor Weiller in Germany. He used a set of mirrors



AUL NIPKOW devised the first practical method of scanning a television picture. His scanning disc consisted of a spiral of holes cut in a rotating disc so that each part of the picture could be scanned separately by the light source. The spiral course results in curved images.

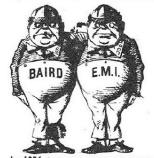
fixed to a drum, each one inclined at a slight angle to its neighbour. If such a drum rotated in the path of a spot of light each mirror being tilted slightly, would send the reflected spot across slightly lower than the first trace. So one revolution of the drum would trace out the



Meanwhile the believers in mechanical methods had not been idle. In England in 1926 Baird demonstrated his system using the Nipkow disc and succeeded in arousing considerable public interest. By 1929 he was broadcasting experimental pictures late at night from the BBC's transmitter at Brookmans Park and the following year the Plessey Company started to manufacture the world's first mass-produced receivers, 30-line mechanical sets based on the Nipkow principle. The disc, however, quickly gave way to the mirror drum because this gave a brighter picture and because the scanning lines were straight, whereas those from the disc were inevitably slightly curved. By 1936 this principle had been developed to give a 240-line picture that even by modern standards was not too bad. In both England and Germany the problem of crowding 240 mirrors into a convenient space had been solved by building them into a helix with, as it were, the risers of the spiral staircase providing the reflectors.

The battle was now joined between the rival electronic and mechanical systems. EMI had joined with the Marconi

Company, the pioneers of wireless transmission, to provide a complete system, but a Royal Commission, appointed in 1934 under Lord Selsdon to examine the future of television, found itself unable, on the evidence then available, to choose between the two. Its recommendation the following year, however, was significant. It suggested that the BBC should start as



In 1936 programmes were transmitted using both mechanical and electronic systems.

quickly as possible to provide a full-scale scheduled public television service on the highest line standard available, but that it should use the Baird mechanical system one week and the Marconi-EMI electronic system the next and alternate them week by week to give them both a full public trial.

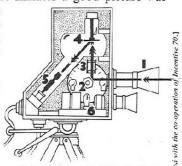
While the BBC was building and equipping the studios at Alexandra Palace much work was going on in Germany. Perhaps the most significant broadcast was the televising of the Olympic Games in Berlin in August 1936.

At last all was ready and on 2 November, 1936, it was a Monday, the BBC service was officially declared open by the Postmaster-General, Major the Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, MP. The Baird system was used to televise the occasion.

Baird's mirror-drum system worked best when televising film so he developed the Intermediate Film Camera. An ordinary 35mm cine camera filmed the scene. From this the film passed to special rapid processing equipment and then, to the film scanner. In three minutes a good picture was

produced, but the machine was bulky and had to be bolted to the studio floor. It could not rival the compact electronic camera.

The great fire at the Crystal Palace in November 1936 destroyed Baird's laboratory and workshop. But the trial had shown the superiority of the electronic method and on 5 February, 1937, the Postmaster General announced that a single, electronic standard would be used from then on.



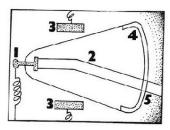
A TV camera of 1935. 1, photographic lens; 2, mirror; 3, correction lens; 4, photo-sensitive plate; 5, electron gun; 6, picture signal pre-amplifier.

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

picture area in as many lines as there were mirrors.

Both these methods were to be used for many years, but it was Weiller's mirror drum that was used in the world's

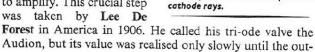
first demonstration of television, which was done by **Professor Boris Rosing** at St. Petersburg, as it then was, in 1906. He used two mirror drums, to scan the picture both horizontally and vertically, and a simple cathode ray tube, of the type developed by **Karl Braun** in Germany in 1897, to



THIS illustration shows how Braun's television tube worked. The electrons come from (1) the cathode. The streem of electrons (2) are altered by the magnets (3). The screen (4) is the wide end of the cathode ray tube which is coated with a fluorescent substance (5) so that light is produced when this is struck by the electrons.

display the received picture. He was only able to show outline silhouettes of still shapes, partly because the amplifier was then unknown, but his method did work.

The amplifier derives from the work of three men. It was Edison, while working on his electric lamp, who first observed the phenomenon that Sir John Fleming later used in his invention of the Thermionic valve in 1904. This was a rectifying valve, that allowed current to flow one way across it but not the other. A third element is needed to imprint upon this strong current the precise signal information that is coded in the weak current it is intended to amplify. This crucial step



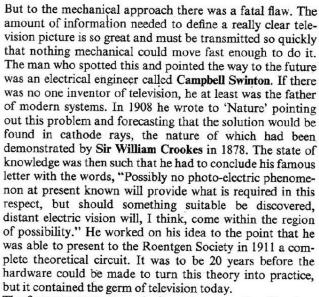
Sir William Crookes demonstrated the nature of cathode rays in 1869.

break of World War I brought a rapidly expanding need for communications that brought the Audion to the fore.

A. A. Campbell Swinton. In 1908 he forecast that the solution to trans-

mitted pictures would be found in

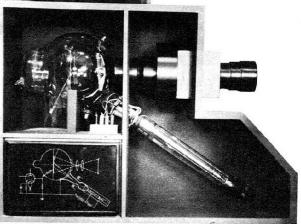
At first all the experimental work in television was concentrated on the two mechanical methods of scanning. Many men took part, among them John Logie Baird in England, Jenkins in America and Denes von Mihaly in Austria.



The first man to try to make it work was another Russian,



ITH a brilliant team, Sir Isaac Schoenberg perfected the Emitron Mark I camera tube, shown below. This was the ancestor of all TV cameras today. This example can be seen in the ITA Television Gallery, London.



Vladimir Zworykin. He emigrated to America, where he still lives, at the time of the Russian revolution. He had been a student at the Technological Institute in St. Petersburg, where he studied under Professor Rosing. In 1923, he filed an application for a patent for an electronic camera tube, which he called the Iconoscope, but he did not get much backing until he joined RCA to become Director of Electronic Research in 1929.

The practical breakthrough however, came from another Russian, Sir Isaac Schoenberg. He was General Manager of the Columbia Gramophone Company when, in 1931, it merged with others to form Electrical and Musical Industries, of which he became Director of Research. He gathered a brilliant team and by 1932, working on the same lines as Zworykin in America, they perfected the Emitron Mark I camera tube, the ancestor of all TV cameras today.



The Television Gallery In the Television Gallery of the Independent Television Authority's Headquarters in London is a specially designed permanent exhibition covering all the facts about TV discovery and development.

Presented in an exciting series of step-by-step details, many of the original machines and inventions on display provide marvellous illustration.

The gallery is open to the public and special parties by appointment. Ninety-minute tours start at 10.00, 11.30, 2.30 and 4.00 each weekday and there is room for up to 30 people at a time, but it is not suitable for younger children.

The gallery is at 70 Brompton Road, London, S.W.6, opposite Harrods Store.

The Development of Television the facts

- 1839 The French scientist Alexandre Edmond Becaused observed the phenomenon known as photo-electricity of physical changes produced by light.
- Alexander Bain made a chemical recorder for the electric transmission of still bictures.
- First still pictures were transmitted by wireless telegraphy in France. Sir William Crookes demonstrated the nature of cathode rays with his Maltese Cross tube.
- Bell invented the telephone, which led to numerous theoretical schemes
- for seeing by electricity.
 Shelford Bidwell, of Britain, demonstrated his apparatus for transmitting a shadowgraph image.
- L. B. Atkinson used a mirror-drum scanning system.

- Paul Nipkow patented his famous scanning disc in Berlin.

 Professor Weiller demonstrated his mirror-drum scanner.

 Guglielmo Marconi arrived in England and took out his first patent for a system of wireless telegraphy.
- Narl F. Braun, of Germany, perfected a cathode ray display tube.

 Marconi, at Signal Naill, Newfoundland, received the first transatlantic wireless signal from Poldhu, Cornwall.

 Ambrose Fleming invented the Thermionic valve.

 In Germany, Professor Max Dieckmann patented a method for the trans-
- mission of written material and line drawings by cathode ray tubes.
- Lee De Forest patented the Triode valve.

 1907 In St. Petersburg, Boris Rosing demonstrated the use of the cathode ray tube as a television receiver, using two mirror drums in the camera.
- A. A. Campbell Swinton wrote his famous letter to 'Nature'.
 Campbell Swinton presented his scheme in greater detail to Roentgen 1911 ociety.
- Vladimir K. Zworykin arrived in U.S.A. from Russia to work for Westing-
- John Logie Baird started experiments in low-definition television. As did C. Francis Jenkins, of U.S.A., who transmitted still pictures by wireless.

- Zworykin filed his patent application for a new camera tube, later called the iconoscope.
- In Austria the Hungarian inventor Denes von Mihaly developed the 'Telehor' which he claimed transmitted geometrical silhouettes.
- 1925 Baird demonstrated his equipment at Selfridges, in London, the (Apr) first public demonstration of television.
- (Jun) In U.S.A. Jenkins gave one of the earliest demonstrations of low-definition television there. His equipment showed the moving outline of a model windmill and was transmitted by wireless.
- Baird demonstrated his system to the Royal Institute in January.
- 1927 Television images were transmitted by wire between New York and (Apr) New Jersey by Bell Telephone Laboratories.
- 1929 In London the B.B.C. and the Baird Television Company commenced the regular experimental transmission of low-definition pictures on a 30line system.
- The first receiving sets were sold in London, costing £18. A serious study of television was begun in Britain by the Gramophone Company.
- 1931 E.M.I. Company was formed from a merger of the Gramophone Company, the Columbia Gramophone Company and others. Isaac Schoenberg was appointed director of research an television. His team included A. D. Blumlein and P. W. Williams. Their work led, in 1932, to the development of the Emitron Electric camera tube.
- 1932 Zworykin, then with R.C.A., constructed a system using a
- cathode ray receiver and Nipkow disc scanner.

 1935 A Royal Commission under Lord Selsdon reported and suggested that the (Feb) B.B.C. should start a regular public high-definition television service alternating the Baird mechanical 240-line system and the Marconi-E.M.I. electronic 405-line interlaced scanning system week by week.
- 1936 The B.B.C service was officially declared open by Major the Rt. Hon. (Nov)G. C. Tryon, M.P., H.M. Postmaster-General.
 1937 The-Postmaster General announced that a single standard (the Marconi-
- (Feb) E.M.I. system) would be used from then on.



WRECKERS AT DEAD EYE













FRIEND of mine came out with one of his more extraordinary statements last week.

"Animals," he said, "were not put on this earth in order to be cooped up in zoo cages for us to gawp at. They should be allowed to roam free in the world's open spaces!"

Of course, he is quite right. If we had an ideal world that is just what would happen—animals could wander happily wherever they wanted. Unfortunately, and I'm by no means the first person to say it, we don't

have an ideal world.

One example is the sad case of the giant panda, the most lovable animal on earth. There are now probably less than eighty giant pandas in the wild. As the bamboo forests in

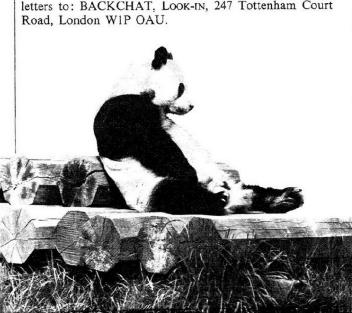
which he lives slowly disappear, so the panda dies out from lack of the right food.

But the point of the panda story is that the pandas in the Peking Zoo are doing very nicely, thank you. They are safe, well protected and getting plenty to eat.

The North American bison, too, is another animal thankful to live in captivity. Once they roamed America in millions. Man killed them for meat. So now, there are no bison in the wild, at all. They all exist in zoos.

The choice is really quite simple. Either we have zoos which are constantly improving to give animals a better life, or we get used to the idea of being the last generation on earth to see a host of animals, many of which are threatened, roaming free in the wild.

What do you think? Write and tell me. Address your letters to: BACKCHAT, LOOK-IN, 247 Tottenham Court

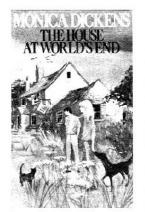


Tony Bastable's

Feathered Stamps

Continuing the animal theme of the page this week, I have come across some very delightful birds on stamps. Recently issued, the four stamps show birds which are natives of the exotic Norfolk Island. The 2c shows a Norfolk Island Thickhead; 5c, a Norfolk Island Green Parrot; 15c, a Norfolk Island Pigeon (now extinct), and the 50c, a





T never ceases to amaze me that hard-cover books especially novels are so expensive. That's why I'm usually a glutton for paperbacks.

A case in point is 'The House at World's End' by Monica Dickens, great grand-daughter of Charles, for the historically-minded. The book is published by Heinemann and costs a guinea.

Nevertheless, if you do like stories set in the countryside involving lots of animals and plenty of adventures, then you might persuade someone to buy

this book for you as a birthday present!

ATEST addition to the Magpie pocketbooks is a certain 'winner' with those who like birds. It's the Magpie pocketbook of 'Birds of the Countryside' and lives up to the high standards of the previous books. As usual, it's only five bob.

Far too big to take with you on a bird-watching expedition but equally useful at home is the much larger and more expensive 'Book of Birds', by Arthur Singer, containing many illustrations, such as the one here.

Put the two together and you've got the bird-watcher's basic library.

Magpic Pocketbook: Birds of the Countryside: Lutterworth Press: 5s. (25p).

Book of Birds: Arthur Singer: Paul Hamlyn: 21s. (£1.05).



Thinking Ahead

"Advice for those about to get married—don't", wrote an acid commentator in 'Punch' magazine many years ago.

This advice obviously was worth taking a long time to consider by two Mexicans who got married in June 1969.

They first got engaged 67 years before and by the time he walked her down the aisle they were both aged 82!







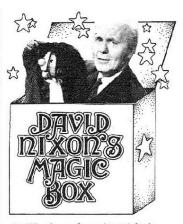












ONE of my favourite tricks is making Anita Harris float about in mid-air. Here's a miniature version of that trick for you to do at home.

The Floating Queen

You need a cotton reel (with the end labels removed) a large pin, and the Queen of Hearts from a pack of cards. Push the pin through the centre of the card, and then insert it loosely into the hole in the reel—as shown here. Now, if you blow into the top of the hole, and let go of the card, it will float just below the reel for as long as you keep blowing.

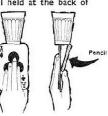




The Balancing Glass

It looks very difficult to balance a glass on a card. It's really quite a skilful feat! The picture; below right, shows you how it's done. A short pencil held at the back of

the card acts as a support. To a void breakages it would be advisable to use a plastic beaker while you are practising.



Teaser Time * * * * * * * * * Can you make four triangles just like the one in the picture—but using only SIX matches?

I'll tell you the

answer next week.



The solution to last week's teaser is really a bit of a swindle—but it works. All you do is pick up the centre glass, drink the water, and put it down in the same place. Now the glasses are alternately full and empty, and you have only touched one glass!



Richard Davies talks Rosemary Smith.

HROUGH dense fog the Sunbeam Rapier rally car sped along at 60 m.p.h. towards Monte Carlo. Suddenly, it smashed through the barrier and

down the steep mountainside. When it finally came to rest at the bottom it was a battered heap of metal. The driver of that ill-fated car was eventually helped from the wreckage, shaken but uninjured. It was Rosemary Smith, Britain's leading woman rally driver.

The accident, which occurred in the 1964 Monte Carlo Rally, was a turning point in her career. As Rosemary explained herself: "My co-driver was in hospital for sixteen weeks and I wanted to give up there and then-I was so frightened of driving. But my manager wouldn't hear of it. He forced me into another car and made me drive

by the end of the day, I had found my confidence again."

That particular kind of special courage is essential to make an ordinary rally driver into a really great champion which Rosemary certainly is!

She faced her toughest-ever drive—the World Cup Rally-last year. Rosemary explained:

"It started at Wembley stadium and finished in Mexico City just in time for the World Cup Football Tournament. In all, there were nearly 15,000 miles of driving and one particular stretch, I drove fifty-five-and-a-half hours without sleep. I was utterly exhausted. But my co-driver and I were consoled when we won the Ladies' prize.

"In rallying, you have to drive fast—very fast, and it can be very dangerous, too. The main objective, of course, is to finish regardless of the conditions—that's what rallying is all about."

> Why does Rosemary go rally driving? "It's the challenge," she says. "There's always room for improvement.'



Soccer Down Under

You may have often won-dered if the Australians have a traditional sport. Well, they do-and it's their own tough and exciting form of football. This is an incredibly rough game and some of the players are over six feet, six inches in height. The pitch is twice the size of our soccer pitch and there are eighteen players on each side. When the game was first played, a hundred years ago, no less than 40 players played in one team, and a single match once lasted for three weeks. In fact it was abandoned without a result. After all that, I expect they forgot the score!



HEADING HINTS by Ron Davies

I expect many of you footballing enthusiasts find heading a ball one of the most difficult things to do. With this in mind, I made a point of speaking to one of the best ball headers in the game—Southampton's Welsh International, Ron Davies. And here's his advice:

You must always keep your eye on the ball, and your eyes open when you make contact. Never be afraid of the ball. Now here's a tip that once proved invaluable to me. Tie a length of string to a football and then hang it up somewhere where it can swing freely to and fro. Once you've done this, you have a constantly suspended ball with which you can practise heading. As you become more skilful, you can shorten the length of string

so that you'll have to jump higher to reach the ball. After all, when I play against Jackie Charlton, the only way to score is to outjump him."

Well, that's sound advice from one of the best centre-forwards in football. Thank you, Ron.

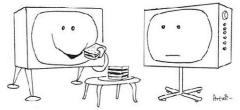


Jimmy Tarbuck picks this week's jokes.

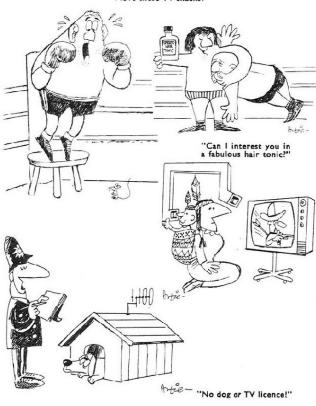
A host of other top TV personalities have agreed to choose your letters and jokes, every week, for LOOK-IN's 'YOUR VIEW', starting shortly. Readers who have their original items published, will each receive a £1 Postal Order—plus a special signed photograph of the 'YOUR VIEW' star. So why not get busy now! But when you write in to the address below, remember to name your 1st and 2nd favourite features in the magazine, and the article you don't like—

if there is one! Write to:

'YOUR VIEW', LOOK-IN, The Junior TVTimes,
247 Tottenham Court Road, London, WIP OAU.



"I love these TV snacks!"





"Hurry up with that TV snack, dear!"

Once again the How! programme panel of experts are ready to give you some more interesting facts. They are, from left to right, Bunty James, Jack Hargreaves, Jon Miller and Fred Dinenage.

HOW does a fox get rid of its fleas? Perhaps you didn't realise that they have them. But they do, in fact, just like many other animals. The first thing the fox does



to rid himself of his tiny tormentors is to find a piece of sheep's wool (caught perhaps on a piece of bracken or a barbed wire fence). Then, he

takes hold of it with the tips of his lips, and walks into a nearby stream. As he goes deeper and deeper, the fleas hop up his neck to avoid drowning-until they are finally forced on to the wool that

the fox releases the wool, this floats away downstream taking all the fleas with it.

the fox holds in its mouth. After

HOW useful are proverbs?
Well, they are quite useful as there is often a moral attached to them. Some, however, contradict others. Take for example 'look before you leap' and 'he who hesitates is lost'. Then there's 'too many hands spoil the broth' and Try and think of some others-

HOW bad was the worst spelling mistake ever made? A schoolboy once made 13 mistakes in spelling a 5 letter word-usage. He used 8 wrong letters and none of the correct ones. This is what it looked like: YOUZITCH.

'many hands make light work'.

there are plenty more.

HOW were the first clothes made? Thousands of years ago, prehistoric man lived in caves. In order to keep warm, he wrapped himself in animal skins. Then, the 'needle', a bone sliver with a hole for leather thonging, was invented, and women were able to stitch skins into crude shapes.

HOW do you stick a knit-ting needle through a balloon without bursting it? As you know, a needle, stuck into an inflated balloon bursts it instantly. This is because the first little prick of the balloon is widened by the air pressure within the balloon. But, if you stick two squares of tacky tape on to each side of the inflated balloon, you can, if you are extremely careful, insert the needle into the balloon through the square of tape and out through the other square of tape on the other side.

HOW much lead is there in a pencil? None, the piece that you actually write with is graphite.

HOW was the ancient city of Troy re-discovered? In 1870, Schliemann, a wealthy German, and his young ? Greek wife began excavating the site of Troy. Schliemann's ambition was to find the cities spoken of in the famous Iliad. He took the book \$ with him and began to dig where he 💆 thought the ground matched the gdescriptions in the old tales. Incredibly, he found what he sought. ?

Win a book to the value of £1!

You can win a HAMLYN BOOK of your choice for any question which YOU have published-together with the team's researched answer! So get thinking and send your entry to:
LOOK-IN, The Junior TVTimes, 247 Tottenham Court Road, London, 5

WIP OAU. Hurry! The team is ready and waiting!





an 30 - Feb 5 िर्दोत on your ITV programmes this week

Sunday, 31st January—that is the blast-off time for America's Apollo 14 moonshot provided, of course, there are no last minute difficulties. So historic is this latest development in the space race, that you might want to ask your

parents for permission to stay up for the broadcast of the take-off. Watch out too, for news of the space-flight which will interrupt programmes during the week. The crew memters are Commander Edgar D. Mitchell, Captain Alan B. Shepard (in command) and Major Stuart Roosa.



ANGLIA

	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
ANGLIA	5.10 Stewpot 5.50 The More We Are Together 6.15 The Sky's the Limit 6.45 Leslie Crowther	3.00 Play Better Tennis 3.00 Barefoot in the Park 3.15 Match of the Week 4.40 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	4.30 The Romper Room 4.50 Felix The Cat 5.10 Timeslip 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.35 The Enchanted House 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.10 Magpie 7.00 The Tuesday Comedy	4.30 The Romper Room 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.10 The Freewheelers 7.00 This Your Life 8.00 U.F.O.	4.30 Rupert Bear 4.45 Joe 90 5.10 Magpie 7.00 The Thursday Film	4.35 The Romper Room 4.50 Lost in Space 6.30 Apollo XIV 8.25 Six Dates With
SQNAIGIM	12.15 Joe 90 12.50 World of Sport 5.10 The More We Are Together 5.50 What Are You Doing After the Show?	1.00 Play Better Tennis 1.30 Mr. Piper 2.15 Star Soccer 4.40 The Golden Shot 5.35 The Forest Rangers	4.35 Once Upon A Time 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.10 Timeslip 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.30 Popeye 4.35 Origani 4.45 The Flaxton Boys 5.10 Magpie 7.00 Star Movie	4.30 Cartoon 4.35 Rupert Bear 4.50 Fireball XL 5 5.10 The Freewheelers 7.00 This Is Your Life 8.00 U.F.O.	4.30 Cartoon 4.35 Wind in The Willows 4.50 The Socy Show 5.10 Magpie 7.00 Thursday Movie	4.35 Zingalong 4.50 Thunderbirds 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.30 Department S 8.25 Six Dates With Barker
Border Television	12.50 World of Sport 5.12 The More We Are Together 5.50 What Are You Doing After the Show? 7.05 Leslie Crowther	1.00 Play Better Tennis 2.20 Football 3.20 The Saint 4.15 Jungle Boy 4.40 The Golden Shoc 5.35 Catweazle	4.35 Once Upon A Time 4.50 Joe 90 5.10 Timeslip 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.05 Survival 4.35 Origani 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.10 Magpie 7.00 Feature film	4.05 Tales from Dickens 4.35 Rupert Bear 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.10 The Freewheelers 7.00 This is Your Life 8.00 The Invaders	4.05 Nanny and the Professor 4.30 Paulus 4.45 Stewpot 5.10 Magpie 7.45 Feature Film	4.07 Junkin 4.35 Zingalong 4.50 Land of the Giants 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.30 Six Dates With Barker
CHANNEL TRENTHON	5.15 Shane Are You 5.15 Shane Are You Doing After the Show? 7.00 The More We Are Together	3.10 The Big Match 4.10 Sharl Lewis 4.40 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	3.55 Once Upon a Time 4.05 Puffin 4.45 The Forest Rangers 5.10 Timeslip 6.45 Magic Box	3.55 The Enchanted House 4.05 Puffin 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.10 Magpie 7.00 Star Movie	4.05 Rupert Bear 4.05 Puffin 4.50 The Scoty Show 5.10 The Freewheelers 7.00 Trasure Hunt 8.00 It Takes A Thief	3.55 Origami 4.05 Puffin 4.45 Skippy 5.10 Magpie 7.00 The Thursday	3.55 Zingalong 4.05 Puffin 4.15 The Ghost and Mrs. Mulr 4.50 Lost in Space 7.30 Feature Film
MAIGMAND SAMPLAN NAIGMAN	12.30 The Stories of Tuktu 12.50 World of Sport 5.10 Stewpot 6.15 Nanny and the Professor 6.40 Leslie Crowther	1.00 Play Better Tennis 4.40 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	4.10 Once Upon A Time 4.55 Rumblie Jumblie 5.15 Timeslip 6.00 Cartoon 6.15 Junkin 6.40 Magic Box	4.10 The Magic Ball 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.15 Magpie 7.00 The Tuesday Film	4.10 Rupert Bear 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.15 The Freewheelers 7.00 This Is Your Life	4.10 Origami 4.50 Skippy 5.15 Magpie	4.10 Zingalong 4.50 Adventures in Rainbow Country 5.15 Arthur! 6.30 Apollo XIV
GRANADA GRANADA	12.15 Supercar 12.50 World of Sport 5.15 The Ghost and Mrs. Muir 6.15 Bonanza 6.45 Saturday Suspense 8.05 Leslie Crowther	1.00 Play Better Tennis 2.20 Cartoon Time 2.30 Football 4.40 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	4.35 Once Upon a Time 4.50 Skippy 5.10 Timestip 6.20 The Beverly Hilbilites 6.40 David Nixon	4.35 The Magic Bail 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.10 Magpie 6.20 The Beverly Hilbillies 6.50 The Tuesday Film	4.35 The Enchanted House 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.10 The Freewheelers 6.20 The Beverly Hilbilies 7.00 This is Your Life	4.35 Origami 4.50 Woobinda 5.10 Magpie 6.20 The Beverly Hilbillies 6.50 The Saint	4.35 Zingalong 4.50 Spiderman 5.10 Joe 90 6.05 The Beverly Hillbilities 6.30 Apollo XIV

BORDER

MIDLANDS

CHANNEL

GRANADA

GRAMPIAN

WALES/WEST	LONDON	SCOTTISH	SOUTHERN	TYNE TEES	ULSTER	WESTWARD	YORKSHIRE
4.50 Robin Hood 5.14 is That A Fact 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.30 The Friday Film Channel 41 5.14 Magpie	4.10 Zingalong 4.25 Jesse James 4.55 Roadrunner 5.15 Timeslip 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.00 The Sky's The	4.10 Zingalong 4.50 Joe 90 5.15 Cartoon Cavalcade 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.35 Department S	4.12 Zingalong 4.50 Bush Boy 5.15 Timeslip 6.30 Apolio XIV 7.00 The Sky's The Limit 7.35 Department S	4.35 Zingalong 4.50 Huck Finn 5.15 The Rovers 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.00 Get Smart 7.30 Six Dates With Barker	4.10 The Enchanted House 4.25 Roumper Room 4.50 Thunderbirds 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.30 The Sky's the Limit	3.55 Zingalong 4.05 Gus Honeybun 4.15 The Ghost and Mrs. Muir 4.50 Lost in Space 6.30 Apollo XIV	4.10 Zingalong 4.50 Lost in Space 6.30 Apollo XIV 7.00 The Sky's The Limit 7.30 Six Dates With Barker
4.35 Once Upon A Time 4.50 Forest Rangers 5.14 Magpie 7.00 Mid Week Movie	4.10 Origami 4.50 Flipper 5.15 Magpie 7.40 The Thursday Film	4.10 Origami 4.50 Skippy 5.10 Magpie 7.00 The Thursday Film	4.12 Plupp 4.50 Forest Rangers 5.15 Magpie 7.30 Junkin 7.30 The Thursday Film		4.25 Romper Room 4.50 Joe 90 5.15 Magpie 6.30 Cartoon Time 7.00 Feature Film	3.55 Origani 4.05 The Gus Honeybun Show 4.45 Skippy 5.10 Magpie 7.00 The Thursday	4.10 Origani 4.50 Arthuri 5.15 Magpie 6.30 Arnie 7.00 Men Of Action
4.35 Rupert Bear 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.14 The Freewheelers 7.00 This is Your Life	4.10 Rupert Bear 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.15 The Freewheelers 6.30 Nanny and the Professor 7.00 This is Your Life 8.00 The Champions	4.10 Rupert Bear 4.50 The Soory Show 5.10 The Freewheelers 7.00 This is Your Life 8.00 Man In A Suitcase	4.12 Sean the Leprechaun 4.50 The Soory Show 5.15 The Freewheelers 7.00 This is Your Life 8.00 Man in A Suitcase	4.35 Rupert Bear 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.15 The Freewheelers 7.00 This Is Your Life 8.00 U.F.O.	4.25 Romper Room 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.15 The Freewheelers 7.00 This Is Your Life	4.65 Rupert Bear 4.05 The Gus Honeybun Show 4.50 The Sooty Show 5.10 The Freewheelers 7.00 Tressure Hunt 8.00 it Takes A Thief	4.10 Rupert Bear 4.50 Sooty Show 5.15 The Freewheelers 6.30 Hogan's Heroes 7.00 This is Your Life
4.37 The Magic Ball 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.14 Magpie 7.00 Bonanza	4.10 The Magic Ball 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.15 Magpie 6.30 Arnie	4.10 The Enchanted House 5.10 Junior Showtime 5.10 Magpie 6.25 Hogan's Heroes 6.55 The Tuesday Film	4.12 The Enchanted House 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.15 Magpie 7.15 The Tuesday Film	4.35 Hubble Bubble 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.15 Magple 6.30 The Tuesday Film	4.15 Romper Room 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.15 Magpie 6.30 Cartoon Time 7.00 Mid-Week Movie	3.55 The Enchanted House 4.05 The Gus Honeybun Show 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.10 Magpie 7.00 Star Movie	4.10 The Magic Ball 4.50 Junior Showtime 5.15 Magpie 6.30 Nanny and the Professor 7.00 Movie Of The Week
4.50 Magic Boomerang 5.14 Timeslip 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.10 Once Upon A Time 4.50 Lost in Space 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.15 Once Upon A Time 4.50 Captain Scarlet 5.10 Timeslip 6.40 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.12 Felix The Cat 4.20 Best of Lucy 4.50 Lost in Space 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.35 Paulus 4.50 Stingray 5.15 Timeslip 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box	4.25 Romper Room 4.50 Phoenix Five 5.15 Timeslip 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box	3.55 Once Upon A Time 4.05 The Gus Honeybun Show 4.45 Forest Rangers 5.10 Timestip 6.45 Magic Box	4.10 Once Upon A Time 4.50 The Rovers 5.15 Timeslip 6.45 David Nixon's Magic Box
1.00 Play Better Tennis 2.15 Big Match 4.40 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	1.00 Play Better Tennis 2.45 The Big Match 3.45 Randall and Hopkink 4.45 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	1.00 Play Better Tennis 4.40 The Golden Shot 5.35 Carweazle	1.00 Play Better Tennis 2.00 Sara and Hoppity 2.15 The Big Match 3.15 Mad Movies 5.35 Catweazle	1.00 Play Better Tennis 2.20 Football 3.15 Cowboy in Africa 4.45 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	1.00 Play Better Tennis 1.45 The Big March 4.45 The Golden Shot	1.00 Play Better Tennis 2.15 U.N.C.L.E. 3.10 The Big Match 4.05 Sharl Lewis 4.45 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle	1.30 Play Better Tennis 2.20 Soccer 4.45 The Golden Shot 5.35 Catweazle
12.15 Joe 90 12.50 World of Sport 5.10 The More We Are Together 6.20 Arnie 6.45 The Saint	12.20 Thunderbirds 12.20 Stingray 12.50 World of Sport 5.10 Stewpot 5.45 The More We Are Together	12.20 Survival 12.50 World of Sport 5.10 The Sky's The Limit 5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea 6.40 Leslie Crowther	5.150 World of Sport 5.15 Voyage To The Bottom of the Sea 6.15 The Golden Shot 7.05 The Saturday Film	12.15 Joe 90 12.50 World of Sport 5.10 The More We Are Together 5.45 The Sky's the Limit 6.15 Bonanza	12.30 Winter of Enchantment 12.50 World of Sport 6.15 The More We Are Together	12.50 World of Sport 5.15 Shane 6.15 What Are You Doing After the Show? 7.00 Leslie Crowther	11.55 Cartoon Club 12.50 World of Sport 5.10 The More We Are Together 5.45 Gummoke 6.40 Leslie Crowther
WALES/WEST	THAMES	HSITTOSS TELEVISOR	SOUTHERN Regression relations	SEET BINAT	SETTE TO	WESTWARD	YORKSHIRE Vorkshire Velterstan

Geoff Cowan invites you to ...

deet the comperes:

IOE BROWN—a top pop personality with plenty of musical talent! LES DAWSON—that's him, in the middle of several young performers.









KEN DODD—provides music and laughter with a Mexican-styled song!

BOBBY BENNETT—as he appeared in a show from an earlier series.

NTRODUCING your own star-spangled spectacular— JUNIOR SHOWTIME!" And who better to make such an announcement than the programme's compere? But what does a compere do? Let's ask the producer, Mike Bevan.

"Most important of the Junior Showtime production are the young stars. But someone has to co-ordinate and introduce the acts. That's the job of the compère."

In addition to this difficult task, the compère has another important role to play—one which is not so easy to notice. He holds the show together. In other words, acts as a centre-point to keep both the performers and viewers at home happy.

Variety is what JUNIOR SHOWTIME is all about. So Mike decided that the programme should have a variety of compères, too; such famous stars as Ken Dodd and Billy Dainty-brilliant comedians; Joe Brown and Gerry Marsden who sing and play guitars, while Lionel Blair was

chosen for his dancing ability.

Adding to variety again, each production of JUNIOR SHOWTIME has a special theme. Remember the last show -when Les Dawson took the whole cast-and viewersto the Zoo? There were songs, jokes and dance routines about animals, of course. Well, keep a close look out for future programmes and you will get a peep at many more subjects like 'Winter', 'London', and the 'Carnival'.

You're probably wondering why I haven't mentioned Mr. JUNIOR SHOWTIME, himself-the original resident compère—Bobby Bennett.

Yes. He appeared on some of the programmes in the present series-and he's very happy about it, too!

In fact, Bobby sums up the whole 'feel' of the show better than anything or anyone else.

"The secret of the show's success is to let the young performers have 'their heads'-and to work with them! It's smashing fun and it's real team production!"