

The
WORLD RADIO
and
TELEVISION ANNUAL



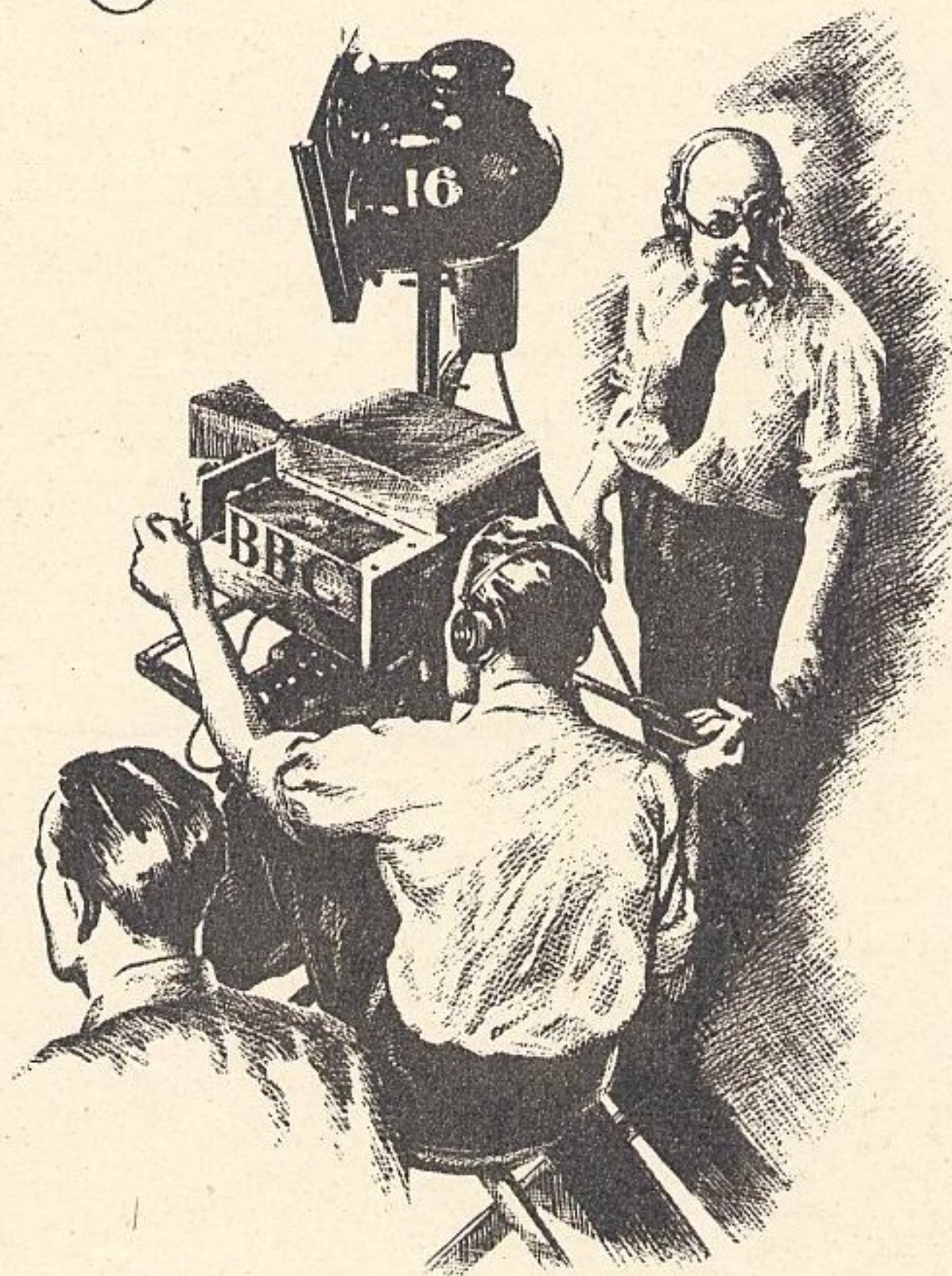
EDITED BY
Gale Pedrick

The
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and
TELEVISION ANNUAL
Jubilee Issue



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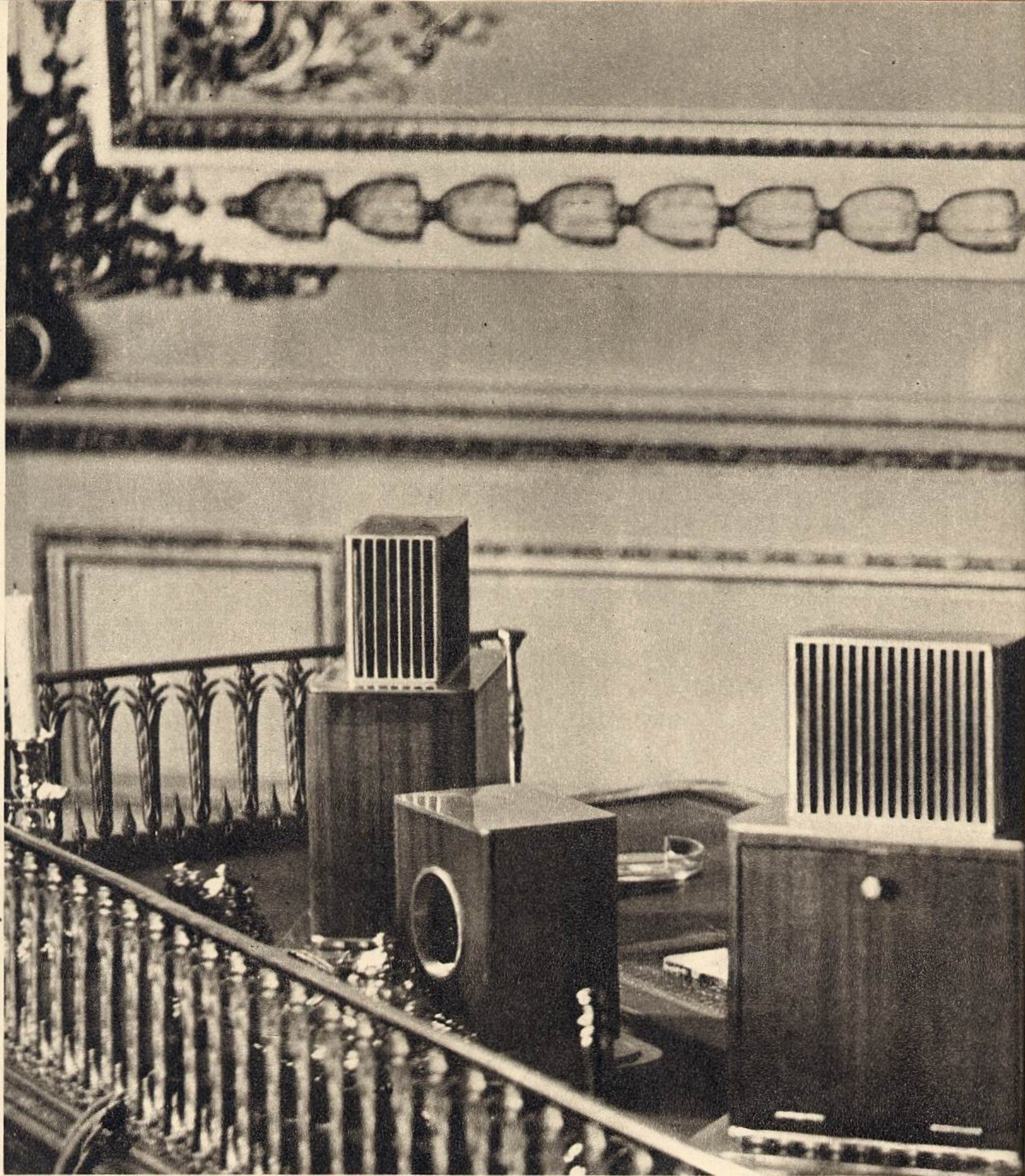
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“Never before has a newly-crowned King been able to talk to all his



peoples in their own homes on the
day of his Coronation.”

—HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE VI.

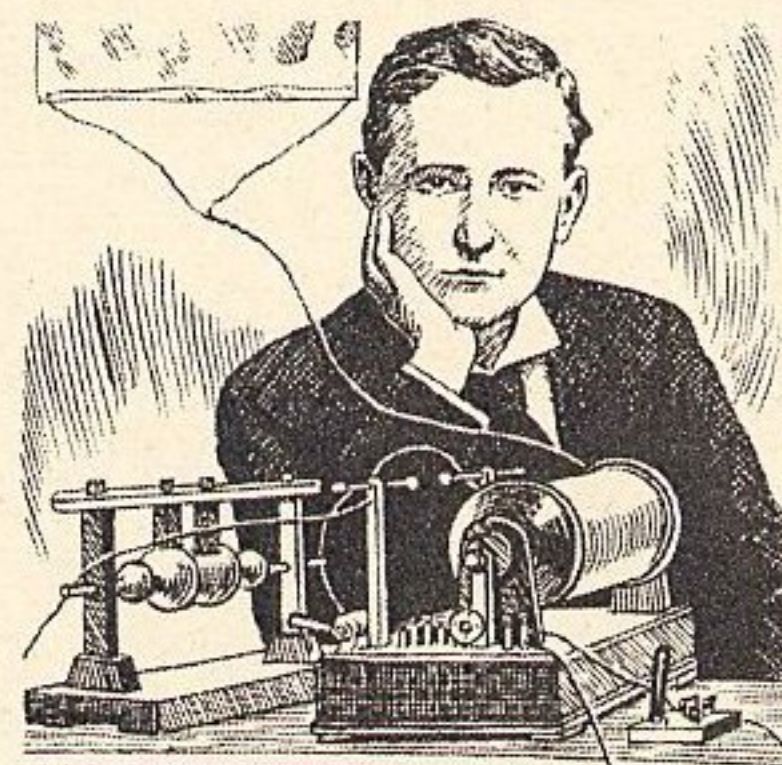
RADIO'S YEARS

EXPERIMENT AND TELEGRAPHY

- 1864 : Clerk Maxwell mathematically proved the existence of electro-magnetic waves.
- 1887 : Heinrich Hertz generated and received an electro-magnetic wave.
- 1892 : Edouard Branly invented a device—the “coherer”—for detecting electro-magnetic waves.
- 1894 : Oliver Lodge showed how the waves might be used as carriers of communication signals.
- 1896 : Guglielmo Marconi came to Britain, demonstrated his apparatus for radio transmission and reception to G.P.O. engineers, and took out his first British patent.
- 1897 : First Marconi station set up at The Needles, Isle of Wight. Oliver Lodge invented the tuned circuit.
- 1898 : First paid-for message sent from the Isle of Wight ; Queen Victoria used radio to communicate with the Prince of Wales.
- 1899 : First report by radio of a mishap at sea, sent by the East Goodwin Lightship ; first message transmitted across the English Channel ; Marconi apparatus sent to the South African War.
- 1901 : Marconi achieved the first transatlantic signal : transmission of the letter “S” from Cornwall to Newfoundland ; apparatus first installed aboard a British sea-going vessel—the s.s. *Lake Champlain*.
- 1902 : First wireless message transmitted from America to Britain ; Oliver Heaviside of Britain and A. E. Kennelly of the U.S.A. suggested—independently but almost simultaneously—the existence of atmospheric layers of value to radio communication.
- 1903 : Radio officially adopted for use by the Royal Navy ; the first International Conference on Radio Telegraphy held in Berlin.



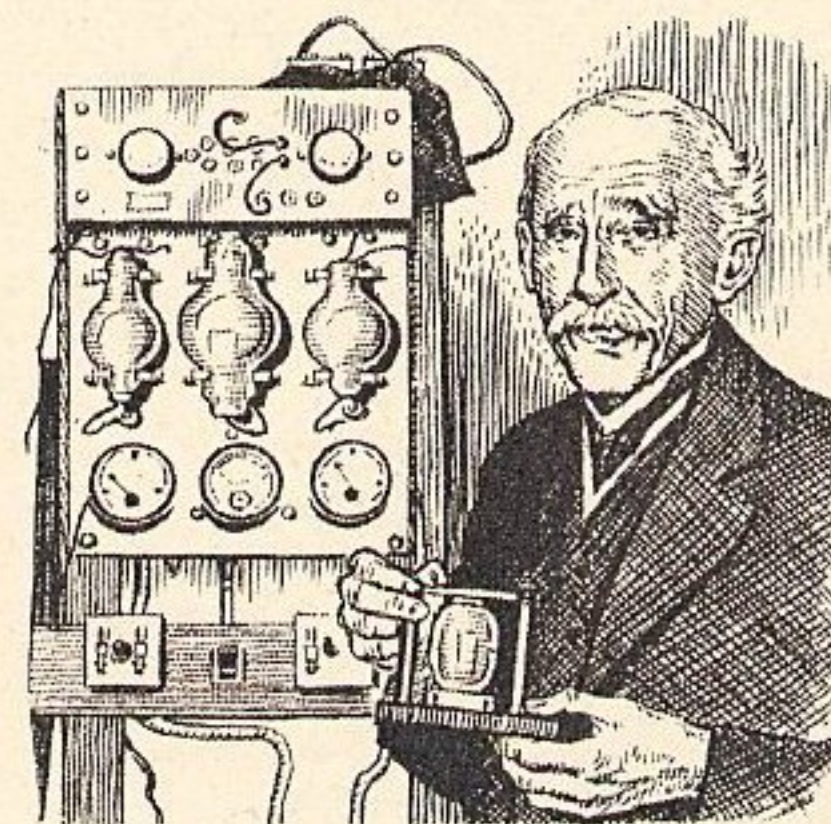
Heinrich Hertz.



Guglielmo Marconi.



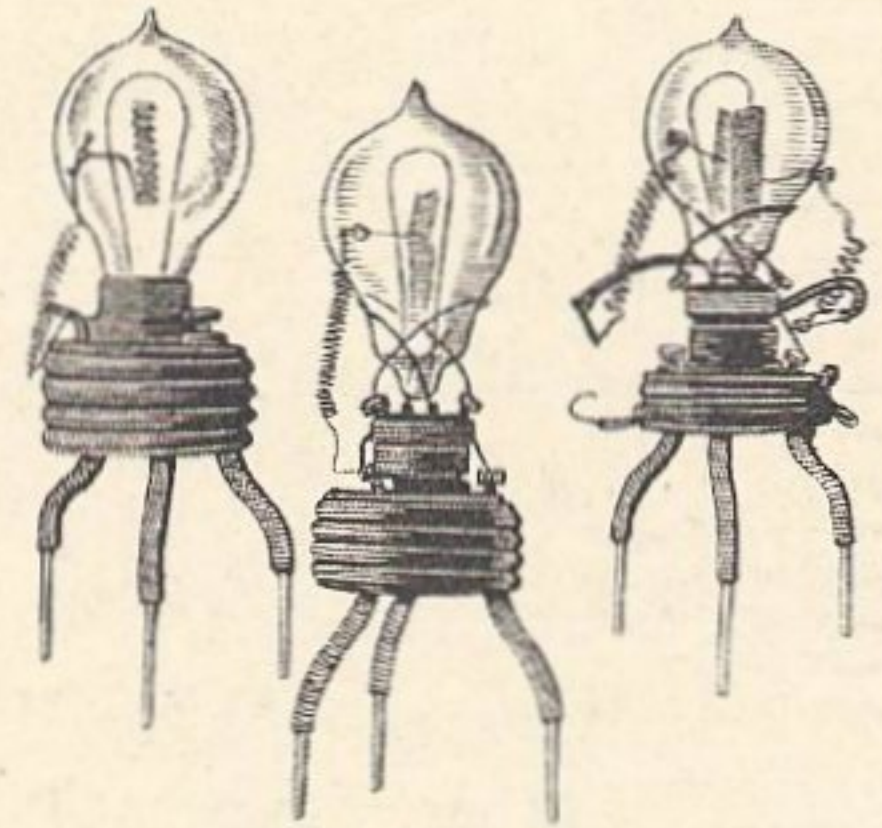
Oliver Heaviside.



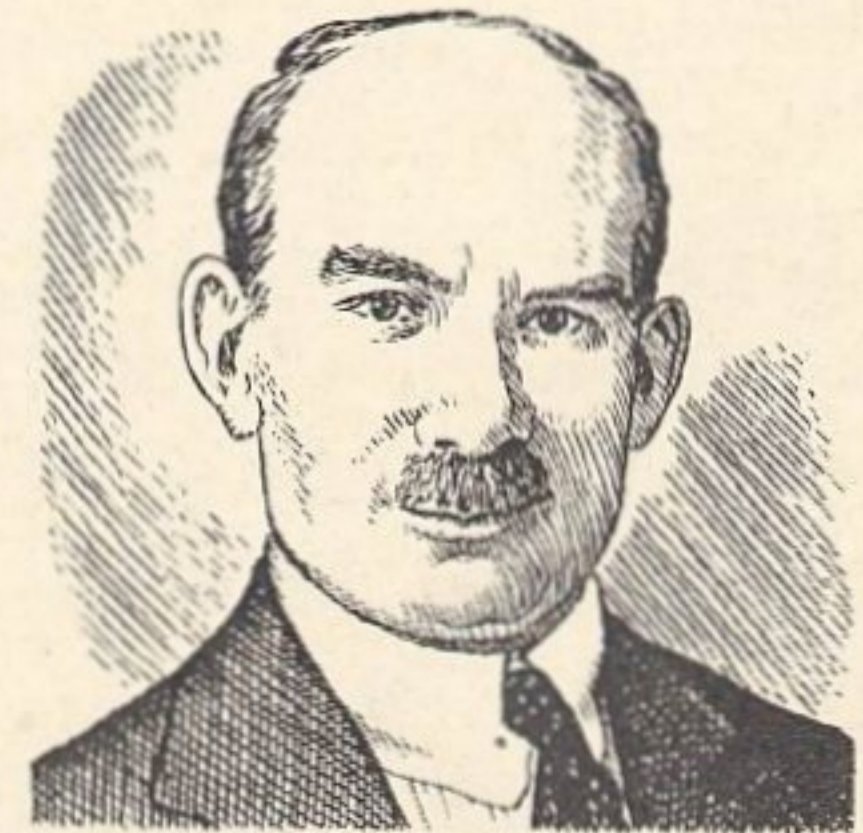
Sir Ambrose Fleming.

***BETWEEN* : 1896-1946**

- 1904 : British Parliament legislated for the control of radio telegraphy ; Sir Ambrose Fleming invented his two-electrode thermionic valve.
- 1907 : Dr. Lee de Forest (U.S.A.) invented the three-electrode valve.
- 1908 : Radio service between Britain and Canada opened for public use.
- 1911 : Imperial Conference approved a proposal for linking the Empire by radio.
- 1916 : All British ships of over 3,000 tons compelled to carry radio apparatus.
- 1918 : First radio message from Britain to Australia.
- 1921 : First Imperial beam station opened at Leafield, Oxfordshire.
- 1925 : Sir Edward Appleton proved the existence of the Kennelly-Heaviside layers and measured their height above the earth.
- 1926 : First plan for international allocation of wavelengths agreed at Geneva.



Thermionic Valves.



Dr. Lee de Forest.

SOUND AND VISION

- 1906 : R. A. Fessenden (U.S.A.) transmitted speech and music over a distance of 25 miles.
- 1907 : Fessenden increased radio-telephonic range to 100 miles.
- 1908 : A. A. Campbell Swinton (Britain) suggested the use of the cathode-ray tube for television.
- 1910 : Radio-telephony achieved over 500 miles.
- 1914 : Marconi successfully experimented with radio-telephony between Italian war vessels up to 44 miles apart.

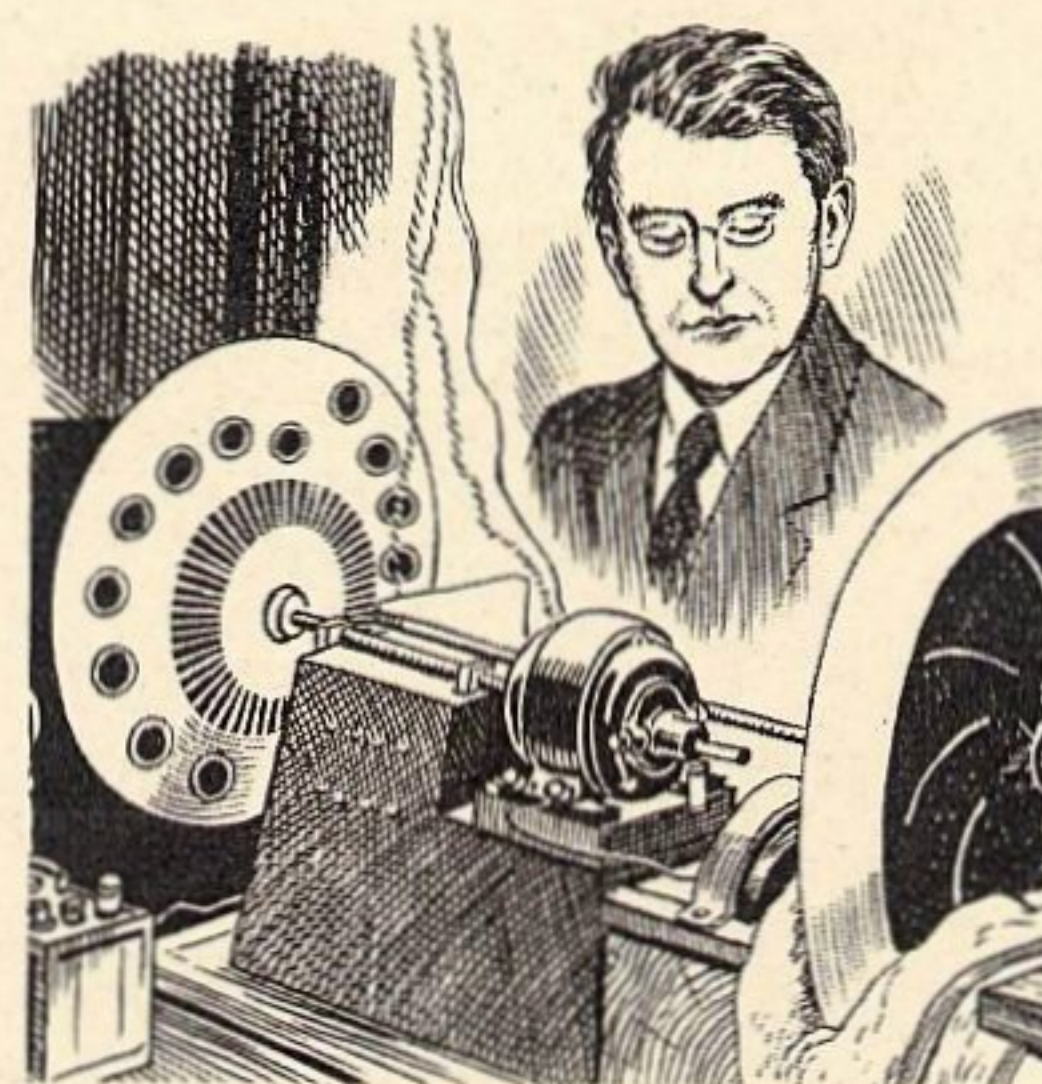


Reginald Fessenden.

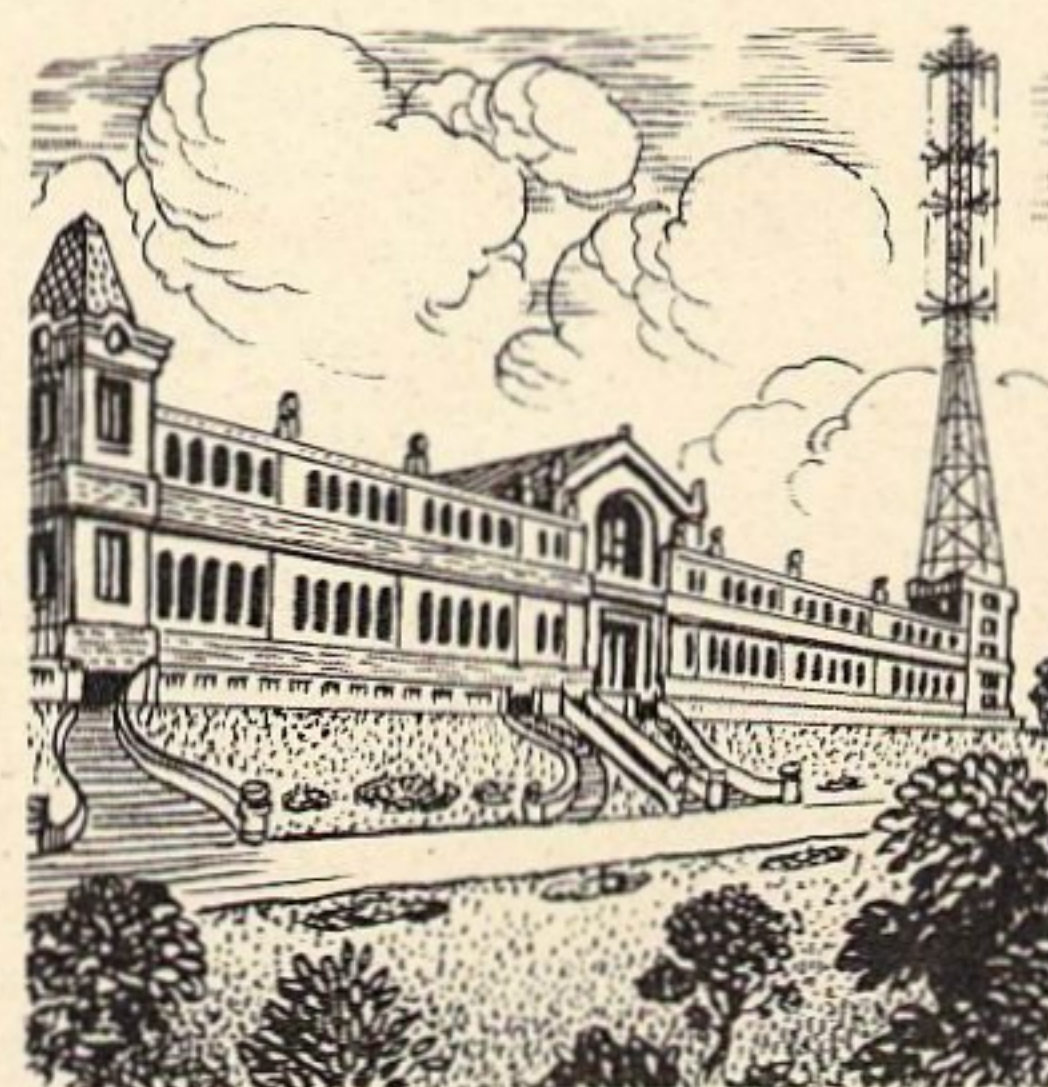
- 1915 : American Telegraph and Telephone Company, using a valve transmitter, radiated speech and music over 4,800 miles.
- 1919 : Captain Round (Britain) transmitted speech and music from Ireland to Nova Scotia ; with the removal of war-time restrictions, amateur enthusiasts on both sides of the Atlantic developed their activities and thereby greatly stimulated radio-telephonic progress.
- 1920 : First experimental broadcasts from Marconi Company's transmitter at Chelmsford, Essex ; first regular broadcasting station in the world (KDKA) opened at East Pittsburgh, U.S.A.
- 1921 : Demonstration of two-way telephony on the short waves between England and Holland.
- 1922 : First regular broadcasting programmes in Britain transmitted from Writtle, near Chelmsford ; British Broadcasting Company Limited formed, and first programme transmitted.
- 1923 : J. L. Baird (Britain) and C. F. Jenkins (U.S.A.) developed disc-scanning systems of television.
- 1926 : Baird demonstrated his television system.
- 1927 : British Broadcasting Corporation constituted by Royal Charter.
- 1929 : B.B.C. began transmission of low-definition pictures by the Baird process.
- 1932 : After five years of experiment, B.B.C. inaugurated a regular short-wave service to the Empire.
- 1934 : Television Advisory Committee officially appointed.
- 1936 : B.B.C. began the world's first regular television service, from Alexandra Palace, London.
- 1938 : Introduction of first regular transmission from Britain in a foreign language (Arabic).
- 1939 : Broadcasting universally recognised and applied as a weapon of war ; B.B.C. Television Service closed down.
- 1940 : Frequency-modulation experiments began in the U.S.A.
- 1946 : London Television Service restored ; triple programme service for British listeners introduced.



Madame Melba.



J. L. Baird.



Alexandra Palace.